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PREFACE TO THE 95TH ANNUAL VOLUME

(1963)

The 95th annual volume of "WHITAKER" is the largest edition ever printed. The increase in size, the first for some years, brings the total number of pages to 1,204. It is worth recording that the first volume, of 1869, contained 367 pages.

The extra pages have been largely used to restore to the Almanack a number of useful features and tables, which, owing to the ever-increasing demands on space, it has not always been found possible to include in recent editions. Information about professional fees has been expanded, and among the tables which have been reinstated are those dealing with road and railway accidents, industrial stoppages, wages and PAYE.

As usual, several new features of topical interest and value have been added to the Almanack. The continually growing importance of British transport problems has led to the introduction of a new section on transport in the record of Events of the Year. The table in the 1962 "Whitaker," illustrating the increase in main line railway fares, attracted considerable interest and this year the details have been extended to deal with suburban and London Underground services.

Other fresh statistical information covers Government capital expenditure, agricultural subsidies, betting and gaming and the Metropolitan Water Board. Incorporated in the statistical section is a new article on the Post Office, covering its past history, its present financial results and its plans for development in the future.

Once more the year under review has been marked by far-reaching scientific developments, and the latest achievements in space travel, as well as the advent of Telstar, have been fully chronicled and are also the subject of illustrations.

The increasing interest in the National Parks and their growing importance has prompted a special article, and, in a kindred sphere, it has been possible to replace in the Almanack the section on Nature Reserves, which have greatly increased in number in recent years.

For the first time a list of Agricultural Marketing Boards with notes on their structure and functions has been supplied and the principal reporting and news agencies in Great Britain have been added to the Press section.

The progress of the Common Market during the year has been described and the latest information about it provided. The creation of new states in Africa and elsewhere continues; Tanganyika takes its place in the Almanack as an independent country within the Commonwealth for the first time, and articles on the new nations of Algeria, Ruanda and Burundi have been added to the foreign countries section.

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

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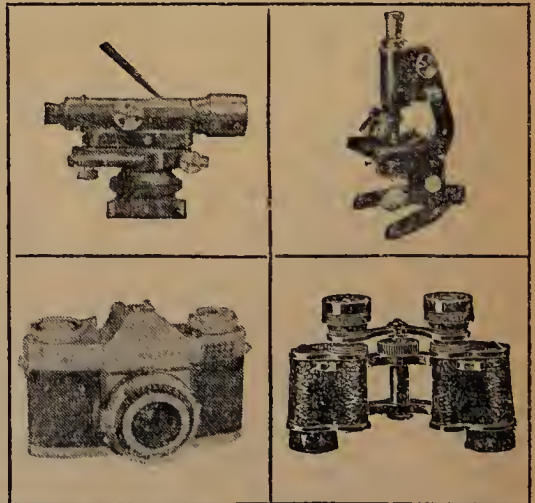
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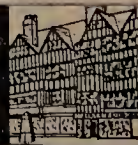
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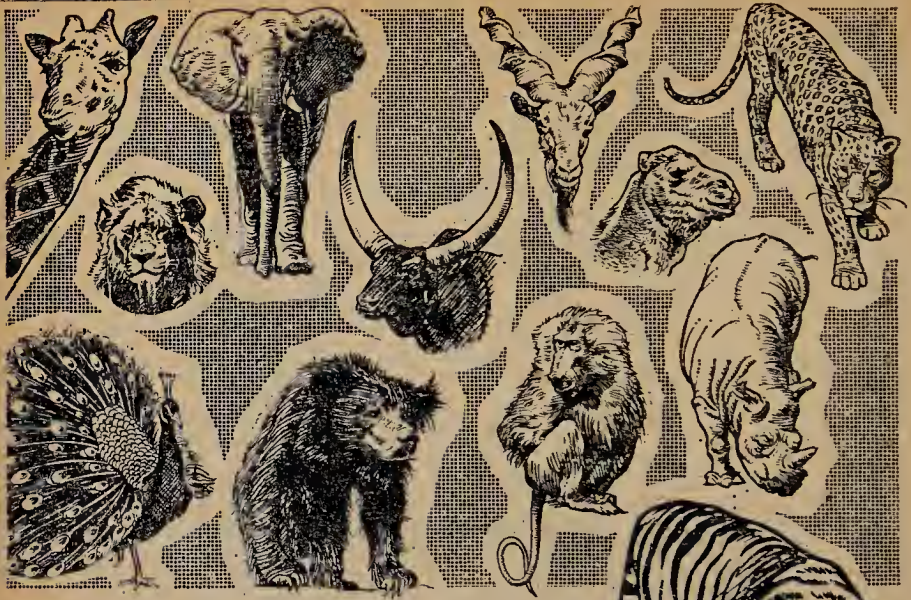
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PERIODS OF GESTATION AND INCUBATION

The table shows approximate periods of gestation or incubation for some common animals and birds. In some cases the periods may vary considerably from average and where doubt arises professional advice should be sought.

Species	Shortest Period. Days	Usual Period. Days	Longest Period. Days	Species	Shortest Period. Days	Usual Period. Days	Longest Period. Days
Human	240	273	313	Turkey	25	28	28
Mare	305	336	340	Duck	28	28	32
Ass	365	—	374	Goose	28	30	32
Cow	273	280	294	Pigeon	17	18	19
Ewe	140	147-50	160	Canary	12	14	14
Goat	147	151	155	Guinea Pig	63	—	70
Sow	109	112	125	Mouse	18	—	19
Bitch	55	63	70	Rat	21	—	24
Cat	53	56	63	Elephant	—	2 years	—
Rabbit	30	32	35	Camel	—	45 weeks	—
Hen	20	21	22	Zebra	—	56 weeks	—

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

The Royal Family

Oct. 9.—The Duke of Kent, who was accompanied by the Duchess, represented the Queen at the celebration of independence in Uganda.

Oct. 15.—At Holyroodhouse, the Queen invested the Earl of Home as a Knight of the Order of the Thistle.

Oct. 16.—The King of Norway began State visit to Scotland.

Politics and Official

Oct. 1.—Labour Party conference opened at Brighton and carried unanimously resolution attacking Government's transport policy.

Mr. Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C., was appointed Chairman of National Incomes Commission.

Oct. 3.—Mr. D. H. Davies was elected Chairman of Labour Party for ensuing year, and Mr. Gaitskill vice-chairman.

Oct. 5.—Labour Party conference passed resolution opposing nuclear weapon testing by any country.

Oct. 8.—B.O.A.C. reported loss on previous year of over £14,000,000, largest annual deficit hitherto incurred.

Oct. 10.—Conservative Party conference carried motion supporting Government policy on Common Market by large majority.

Oct. 12.—It was announced that Mr. Selwyn Lloyd was to carry out survey of Conservative Party organization.

Mr. I. H. Shearer, Q.C., was appointed Lord Advocate.

Labour

Oct. 3.—Strike of N.U.R. members took place throughout country.

Overseas

Oct. 1.—After night of rioting at University of Mississippi, in which 2 persons were killed, Federal marshals, troops and military police restored order. Nearly 200 people were arrested. James Meredith, the Negro applicant, was duly enrolled in the University.

Oct. 3.—Commander Walter Schirra, U.S.N., was sent into orbit from Cape Canaveral and successfully recovered from Pacific Ocean 9 hours later after making 6 circuits of earth.

Oct. 4.—President de Gaulle, in television broadcast to nation, said that he might resign if referendum on Presidency was not approved. Later M. Pompidou's Ministry was defeated in vote of censure against pending referendum.

Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain would not join U.S.A. in shipping boycott of Cuba.

Oct. 6.—President de Gaulle dissolved French Assembly, asking M. Pompidou to continue in office until new elections.

Oct. 10.—Indian troops were reported to have attacked Chinese frontier guards in southern Tibet, causing casualties.

Oct. 11.—Ecumenical Council opened in St. Peter's, Rome.

Revolutionary Government in Yemen said that it regarded Yemen as in state of war with Saudi Arabia.

Obituary

Oct. 1.—Gen. Sir Cecil Romer, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., former Adjutant-General, aged 92.

Oct. 3.—Lt.-Col. F. D. Prentice, secretary of Rugby Football Union since 1947, aged 64.

Oct. 4.—E. ("Patsy") Hendren, great Middlesex and England batsman, aged 73.

Oct. 5.—Lord Normand, P.C., (life peer), former Lord President of Court of Session and Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, aged 78.

Oct. 13.—Rt. Hon. William Glenvil Hall, Labour M.P. for Colne Valley and former junior Minister, aged 75 (by-election pending).

WORLD SPEED RECORDS

Air.—Lt.-Col. Robert R. Robinson (U.S. Marine Corps) achieved a maximum speed of 1,606 m.p.h. (2,585 kilometres per hour) on Nov. 22, 1961. *Women*.—Mme. Jacqueline Auriol achieved an average speed of 1,148.89 m.p.h. on a closed circuit on June 22, 1962.

Land.—The late John R. Cobb, in a *Railton Mobil* achieved a speed of 394.196 m.p.h., taking 9.1325 secs. for 2 runs over a measured mile from a flying start at Bonneville Flats, Utah, on Sept. 16, 1947.

Water.—Donald Campbell averaged 260.35 m.p.h. in 2 consecutive runs over a measured kilometre (621 miles) on Lake Coniston on May 14, 1959. Previous record, 248.62 m.p.h., Nov. 10, 1958.

See also p. 570.

DIVORCE STATISTICS

England and Wales.—In the year 1960, 27,870 petitions for divorce were filed, 12,109 by husbands and 15,761 by wives. Principal grounds for these actions were adultery (12,896), desertion (9,074) and cruelty (5,622). 23,369 decrees of divorce were made absolute in 1960 and 499 decrees of nullity. There were 118 judicial separations during the year.

Scotland and Northern Ireland.—In the year 1960, 1,856 actions for divorce were completed in Scotland, 786 by husbands and 1,070 by wives. Grounds in the majority of cases were adultery (793) and desertion (675). 1,804 divorces were granted and six separation orders. 152 divorces were granted in Northern Ireland in 1960, 4 decrees of nullity of marriage and one judicial separation.

COMPANIES

(Registered by the Board of Trade Registrar of Companies, Companies House, 55-71 City Road, E.C.1. The *Registry of Business Names* is also located at Companies House.)

In 1935 there were 14,826 public and 124,143 private Companies on the Register with paid-up capital of £3,963,000,000 and £1,730,000,000 respectively.

During 1961, 33,303 new Companies having a share capital were registered in Great Britain (England and Wales, 32,159; Scotland, 1,144), with nominal capital of £154,349,000. On December 31, 1961, there were 416,894 Companies on the register. Companies having a share capital were 10,662 Public Companies with total paid-up Capital, £4,879,000,000, and 386,534 Private Companies, with total paid-up capital, £2,733,000,000.

A. London Market and Commonwealth Exchange Rates

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	October 9, 1962 Middle Rates
Australia	Australian £	A. £1.2525	125½*
Austria	Schilling	—	72.30§
Belgium	Belgian franc	26.49 belgas	139.37§
Canada	Canadian \$	4.545	3.01½§
Denmark	Krone	22.26	19.39§
France	Franc (new)	176.10	13.72½§
Germany (Federal Republic)	D'mark	—	11.22§
Italy	Lira	85	1739½§
Netherlands	Florin	8.34	10.08½§
Neth. West Indies	Florin	8.34	5.26
New Zealand	N.Z. £	N.Z. £1.2425	100½*
Norway	Krone	19.45	20.02½§
Philippines	Peso	—	10.87†
Portugal	Escudo	110.07	80.20§
Rhodesias	Rhodesia £	100	par
South Africa	Rand	S.A. £1	2
Sweden	Krona	18.59	14.43§
Switzerland	Franc	19.87	12.12§
U.S.A.	Dollar	4.486	2.80½§

B. Other Market Rates

Burma	Rupee	13.38	1 6|
Ceylon	Rupee	13.38	1 6½|
India	Rupee	13.38	1 6|
Pakistan	Rupee	—	1 6|
Malaya	S.S. §	8.571	2 4½|
Hong Kong	H.K. §	—	1/3|
Egypt	Egyptian Pound	97½	97½† nominal†

C. Other Rates

Argentina	Peso	19	365†
Bolivia	Boliviano	141.50	33.000
Brazil	Cruzeiro	82	1310†
Bulgaria	Leu	375	3.29†
Chile	Escudo	116½	2.94½†
Colombia	Peso	7.59	24½†
Costa Rica	Colon	25.16	18.55†
Cuba	Cuba Peso	4.386	2.80½
Czechoslovakia	Koruno	—	20.16†
Ecuador	Sucre	66	64†
Ethiopia	Eth. §	—	7
Finland	Markka	217½	901½
Germany, East	Ostmark	—	6.22†
Greece	Drachina	545	84
Guatemala	Quetzal	4.386	2.80½
Haiti	Gourde	22.4	14.00½
Honduras, Republic of	Lempira	8½	5.60½
Iceland	Krona	—	120.64
Indonesia	Rupiah	—	128†
Iraq	Iraq Dinar	1 dinar = £1 sterling	£1
Israel	Israel £	1 Israel £ = £1 sterling	8.40
Japan	Yen	1/2|	1003½§
Jordan	Dinar	1 dinar = £1 sterling	£1
Lebanon	Lebanon £	9.65	8.40
Madagascar	CFA Franc	175 (F. fr.)	686½
Mexico	Peso	—	35
Morocco	Moroccan Dirham	Fcs 176.10	14.071
Nicaragua	Cordoba	24	19.61½
Persia	Rial	80.50	212.10
Peru	Sol	24½	75
Poland	Zloty	23½	11.20†
Salvador	Colon	11.20	7.01
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	—	12½†
Spain	Peseta	42.45	167½
Sudan	Pound	97½	97½ nominal*
Thailand	Baht	10.91	57.95
Turkey	T £	—	5.26
Uruguay	Peso	9	30.60†
U.S.S.R.	Rouble	23.75	2.52
Venezuela	Bolivar	14.15	12.65†
Vietnam	Plastre	—	98†
Yugoslavia	Dinar	197½	2100†

* Per £100 London. † Indicates that other rates are also obtainable, varying according to the nature of the transaction. § Limited exchange fluctuations permitted. || To avoid confusion rates quoted for the rupee or dollar in shillings and pence are indicated thus ||.

Ψ = Seaport.

A

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

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

B

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

C

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

D

d. (*denarius*), penny.
 D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.
 d.c., direct current.
 D.C., District of Columbia.
 D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
 D.D.—of Divinity.
 D.D.S.—of Dental Surgery.
 D.Litt. (Oxon.)—of Letters.
 D.Phil.—of Philosophy.

- D.Sc.—of Science.
 D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
 D.C.V.O.—Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
 D.D.T., dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (insecticide).
 del. (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.
 D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
 D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.
 D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
 D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.
 D.P.H.—in Public Health.
 D.P.M.—in Psychological Medicine.
 D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.
 D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
 D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
 Do. (*ditto*), The same. (*Italian, detto*).
 D.O.M., *Dominus Omnium Magister*.
 D.P., Displaced Person(s).
 D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
 D.S.M., Do. Medal.
 D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
d.s.p. (*decessit sine prole*), died without issue.
 D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
 dwt., Pennyweight.
- E
- E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
 Ebor, York.
 E.C., East Central District.
 E.C.S.C., European Coal and Steel Community.
 E.D., Efficiency Decoration.
 E.E.C., European Economic Community.
 E.F.T.A., European Free Trade Association ("The Seven"—Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.).
e.g. (*exempli gratia*), for the sake of example.
 E.M.A., European Monetary Agreement.
 E.R., Elizabetha Regina, or Edwardus Rex.
 E.R.D., Emergency Reserve Decoration.
 etc. (*et cetera*). And the other things.
 et seq. (*et sequentia*). And the following.
 ex lib. (*ex libris*), from the books of.
- F
- F.A., Football Association.
 F.A.I. *Fellow of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute*.
 F.A.L.P.A.—of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.
 F.B.A.—of the British Academy.
 F.C.A.—of Institute of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales).
- F.C.C.S.—of Corporation of Secretaries.
 F.C.G.I.—of City and Guilds Institute.
 F.C.I.A.—of Corporation of Insurance Agents.
 F.C.I.B.—of Corporation of Insurance Brokers.
 F.C.I.I.—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
 F.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 F.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
 F.C.S.—of the Chemical Society.
 F.G.S.—of the Geological Society.
 F.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries.
 F.I.A.A.—Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.
 F.I.Arb.—of Arbitrators.
 F.I.B.—of Bankers.
 F.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
 F.I.H.—of Hygiene.
 F.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 F.Inst.P.—of Physics.
 F.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.
 F.J.I.—of Journalists.
 F.L.A., Fellow of Library Assocn.
 F.L.A.S.—of Land Agents Society.
 F.L.S.—of the Linnean Society.
 F.P.S.—of the Pharmaceutical Society.
 F.R.A.I.—of Royal Anthropological Institute.
 F.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
 F.R.A.S.—of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 F.R.Ae.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society.
 F.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
 F.R.C.M.—of the Royal College of Music.
 F.R.C.O.—of Royal College of Organists.
 F.R.C.O.G.—of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and in Ireland respectively.
 F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
 F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
 F.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 F.R.Econ.S.—of Roy. Economic Society.
 F.R.F.P.S.G.—of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 F.R.G.S.—of the Royal Geographical Society.
 F.R.H.S.—of the Royal Horticultural Society.
 F.R.Hist.Soc., ditto Historical.
 F.R.I.B.A.—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
 F.R.I.C.—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.
- F.R.I.C.S.—of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
 F.R.M.S.—of Royal Microscopical Society.
 F.R. Met. S.—of Royal Meteorological Society.
 F.R.N.S.—of Royal Numismatic Society.
 F.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.
 F.R.S.—of the Royal Society.
 F.R.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.
 F.R.S.E.—of the Royal Society of Arts.
 F.R.S.L.—Do. Literature.
 F.S.A.—of the Society of Antiquaries.
 F.S.S.—Do. Statistical Society.
 F.Z.S.—of the Zoological Society.
 F.A.N.Y., First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.
 F.A.O., Food and Agriculture Organization.
 F.B.I., Federation of British Industries.
 fcp., Foolsap.
 F.D. (*Fidei Defensor*) Defender of the Faith.
 Fec. (*fecit*), He did it (or made it).
 F.H., Fire Hydrant.
 F.I.D.O., Fog Investigation Dispersal Operations.
 fl. (*floruit*), he, or she, flourished.
 F.O., Foreign Office.
 FOB (*usually f.o.b.*), Free on board.
- G
- G.A.T.T., General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
 G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
 G.C., George Cross.
 G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
 G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
 G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
 G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
 G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
 G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
 G.M., George Medal.
 G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
 G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
 G.P.O., General Post Office.
 G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George.
 G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.
 G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).
 G.S.O., General Staff Officer.
- H
- H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Coy.
 H.C.F., Highest Common Factor.
 H.E., His Excellency.
 H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness.
 H.H., His [Her] Highness.
 H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.

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

O

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

P

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

Q

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

R

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

R.A.N.—Australian Navy.
 R.A.P.C.—Army Pay Corps.
 R.A.O.C.—Army Ordnance Corps.
 R.A.S.C.—Army Service Corps.
 R.A.V.C.—Army Veterinary Corps.
 R.B.A.—Society of British Artists.
 R.B.S.—Society of British Sculptors.
 R.C.N.—Canadian Navy.
 R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.
 R.D.—Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.
 R.E.—Engineers.
 R.E.M.E.—Electrical and Mechanical do.
 R.H.A.—Horse Artillery or—Hibernian Academy.
 R.I.A.—Irish Academy.
 R.M.—Marines.
 R.M.A.—Military Academy.
 R.M.S.—Mail Steamer.
 R.N.—Navy; R.N.R., Naval Reserve; R.N.V.R., Naval Volunteer Reserve.
 R.O.I.—Institute of Oil Painters.
 R.P.—Society of Portrait Painters.
 R.Sigs.—Signals.
 R.S.A.—Scottish Academician.
 R.S.P.C.A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
 R.W.S.—Water Colour Society.
 R.Y.S.—Yacht Squadron.
 R.C., Roman Catholic.
 R.D., Refer to drawer (banking).
 R.D.C., Rural District Council.
 R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.
 R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
 Ro. (*recto*), On the right-hand page. (*See Vo.*)
 R.O.C., Royal Observer Corps.
 r.p.m., revolutions per minute.
 R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.
 R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*), Answer, if you please.
 R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).

S

Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.
 Sc.D., Doctor of Science.
 S.E.A.T.O.—South East Asia Treaty Organization.
 S.H.A.P.E.—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.
Sic., So written.
 S.J., Society of Jesus.
 S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.
s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.
 S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
 S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
 S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.
 S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.
 S.S.C., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).

Stet., Let it stand.
 S.T.P. (=D.D.), *Sacrae Theologiae Professor.*

T

T.A.N., Twilight all night.
 t.b., Tuberculosis.
 T.D., Territorial Decoration.
 T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
 T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).
 Toc. H., Talbot House.
 T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.
 T.V.A., Tennessee Valley Authority.

U

Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.
 U.D.C., Urban District Council.
 U.K., United Kingdom.
 U.N.A.C., United Nations Appeal for Children.
 U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
 U.N.O., United Nations Organization.
 U.P., United Press.
 U.P.U., Universal Postal Union.
 U.S.A. or U.S., United States of America.
 U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.
 U.S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

V

v. (*versus*), Against.
 V.A., Victoria and Albert Order or Vicar Apostolic.
 V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
 V.C., Victoria Cross.
 V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.
 Ven., Venerable.
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.
 V.I.P., Very Important Person.
 Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.
 Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page. (*See Ro.*)
 V.R., Victoria Regina.
 V.R.D.—Volunteer Reserve Decoration.

W

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

Y

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

BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND
11 AND 12 OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Golden Number	VII	The Queen's Birthday (1926)	Apr. 21
Epact	5	St. George's Day .. .. .	.. 23
Dominical Letter	F	Ascension Day	May 23
Solar Cycle	12	Moslem New Year (1383) .. .. .	.. 25
Roman Indiction	1	Whit Sunday	June 2
Julian Period	6676	The Queen's Official Birthday .. ..	.. 8
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,438,031	Trinity Sunday .. .. .	.. 9
New Year's Day (Tuesday)	Jan. 1	Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday (1921)	.. 10
Foundation Day (Australia) .. .. .	.. 26	Corpus Christi .. .. .	.. 13
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II	Feb. 6	Canada Day (1867)	July 1
New Zealand Day .. .. .	.. 6	The Queen Mother's Birthday (1900)	Aug. 4
Septuagesima Sunday .. .. .	.. 10	Princess Anne's Birthday (1950) ..	.. 15
Prince Andrew's Birthday (1960) .. ..	.. 19	Jewish New Year (5724)	Sept. 19
Ash Wednesday .. .. .	.. 27	Remembrance Sunday	Nov. 10
St. David's Day	Mar. 1	Prince of Wales' Birthday (1948) ..	.. 14
St. Patrick's Day .. .. .	.. 17	St. Andrew's Day .. .. .	.. 30
Good Friday	Apr. 12	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 1
Easter Day .. .. .	.. 14	Christmas Day (Wednesday) .. .. .	.. 25

Spring Equinox	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21d 08 ^h .
Summer Solstice .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Autumn Equinox .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Winter Solstice .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Calendar for the Year 1963

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

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



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

Calendar for the Year 1964

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

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

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

Month	Day of Week	Event
		 <p>Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future. Sun's Longitude 300° ☾ 20d 19h</p> 
1	Tu.	Circumcision. Visct. Norwich d. 1954
2	W.	Gen. Wolfe b. 1727. A. W. Kinglake d. 1891
3	Th.	Earl Attlee b. 1883. J. E. Flecker d. 1915
4	F.	Lord Mills b. 1890. Visct. Waverley d. 1958
5	S.	Dr. Adenauer b. 1876. Henri Bergson d. 1941
6	G.	Epiphany. Twelfth Day
7	M.	Plow Monday. Gerald Durrell b. 1925
8	Tu.	Galileo d. 1642. Lord Baden-Powell d. 1941
9	W.	Richard M. Nixon b. 1913. Tommy Handley d. 1949
10	Th.	Sinclair Lewis d. 1951. Chester Wilmot d. 1954
11	F.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
12	S.	Sir Isaac Pitman d. 1897. Nevil Shute d. 1960
13	G.	1st Sunday after Epiphany. James Joyce d. 1941
14	M.	Lewis Carroll d. 1898. Ernest Thesiger d. 1961
15	Tu.	Uffa Fox b. 1898. Sir Ernest Swinton d. 1951
16	W.	R. H. Tawney d. 1962. Ivan Mestrovic d. 1962
17	Th.	Earl Lloyd George b. 1863**.
18	F.	Artur Rubinstein b. 1890. Lord Merriman d. 1962
19	S.	Congreve d. 1729. Ciudad Rodrigo 1812
20	G.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. George V d. 1936
21	M.	Paul Scofield b. 1922. George Orwell d. 1950
22	Tu.	Queen Victoria d. 1901. Garrick d. 1779
23	W.	William Pitt d. 1806. J. L. Garvin d. 1947
24	Th.	Lord Randolph Churchill d. 1895
25	F.	Conversion of St. Paul
26	S.	FOUNDATION DAY, AUSTRALIA (1788)
27	G.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Mozart b. 1756
28	M.	Dostoevsky d. 1881. W. B. Yeats d. 1939
29	Tu.	Earl Haig d. 1928. Fritz Kreisler d. 1962
30	W.	Charles I d. 1649. Nikolaus Pevsner b. 1902
31	Th.	East Coast Flood Disasters 1953

PHENOMENA
 January 4^d 08^h Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (19°).
 12^d 15^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.
 20^d 11^h Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.
 21^d 18^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0° 1 S.
 23^d 03^h Venus at greatest western elongation (47°).
 25 Annual eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.
 28^d 07^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° N.

CONSTELLATIONS
 The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d h	d h
2	03	19 08
5	00	22 05
7	21	25 02
10	18	27 22
13	14	30 19
16	11	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
) First Quarter	3 01 02
○ Full Moon	9 23 08
(Last Quarter	17 20 34
● New Moon	25 13 42
	d h
Perigee (229,880 miles) . . .	4 08
Apogee (251,300 ") . . .	17 08
Perigee (228,480 ") . . .	29 07
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on January 1, 121°.	

MONTHLY NOTES

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

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY (magnitude -0.5 to +0.4) is an evening star for the first ten days of the month, greatest eastern elongation occurring on the 4th. It is visible low in the south-western sky at the end of civil twilight. For the remainder of the month it is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star (magnitude -4.2), attaining greatest western elongation on the 23rd. It may be seen in the south-eastern sky several hours before sunrise, passing 9° N. of Antares on the 15th. The old Moon will be seen near to Venus on the mornings of the 21st and 22nd.

MARS is a conspicuous morning star, its magnitude increasing from -0.4 to -1.0 during the month. It starts the month about 5° N.W. of

Regulus in Leo and its retrograde motion takes it to the borders of Cancer by the end of January.

JUPITER is an evening star, magnitude -1.7, in Capricornus. The thin crescent Moon is near on the evenings of the 27th and 28th.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0.9, visible for a short while near the end of nautical twilight, low in the south-western sky. It becomes unobservable later in the month.

During the first ten days of the month three planets are visible in the same part of the sky—Mercury, Saturn and Jupiter, with Mercury nearest to the Sun and Saturn in the middle. Jupiter is the brightest and Saturn the faintest.

ECLIPSE. An annular eclipse of the Sun occurs on the 25th but it is not visible from the British Isles.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52'	56'
									h m	°	'	°	°
1	23 03	-10.0	58.9	16.0	336	249	28	5.0	11 28	11 35	16 59	22 41	22 36
2	23 57	- 5.2	59.1	16.1	348	248	38	6.0	11 52	11 54	17 49	..	..
3	0 49	- 0.1	59.2	16.1	1	247	50	7.0	12 15	12 13	18 40	0 00	0 00
4	1 42	+ 5.0	59.3	16.1	13	248	61	8.0	12 39	12 32	19 31	1 19	1 24
5	2 36	+ 9.8	59.3	16.1	25	249	72	9.0	13 05	12 54	20 24	2 39	2 48
6	3 31	+14.1	59.1	16.1	37	252	81	10.0	13 35	13 20	21 19	3 58	4 12
7	4 28	+17.6	58.9	16.1	49	256	89	11.0	14 12	13 54	22 15	5 15	5 33
8	5 26	+20.0	58.6	16.0	61	260	95	12.0	14 57	14 36	23 12	6 27	6 48
9	6 25	+21.2	58.1	15.8	73	263	99	13.0	15 52	15 29	..	7 30	7 52
10	7 24	+21.1	57.6	15.7	85	163	100	14.0	16 54	16 33	0 09	8 22	8 44
11	8 20	+19.8	57.0	15.5	98	102	99	15.0	18 01	17 43	1 03	9 05	9 23
12	9 14	+17.5	56.3	15.3	110	104	95	16.0	19 09	18 55	1 55	9 38	9 53
13	10 06	+14.4	55.7	15.2	122	107	90	17.0	20 18	20 08	2 44	10 05	10 17
14	10 54	+10.7	55.1	15.0	134	109	84	18.0	21 25	21 19	3 30	10 28	10 36
15	11 41	+ 6.7	54.7	14.9	146	111	76	19.0	22 31	22 29	4 13	10 49	10 52
16	12 26	+ 2.4	54.4	14.8	158	112	67	20.0	23 36	23 38	4 55	11 07	11 08
17	13 10	- 1.9	54.2	14.8	170	112	58	21.0	..	..	5 37	11 26	11 22
18	13 54	- 6.1	54.3	14.8	183	111	49	22.0	0 41	0 47	6 18	11 45	11 38
19	14 39	-10.1	54.5	14.8	195	109	39	23.0	1 47	1 56	7 01	12 06	11 56
20	15 26	-13.7	54.8	14.9	207	107	30	24.0	2 53	3 06	7 46	12 31	12 17
21	16 15	-16.9	55.4	15.1	219	103	22	25.0	4 00	4 16	8 33	13 01	12 44
22	17 07	-19.3	56.0	15.3	231	99	14	26.0	5 05	5 25	9 24	13 39	13 18
23	18 01	-20.8	56.7	15.5	243	94	8	27.0	6 07	6 29	10 17	14 26	14 04
24	18 58	-21.3	57.4	15.7	256	88	3	28.0	7 03	7 26	11 13	15 24	15 02
25	19 56	-20.5	58.1	15.8	268	81	0	29.0	7 52	8 12	12 09	16 32	16 12
26	20 54	-18.5	58.7	16.0	280	265	0	0.4	8 31	8 48	13 05	17 47	17 31
27	21 52	-15.3	59.2	16.1	292	257	3	1.4	9 04	9 17	14 00	19 06	18 55
28	22 48	-11.2	59.5	16.2	304	253	8	2.4	9 32	9 41	14 54	20 27	20 21
29	23 43	- 6.5	59.6	16.2	317	251	15	3.4	9 57	10 01	15 46	21 48	21 46
30	0 37	- 1.4	59.6	16.2	329	250	24	4.4	10 21	10 20	16 37	23 08	23 11
31	1 30	+ 3.8	59.4	16.2	341	250	35	5.4	10 44	10 39	17 28	..	..

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
						52°	56°								
						h m	h m	h m							
1	20 05	22.0	6	70	13 26	16 40	16 09	16	20 26	17.0	9	8	12 43		
4	20 19	20.7	7	61	13 28	16 52	16 24	19	20 12	17.0	10	1	12 17		
7	20 30	19.5	7	48	13 26	16 59	16 33	22	19 56	17.3	10	2	11 49		
10	20 35	18.3	8	35	13 18	16 59	16 36	25	19 42	17.8	10	8	11 24		
13	20 34	17.5	9	20	13 04	16 50	16 28	28	19 32	18.4	9	15	11 03		
16	20 26	17.0	9	8	12 43	16 32	16 10	31	19 28	19.0	9	27	10 48		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.			Transit
					52°	56°							52°	56°		
					h m	h m	h m						h m	h m	h m	
1	15 35	15.3	33	36	4 55	5 14	8 56	1	9 53	16.8	12	95	20 14	20 03	3 12	
6	15 52	16.2	31	40	4 58	5 18	8 53	6	9 51	17.1	12	96	19 49	19 38	2 51	
11	16 10	17.0	29	43	5 02	5 24	8 51	11	9 47	17.6	13	97	19 24	19 12	2 28	
16	16 30	17.9	27	46	5 08	5 31	8 51	16	9 43	18.2	13	98	18 57	18 44	2 04	
21	16 50	18.7	26	49	5 14	5 39	8 51	21	9 37	18.8	14	99	18 27	18 14	1 38	
26	17 11	19.4	24	52	5 21	5 47	8 53	26	9 30	19.5	14	100	17 57	17 43	1 12	
31	17 33	20.0	23	54	5 28	5 55	8 56	31	9 23	20.1	14	100	17 26	17 11	0 44	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.		Dec.	Transit	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m	h m			
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m			
1	22 44	9.2	16.02	20 40	20 28	20 50	18.5	14 09			
11	22 51	8.5	15 30	20 11	20 00	20 55	18.2	13 34			
21	22 59	7.7	14 58	19 44	19 34	21 00	17.9	12 59			
31	23 07	6.9	14 27	19 17	19 08	21 04	17.6	12 25			

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 35"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 10".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.		Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
	h m	°		h m	h m		h m	h m		h m	h m	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	10 28.9	10 22	21 58	21 56	3 49	14 52.5	14 42	4 48	5 13	8 12		
11	10 28.1	10 28	21 17	21 15	3 08	14 53.4	14 45	4 09	4 35	7 33		
21	10 26.9	10 34	20 36	20 34	2 28	14 54.1	14 48	3 31	3 57	6 54		
31	10 25.5	10 43	19 54	19 52	1 47	14 54.6	14 49	2 52	3 18	6 16		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Februa</i> , Roman festival of Purification. <i>Sun's Longitude 330° ± 19d 09'</i>	
Month	Week		
1	F.	Stanley Matthews b. 1915	
2	S.	Purification. Candlemas	
3	S.	4th Sunday after Epiphany. Pres. Wilson d. 1924	
4	M.	Manila recaptured 1945	
5	Tu.	Adlai Stevenson b. 1900. H. M. Tomlinson d. 1958	
6	W.	ACCESSION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II (1952)	
7	Th.	Charles Dickens b. 1812. Earl of Harewood b.	
8	F.	Sir Giles Gilbert Scott d. 1960 [1923	
9	S.	Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins b. 1863**	
10	S.	Septuagesima. Lord Birkett d. 1962	
11	M.	K. J. Holyoake b. 1904. Sir Vivian Fuchs b. 1908	
12	Tu.	Kant d. 1804. Lily Langtry d. 1929	
13	W.	Wagner d. 1883. Lord Dalton d. 1962	
14	Th.	VALENTINE'S DAY. Lord Vansittart d. 1957	
15	F.	Earl of Oxford and Asquith d. 1928 [1961	
16	S.	G. M. Trevelyan b. 1876. Sir Bernard Paget d.	
17	S.	Sexagesima. Bruno Walter d. 1962	
18	M.	Sir Arthur Bryant b. 1899	
19	Tu.	PRINCE ANDREW BORN 1960	
20	W.	L. Pissarro b. 1863**. Dr. R. W. Stopford b. 1901	
21	Th.	Cardinal Newman b. 1801	
22	F.	Washington b. 1732. Benno Moiseiwitsh b. 1890	
23	S.	Reynolds d. 1792. Keats d. 1821	
24	S.	Quinquagesima. St. Matthias.	
25	M.	Thomas Moore d. 1852. Sir John Tenniel d. 1914	
26	Tu.	Shrove Tuesday. Wren d. 1723	
27	W.	Ash Wednesday. John Evelyn d. 1706	
28	Th.	Relief of Ladysmith 1900	

PHENOMENA

February 3^d 09^h Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.
 4^d 12^h Mars at opposition.
 8^d 06^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° N.
 13^d 15^h Mercury at greatest western elongation (26°).
 20^d 15^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0°·8 N.
 22^d 06^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 0°·1 S.
 22^d 15^h Uranus at opposition.
 22^d 19^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0°·7 N.
 25^d 02^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° N.
 28^d 00^h Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 0°·8 S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
2	16	17	00
5	13	19	21
8	10	22	18
11	06	25	15
14	03	28	11

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter.....	1	08	50
○ Full Moon.....	8	14	52
(Last Quarter.....	16	17	38
● New Moon.....	24	02	06

	d	h
Apogee (251,640 miles) ...	14	04
Perigee (225,030 ,,) ...	26	00

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on February 1, 119°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- February 1. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.
 - 2. Scottish Term Day.
 - 5. 11 Elizabeth II ends.
 - 6. 12 Elizabeth II begins. New Zealand Day.
 - 8. Half-Quarter Day.
 - 27. Lent begins (ends midnight April 13).
- ** Centenary.

QUARTER DAYS

(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Lady Day.....	March 25	Michaelmas.....	September 29
Midsummer.....	June 24	Christmas.....	December 25

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

SCOTTISH TERM DAYS

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

Removal Terms are May 28 and November 28.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY, although it attains its greatest western elongation of 26° on the 13th, is not really suitably placed for observation, being about 20° S. of the equator. However, observers with a good clear south-east horizon might locate it (magnitude +0.2) in binoculars at 07^h for a few days around the middle of the month; it is only a few degrees above the horizon.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star, magnitude -3.8, and visible in the S.E. sky before dawn. It never achieves any high altitude before sunrise, however, due to its southern declination of 20°. The Moon is near on the mornings of the 20th and 21st.

MARS is a conspicuous object visible all night, in the constellation of Cancer. After opposition,

on the 4th, its magnitude decreases from -1.0 to -0.5.

JUPITER is an evening star, magnitude -1.6, and visible low in the W.S.W. sky for a short while after sunset. It is lost in the evening twilight by the end of the month.

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

URANUS is at opposition on the 22nd, just over half way from Regulus towards ρ Leonis. It is barely visible to the naked eye but telescopically shows a slightly greenish disk 4" in diameter. It is easily located with small optical aid.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The evening cone may be seen under suitable conditions, stretching up from the western horizon near the end of astronomical twilight between the 10th and 25th.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	°	'	°	°
1	2 24	+ 8.8	59.2	16.1	353	252	46	6.4	11 09	11 00	18 20	0 28	0 36
2	3 18	+13.2	58.9	16.0	5	254	57	7.4	11 38	11 24	19 14	1 47	1 59
3	4 14	+16.8	58.5	15.9	17	258	68	8.4	12 12	11 54	20 08	3 03	3 19
4	5 11	+19.5	58.1	15.8	30	263	78	9.4	12 53	12 32	21 04	4 15	4 35
5	6 08	+21.0	57.7	15.7	42	268	86	10.4	13 42	13 20	21 59	5 20	5 42
6	7 05	+21.3	57.2	15.6	54	274	93	11.4	14 40	14 18	22 54	6 15	6 37
7	8 02	+20.4	56.7	15.5	66	281	97	12.4	15 44	15 25	23 46	7 01	7 20
8	8 56	+18.4	56.2	15.3	78	294	100	13.4	16 52	16 36	..	7 37	7 54
9	9 48	+15.6	55.7	15.2	90	84	100	14.4	18 01	17 49	0 36	8 06	8 19
10	10 37	+12.1	55.3	15.1	102	101	98	15.4	19 09	19 01	1 23	8 31	8 40
11	11 25	+ 8.1	54.8	14.9	115	106	94	16.4	20 16	20 12	2 07	8 52	8 58
12	12 10	+ 3.9	54.5	14.8	127	108	89	17.4	21 22	21 22	2 50	9 11	9 13
13	12 55	- 0.5	54.3	14.8	139	109	82	18.4	22 27	22 31	3 32	9 30	9 28
14	13 39	- 4.7	54.2	14.8	151	108	75	19.4	23 32	23 40	4 13	9 49	9 43
15	14 24	- 8.8	54.2	14.8	163	107	66	20.4	..	..	4 55	10 09	10 00
16	15 10	-12.6	54.4	14.8	175	105	57	21.4	0 37	0 49	5 39	10 32	10 19
17	15 57	-15.9	54.8	14.9	187	102	47	22.4	1 43	1 58	6 24	10 59	10 43
18	16 47	-18.6	55.4	15.1	200	98	38	23.4	2 48	3 07	7 13	11 32	11 13
19	17 40	-20.4	56.1	15.3	212	93	28	24.4	3 51	4 12	8 04	12 14	11 52
20	18 35	-21.3	56.9	15.5	224	88	20	25.4	4 49	5 12	8 57	13 06	12 43
21	19 32	-21.0	57.8	15.7	236	82	12	26.4	5 41	6 02	9 53	14 08	13 47
22	20 30	-19.5	58.6	16.0	248	75	6	27.4	6 24	6 43	10 50	15 21	15 03
23	21 28	-16.8	59.4	16.2	261	65	2	28.4	7 01	7 16	11 46	16 40	16 26
24	22 26	-13.0	60.0	16.4	273	51	0	29.4	7 32	7 42	12 41	18 03	17 54
25	23 23	- 8.3	60.4	16.5	285	264	1	0.9	7 59	8 04	13 36	19 26	19 23
26	0 19	- 3.1	60.6	16.5	297	256	5	1.9	8 23	8 24	14 29	20 50	20 51
27	1 14	+ 2.3	60.4	16.5	309	254	12	2.9	8 47	8 44	15 22	22 13	22 19
28	2 09	+ 7.5	60.1	16.4	322	254	21	3.9	9 12	9 04	16 15	23 34	23 45

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	'	'	h m		h m	°	'	'	h m
1	19 28	19.1	9	30	10 44	16	20 11	20.0	7	64	10 31
4	19 30	19.6	8	39	10 35	19	20 26	19.7	6	68	10 34
7	19 37	19.9	8	47	10 31	22	20 42	19.1	6	72	10 38
10	19 46	20.1	7	54	10 29	25	20 59	18.4	6	76	10 43
13	19 58	20.1	7	60	10 29	28	21 16	17.5	6	78	10 48
16	20 11	20.0	7	64	10 31	31	21 33	16.4	6	81	10 54

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
					h m	°	'						h m	h m	h m
1	17 38	20.1	23	54	5 29	5 57	8 56	1	9 21	20.3	14	100	0 39	7 53	8 07
6	18 01	20.5	22	57	5 35	6 04	8 59	6	9 13	20.9	14	100	0 11	7 29	7 44
11	18 24	20.7	21	59	5 40	6 09	9 03	11	9 05	21.4	14	100	23 38	7 04	7 20
16	18 48	20.7	20	61	5 45	6 13	9 07	16	8 57	21.9	14	99	23 11	6 40	6 56
21	19 12	20.5	19	63	5 47	6 15	9 12	21	8 50	22.2	13	99	22 45	6 15	6 32
26	19 36	20.0	18	65	5 47	6 15	9 16	26	8 45	22.4	13	98	22 20	5 51	6 09
31	20 01	19.3	17	67	5 47	6 13	9 21	31	8 40	22.6	12	97	21 56	5 28	5 45

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation
				52°	56°				
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	
1	23 07	6.8	14 24	19 15	19 05	21 05	17.5	12 21	
11	23 16	5.9	13 53	18 48	18 40	21 10	17.2	11 47	
21	23 24	5.0	13 22	18 23	18 15	21 14	16.8	11 12	
31	23 33	4.0	12 51	17 57	17 51	21 19	16.5	10 37	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 34"; of Saturn 15". Diameter of Saturn's rings 34" and 9".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	10 25.4	10 44	19 50	19 48	1 43	14 54.7	14 49	2 49	3 14	6 12
11	10 23.8	10 53	19 09	19 06	1 02	14 54.9	14 50	2 10	2 35	5 33
21	10 22.2	11 02	18 27	18 24	0 21	14 54.9	14 49	1 30	1 56	4 53
31	10 20.5	11 12	17 45	17 43	23 36	14 54.7	14 48	0 50	1 16	4 14

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Mars, Roman god of battle.</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 0° 7' 21d 08h</i>		PHENOMENA	
Month	Week				
1	F.	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Michael Flanders b. 1922			March 2 ^d 04 ^h Pluto at opposition.
2	S.	John Wesley d. 1791. Horace Walpole d. 1797			6 ^d 22 ^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° N.
3	S.	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent			16 ^d 22 ^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.
4	M.	Raeburn d. 1756. Sir Charles Sherrington d. 1952			20 ^d 23 ^h Venus in conjunction with Saturn.
5	Tu.	Lord Beveridge b. 1879. Stalin d. 1953			Venus 0° 9' N.
6	W.	Cologne captured 1945. George Formby d. 1961			21 ^d 08 ^h Vernal equinox.
7	Th.	J. R. Green d. 1883. Lord Tovey b. 1885 [1961			22 ^d 10 ^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.
8	F.	Count Zeppelin d. 1917. Sir Thomas Beecham d.			Saturn 1° N.
9	S.	Yuri Gagarin b. 1934. Sir F. S. Jackson d. 1947			22 ^d 13 ^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon.
10	S.	2nd Sunday in Lent. Sir Philip Gibbs d. 1962			Venus 2° N.
11	M.	Sir James Outram d. 1863**. Adm. Byrd d. 1957			30 ^d 22 ^h Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.
12	Tu.	Sun Yat Sen d. 1925. Sir W. H. Bragg d. 1942			
13	W.	G. E. Buckle d. 1935. Sir Cyril Norwood d. 1956			
14	Th.	Admiral Byng d. 1757. Karl Marx d. 1883			
15	F.	Lord Salter b. 1881. Visct. Chandos b. 1893			
16	S.	R. S. Surtees d. 1864			
17	S.	3rd Sunday in Lent. ST. PATRICK'S DAY			
18	M.	Sir Robert Walpole d. 1745. Sterne d. 1768			
19	Tu.	Earl of Balfour d. 1930			
20	W.	Sir Isaae Newton d. 1727. W. J. Locke b. 1863**			
21	Th.	Aboukir 1801. Lord Freyberg b. 1889			
22	F.	Goethe d. 1832. Thomas Hughes d. 1896			
23	S.	Roger Bannister b. 1929. Clement Davies d. 1962			
24	S.	4th Sunday in Lent. Queen Mary d. 1953			
25	M.	Annunciation. Lady Day			
26	Tu.	Beethoven d. 1827. Sarah Bernhardt d. 1923			
27	W.	Sir Henry Royce b. 1863**. Capt. Scott d. 1912			
28	Th.	Rachmaninoff d. 1943. Francis Brett Young d.			
29	F.	Charles Wesley d. 1788. John Keble d. 1866 [1954			
30	S.	Constable d. 1837. Seán O'Casey b. 1880			
31	S.	5th Sunday in Lent. Sir Geoffrey Faber d. 1961			

PHENOMENA

March 2^d 04^h Pluto at opposition.

6^d 22^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° N.

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

20^d 23^h Venus in conjunction with Saturn.

Venus 0° 9' N.

21^d 08^h Vernal equinox.

22^d 10^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.

Saturn 1° N.

22^d 13^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon.

Venus 2° N.

30^d 22^h Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h		d	h
	3	08		17	16
	6	05		20	13
	9	02		23	10
	11	23		26	07
	14	19		29	04

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter	2	17	17
○ Full Moon	10	07	49
(Last Quarter	18	12	08
● New Moon	25	12	10

	d	h
Apogee (252,170 miles) ...	13	20
Perigee (222,530 ..) ...	26	08

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 1, 118°.

MONTHLY NOTES

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs, Eng. and W., to be elected.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories.

17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Local Government Authorities, Eng. and W., to be made up to 31st. Quarter Sessions to be held 21 days before or after this date.

31. Financial Year 1962-63 ends.

** Centenary.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 30th.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star, magnitude -3.6, and visible above the S.E. horizon before sunrise. Although its elongation from the Sun shortens by only 6° during the month the time available for observation falls noticeably due to the rapid northward motion of the Sun and consequent earlier sunrise times. Venus is overtaken by the Moon on the 22nd.

MARS is a conspicuous evening star, magnitude -0.5 to +0.2, moving very slowly in Cancer.

After reaching a stationary point on the 17th it resumes its direct motion. The gibbous Moon passes 3° S. of Mars on the evening of the 6th.

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

SATURN is unsuitably placed for observation.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The evening cone may be seen under suitable conditions stretching up from the western horizon near the end of astronomical twilight, between the 12th and the 26th. The zodiacal light is of the same order of brightness as the Milky Way so that clear skies and an absence of artificial lights, and also the Moon, are necessary for its successful observation.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
	h	m								52°	56°		h	m
	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	3	04	+12°3	59.6	16.2	334	256	31	4.9	9 40	9 28	17 09	..	..
2	4	01	+16.2	59.0	16.1	346	259	42	5.9	10 12	9 56	18 04	0 53	1 09
3	4	58	+19.1	58.4	15.9	358	264	53	6.9	10 51	10 31	19 00	2 07	2 27
4	5	55	+20.8	57.7	15.7	10	269	64	7.9	11 38	11 16	19 55	3 14	3 36
5	6	52	+21.4	57.1	15.6	22	274	74	8.9	12 33	12 11	20 49	4 12	4 34
6	7	48	+20.8	56.5	15.4	35	280	82	9.9	13 34	13 14	21 41	5 00	5 20
7	8	42	+19.1	56.0	15.3	47	286	89	10.9	14 40	14 23	22 31	5 38	5 56
8	9	34	+16.5	55.5	15.1	59	293	95	11.9	15 48	15 35	23 18	6 09	6 23
9	10	23	+13.2	55.1	15.0	71	302	98	12.9	16 56	16 47	..	6 35	6 45
10	11	11	+9.3	54.8	14.9	83	338	100	13.9	18 03	17 58	0 03	6 57	7 03
11	11	57	+5.1	54.5	14.8	95	84	99	14.9	19 10	19 08	0 46	7 16	7 19
12	12	41	+0.8	54.2	14.8	108	99	97	15.9	20 15	20 18	1 28	7 35	7 34
13	13	26	-3.6	54.1	14.7	120	103	93	16.9	21 20	21 27	2 10	7 53	7 49
14	14	10	-7.8	54.0	14.7	132	104	88	17.9	22 26	22 36	2 52	8 13	8 05
15	14	56	-11.7	54.1	14.7	144	103	81	18.9	23 31	23 45	3 34	8 34	8 22
16	15	42	-15.1	54.3	14.8	156	101	73	19.9	..	..	4 19	8 59	8 44
17	16	31	-18.0	54.7	14.9	168	98	65	20.9	0 36	0 53	5 05	9 29	9 10
18	17	21	-20.1	55.3	15.1	181	94	55	21.9	1 38	2 00	5 54	10 06	9 44
19	18	14	-21.3	56.0	15.2	193	89	45	22.9	2 38	3 00	6 45	10 52	10 29
20	19	09	-21.5	56.8	15.5	205	84	35	23.9	3 31	3 53	7 39	11 48	11 26
21	20	06	-20.4	57.7	15.7	217	78	25	24.9	4 17	4 37	8 33	12 55	12 35
22	21	03	-18.2	58.7	16.0	229	72	16	25.9	4 56	5 13	9 29	14 10	13 54
23	22	00	-14.9	59.6	16.2	242	66	9	26.9	5 28	5 41	10 24	15 30	15 19
24	22	57	-10.5	60.4	16.5	254	58	3	27.9	5 57	6 05	11 19	16 54	16 48
25	23	54	-5.4	60.9	16.6	266	36	1	28.9	6 22	6 26	12 14	18 20	18 19
26	0	50	+0.1	61.2	16.7	278	282	1	0.5	6 47	6 45	13 08	19 46	19 50
27	1	47	+5.7	61.2	16.7	290	262	4	1.5	7 12	7 06	14 03	21 11	21 20
28	2	44	+10.8	60.8	16.6	303	259	9	2.5	7 39	7 28	14 59	22 35	22 49
29	3	42	+15.2	60.2	16.4	315	261	17	3.5	8 10	7 55	15 56	23 55	..
30	4	41	+18.6	59.4	16.2	327	264	27	4.5	8 48	8 28	16 53	..	0 13
31	5	40	+20.7	58.6	16.0	339	269	38	5.5	9 33	9 11	17 50	1 07	1 28

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h	m						h	m				
1	21	22	17.1	6	80	10 50	16	22	54	-9.4	5	92	11 24
4	21	39	16.0	5	82	10 56	19	23	14	-7.3	5	94	11 32
7	21	58	14.6	5	85	11 03	22	23	34	-5.0	5	96	11 40
10	22	16	13.0	5	87	11 10	25	23	55	-2.5	5	98	11 49
13	22	35	11.3	5	90	11 17	28	0	16	+0.1	5	99	11 58
16	22	54	9.4	5	92	11 24	31	0	37	+2.8	5	100	12 08

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit
	h	m				52°	56°	
	h	m	°	'	h	m	h	m
1	19	51	19.6	18	66	5 48	6 14	9 19
6	20	15	18.8	17	68	5 46	6 11	9 23
11	20	39	17.8	16	70	5 43	6 06	9 28
16	21	03	16.5	16	71	5 39	5 59	9 32
21	21	27	15.0	15	73	5 33	5 52	9 36
26	21	50	13.4	15	74	5 26	5 43	9 40
31	22	14	11.6	14	76	5 19	5 33	9 43

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
	h	m					52°	56°
	h	m	°	'	h	m	h	m
1	8	42	22.5	13	97	22 05	5 37	5 54
6	8	38	22.6	12	96	21 42	5 14	5 31
11	8	36	22.5	12	95	21 20	4 52	5 09
16	8	35	22.4	11	95	21 00	4 31	4 48
21	8	35	22.2	11	94	20 40	4 10	4 27
26	8	36	21.9	10	93	20 22	3 50	4 07
31	8	39	21.6	10	92	20 05	3 31	3 47

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Transit	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation	R.A.		Dec.	Transit	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation
	h m	°	h m	h m		h m	°	h m		
1	23 31	4° 2	12 57			21 18	16° 6	10 44		
11	23 40	3° 3	12 27			21 23	16° 3	10 09		
21	23 49	2° 3	11 57			21 27	16° 0	9 34		
31	23 58	1° 4	11 26			21 31	15° 7	8 59		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 9".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Transit
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	10 20.9	11 10	23 44	5 40	5 42	14 54.8	14 48	0 58	1 24	4 22
11	10 19.2	11 19	23 04	4 59	5 02	14 54.4	14 46	0 18	0 44	3 42
21	10 17.7	11 27	22 23	4 19	4 22	14 53.8	14 43	23 34	0 04	3 02
31	10 16.4	11 35	21 42	3 39	3 42	14 53.1	14 39	22 54	23 19	2 22

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF WEEK	Month	Week	Event
			 <p><i>Aperire, to open. Earth opens to receive seed.</i></p>  <p><i>Sun's Longitude 30° 8' 20^d 20^h</i></p>
1	M.		Bismarck b. 1815
2	Tu.		Mirabeau d. 1791. Copenhagen 1801
3	W.		Sir Barry Jackson d. 1961
4	Th.		Goldsmith d. 1774. Sir Cuthbert Whitaker d. 1950
5	F.		Sir Winston Churchill resigned 1955
6	S.		Raphael d. 1520. Badajoz 1812
7	S.		6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday
8	M.		Sir Adrian Boulton d. 1889. Mary Pickford b. 1893
9	Tu.		Lord David Cecil b. 1902 Hugh Gaitskill b. 1906
10	W.		HILARY LAW SITTINGS END
11	Th.		MAUNDY THURSDAY. Dean Acheson b. 1893
12	F.		Good Friday.
13	S.		Sir Arthur Harris b. 1892. Vienna captured 1945
14	S.		Easter Day
15	M.		Easter Monday. Loss of <i>Titanic</i> 1912
16	Tu.		Easter Tuesday. Culloden 1746
17	W.		Benjamin Franklin d. 1790. N. S. Khrushchev b.
18	Th.		H. A. L. Fisher d. 1940. Einstein d. 1955 [1894
19	F.		Byron d. 1824. Charles Darwin d. 1882
20	S.		Manet d. 1883. Sir Donald Wolfitt b. 1902
21	S.		1st S. after Easter. QUEEN ELIZABETH II BORN
22	M.		Yehudi Menuhin b. 1916 [1926
23	Tu.		ST. GEORGE'S DAY. EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
24	W.		Lord Dowding b. 1882
25	Th.		St. Mark. ANZAC DAY. Princess Royal b. 1897
26	F.		Daniel Defoe d. 1730. C. H. Shannon b. 1863**
27	S.		Emerson d. 1882. C. Day Lewis b. 1904
28	S.		2nd Sunday after Easter. Mussolini d. 1945
29	M.		Sir Malcolm Sargent b. 1895
30	Tu.		Queen Juliana b. 1909. A. E. Housman d. 1936

PHENOMENA

April 3^d 05^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.

18^d 23^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° N.

21^d 09^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° N.

21^d 21^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.

25^d 03^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 7° N.

26^d 02^h Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (20°).

28^d 17^h Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Venus 0° 6 S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h	d	h
	1	00	18	05
	3	21	21	02
	6	18	23	23
	9	15	26	20
	12	12	29	16
	15	08		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter	1	03	15
○ Full Moon	9	00	57
(Last Quarter	17	02	52
● New Moon	23	20	29
) First Quarter	30	15	08

	d	h
Apogee (252,520 miles)	10	03
Perigee (221,820 ,,)	23	19

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April 1, 116°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, *Summer Time* 1963 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T. on April 21 and should end on October 6 at 2 A.M., G.M.T., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council (see pp. 142, 168).

MONTHLY NOTES

- April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.
- Income Tax Year (1962-63) ends.
 - Lady Day Fire Insurances must be paid.
 - First day of Jewish Passover.
 - Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

** Centenary.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is visible as an evening star (magnitude -1.2 to +1.0), except during the first ten days of the month. It may be located above the W.N.W. horizon at the end of civil twilight. Greatest eastern elongation occurs on the 26th and this is the most favourable evening apparition of the year for observers in the northern hemisphere. At the end of the month the planet is just south of the Pleiades.

VENUS is still a morning star, magnitude -3.4, but only visible for a short while before sunrise,

low above the E.S.E. horizon. The morning of the 21st sees the Moon approaching Venus, passing it after sunrise.

MARS is an evening star, its magnitude fading during the month from +0.2 to +0.8. It is moving slowly eastwards in Cancer. The gibbous Moon approaches Mars on the night of the 2nd-3rd passing 2° S. of the planet around the time of moonset. The Moon again approaches Mars on the evening of the 30th.

JUPITER is unsuitably placed for observation.

SATURN is unsuitably placed for observation.

THE MOON

Day	THE MOON												
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
h m	°	'	"	°	°	d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	6 38	+21.6	57.7	15.7	35.1	274	49	6.5	10 26	10 03	18 45	2 09	2 32
2	7 35	+21.2	56.9	15.5	4	279	59	7.5	11 26	11 05	19 38	3 01	3 22
3	8 30	+19.8	56.2	15.3	16	284	69	8.5	12 32	12 13	20 29	3 41	4 01
4	9 22	+17.3	55.6	15.2	28	289	78	9.5	13 39	13 24	21 16	4 14	4 29
5	10 12	+14.1	55.1	15.0	40	294	86	10.5	14 47	14 36	22 01	4 40	4 52
6	10 59	+10.4	54.7	14.9	52	298	92	11.5	15 54	15 47	22 45	5 03	5 11
7	11 45	+6.2	54.4	14.8	64	304	96	12.5	17 00	16 57	23 27	5 22	5 27
8	12 30	+1.9	54.2	14.8	77	316	99	13.5	18 06	18 07	..	5 41	5 42
9	13 14	-2.5	54.0	14.7	89	327	100	14.5	19 11	19 16	0 08	5 59	5 56
10	13 58	-6.8	54.0	14.7	101	335	85	15.5	20 17	20 26	0 50	6 18	6 11
11	14 43	-10.8	54.0	14.7	113	340	96	16.5	21 22	21 35	1 32	6 38	6 27
12	15 30	-14.4	54.1	14.7	125	343	97	17.5	22 27	22 44	2 16	7 01	6 47
13	16 17	-17.5	54.4	14.8	137	346	86	18.5	23 31	23 51	3 01	7 29	7 11
14	17 07	-19.8	54.7	14.9	150	350	93	19.5	..	..	3 49	8 03	7 42
15	17 59	-21.3	55.2	15.1	162	353	89	20.5	0 31	0 54	4 39	8 44	8 21
16	18 52	-21.8	55.9	15.2	174	355	85	21.5	1 26	1 49	5 30	9 36	9 12
17	19 47	-21.2	56.6	15.4	186	356	80	22.5	2 13	2 35	6 23	10 37	10 15
18	20 42	-19.4	57.5	15.7	198	357	75	23.5	2 53	3 12	7 17	11 46	11 28
19	21 38	-16.5	58.4	15.9	211	358	70	24.5	3 27	3 42	8 10	13 02	12 48
20	22 34	-12.6	59.4	16.2	223	359	66	25.5	3 56	4 06	9 04	14 23	14 14
21	23 29	-7.8	60.2	16.4	235	360	62	26.5	4 22	4 27	9 57	15 46	15 42
22	0 25	-2.5	60.9	16.6	247	361	57	27.5	4 46	4 47	10 51	17 11	17 13
23	1 21	+3.1	61.3	16.7	260	362	46	28.5	5 10	5 06	11 46	18 38	18 45
24	2 18	+8.6	61.4	16.7	272	363	0	0.1	5 36	5 27	12 42	20 05	20 17
25	3 17	+13.5	61.2	16.7	284	364	2	1.1	6 05	5 52	13 40	21 30	21 47
26	4 17	+17.5	60.6	16.5	296	365	7	2.1	6 40	6 22	14 39	22 50	23 10
27	5 18	+20.3	59.9	16.3	308	366	14	3.1	7 23	7 02	15 38	23 59	..
28	6 19	+21.7	58.9	16.1	321	367	23	4.1	8 15	7 52	16 37	..	0 22
29	7 18	+21.7	58.0	15.8	333	368	33	5.1	9 15	8 52	17 32	0 57	1 20
30	8 15	+20.5	57.1	15.5	345	369	43	6.1	10 20	10 00	18 25	1 43	2 03

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	MERCURY ♀								
						Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		
												52°	56°	
h m	°	'	"	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m				
1	0 44	3.7	5	100	12 12	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	2 34	16.9	6	72	13 02	20 01	20 13
4	1 07	6.5	5	98	12 22		19	2 53	18.8	6	62	13 09	20 19	20 32
7	1 29	9.4	5	95	12 33		22	3 10	20.3	7	51	13 14	20 31	20 46
10	1 51	12.1	5	89	12 43		25	3 25	21.4	8	41	13 16	20 39	20 56
13	2 13	14.6	6	81	12 53		28	3 36	22.2	8	33	13 15	20 42	20 59
16	2 34	16.9	6	72	13 02		31	3 45	22.6	9	24	13 11	20 40	20 57

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
					h m	h m								h m	h m
1	22 18	-11.2	14	76	5 17	5 31	9 44	1	8 39	21.5	10	92	20 02	3 27	3 43
6	22 41	-9.3	14	78	5 10	5 21	9 47	6	8 43	21.1	9	92	19 46	3 09	3 24
11	23 04	-7.2	14	79	5 00	5 10	9 50	11	8 48	20.6	9	91	19 32	2 51	3 06
16	23 26	-5.1	13	80	4 51	4 59	9 53	16	8 53	20.1	9	91	19 17	2 34	2 48
21	23 48	-2.8	13	82	4 42	4 48	9 55	21	8 59	19.6	8	90	19 04	2 17	2 30
26	0 11	-0.6	13	83	4 32	4 36	9 58	26	9 06	18.9	8	90	18 51	2 00	2 13
31	0 33	+1.7	12	84	4 23	4 25	10 00	31	9 13	18.3	8	90	18 38	1 44	1 56

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation
	h m	°	h m		h m	°	h m	
1	23 59	-1°3	11 23		21 31	15°6	8.55	
11	0 08	-0°3	10 52		21 34	15°4	8 19	
21	0 16	+0°6	10 22		21 37	15°2	7 43	
31	0 25	+1°5	9 50		21 40	15°0	7 06	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 34"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 36" and 8".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Transit
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
				h m	h m			h m	h m	
1	10 16.3	11 35	21 38	3 35	3 38	14 53.0	14 39	22 50	23 15	2 18
11	10 15.2	11 41	20 58	2 55	2 57	14 52.1	14 35	22 09	22 34	1 38
21	10 14.5	11 45	20 18	2 16	2 19	14 51.1	14 30	21 28	21 53	0 58
31	10 14.0	11 47	19 38	1 36	1 39	14 50.1	14 25	20 47	21 12	0 17

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Maia</i> , goddess of growth and increase. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 60° II 21 ^d 19 ^h		PHENOMENA	
Month	Week				
1	W.	S.S. Philip and James. Dryden d. 1700		May 1 ^d 02 ^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 0° 2' N.	
2	Th.	German Surrender in Italy 1945		5 ^d 13 ^h Neptune at opposition.	
3	F.	Thomas Hood d. 1845		16 ^d 09 ^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° N.	
4	S.	Joseph Whitaker b. 1820. Edward Shanks d. 1953		18 ^d 03 ^h Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.	
5	S.	3 rd Sunday after Easter. Metternich d. 1859		19 ^d 16 ^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.	
6	M.	Edward VII d. 1910. Sir Alan Cobham b. 1894		21 ^d 05 ^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° N.	
7	Tu.	Visct. Kemsley b. 1883. <i>Lusitania</i> torpedoed 1915		20 ^d 08 ^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° S.	
8	W.	Harry S. Truman b. 1884			
9	Th.	OFFICIAL END OF WAR IN EUROPE (1945)			
10	F.	F. S. Chapman b. 1907. George Hirst d. 1954			
11	S.	Irving Berlin b. 1888. Carola Oman b. 1897			
12	S.	4 th S. after Easter. Sir Charles Barry d. 1860		CONSTELLATIONS	
13	M.	Sir Geoffrey Crowther b. 1907. Gary Cooper d.		The following constellations are near the meridian at	
14	Tu.	Sir H. Rider Haggard d. 1925	[1961	d h	d h
15	W.	Austrian Peace Treaty signed 1955		April 1 24	April 15 23
16	Th.	Albuera 1811. H. E. Bates b. 1905		May 1 23	May 16 21
17	F.	Paganini d. 1840. Relief of Mafeking 1900		June 1 20	June 15 19
18	S.	William Heinemann b. 1863**. Meredith d. 1909		Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater, Corvus and Hydra.	
19	S.	5 th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday			
20	M.	Sir D. Ormsby-Gore b. 1918. Gilbert Murray d.			
21	Tu.	Lord Rosebery d. 1929	[1957		
22	W.	Victor Hugo d. 1885. Earl of Ypres d. 1925			
23	Th.	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday			
24	F.	COMMONWEALTH DAY. Queen Victoria b. 1819			
25	S.	Lord Beaverbrook b. 1879. Ernest Rhys d. 1946			
26	S.	1 st Sunday after Ascension. Samuel Pepys d. 1703			
27	M.	Sir John Cockcroft b. 1897. F. J. Erroll b. 1914			
28	Tu.	Lord Parker of Waddington b. 1900	[1917		
29	W.	Restoration Day 1660. President Kennedy b.			
30	Th.	Rubens d. 1640. Voltaire d. 1778	[b. 1863**	ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during May.	
31	F.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Sir F. Younghusband			

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	8	17	23
(Last Quarter	16	13	36
● New Moon	23	04	00
) First Quarter	30	04	55

	d	h
Apogee (252,510 miles) . . .	7	04
Perigee (222,940 ,,) . . .	22	04

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on May 1, 114°

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

- May 6. Bank Holiday, Scotland.
 9. Half-Quarter Day.
 15. Whitsunday (Scotland). Scottish Term Day.
 17. Norway's National Day.
 25. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1383).
 28. Removal Day, Scotland.
 29. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) begins.

** Centenary.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is visible as an evening star (magnitude +1.0 to +1.5) during the first few days of the month, above the W.N.W. horizon, after sunset. Thereafter it is invisible, inferior conjunction occurring on the 18th.

VENUS is getting more difficult to observe in the long twilight before dawn and may only be glimpsed under exceptionally good conditions for a very short time extremely low on the eastern horizon. Its magnitude is -3.3.

MARS is an evening star, magnitude +0.8 to +1.2, and no longer so conspicuous as it was at the beginning of the year. Mars passes from Cancer into Leo and by the end of the month is

only 1° N. of Regulus. The Moon approaches Mars on the evening of the 28th.

JUPITER becomes visible as a morning star during the second half of the month, when it may be detected low above the E. horizon just before the beginning of civil twilight. Its magnitude is -1.7.

SATURN gradually becomes a morning star, magnitude +1.0, during the month. It is visible low above the E.S.E. horizon during morning nautical twilight. On the morning of the 16th the Moon will be seen approaching Saturn.

NEPTUNE is at opposition on the 5th, only 1½° N. of α Librae. Its magnitude is +8 and it shows a slightly greenish disk of 2½" diameter in a telescope.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	h m		h m	h m
1	9 09	+18.3	56.2	15.3	357	287	54	7.1	11 28	11 12	19 14	2 18	2 35
2	10 00	+15.2	55.5	15.1	10	291	64	8.1	12 37	12 25	20 00	2 47	3 00
3	10 48	+11.5	54.9	15.0	22	294	73	9.1	13 45	13 36	20 44	3 10	3 19
4	11 34	+ 7.4	54.5	14.9	34	297	81	10.1	14 51	14 47	21 26	3 30	3 36
5	12 19	+ 3.1	54.2	14.8	46	299	88	11.1	15 57	15 57	22 07	3 48	3 50
6	13 03	- 1.3	54.0	14.7	58	301	93	12.1	17 02	17 06	22 49	4 06	4 04
7	13 47	- 5.7	54.0	14.7	70	305	97	13.1	18 08	18 16	23 31	4 24	4 19
8	14 32	- 9.8	54.0	14.7	83	320	99	14.1	19 14	19 26	..	4 43	4 34
9	15 18	-13.6	54.1	14.7	95	49	100	15.1	20 20	20 35	0 14	5 05	4 52
10	16 05	-16.9	54.3	14.8	107	86	98	16.1	21 25	21 44	0 59	5 31	5 14
11	16 55	-19.5	54.6	14.9	119	90	95	17.1	22 26	22 49	1 46	6 03	5 42
12	17 46	-21.2	55.0	15.0	131	88	90	18.1	23 23	23 47	2 35	6 41	6 19
13	18 39	-22.0	55.4	15.1	144	85	84	19.1	..	..	3 26	7 29	7 06
14	19 33	-21.7	56.0	15.3	156	81	76	20.1	0 13	0 36	4 18	8 26	8 04
15	20 28	-20.2	56.7	15.4	168	77	66	21.1	0 55	1 15	5 11	9 32	9 12
16	21 22	-17.7	57.4	15.6	180	72	56	22.1	1 29	1 46	6 03	10 44	10 28
17	22 16	-14.2	58.2	15.9	192	69	45	23.1	1 59	2 11	6 55	12 01	11 50
18	23 10	- 9.8	59.0	16.1	205	66	34	24.1	2 34	2 32	7 46	13 20	13 14
19	0 04	- 4.7	59.8	16.3	217	64	24	25.1	2 48	2 51	8 38	14 42	14 41
20	0 58	+ 0.7	60.4	16.5	229	62	15	26.1	3 10	3 09	9 30	16 06	16 10
21	1 53	+ 6.2	60.9	16.6	241	61	7	27.1	3 34	3 28	10 24	17 32	17 41
22	2 51	+11.4	61.1	16.7	254	57	2	28.1	4 01	3 50	11 21	18 58	19 12
23	3 50	+15.9	61.0	16.6	266	18	0	29.1	4 32	4 17	12 20	20 22	20 41
24	4 51	+19.4	60.6	16.5	278	278	1	0.8	5 11	4 51	13 20	21 39	22 01
25	5 54	+21.4	59.9	16.3	290	274	5	1.8	5 59	5 36	14 21	22 45	23 08
26	6 55	+22.1	59.1	16.1	303	276	11	2.8	6 57	6 34	15 20	23 38	..
27	7 55	+21.3	58.2	15.8	315	281	19	3.8	8 03	7 41	16 16	..	0 00
28	8 52	+19.3	57.2	15.6	327	285	28	4.8	9 12	8 54	17 08	0 18	0 37
29	9 45	+16.4	56.4	15.4	339	289	38	5.8	10 23	10 09	17 56	0 50	1 05
30	10 35	+12.8	55.6	15.1	351	292	48	6.8	11 32	11 22	18 42	1 16	1 27
31	11 22	+ 8.8	55.0	15.0	4	294	58	7.8	12 40	12 34	19 25	1 37	1 44

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
						52°	56°							
						h m	h m							
1	3 45	22.6	9	24	13 11	20 40	20 57	16	3 42	19.4	12	0	12 07	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
4	3 50	22.6	10	17	13 04	20 32	20 49	19	3 36	18.2	12	0	11 49	
7	3 52	22.2	10	11	12 54	20 18	20 35	22	3 30	16.9	12	1	11 31	
10	3 51	21.5	11	6	12 40	20 00	20 16	25	3 25	15.9	12	4	11 15	
13	3 47	20.6	12	2	12 24	19 38	19 53	28	3 22	15.1	11	8	11 01	
16	3 42	19.4	12	0	12 07	19 13	19 27	31	3 21	14.7	11	12	10 48	

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
					h m	h m								h m	h m
1	0 33	1.7	12	84	4 23	4 25	10 00	1	9 13	18.3	8	90	18 38	1 44	1 56
6	0 55	4.0	12	86	4 14	4 14	10 03	6	9 21	17.6	7	90	18 27	1 28	1 39
11	1 18	6.3	12	87	4 05	4 03	10 06	11	9 29	16.8	7	90	18 15	1 12	1 23
16	1 40	8.6	12	88	3 57	3 53	10 08	16	9 37	16.0	7	90	18 04	0 56	1 07
21	2 03	10.7	11	89	3 48	3 43	10 12	21	9 46	15.2	7	90	17 53	0 40	0 50
26	2 26	12.8	11	90	3 41	3 34	10 15	26	9 55	14.3	6	90	17 42	0 25	0 34
31	2 50	14.7	11	91	3 35	3 25	10 19	31	10 04	13.4	6	90	17 32	0 10	0 17

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	5° high in East		Transit	R.A.		Dec. -	5° high in East		Transit
	h m	°		52°	56°		h m	°		52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m		
1	0 25	1°5	4 16	4 18	9 50	21 40	15°0	3 04	3 22	7 06		
11	0 33	2°3	3 41	3 42	9 19	21 41	14°9	2 25	2 44	6 28		
21	0 40	3°1	3 05	3 06	8 47	21 43	14°8	1 47	2 05	5 50		
31	0 47	3°8	2 29	2 29	8 15	21 43	14°8	1 08	1 26	5 11		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 35"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 9".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.		Dec. -	Transit	10° high in West	
	h m	°			52°	56°	h m	°			52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m				
1	10 14°0	11 47	19 38	1 36	1 39	14 50°1	14 25	0 17	3 43	3 18		
11	10 13°9	11 47	18 59	0 57	1 00	14 49°0	14 20	23 33	3 04	2 39		
21	10 14°1	11 46	18 19	0 17	0 20	14 48°0	14 16	22 52	2 24	1 59		
31	10 14°6	11 42	17 41	23 34	23 37	14 47°0	14 11	22 12	1 44	1 19		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Junius, Roman gens</i> (family). <i>Sun's Longitude 90° ☉ 22¹ 03^h</i>	
Month	Week		
1	S.	Battle of Ushant 1794. John Masfield b. 1878	
2	S.	White Sunday. Pentecost. CORONATION DAY (1953)	
3	M.	George V b. 1865	
4	Tu.	George III b. 1738. Allies entered Rome 1944	
5	W.	O. Henry d. 1910. Lord Kitchener d. 1916	
6	Th.	"D" Day (1944). C. G. Jung d. 1961	
7	F.	J. B. Morton b. 1893. Pietro Annigoni b. 1910	
8	S.	Tom Paine d. 1809. Duke of Kent's Wedding 1961	
9	S.	Trinity Sunday. Dickens d. 1870	
10	M.	DUKE OF EDINBURGH BORN (1921)	
11	Tu.	St. Barnabas. TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN	
12	W.	Sir Bertram Mackennal b. 1863**. Earl of Avon	
13	Th.	Corpus Christi. W. B. Yeats b. 1865 [b. 1897	
14	F.	Edward Fitzgerald d. 1883. G. K. Chesterton d.	
15	S.	Alcock and Brown's Atlantic Flight (1919) [1936	
16	S.	1st Sunday after Trinity. Dettingen 1743	
17	M.	Addison d. 1719. Sir E. Burne-Jones d. 1898	
18	Tu.	WATERLOO DAY. Cobbett d. 1835 [b. 1903	
19	W.	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood b. 1897. W. R. Hammond	
20	Th.	William IV d. 1837. Black Hole of Calcutta 1756	
21	F.	Sir C. Auchinleck b. 1884. Lord Ismay b. 1887	
22	S.	Sir John Martin-Harvey b. 1863**	
23	S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity. Plassey 1757	
24	M.	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day	
25	Tu.	Korean War began 1950	
26	W.	George IV d. 1830. Earl of St. Andrews b. 1962	
27	Th.	Helen Keller b. 1880. Cherbourg captured 1944	
28	F.	Victor Trumper d. 1915. Treaty of Versailles 1919	
29	S.	St. Peter. Paderewski d. 1941	
30	S.	3rd Sunday after Trinity. James Gunn b. 1893	

PHENOMENA

June 9^d 07^h Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 3° S.
 12^d 15^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° N.
 13^d 06^h Mercury at greatest western elongation (23°).
 16^d 07^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.
 19^d 21^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 1° N.
 20^d 01^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° N.
 22^d 03^h Summer solstice.
 26^d 19^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.
 28^d 01^h Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 0° 6 S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during June.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	7	08	31
(Last Quarter	14	20	53
● New Moon	21	11	46
) First Quarter	28	20	24

	d	h
Apogee (252,090 miles) ...	3	14
Perigee (225,500 ,,) ...	19	08
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 113°.		

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

- June 3. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.
- 5. Constitution Day, Denmark.
- 22. Longest day.
- 24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.
- County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following June 24.
- ** Centenary.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is at greatest western elongation (23°) on the 13th but the long duration of twilight makes observation impossible. However telescope observers might locate it on the morning of the 28th as it is then passing 0°.6 S. of Venus.

VENUS, magnitude -3.3, remains a difficult morning star, visible only for a short while before dawn, extremely low above the E.N.E. horizon.

MARS is an evening star, magnitude +1.3, in Leo. At the very beginning of the month it is only 1° N. of Regulus. On the evening of the

5th Mars is a useful guide to the position of Uranus, passing only 0°.6 N. of this planet. The Moon passes 3° N. of Mars on the evening of the 26th.

JUPITER is a morning star, magnitude -1.8, and may be seen low above the E. horizon, before the beginning of civil twilight. The Moon passes 4° S. of Jupiter on the morning of the 16th. The eclipses and shadow transits of its satellites are given on p. 150 for the convenience of observers with telescopes.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude +0.9, in the constellation of Capricornus. The Moon is near on the mornings of the 12th and 13th.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
	h	m	°	'	'	°	°		d	52°	56°	h m	h m	h m
	h m	°	'	'	°	°			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	12	07	+ 4.4	54.5	14.9	16	295	67	8.8	13 46	13 45	20 06	1 56	1 59
2	12	52	0.0	54.2	14.8	28	296	76	9.8	14 52	14 54	20 47	2 14	2 13
3	13	36	- 4.4	54.1	14.7	40	296	83	10.8	15 58	16 04	21 29	2 31	2 27
4	14	20	- 8.7	54.1	14.7	52	296	90	11.8	17 04	17 14	22 12	2 50	2 42
5	15	06	-12.6	54.2	14.8	65	295	95	12.8	18 10	18 24	22 56	3 10	2 59
6	15	53	-16.1	54.4	14.8	77	297	98	13.8	19 16	19 34	23 43	3 34	3 19
7	16	42	-18.9	54.7	14.9	89	317	100	14.8	20 20	20 41	..	4 04	3 45
8	17	33	-20.9	55.0	15.0	101	75	100	15.8	21 19	21 43	0 32	4 40	4 18
9	18	26	-22.0	55.5	15.1	113	84	97	16.8	22 12	22 35	1 23	5 25	5 01
10	19	21	-22.0	55.9	15.2	126	82	93	17.8	22 57	23 18	2 15	6 20	5 56
11	20	15	-20.8	56.4	15.4	138	78	87	18.8	23 33	23 52	3 08	7 23	7 02
12	21	10	-18.5	57.0	15.5	150	75	79	19.8	..	..	4 00	8 33	8 16
13	22	04	-15.3	57.6	15.7	162	71	70	20.8	0 04	0 18	4 51	9 48	9 35
14	22	56	-11.1	58.2	15.8	174	68	60	21.8	0 30	0 39	5 42	11 05	10 57
15	23	49	- 6.4	58.8	16.0	187	66	49	22.8	0 53	0 58	6 32	12 23	12 20
16	0	41	- 1.1	59.4	16.2	199	66	37	23.8	1 15	1 16	7 22	13 44	13 45
17	1	34	+ 4.2	59.9	16.3	211	66	26	24.8	1 37	1 33	8 13	15 06	15 12
18	2	29	+ 9.4	60.2	16.4	223	67	17	25.8	2 01	1 53	9 07	16 29	16 41
19	3	26	+14.2	60.4	16.5	236	69	9	26.8	2 29	2 16	10 03	17 53	18 10
20	4	25	+18.0	60.4	16.4	248	71	3	27.8	3 03	2 45	11 02	19 13	19 34
21	5	27	+20.7	60.1	16.4	260	66	0	28.8	3 45	3 24	12 02	20 25	20 49
22	6	29	+22.0	59.6	16.2	272	283	0	0.5	4 38	4 15	13 03	21 25	21 49
23	7	30	+21.9	58.9	16.0	285	279	3	1.5	5 41	5 18	14 01	22 13	22 34
24	8	30	+20.3	58.1	15.8	297	282	8	2.5	6 51	6 31	14 57	22 50	23 07
25	9	25	+17.7	57.2	15.6	309	286	15	3.5	8 03	7 47	15 48	23 18	23 31
26	10	18	+14.3	56.4	15.4	321	289	23	4.5	9 15	9 03	16 36	23 42	23 51
27	11	07	+10.3	55.7	15.2	334	291	32	5.5	10 25	10 17	17 20	..	..
28	11	53	+ 6.0	55.0	15.0	346	293	42	6.5	11 33	11 30	18 03	0 02	0 07
29	12	38	+ 1.5	54.6	14.9	358	293	51	7.5	12 39	12 40	18 44	0 20	0 21
30	13	23	- 3.0	54.3	14.8	10	293	61	8.5	13 45	13 50	19 26	0 37	0 35

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	"	"	h m		h m	°	"	"	h m
1	3 21	14.6	11	14	10 45	16	3 59	17.2	8	43	10 25
4	3 24	14.6	10	19	10 36	19	4 13	18.3	7	50	10 28
7	3 29	14.9	9	25	10 30	22	4 30	19.5	7	57	10 33
10	3 37	15.4	9	30	10 26	25	4 49	20.7	6	64	10 40
13	3 47	16.2	8	36	10 24	28	5 10	21.8	6	72	10 50
16	3 59	17.2	8	43	10 25	31	5 33	22.8	6	80	11 02

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
	h	m	°	"	"	52°	56°	h m		h	m	°	"	"	h m	h m	h m
	h m	°	'	'		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	'	'		h m	h m	h m
1	2	55	15.1	11	91	3 33	3 24	10 20	1	10 06	13.2	6	90	17 29	0 06	0 14	
6	3	19	16.9	11	92	3 28	3 17	10 24	6	10 15	12.2	6	90	17 19	23 48	23 55	
11	3	43	18.5	11	93	3 24	3 11	10 29	11	10 25	11.2	6	90	17 09	23 33	23 38	
16	4	08	19.9	11	94	3 21	3 07	10 35	16	10 35	10.1	6	90	16 59	23 17	23 22	
21	4	34	21.1	10	94	3 20	3 04	10 40	21	10 45	9.0	6	90	16 50	23 02	23 06	
26	5	00	22.1	10	95	3 20	3 03	10 47	26	10 55	7.9	6	91	16 40	22 47	22 50	
31	5	26	22.8	10	96	3 22	3 05	10 53	31	11 05	6.8	5	91	16 31	22 31	22 33	

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec. -	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
			h m	h m				h m	h m	
1	0 48	3 8	2 25	2 25	8 12	21 43	14 8	1 04	1 22	5 07
11	0 54	4 5	1 49	1 49	7 39	21 43	14 9	0 25	0 43	4 28
21	1 00	5 0	1 13	1 12	7 05	21 42	14 9	23 42	0 04	3 48
31	1 05	5 5	0 36	0 35	6 31	21 41	15 1	23 02	23 20	3 07

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 38": of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 40" and 9".


URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	10 14 7	11 42	17 37	23 31	23 34	14 46 9	14 11	22 08	1 40	1 16
11	10 15 6	11 36	16 58	22 52	22 55	14 46 0	14 07	21 28	1 00	0 36
21	10 16 8	11 29	16 20	22 13	22 16	14 45 2	14 04	20 48	0 21	23 52
31	10 18 3	11 20	15 43	21 34	21 37	14 44 6	14 02	20 08	23 37	23 13

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Week	DAY OF	 <i>Julius Caesar, formerly Quintilis, 5th month (from March).</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 120° Ω 23^d 14^h</i>	
2	Tu.	Earl of Home b. 1903. Ernest Hemingway d. 1961		
3	W.	Joel Chandler Harris d. 1908		
4	Th.	INDEPENDENCE DAY U.S.A. (1776)		
5	F.	Cecil Rhodes b. 1853 [1962		
6	S.	Reginald McKenna b. 1863**. W. M. Faulkner d.		
7	S.	4th Sunday after Trinity. Sir A. Conan Doyle d.		
8	M.	Edward Burke d. 1797. Raeburn d. 1823 [1930		
9	Tu.	Baron Stockmar d. 1863**. Caen captured 1944		
10	W.	Lord Fisher d. 1920. Albert Chevalier d. 1923		
11	Th.	Oudenarde 1708. Aga Khan d. 1957 [1961		
12	F.	Alexander Hamilton d. 1804. Mazo de la Roche d.		
13	S.	Treaty of Berlin 1878. Lord McGowan d. 1961		
14	S.	5th S. after Trinity. FÊTE NATIONALE, FRANCE		
15	M.	St. Swithin's Day. R. C. Robertson-Glasgow b. 1901		
16	Tu.	Hilaire Belloc d. 1953		
17	W.	Adam Smith d. 1790. Whistler d. 1903		
18	Th.	Watteau d. 1721. Jane Austen d. 1817		
19	F.	Bp. Wilberforce d. 1873. A. J. Cronin b. 1896		
20	S.	C. V. Wedgwood b. 1910. Sir E. Hillary b. 1919		
21	S.	6th S. after Trinity. Belgian Independence Day		
22	M.	St. Mary Magdalen. Salamanca 1812		
23	Tu.	Viset. Alanbrooke b. 1883. Gen. Grant d. 1885		
24	W.	J. S. Cotman d. 1842		
25	Th.	St. James. Coleridge d. 1834		
26	F.	Aldous Huxley b. 1894. Paul Gallico b. 1897		
27	S.	Korean Truce signed 1953		
28	S.	7th Sunday after Trinity. Selwyn Lloyd b. 1904		
29	M.	Schumann d. 1856. Joseph Grimond b. 1913		
30	Tu.	Gray d. 1771. Walter Pater d. 1894		
31	W.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END. Henry Ford b. 1863**		

PHENOMENA

July 6-7 Partial eclipse of the Moon. See p. 146.
 9^d 19^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° N.
 13^d 19^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.
 13^d 22^h Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.
 20 Total eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.
 25^d 10^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

Urs^a Minor, Draco, Corona, Hercules, Lyra, Serpens, Ophiuchus, Libra, Scorpius and Sagittarius.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
1	18	18	23
4	15	21	20
7	12	24	17
10	09	27	14
13	06	30	11
16	03		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	6	21	55
(Last Quarter	14	01	57
● New Moon	20	20	43
) First Quarter	28	13	13

Apogee (251,500 miles) ... 1 06
 Perigee (228,550 ,,) ... 16 18
 Apogee (251,170 ,,) ... 29 00
 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on July 1, 111°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 126.

MONTHLY NOTES

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

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 13th and is thus unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS, magnitude -3.4, is still a very difficult morning star, visible only for a short while before dawn low above the E.N.E. horizon. By the end of the month the planet is only 10° from the Sun and is no longer observable.

MARS is an evening star in the W.S.W. sky, magnitude +1.6, and fading as it moves into the long evening twilight. It is crossing the equator going southwards and is no longer suitably placed for observation by the end of the month.

JUPITER is a conspicuous morning star, magnitude -2.1, and by the end of the month is visible

above the E. horizon before midnight. Jupiter is in the constellation of Pisces. The Moon is close to Jupiter on the 13th and 14th.

SATURN is a morning star, magnitude +0.6, now rising before midnight. The rings are not so wide open as they were a few years ago and now the width in the N.-S. direction is considerably less than that of the planet itself.

ECLIPSE. A partial eclipse of the Moon is visible on the 6th from the British Isles. See p. 146 for details.

ECLIPSE. A total eclipse of the Sun occurs on the 20th but it is not visible from the British Isles, except that a small partial phase is visible from Scotland and Ireland. See p. 146 for details.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	h m		h m	h m
1	14 07	- 7.3	54.2	14.8	23	292	70	9.5	14 51	15 00	20 08	0 56	0 49
2	14 52	-11.4	54.2	14.8	35	290	78	10.5	15 57	16 10	20 52	1 15	1 05
3	15 38	-15.1	54.4	14.8	47	288	86	11.5	17 03	17 20	21 38	1 38	1 24
4	16 27	-18.1	54.7	14.9	59	284	92	12.5	18 09	18 29	22 26	2 05	1 47
5	17 18	-20.4	55.1	15.0	71	281	96	13.5	19 11	19 34	23 17	2 38	2 17
6	18 11	-21.8	55.6	15.1	84	277	99	14.5	20 07	20 31	..	3 20	2 57
7	19 06	-22.1	56.1	15.3	96	58	100	15.5	20 55	21 17	0 09	4 12	3 48
8	20 01	-21.2	56.6	15.4	108	82	99	16.5	21 35	21 55	1 03	5 13	4 51
9	20 57	-19.2	57.1	15.6	120	78	95	17.5	22 08	22 23	1 56	6 23	6 04
10	21 51	-16.2	57.6	15.7	132	74	90	18.5	22 35	22 46	2 48	7 37	7 23
11	22 45	-12.2	58.1	15.8	144	71	82	19.5	22 59	23 06	3 39	8 54	8 44
12	23 37	- 7.5	58.5	15.9	157	69	73	20.5	23 21	23 23	4 29	10 12	10 07
13	0 29	+ 2.4	58.9	16.0	169	68	62	21.5	23 43	23 40	5 19	11 31	11 31
14	1 21	+ 2.8	59.2	16.1	181	68	51	22.5	..	23 58	6 09	12 51	12 55
15	2 14	+ 8.0	59.4	16.2	193	69	39	23.5	0 05	..	7 00	14 11	14 21
16	3 09	+12.8	59.6	16.2	206	72	28	24.5	0 30	0 19	7 54	15 33	15 47
17	4 06	+16.9	59.6	16.2	218	76	19	25.5	1 01	0 45	8 50	16 52	17 11
18	5 05	+19.9	59.5	16.2	230	81	10	26.5	1 38	1 18	9 48	18 07	18 29
19	6 06	+21.7	59.2	16.1	242	87	4	27.5	2 25	2 02	10 47	19 11	19 35
20	7 07	+22.1	58.8	16.0	255	94	1	28.5	3 23	2 59	11 46	20 04	20 26
21	8 06	+21.1	58.3	15.9	267	257	0	0.1	4 29	4 08	12 43	20 46	21 05
22	9 04	+18.9	57.6	15.7	279	279	2	1.1	5 41	5 23	13 36	21 18	21 33
23	9 58	+15.7	56.9	15.5	291	284	5	2.1	6 54	6 41	14 26	21 44	21 55
24	10 49	+11.8	56.2	15.3	304	287	11	3.1	8 06	7 57	15 13	22 06	22 12
25	11 37	+ 7.5	55.5	15.1	316	290	18	4.1	9 16	9 11	15 57	22 25	22 27
26	12 23	+ 3.0	55.0	15.0	328	291	26	5.1	10 24	10 23	16 40	22 43	22 41
27	13 08	- 1.5	54.6	14.9	340	291	35	6.1	11 31	11 34	17 21	23 00	22 56
28	13 52	- 6.0	54.3	14.8	353	290	45	7.1	12 37	12 44	18 03	23 19	23 11
29	14 37	-10.1	54.2	14.8	5	288	54	8.1	13 43	13 54	18 46	23 40	23 28
30	15 23	-13.9	54.3	14.8	17	286	64	9.1	14 49	15 04	19 31	..	23 49
31	16 11	-17.2	54.6	14.9	29	283	73	10.1	15 55	16 13	20 18	0 05	..

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
4	5 33	22.8	6	80	11 02	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	7 50	22.7	5	99	12 20	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
1	5 59	23.5	5	88	11 16		19	8 17	21.6	5	97	12 35	
7	6 26	23.9	5	94	11 32		22	8 42	20.1	5	95	12 48	
10	6 54	23.9	5	98	11 48		25	9 06	18.5	5	91	13 00	
13	7 22	23.5	5	100	12 04		28	9 28	16.6	5	87	13 10	
16	7 50	22.7	5	99	12 20		31	9 48	14.7	5	83	13 18	

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
					h m	h m								h m	h m
1	5 26	22.8	10	96	3 22	3 05	10 53	1	11 05	+6.8	5	91	16 31	22 31	22 33
6	5 52	23.2	10	97	3 26	3 08	11 00	6	11 15	+5.6	5	91	16 21	22 16	22 17
11	6 19	23.3	10	97	3 32	3 14	11 07	11	11 26	+4.4	5	91	16 12	22 01	22 01
16	6 45	23.2	10	98	3 40	3 22	11 14	16	11 37	+3.2	5	92	16 03	21 45	21 44
21	7 12	22.8	10	98	3 50	3 32	11 21	21	11 47	+2.0	5	92	15 54	21 30	21 28
26	7 38	22.1	10	99	4 01	3 44	11 27	26	11 58	+0.7	5	92	15 45	21 15	21 12
31	8 05	21.1	10	99	4 13	3 58	11 34	31	12 09	-0.6	5	93	15 36	21 00	20 56

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec. -	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
			h m	h m				h m	h m	
I	1 05	5°5	0 36	0 35	6 31	21 41	15°1	23 02	23 20	3 07
11	1 09	5°9	23 55	23 54	5 55	21 39	15°3	22 22	22 41	2 26
21	1 12	6°1	23 17	23 15	5 19	21 37	15°5	21 42	22 01	1 44
31	1 14	6°3	22 39	22 37	4 41	21 34	15°7	21 01	21 21	1 02

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 41"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 10".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
I	10 18.3	11 20	15 43	21 34	21 37	14 44.6	14 02	20 08	23 37	23 13
11	10 20.0	11 10	15 05	20 56	20 58	14 44.2	14 01	19 28	22 57	22 33
21	10 22.0	10 59	14 28	20 18	20 20	14 44.0	14 00	18 49	22 18	21 54
31	10 24.1	10 47	13 50	19 39	19 42	14 44.0	14 01	18 09	21 39	21 14

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week	Event
		 Julius Caesar <i>Augustus</i> , formerly <i>Sextilis</i> , 6th month (from March). <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 150° 11' 23 ^d 21 ^h 
1	Th.	Lammas. Queen Anne d. 1714
2	F.	Sir Arthur Bliss b. 1891. Hindenburg d. 1934
3	S.	Grinling Gibbons d. 1721. Joseph Conrad d. 1924
4	S.	8th S. after Trinity. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN
5	M.	First Atom Bomb dropped 1945. [MOTHER b. 1900
6	Tu.	Transfiguration. Visct. Slim b. 1891
7	W.	Alfred Sutro b. 1863**. Dr. Ralph Bunche b. 1904
8	Th.	Canning d. 1827. Lord Evershed b. 1899
9	F.	Capt. Marryat d. 1848. Gen. Bedell Smith d. 1961
10	S.	President Hoover b. 1874. Treaty of Trianon 1921
11	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity. Cardinal Newman d. 1890
12	M.	William Blake d. 1827. George Stephenson d. 1848
13	Tu.	Sir Basil Spence b. 1907. Lord Horder d. 1955
14	W.	Richard Jefferies d. 1887. Heddle Nash d. 1961
15	Th.	PRINCESS ANNE BORN (1950)
16	F.	Thomas Fuller d. 1661. Andrew Marvell d. 1678
17	S.	Admiral Blake d. 1657. Balzac d. 1850
18	S.	10th Sunday after Trinity. Gravelotte 1870
19	M.	James Watt d. 1819. Ogden Nash b. 1902
20	Tu.	General Booth d. 1912. Cardinal Griffin d. 1956
21	W.	PRINCESS MARGARET BORN (1930)
22	Th.	Battle of Bosworth Field 1485. Warren Hastings
23	F.	Venezelos b. 1864 [d. 1818
24	S.	St. Bartholomew. Graham Sutherland b. 1903
25	S.	11th Sunday after Trinity. Michael Faraday d.
26	M.	Ralph Vaughan Williams d. 1958 [1867
27	Tu.	Marquess of Salisbury b. 1893. Sir D. Bradman b.
28	W.	Leigh Hunt d. 1869. General Botha d. 1919 [1908
29	Th.	George Wyndham b. 1863**. Lord Casey b. 1890
30	F.	John Gunther b. 1901. Sir J. J. Thomson d. 1940
31	S.	Bunyan d. 1688. H. Granville-Barker d. 1946

PHENOMENA
 August 5^d 23^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° N.
 10^d 02^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.
 13^d 06^h Saturn at opposition.
 21^d 09^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 7° S.
 23^d 05^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° S.
 24^d 10^h Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (27°).
 29^d 18^h Uranus in conjunction with the Sun.
 30^d 01^h Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h		d	h
	2	07		19	12
	5	04		22	09
	8	01		25	06
	10	22		28	03
	13	19		31	00
	16	15			

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	5	09	31
(Last Quarter	12	06	21
● New Moon	19	07	35
) First Quarter	27	06	54

d h
 Perigee (229,530 miles) ... 11 00
 Apogee (251,360 ,,) ... 25 18
 Mean Longitude of ascending Node on August 1, 109°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 126.

MONTHLY NOTES

- August 1. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.
 5. Bank and General Holiday, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.
 —. Oyster season opens.
 11. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.
 12. Grouse shooting begins.

** Centenary.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is at greatest eastern elongation (27°) on the 24th but even then it is only 5° above the western horizon at sunset so that it is not suitably placed for observation.

VENUS is not suitably placed for observation, being at superior conjunction on the 30th.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation and will, in fact, remain so for the remainder of the year.

JUPITER is a conspicuous morning star, magnitude -2.3, in the constellation of Pisces. The four

Galilean satellites are readily observable with almost any small telescope. During the early hours of the 10th the Moon passes 4° S. of Jupiter, which is then at a stationary point.

SATURN is at opposition on the 13th and thus visible nearly all night. Its magnitude is +0.5 and it is still in the constellation of Capricornus. On the late evening of the 5th the Full Moon passes only 1° S. of Saturn.

METEORS. The famous Perseid meteor shower may be seen on the 12th though moonlight will cut down the number of meteors visible.

THE MOON

Day	THE MOON												
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
h m	°	'	"	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	17 01	-19°7'	55.0	15.0	41	278	81	11.1	16 58	17 20	21 07	0 36	0 16
2	17 53	-21°5'	55.5	15.1	54	273	88	12.1	17 57	18 20	21 59	1 14	0 51
3	18 47	-22°1'	56.1	15.3	66	267	94	13.1	18 49	19 12	22 53	2 02	1 38
4	19 43	-21°7'	56.7	15.5	78	259	98	14.1	19 32	19 53	23 47	3 00	2 37
5	20 39	-20°0'	57.4	15.6	90	239	100	15.1	20 09	20 25	..	4 07	3 47
6	21 35	-17°2'	58.0	15.8	102	90	100	16.1	20 38	20 51	0 41	5 21	5 05
7	22 30	-13°4'	58.5	15.9	115	78	97	17.1	21 04	21 12	1 34	6 39	6 28
8	23 23	-8°8'	58.9	16.0	127	74	92	18.1	21 27	21 30	2 25	7 59	7 53
9	0 16	-3°6'	59.2	16.1	139	71	84	19.1	21 48	21 47	3 16	9 19	9 17
10	1 09	+1°7'	59.3	16.2	151	71	75	20.1	22 10	22 05	4 06	10 39	10 43
11	2 02	+6°9'	59.4	16.2	163	71	64	21.1	22 34	22 24	4 57	12 00	12 08
12	2 56	+11°8'	59.3	16.2	176	74	53	22.1	23 03	22 48	5 50	13 21	13 34
13	3 52	+16°0'	59.2	16.1	188	77	42	23.1	23 36	23 18	6 44	14 40	14 58
14	4 49	+19°3'	59.0	16.1	200	82	31	24.1	..	23 57	7 40	15 54	16 16
15	5 48	+21°4'	58.7	16.0	212	87	21	25.1	0 19	..	8 38	17 01	17 24
16	6 48	+22°2'	58.4	15.9	224	94	12	26.1	1 11	0 48	9 36	17 57	18 20
17	7 47	+21°6'	57.9	15.8	237	101	6	27.1	2 14	1 51	10 32	18 42	19 02
18	8 44	+19°8'	57.4	15.7	249	111	2	28.1	3 23	3 03	11 26	19 17	19 34
19	9 39	+16°9'	56.9	15.5	261	144	0	29.1	4 35	4 19	12 17	19 45	19 58
20	10 31	+13°2'	56.3	15.3	273	268	1	0°7'	5 48	5 37	13 05	20 08	20 17
21	11 20	+9°5'	55.8	15.2	286	281	3	1°7'	6 59	6 52	13 51	20 28	20 33
22	12 07	+4°5'	55.2	15.1	298	286	8	2°7'	8 08	8 06	14 34	20 47	20 47
23	12 52	-0°1'	54.8	14.9	310	287	14	3°7'	9 16	9 17	15 16	21 05	21 01
24	13 37	-4°6'	54.5	14.8	322	288	21	4°7'	10 22	10 28	15 58	21 23	21 16
25	14 22	-8°9'	54.3	14.8	335	287	29	5°7'	11 29	11 38	16 40	21 43	21 32
26	15 07	-12°8'	54.2	14.8	347	285	38	6°7'	12 35	12 48	17 24	22 06	21 51
27	15 54	-16°3'	54.3	14.8	359	282	47	7°7'	13 40	13 58	18 10	22 33	22 15
28	16 43	-19°1'	54.6	14.9	11	278	57	8°7'	14 44	15 05	18 58	23 07	22 46
29	17 34	-21°1'	55.1	15.0	23	273	66	9°7'	15 44	16 08	19 48	23 50	23 27
30	18 27	-22°1'	55.7	15.2	36	268	75	10°7'	16 39	17 03	20 41	..	..
31	19 22	-22°1'	56.4	15.4	48	262	83	11°7'	17 26	17 48	21 34	0 44	0 20

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
h m	°	'	"		h m	h m	°	'	"		h m	
1	9 55	14°0'	5	82	13 21	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	11 16	+3°9'	6	64	13 42
4	10 14	12°0'	6	79	13 27		19	11 29	+2°0'	7	60	13 42
7	10 31	9°9'	6	75	13 33		22	11 40	+0°2'	7	56	13 42
10	10 47	7°9'	6	72	13 37		25	11 50	-1°4'	7	52	13 40
13	11 02	5°9'	6	68	13 40		28	11 59	-2°9'	8	47	13 36
16	11 16	3°9'	6	64	13 42		31	12 06	-4°1'	8	41	13 31
Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation												

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
h m	°	'	"		h m	h m	°	'	"		h m	
1	8 10	20°9'	10	99	11 35	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation	1	12 11	0°8'	5	93	15 35
6	8 35	19°6'	10	99	11 41		6	12 23	2°1'	5	93	15 26
11	9 01	18°1'	10	100	11 46		11	12 34	3°4'	5	93	15 18
16	9 26	16°4'	10	100	11 51		16	12 45	4°7'	5	94	15 10
21	9 50	14°5'	10	100	11 56		21	12 57	6°0'	5	94	15 02
26	10 14	12°4'	10	100	12 00		26	13 09	7°2'	5	94	14 54
31	10 38	10°2'	10	100	12 04	31	13 21	8°5'	4	94	14 46	
Mars is too close to the Sun for observation												

MARS ♂

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	5° high in East		Transit	R.A.		Dec. -	Transit	5° high in West	
	h m	°		52°	56°		h m	°			h m	h m
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m		
1	1 14	6°3	22 35	22 33	4 37	21 34	15°8	0 58	4 55	4 36		
11	1 14	6°3	21 56	21 54	3 59	21 31	16°0	0 16	4 11	3 51		
21	1 13	6°1	21 17	21 15	3 19	21 28	16°3	23 30	3 28	3 07		
31	1 12	5°9	20 37	20 35	2 37	21 25	16°5	22 47	2 44	2 23		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 45"; of Saturn 19". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 11".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	Transit	R.A.	Dec. -	Transit	10° high in West	
	h m	°						52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m		h m			
1	10 24.3	10 45	13 47	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation	14 44.0	14 01	18 06	21 35	21 10
11	10 26.6	10 32	13 10		14 44.2	14 03	17 26	20 55	20 31
21	10 28.9	10 19	12 33		14 44.7	14 05	16 48	20 16	19 52
31	10 31.2	10 05	11 56		14 45.3	14 09	16 09	19 37	19 13

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Septem</i> (seven), 7th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 180° ≈ 23 ^d 18 ^h	
Month	Week		
1	S.	12th Sunday after Trinity. Steele d. 1729	
2	M.	Fire of London 1666. Omdurman 1898	
3	Tu.	Britain at War 1939. Eduard Benes d. 1948	
4	W.	French Republic proclaimed 1870	
5	Th.	Auguste Comte d. 1857 [d. 1952	
6	F.	Reginald McKenna d. 1943. Gertrude Lawrence	
7	S.	Mascagni b. 1863**. Sir Brian Horrocks b. 1895	
8	S.	13th Sunday after Trinity. W. W. Jacobs b. 1863**	
9	M.	Allied Landing at Salerno 1943	
10	Tu.	Lord Pethick-Lawrence d. 1961	
11	W.	Sir Gerald Templer b. 1898. J. C. Smuts d. 1950	
12	Th.	Maurice Chevalier b. 1888. Louis Macneice b. 1907	
13	F.	Quebec 1759. Arthur Henderson b. 1863**	
14	S.	Wellington d. 1852. A. W. Pugin d. 1852	
15	S.	14th Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Britain Day	
16	M.	Fire of Moscow 1812. Sir James Jeans d. 1946	
17	Tu.	James II d. 1701. de Vigny d. 1863**	
18	W.	Hazlitt d. 1830. Greta Garbo b. 1905	
19	Th.	Poitiers 1356. Richard Porson d. 1830	
20	F.	Sibelius d. 1957. Yvonne Arnaud d. 1958	
21	S.	St. Matthew. Sir Walter Scott d. 1832	
22	S.	15th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Ironside d. 1959	
23	M.	Wilkie Collins d. 1889. Viset, Morley d. 1923	
24	Tu.	Sir Howard Florey b. 1898. Sir William Dickson b.	
25	W.	William Faulkner b. 1897 [1898	
26	Th.	F. W. Faber d. 1863**. Peter Dawson d. 1961	
27	F.	Lord Chatfield b. 1873. Sir Ian Jacob b. 1899	
28	S.	Louis Pasteur d. 1895	
29	S.	16th S. after Trinity. St. Michael and All Angels	
30	M.	Sir Michael Adeano b. 1910. Rudolf Diesel d. 1913	

PHENOMENA

September 2^d 05^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° N.

5^d 05^h Pluto in conjunction with the Sun.

6^d 07^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.

20^d 05^h Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

21^d 03^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° S.

23^d 18^h Autumnal Equinox.

29^d 12^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h		d	h
	2	20		17	04
	5	17		20	01
	8	14		22	22
	11	11		25	19
	14	08		28	16

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	3	19	34
◐ Last Quarter	10	11	42
● New Moon	17	20	51
◑ First Quarter	26	00	38

	d	h
Perigee (226,810 miles) ...	6	16
Apogee (251,950 ,,) ...	22	13

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September 1, 108°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 126.

MONTHLY NOTES

- September 2. Partridge shooting begins. Salmon close-time begins.
3. Harvest Moon.
8. Malta's National Day (1565).
19. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5724).
28. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).
- , Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.
29. Michaelmas. Quarter day. Lord Mayor of London elected.
- , County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Sept. 29.
- ** Centenary.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is at inferior conjunction on the 20th and is unsuitably placed for observation except during the last few days of the month when it may be seen as a morning star, magnitude +1, low on the E.S.E. horizon at the beginning of civil twilight.

VENUS is not suitably placed for observation.

MARS is not suitably placed for observation.

JUPITER is a conspicuous evening star, magnitude -2.4, and is visible all night in the constellation

of Pisces. The Moon passes 4° S. of Jupiter on the morning of the 6th.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0.6, in the constellation of Capricornus. The Moon approaches Saturn on the morning of the 2nd and again on the 29th. Saturn will be seen only 0°.1 N. of Capricorn on the 21st.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The morning cone is visible under good conditions (a clear sky and no street lights), stretching up from the eastern horizon near the beginning of astronomical twilight, from the 16th to the end of the month.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.		Dec.		Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set									
	h	m	°	'							52°	56°		h	m	h	m						
	d																						
1	20	17	-20	8	57	2	15	6	60	256	90	12	7	18	05	18	24	22	29	1	47	1	25
2	21	14	-18	4	58	0	15	8	72	248	96	13	7	18	38	18	52	23	22	2	59	2	41
3	22	09	-14	9	58	7	16	0	84	233	99	14	7	19	05	19	15	.	.	4	17	4	03
4	23	05	-10	4	59	4	16	2	97	126	100	15	7	19	29	19	35	0	16	5	38	5	29
5	23	59	-5	3	59	8	16	3	109	83	98	16	7	19	52	19	53	1	08	7	00	6	57
6	0	53	+0	2	60	0	16	4	121	76	93	17	7	20	14	20	10	2	00	8	23	8	24
7	1	47	+5	7	60	1	16	4	133	75	86	18	7	20	38	20	29	2	52	9	46	9	53
8	2	42	+10	8	59	9	16	3	145	75	77	19	7	21	05	20	52	3	45	11	09	11	20
9	3	39	+15	3	59	6	16	2	157	78	67	20	7	21	37	21	19	4	40	12	30	12	47
10	4	36	+18	8	59	2	16	1	170	82	56	21	7	22	17	21	55	5	36	13	46	14	07
11	5	35	+21	2	58	7	16	0	182	87	44	22	7	23	06	22	42	6	33	14	56	15	19
12	6	34	+22	3	58	2	15	9	194	93	33	23	7	.	.	23	41	7	30	15	54	16	18
13	7	33	+22	0	57	7	15	7	206	99	24	24	7	0	04	.	.	8	26	16	42	17	03
14	8	30	+20	5	57	2	15	6	218	105	15	25	7	1	11	0	50	9	20	17	19	17	37
15	9	24	+17	9	56	6	15	4	231	112	8	26	7	2	21	2	04	10	12	17	48	18	02
16	10	16	+14	4	56	1	15	3	243	119	4	27	7	3	33	3	20	11	00	18	12	18	22
17	11	05	+10	4	55	7	15	2	255	135	1	28	7	4	44	4	36	11	46	18	33	18	39
18	11	52	+5	9	55	2	15	0	267	221	0	0	1	5	54	5	50	12	29	18	51	18	53
19	12	38	+1	3	54	8	14	9	280	273	1	1	1	7	02	7	02	13	12	19	09	19	07
20	13	23	-3	3	54	5	14	8	292	281	5	2	1	8	09	8	14	13	54	19	27	19	21
21	14	08	-7	7	54	2	14	8	304	283	9	3	1	9	16	9	24	14	36	19	46	19	36
22	14	53	-11	8	54	1	14	7	316	283	15	4	1	10	22	10	35	15	19	20	07	19	54
23	15	39	-15	5	54	1	14	7	329	281	23	5	1	11	28	11	45	16	04	20	32	20	15
24	16	27	-18	5	54	2	14	8	341	278	31	6	1	12	32	12	53	16	50	21	03	20	42
25	17	17	-20	7	54	6	14	9	353	274	40	7	1	13	33	13	57	17	39	21	42	21	18
26	18	08	-22	1	55	0	15	0	5	269	50	8	1	14	30	14	54	18	30	22	29	22	05
27	19	01	-22	4	55	7	15	2	17	264	60	9	1	15	19	15	43	19	22	23	27	23	04
28	19	56	-21	6	56	5	15	4	30	259	69	10	1	16	01	16	22	20	15	.	.	.	.
29	20	51	-19	7	57	3	15	6	42	253	78	11	1	16	35	16	52	21	08	0	34	0	14
30	21	46	-16	6	58	3	15	9	54	247	87	12	1	17	05	17	17	22	01	1	49	1	33

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit								
h	m	°	"		h	m	h	m	"		h	m							
1	12	08	4	5	8	39	13	29	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	11	57	-3	9	10	5	12	16	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
4	12	11	5	3	9	32	13	20		19	11	47	-2	2	10	1	11	54	
7	12	12	5	7	9	25	13	09		22	11	36	-0	2	10	1	11	32	
10	12	10	5	7	10	18	12	54		25	11	29	+1	7	10	7	11	13	
13	12	05	5	1	10	11	12	37		28	11	25	+3	2	9	16	10	59	
16	11	57	3	9	10	5	12	16		31	11	27	+4	0	8	29	10	50	

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit								
h	m	°	"		h	m	h	m	"		h	m							
1	10	42	+9	7	10	100	12	05	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation	1	13	23	8	8	4	94	14	45	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation
6	11	05	+7	4	10	100	12	08		6	13	35	10	0	4	95	14	37	
11	11	28	+4	9	10	100	12	12		11	13	48	11	3	4	95	14	30	
16	11	51	+2	4	10	100	12	15		16	14	01	12	5	4	95	14	23	
21	12	14	-0	1	10	99	12	18		21	14	14	13	7	4	96	14	16	
26	12	37	-2	6	10	99	12	21		26	14	27	14	8	4	96	14	10	
31	12	59	-5	2	10	99	12	24		31	14	40	16	0	4	96	14	03	

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	5° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec. -	Transit	5° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
			h m	h m					h m	h m
1	1 11	5°9	20 33	20 31	2 33	21 25	16°5	22 43	2 40	2 19
11	1 08	5°5	19 52	19 51	1 51	21 22	16°7	22 01	1 56	1 35
21	1 04	5°1	19 11	19 10	1 07	21 20	16°9	21 20	1 14	0 52
31	0 59	4°6	18 29	18 29	0 23	21 19	17°0	20 39	0 32	0 10

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 49"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 11".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit		R.A.	Dec. -	Transit	10° high in West	
								52°	56°
								h m	h m
1	10 31°5	10 03	11 52	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation	14 45°4	14 09	16 05	19 33	19 00
11	10 33°8	9 50	11 15		14 46°2	14 14	15 27	18 54	18 39
21	10 36°1	9 36	10 38		14 47°2	14 19	14 48	18 15	17 50
31	10 38°3	9 23	10 01		14 48°4	14 24	14 10	17 36	17 11

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Octo</i> (eight), 8th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 210° m 24 ¹ 03 ^h	
Month	Week		
1	Tu.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN	
2	W.	Sir Pelham Warner b. 1873. Graham Greene b. 1904	
3	Th.	William Morris d. 1896. Harold Knight d. 1961	
4	F.	Rembrandt d. 1669. John Rennie d. 1821	
5	S.	R 101 Disaster 1930	
6	S.	17th Sunday after Trinity. R. Benaud b. 1930	
7	M.	E. A. Poe d. 1849. Marie Lloyd d. 1922	
8	Tu.	Henry Fielding d. 1754. Mary Webb d. 1927	
9	W.	Duke of Kent b. 1935. Sir Henry Tizard d. 1959	
10	Th.	Viset. Nuffield b. 1877. Sir W. Grenfell d. 1940	
11	F.	Camperdown 1797. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt b. 1884	
12	S.	Elizabeth Fry d. 1845. Edith Cavell d. 1915	
13	S.	18th Sunday after Trinity. Sir Henry Irving d. 1905	
14	M.	Pres. de Valera b. 1882. Dwight D. Eisenhower	
15	Tu.	Dame Marie Tempest d. 1942 [b. 1890	
16	W.	Sir Austen Chamberlain b. 1863**.	
17	Th.	Chopin d. 1849	
18	F.	St. Luke. Bernard Darwin d. 1961	
19	S.	Swift d. 1748. Lord Rutherford d. 1937	
20	S.	19th S. after Trinity. George Woodeock b. 1904	
21	M.	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). Sir Dudley Pound d. 1943	
22	Tu.	Revocation of Edict of Nantes 1685	
23	W.	W. G. Grace d. 1915	
24	Th.	F. T. Palgrave d. 1897. Franz Lehar d. 1948	
25	F.	George II d. 1760. Agincourt 1415	
26	S.	William Hogarth d. 1764	
27	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity. W. M. Hughes d. 1952	
28	M.	St. Simon and St. Jude. John Loeke d. 1704	
29	Tu.	Sir Walter Raleigh d. 1618. George Morland d. 1804	
30	W.	Bonar Law d. 1923. Dame Rose Macaulay d. 1958	
31	Th.	Hallowmas Eve. Augustus John d. 1961	

PHENOMENA

October 3^d 12^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.

5^d 20^h Mercury at greatest western elongation (18°).

8^d 11^h Jupiter at opposition.

16^d 05^h Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 3° S.

18^d 14^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° S.

20^d 04^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° S.

26^d 20^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° N.

30^d 17^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h	d	h
	1	13	18	17
	4	09	21	14
	7	06	24	11
	10	03	27	08
	13	00	30	05
	15	21		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	3	04	44
(Last Quarter	9	19	27
● New Moon	17	12	43
) First Quarter	25	17	20

d h

Perigee (223,720 miles) 4 15

Apogee (252,510 " 20 02

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on October 1, 106°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, Summer Time 1963 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 21 and should end on October 6 at 2 A.M., G.M.T. but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council (See pp. 142, 168).

- MONTHLY NOTES**
- October 1. Pheasant shooting begins.
 - 3. Hunter's Moon.
 - 12. Columbus Day, U.S.A.
 - 14. Michaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

** Centenary.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is a morning star (magnitude +0.5 to -1.0) except during the last ten days of the month. It may be located above the eastern horizon at the beginning of civil twilight. Greatest western elongation occurs on the 5th and this is the most favourable morning apparition of the year for observers in the northern hemisphere. On the morning of the 16th the Moon (only 32 hours before New) passes 3° N. of Mercury.

VENUS is unsuitably placed for observation.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation.

JUPITER is a conspicuous object, magnitude -2.5, in Pisces. Opposition occurs on the 8th and the planet is thus observable throughout the hours of darkness. The Moon passes Jupiter on the 3rd and again on the 30th.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0.8, but is now no longer observable after midnight. On the evening of the 26th the Moon passes 2° S. of the planet. Saturn's largest satellite, Titan, has a magnitude of 8½ and can therefore be detected in quite small telescopes.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	h m		h m	h m
1	22 41	-12°5	59.2	16.1	66	24.1	93	13.1	17 30	17 37	22 54	3 08	2 58
2	23 36	-7°5	59.9	16.3	78	23.2	98	14.1	17 53	17 56	23 47	4 31	4 25
3	0 31	-2°0	60.5	16.5	90	18.6	100	15.1	18 15	18 13	..	5 55	5 55
4	1 26	+3°7	60.8	16.6	103	9.2	99	16.1	18 38	18 32	0 40	7 21	7 25
5	2 23	+9°2	60.9	16.6	115	8.1	95	17.1	19 05	18 53	1 34	8 47	8 57
6	3 20	+14°1	60.6	16.5	127	8.0	89	18.1	19 35	19 19	2 30	10 12	10 28
7	4 19	+18°2	60.2	16.4	139	8.3	80	19.1	20 13	19 52	3 28	11 34	11 54
8	5 20	+20°9	59.5	16.2	151	8.7	70	20.1	21 00	20 36	4 26	12 49	13 12
9	6 20	+22°4	58.8	16.0	163	9.2	59	21.1	21 57	21 33	5 25	13 52	14 16
10	7 20	+22°4	58.1	15.8	176	9.8	48	22.1	23 02	22 39	6 23	14 43	15 06
11	8 17	+21.1	57.4	15.6	188	10.3	37	23.1	..	23 52	7 17	15 23	15 42
12	9 12	+18.7	56.7	15.4	200	10.8	27	24.1	0 11	..	8 09	15 54	16 09
13	10 04	+15.5	56.1	15.3	212	11.3	19	25.1	1 22	1 08	8 58	16 19	16 30
14	10 53	+11.5	55.6	15.1	224	11.7	12	26.1	2 33	2 23	9 44	16 39	16 47
15	11 40	+7.2	55.1	15.0	237	12.2	6	27.1	3 43	3 37	10 27	16 58	17 01
16	12 26	+2.6	54.7	14.9	249	12.9	2	28.1	4 51	4 50	11 10	17 15	17 15
17	13 10	-2.1	54.4	14.8	261	15.3	0	29.1	5 59	6 01	11 51	17 32	17 28
18	13 55	-6.6	54.2	14.8	273	24.8	0	0.5	7 05	7 12	12 33	17 51	17 42
19	14 40	-10.9	54.0	14.7	285	27.3	2	1.5	8 12	8 23	13 16	18 11	17 58
20	15 26	-14.7	54.0	14.7	298	27.7	6	2.5	9 18	9 34	14 00	18 34	18 18
21	16 13	-17.9	54.0	14.7	310	27.6	11	3.5	10 23	10 43	14 46	19 02	18 42
22	17 02	-20.4	54.2	14.8	322	27.4	17	4.5	11 26	11 49	15 33	19 37	19 14
23	17 53	-22.1	54.5	14.8	334	27.0	25	5.5	12 24	12 48	16 23	20 21	19 56
24	18 45	-22.7	54.9	15.0	346	26.5	33	6.5	13 15	13 39	17 13	21 13	20 49
25	19 38	-22.3	55.5	15.1	359	26.1	43	7.5	13 58	14 21	18 05	22 15	21 53
26	20 32	-20.8	56.3	15.3	..	25.6	53	8.5	14 35	14 54	18 56	23 25	23 07
27	21 25	-18.1	57.2	15.6	23	25.1	63	9.5	15 05	15 19	19 48	..	..
28	22 19	-14.5	58.1	15.8	35	24.7	73	10.5	15 30	15 41	20 39	0 40	0 27
29	23 13	-9.9	59.1	16.1	47	24.3	82	11.5	15 54	15 59	21 31	2 00	1 51
30	0 06	-4.7	60.0	16.4	59	24.0	90	12.5	16 15	16 16	22 23	3 22	3 18
31	1 01	+1.0	60.8	16.6	72	23.5	96	13.5	16 38	16 34	23 17	4 47	4 49

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit				
					52°	56°									h m	h m	h m
					h m	h m									h m	h m	h m
1	11 27	+4°0	8	29	5 02	5 02	10 50	16	12 34	1°5	5	85	10 59	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation			
4	11 34	+4°0	7	43	4 58	4 58	10 45	19	12 52	3°6	5	91	11 06				
7	11 45	+3°3	7	57	5 01	5 02	10 45	22	13 11	5°7	5	95	11 13				
10	11 59	+2°1	6	69	5 10	5 12	10 48	25	13 29	7°8	5	97	11 20				
13	12 16	+0°4	6	79	5 24	5 27	10 53	28	13 48	10°0	5	99	11 27				
16	12 34	-1°5	5	85	5 40	5 45	10 59	31	14 07	12°0	5	100	11 33				

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit						
														h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
														h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	12 59	5°2	10	99	12 24	Venus is too close to the sun for observation	1	14 40	16°0	4	96	14 03	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation					
6	13 22	7°7	10	99	12 27		6	14 54	17°0	4	96	13 58						
11	13 46	10°1	10	98	12 31		11	15 08	18°1	4	96	13 52						
16	14 09	12°4	10	98	12 35		16	15 22	19°0	4	97	13 46						
21	14 33	14°6	10	97	12 39		21	15 37	19°9	4	97	13 41						
26	14 58	16°7	10	97	12 44		26	15 52	20°8	4	97	13 36						
31	15 23	18°5	10	96	12 49	31	16 07	21°5	4	97	13 32							

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
1	0 59	4°6'	0 23	6 13	6 13	21 19	17°0'	20 39	0 32	0 10
11	0 54	4°1'	23 35	5 26	5 26	21 18	17°1'	19 59	23 47	23 25
21	0 50	3°6'	22 50	4 40	4 39	21 17	17°1'	19 19	23 07	22 46
31	0 45	3°1'	22 07	3 54	3 53	21 17	17°1'	18 40	22 29	22 07

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 50"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 40" and 11".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec. -	Transit	Diameter 4"
			52°	56°					
1	10 38.3	9 23	4 19	4 18	10 01	14 48.4	14 24	14 10	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation
11	10 40.4	9 11	4 42	4 42	9 23	14 49.7	14 30	13 32	
21	10 42.3	9 00	3 06	3 05	8 46	14 51.1	14 37	12 54	
31	10 43.9	8 51	2 29	2 28	8 08	14 52.5	14 43	12 16	

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Week	DAY OF	 <i>Novem</i> (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 240° † 23 ^d 01 ^h	
1	F.	All Saints.	Edmund Blunden b. 1896	
2	S.	All Souls' Day.	James Thurber d. 1961	
3	S.	21st Sunday after Trinity.	Visct. Linley b. 1961	
4	M.	Mendelssohn d. 1847.	Sir John Dill d. 1944	
5	Tu.	Guy Fawkes Day (1605).	Inkerman 1854	
6	W.	Visct. Samuel b. 1870.	Tschaikovsky d. 1893	
7	Th.	Sir Godfrey Kneller d. 1723.	Norman Shaw d. 1912	
8	F.	Allied Landing in North Africa	1942	
9	S.	Edward VII b. 1841.	Fred Terry b. 1863**	
10	S.	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	John Moore b. 1907	
11	M.	ARMISTICE DAY (1918).	King of Sweden b. 1882	
12	Tu.	Mrs. Gaskell d. 1865.	Tirpitz sunk 1944	
13	W.	A. H. Clough d. 1861.	Francis Thompson d. 1907	
14	Th.	PRINCE OF WALES BORN (1948)		
15	F.	Romney d. 1802.	Lord Lambury b. 1896	
16	S.	Clark Gable d. 1960.	Sam Rayburn d. 1961	
17	S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	Eric Gill d. 1940	
18	M.	Proust d. 1922.	T. P. O'Connor d. 1929	
19	Tu.	Charles I b. 1600.	Schubert d. 1828	
20	W.	QUEEN'S WEDDING DAY (1947)		
21	Th.	Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch b. 1863**		
22	F.	Pres. de Gaulle b. 1890.	Benjamin Britten b. 1913	
23	S.	Hakluyt d. 1616.	Sir Arthur Pinero d. 1934	
24	S.	24th Sunday after Trinity.	Clemenceau d. 1929	
25	M.	Pope John XXIII b. 1881.	Lord Devlin b. 1905	
26	Tu.	Coventry Patmore d. 1896		
27	W.	Dumas fils d. 1895.	Eugene O'Neill d. 1953	
28	Th.	Wolsey d. 1530.	Washington Irving d. 1859	
29	F.	Prince Rupert d. 1682.	C. S. Lewis b. 1898	
30	S.	St. Andrew.	Sir Winston Churchill b. 1874	

PHENOMENA

November 5^d 01^h Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

8^d 13^h Neptune in conjunction with the Sun.

18^d 04^h Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° S.

18^d 07^h Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.

20^d 22^h Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 0° 05 S.

23^d 05^h Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° N.

27^d 00^h Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Oct.	1	21	Oct.	16	23
Nov.	1	22	Nov.	15	21
Dec.	1	20	Dec.	16	13

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
2	01	19	06
4	22	22	03
7	19	25	00
10	16	27	21
13	13	30	18
16	10		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	1	13	55
(Last Quarter	8	06	37
● New Moon	16	06	50
) First Quarter	24	07	56
○ Full Moon	30	23	54

	d	h
Perigee (221,810 miles) ...	2	00
Apogee (252,680 ,,) ...	16	06
Perigee (221,800 ,,) ...	30	13
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November 1, 1963°		

MONTHLY NOTES

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

** Centenary.

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

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

Lat.	Nov. 1			Nov. 11			Nov. 21			Nov. 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	35	75	115	37	78	117	38	80	120	39	82	123
56	40	84	127	41	87	130	43	90	134	45	93	137

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 5th and thus unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is not observable at first but becomes a difficult evening star, magnitude -3.3, towards the end of the month, when it may be seen very low above the S.W. horizon shortly after sunset. Telescopically Venus may be seen very close to Mars on the 20th, passing 0°.05 S. of the latter several hours after setting.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation.

JUPITER is a conspicuous evening star, magnitude -2.4. It is an outstanding feature of the southern skies during the evening and in fact is still visible long after midnight even by the end of the month. On the night of the 26th-27th the Moon passes 4° S. of Jupiter.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +0.9 and is visible in the southern sky in the early evenings. The Moon is near on the evenings of the 22nd and 23rd.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set		
	h	m	°	'	"	°	'		d	h	m	h	m	h	m
			°	'	"	°	'			h	m	h	m	h	m
1	1	57	+ 6.8	61.3	16.7	84	220	99	14.5	17 02	16 53	..	6 14	6 21	
2	2	55	+12.2	61.4	16.7	96	109	100	15.5	17 30	17 16	0 13	7 42	7 55	
3	3	55	+16.8	61.3	16.7	108	87	97	16.5	18 06	17 46	1 12	9 09	9 27	
4	4	57	+20.2	60.8	16.6	120	87	91	17.5	18 50	18 27	2 12	10 31	10 54	
5	6	00	+22.3	60.1	16.4	132	91	83	18.5	19 45	19 20	3 14	11 42	12 07	
6	7	02	+22.8	59.2	16.1	144	96	74	19.5	20 49	20 25	4 14	12 40	13 04	
7	8	02	+21.8	58.3	15.9	157	101	64	20.5	21 59	21 39	5 12	13 25	13 46	
8	8	59	+19.7	57.4	15.6	169	106	53	21.5	23 11	22 56	6 06	13 59	14 16	
9	9	52	+16.5	56.6	15.4	181	110	42	22.5	..	..	6 56	14 26	14 38
10	10	42	+12.7	55.8	15.2	193	114	33	23.5	0 23	0 12	7 43	14 47	14 56	
11	11	30	+ 8.4	55.2	15.1	205	116	24	24.5	1 33	1 26	8 27	15 06	15 10	
12	12	15	+ 3.8	54.8	14.9	217	118	16	25.5	2 42	2 39	9 09	15 23	15 24	
13	13	00	- 0.9	54.4	14.8	230	120	10	26.5	3 49	3 51	9 51	15 40	15 37	
14	13	44	- 5.4	54.1	14.8	242	122	5	27.5	4 56	5 02	10 32	15 57	15 50	
15	14	28	- 9.8	54.0	14.7	254	127	2	28.5	6 03	6 12	11 14	16 16	16 05	
16	15	14	-13.8	53.9	14.7	266	158	0	29.5	7 09	7 23	11 58	16 38	16 23	
17	16	01	-17.2	53.9	14.7	278	258	1	0.7	8 15	8 33	12 43	17 04	16 45	
18	16	50	-20.0	54.1	14.7	291	270	3	1.7	9 19	9 41	13 30	17 36	17 14	
19	17	40	-21.9	54.3	14.8	303	269	6	2.7	10 19	10 44	14 19	18 17	17 52	
20	18	32	-22.8	54.6	14.9	315	266	12	3.7	11 13	11 38	15 09	19 06	18 41	
21	19	24	-22.7	55.0	15.0	327	262	19	4.7	11 59	12 22	16 00	20 04	19 41	
22	20	17	-21.5	55.5	15.1	339	258	27	5.7	12 36	12 57	16 50	21 10	20 50	
23	21	10	-19.2	56.2	15.3	352	254	36	6.7	13 08	13 24	17 40	22 21	22 06	
24	22	02	-16.0	56.9	15.5	4	250	47	7.7	13 34	13 46	18 30	23 37	23 26	
25	22	54	-11.8	57.8	15.7	16	247	57	8.7	13 57	14 04	19 19	..	..
26	23	45	- 6.9	58.7	16.0	28	245	68	9.7	14 18	14 21	20 09	0 55	0 49	
27	0	38	- 1.6	59.6	16.2	40	243	78	10.7	14 38	14 37	21 00	2 15	2 14	
28	1	31	+ 4.1	60.4	16.5	52	243	87	11.7	15 01	14 54	21 54	3 39	3 43	
29	2	27	+ 9.6	61.0	16.6	64	243	94	12.7	15 26	15 15	22 51	5 05	5 15	
30	3	26	+14.7	61.4	16.7	77	241	98	13.7	15 57	15 40	23 50	6 33	6 48	

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	'	"	h m		h m	°	'	"	h m
1	14 13	12.6	5 100	11 36	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	15 47	20.9	5 99	12 11	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
4	14 32	14.5	5 100	11 43		19	16 07	22.2	5 98	12 19	
7	14 50	16.3	5 100	11 50		22	16 26	23.3	5 97	12 27	
10	15 09	18.0	5 100	11 57		25	16 46	24.1	5 95	12 35	
13	15 28	19.6	5 99	12 04		28	17 06	24.9	5 94	12 43	
16	15 47	20.9	5 99	12 11		31	17 26	25.4	5 91	12 51	

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.		Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit		
	h	m	°	'	"	h	m	h		m	h	m	°	'	"	h	m
			°	'	"	h	m	h		m	h	m	°	'	"	h	m
1	15	28	18.9	10	96	12 50	16 25	15 59	1	16 10	21.7	4	97	13 31	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation		
6	15	53	20.5	10	96	12 56	16 19	15 50	6	16 25	22.3	4	97	13 27			
11	16	19	21.9	11	95	13 02	16 14	15 42	11	16 41	22.9	4	97	13 23			
16	16	46	23.0	11	94	13 09	16 13	15 37	16	16 57	23.4	4	97	13 19			
21	17	13	23.9	11	93	13 17	16 11	15 33	21	17 13	23.8	4	97	13 15			
26	17	40	24.4	11	93	13 24	16 14	15 33	26	17 29	24.1	4	97	13 12			
31	18	07	24.7	11	92	13 32	16 20	15 38	31	17 45	24.3	4	98	13 09			

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. -	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	0 45	3.1	22 03	3 49	3 48	21 18	17.1	18 36	22 25	22 03
11	0 41	2.7	21 20	3 05	3 04	21 19	17.0	17 58	21 47	21 26
21	0 39	2.5	20 38	2 22	2 21	21 20	16.8	17 20	21 11	20 49
31	0 37	2.4	19 58	1 41	1 40	21 23	16.6	16 43	20 35	20 14

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 47"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 10".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec. -	Transit	
			52°	56°					
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	
1	10 44.1	8 50	2 25	2 25	8 05	14 52.7	14 44	12 12	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation
11	10 45.4	8 42	1 48	1 48	7 27	14 54.1	14 50	11 35	
21	10 46.4	8 37	1 10	1 10	6 48	14 55.6	14 57	10 57	
31	10 47.2	8 33	0 32	0 32	6 10	14 57.1	15 03	10 19	

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Decem</i> (ten), 10th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 270° W 22d 14h</i>	
Month	Week		
1	S.	1st Sunday in Advent. Queen Alexandra b. 1844	
2	M.	Austerlitz 1805. Sir Basil Henriques d. 1961	
3	Tu.	Flaxman d. 1825. R. L. Stevenson d. 1894	
4	W.	John Gay d. 1732. A. L. Rowse b. 1903	
5	Th.	Dumas père d. 1870. Monet d. 1926	
6	F.	Trollope d. 1882. Sir Osbert Sitwell b. 1892	
7	S.	Ferdinand de Lesseps d. 1894. Pearl Harbour 1941	
8	S.	2nd Sunday in Advent. De Quincey d. 1859	
9	M.	R. A. Butler b. 1902. Sir Arthur Pearson d. 1921	
10	Tu.	Earl Alexander of Tunis b. 1891	
11	W.	Accession of George VI 1936	
12	Th.	Rev. P. T. B. Clayton b. 1885. Browning d. 1889	
13	F.	Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, b. 1906	
14	S.	George VI b. 1895. Prince Consort d. 1861	
15	S.	3rd S. in Advent. H. M. Abrahams b. 1899 [1882	
16	M.	George Santayana b. 1863**. Sir J. B. Hobbs b.	
17	Tu.	Lord Kelvin d. 1907. <i>Graf von Spee</i> scuttled 1939	
18	W.	Prince William b. 1941. Dorothy L. Sayers d. 1957	
19	Th.	J. M. W. Turner d. 1851. Sir Stanley Unwin b. 1884	
20	F.	R. G. Menzies b. 1894. Sir J. C. Squire d. 1958	
21	S.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END	
22	S.	4th Sunday in Advent. Sir Ninian Comper d. 1960	
23	M.	Lord Rank b. 1888. Earl of Halifax d. 1959	
24	Tu.	Christmas Eve. Thackeray d. 1863**	
25	W.	Christmas Day.	
26	Th.	St. Stephen. Lord Keyes d. 1945	
27	F.	St. John. Charles Lamb d. 1834	
28	S.	Holy Innocents' Lord Macaulay d. 1809	
29	S.	1st S. after Christmas. Eden Philpotts d. 1960	
30	M.	Josephine Butler d. 1906. Ruth Draper d. 1956	
31	Tu.	P. B. H. May b. 1929. Sir Frank Benson d. 1939	

PHENOMENA

December 7^d 03^h. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 1° 4 S.
17^d 10^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° S.
17^d 22^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 1° S.
18^d 12^h. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (26°).
18^d 14^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0° 5 S.
20^d 14^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° N.
22^d 14^h. Winter Solstice.
24^d 08^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° N.
30^d 05^h. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 2° N.
30. Total eclipse of the Moon. See p. 146.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h		d	h
	3	14		17	23
	6	11		20	19
	9	08		23	16
	12	05		26	13
	15	02		29	10

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
(Last Quarter	7	21	34
☉ New Moon	16	02	06
) First Quarter	23	19	54
○ Full Moon	30	11	04

	d	h
Apogee (252,460 miles) . . .	13	09
Perigee (223,810 ,,) . . .	29	00
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on December 1, 1963.		

MONTHLY NOTES

- December 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
- 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
- 21. Common Council Elections, City of London.
- 25. Quarter Day.
- County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25.
- 26. Boxing Day. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. and W., N. Ireland.
- 31. Various licences expire.

** Centenary.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is at greatest eastern elongation on the 18th but as it is then 24° S. of the equator observation is extremely difficult. Observers with binoculars might locate it, half-an-hour after sunset, extremely low above the S.W. horizon, within a few days of the 22nd.

VENUS is an evening star, magnitude -3.4, visible low above the SW. horizon after sunset. On the evening of the 18th it is very close to the thin crescent Moon.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation.

JUPITER is still a conspicuous evening star, magnitude -2.1. It reaches a stationary point on

the 6th and thereafter resumes its eastward motion through Pisces.

SATURN is an evening star, magnitude +1.0 but only visible in the early evenings low above the S.W. horizon.

ECLIPSE. A total eclipse of the Moon occurs on the 30th but it is not visible from the British Isles.

METEORS. The famous Geminid meteor shower occurs on the 13th. Conditions are favourable this year as moonlight will not interfere with observation. The number of meteors seen will increase as the evening progresses and the altitude of the radiant increases.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set		
	h	m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h	m	h	m	h	m
											52°	56°			52°	56°
1	4	27	+18.8	61.4	16.7	89	170	100	14.7	16 36	16 15	..	8 00	8 20	
2	5	31	+21.6	61.1	16.6	101	94	98	15.7	17 26	17 02	0 53	9 19	9 44	
3	6	36	+22.9	60.5	16.5	113	94	94	16.7	18 28	18 04	1 56	10 27	10 52	
4	7	39	+22.5	59.6	16.2	125	98	87	17.7	19 39	19 17	2 58	11 20	11 43	
5	8	39	+20.7	58.7	16.0	137	103	79	18.7	20 54	20 36	3 56	12 00	12 18	
6	9	36	+17.8	57.7	15.7	149	107	69	19.7	22 08	21 55	4 49	12 30	12 44	
7	10	28	+14.1	56.7	15.5	162	111	59	20.7	23 21	23 12	5 39	12 54	13 04	
8	11	17	+ 9.8	55.9	15.2	174	113	49	21.7	..	..	6 25	13 13	13 19
9	12	04	+ 5.2	55.2	15.0	186	115	39	22.7	0 31	0 27	7 08	13 31	13 33	
10	12	49	+ 0.5	54.7	14.9	198	115	30	23.7	1 39	1 39	7 50	13 48	13 46	
11	13	33	- 4.2	54.3	14.8	210	115	22	24.7	2 46	2 50	8 31	14 05	13 59	
12	14	17	- 8.6	54.1	14.7	222	114	14	25.7	3 53	4 01	9 13	14 23	14 13	
13	15	02	-12.7	54.0	14.7	235	113	8	26.7	4 59	5 12	9 56	14 43	14 29	
14	15	49	-16.4	54.0	14.7	247	111	4	27.7	6 06	6 22	10 40	15 07	14 50	
15	16	37	-19.3	54.1	14.7	259	111	1	28.7	7 11	7 32	11 27	15 37	15 16	
16	17	27	-21.5	54.3	14.8	271	154	0	29.7	8 13	8 37	12 16	16 15	15 51	
17	18	19	-22.7	54.6	14.9	283	265	1	0.9	9 10	9 35	13 06	17 01	16 36	
18	19	12	-22.9	54.9	15.0	296	264	3	1.9	9 59	10 23	13 57	17 57	17 33	
19	20	05	-22.0	55.3	15.1	308	261	8	2.9	10 39	11 01	14 48	19 01	18 40	
20	20	58	-20.0	55.8	15.2	320	257	14	3.9	11 12	11 30	15 38	20 11	19 53	
21	21	50	-17.0	56.3	15.3	332	253	22	4.9	11 39	11 53	16 27	21 24	21 11	
22	22	41	-13.1	56.9	15.5	344	250	31	5.9	12 02	12 12	17 15	22 39	22 31	
23	23	31	- 8.5	57.6	15.7	356	248	41	6.9	12 23	12 28	18 03	23 56	23 53	
24	0	22	- 3.4	58.3	15.9	9	246	52	7.9	12 43	12 43	18 51	..	..
25	1	13	+ 2.0	59.1	16.1	21	246	63	8.9	13 03	12 59	19 42	1 15	1 17	
26	2	06	+ 7.5	59.8	16.3	33	247	74	9.9	13 25	13 17	20 34	2 36	2 43	
27	3	01	+12.6	60.3	16.4	45	250	83	10.9	13 52	13 38	21 31	4 01	4 13	
28	3	59	+17.1	60.7	16.5	57	254	91	11.9	14 25	14 07	22 31	5 26	5 44	
29	5	01	+20.5	60.9	16.6	69	258	97	12.9	15 09	14 46	23 33	6 49	7 11	
30	6	05	+22.5	60.7	16.5	81	262	100	13.9	16 05	15 40	..	8 04	8 28	
31	7	10	+22.9	60.3	16.4	94	93	100	14.9	17 12	16 48	0 36	9 05	9 29	

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h	m	°	'	'	h m		h	m	°	'	'	h m
1	17	26	25.4	5	91	12 51	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	18 59	24.8	6	69	13 24
4	17	45	25.7	5	89	12 59		19	19 13	24.1	7	60	13 25
7	18	05	25.8	5	86	13 06		22	19 24	23.2	7	49	13 24
10	18	24	25.7	6	81	13 13		25	19 29	22.3	8	35	13 16
13	18	42	25.3	6	75	13 19		28	19 28	21.5	9	22	13 02
16	18	59	24.8	6	69	13 24		31	19 20	20.8	9	10	12 41

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W.			Day	R.A.		Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h	m	°	'	'	h m	52°	56°	h m		h m	h m	°	'	'	h m
1	18	07	24.7	11	92	13 32	16 20	15 38	1	17 45	24.3	4	98	13 09	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	18	35	24.6	11	91	13 39	16 29	15 47	6	18 02	24.3	4	98	13 06		
11	19	02	24.2	11	90	13 47	16 40	16 01	11	18 19	24.3	4	98	13 02		
16	19	29	23.5	12	89	13 54	16 54	16 18	16	18 35	24.2	4	98	13 00		
21	19	56	22.5	12	88	14 01	17 10	16 37	21	18 52	23.9	4	98	12 57		
26	20	22	21.3	12	87	14 07	17 27	16 57	26	19 09	23.5	4	98	12 54		
31	20	47	19.7	12	86	14 13	17 45	17 19	31	19 26	23.0	4	98	12 51		

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A. h m	Dec. +	Transit h m	5° high in West		R.A. h m	Dec. -	Transit h m	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	0 37	2 4	19 58	1 41	1 40	21 23	16 6	16 43	20 35	20 14
11	0 37	2 5	19 18	1 02	1 01	21 25	16 4	16 07	20 00	19 39
21	0 39	2 7	18 40	0 25	0 24	21 29	16 1	15 31	19 26	19 06
31	0 41	3 0	18 04	23 46	23 45	21 32	15 8	14 55	18 52	18 33

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 43"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 36" and 9".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A. h m	Dec. +	10° high in East		Transit h m	R.A. h m	Dec. -	10° high in East		Transit h m
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
			h m	h m				h m	h m	
1	10 47.2	8 33	0 32	0 32	6 10	14 57.1	15 03	6 57	7 24	10 19
11	10 47.5	8 31	23 49	23 49	5 31	14 58.4	15 08	6 20	6 47	9 41
21	10 47.6	8 31	23 10	23 09	4 51	14 59.7	15 14	5 43	6 09	9 03
31	10 47.2	8 34	22 30	22 30	4 12	15 00.8	15 18	5 05	5 32	8 25

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMICAL SECTION

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

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

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

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

The CONSTELLATIONS listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning of the month at 22^h local mean time. Allowance must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian 4^m earlier each night or 2^h earlier each month may be used,

in conjunction with the lists given each month, to find what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of constellations may be extended indefinitely at the rate just quoted.

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

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

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAGE III OF EACH MONTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

The G.M.T. of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich is given: these times are independent of latitude, but must be corrected for

longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude λ of the place. If the place is in west longitude, λ is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude λ is the complement to 24^h (or 360°) of the longitude, and will be greater than 12^h (or 180°). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely λ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ (or $\lambda/360$) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is $10^h 05^m$ east, so $\lambda = 13^h 55^m$ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ is 0.58. The transit on the local date 1963 Aug. 9 is found as follows:

	d	h	m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich.... Aug. 8	02	25	
λ		13	55
$0.58 \times (3^h 16^m - 2^h 25^m)$			30

G.M.T. of transit at Sydney.....	8	16	50
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time....		10	00

Local standard time of transit	9	02	50

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

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

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

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

PAGE IV OF EACH MONTH

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

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is 10° high instead of 5° high are given; this is because of the inferior brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about $3''$ less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about $2''$ less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former has a small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The rings were completely closed in September, 1950, and open at their widest extent in the middle of 1958.

TIME

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

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

Greenwich Mean Time

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

and scientific purposes, these are numbered 0 to 23, commencing at midnight. Civil time is usually reckoned in two periods of 12 hours, designated a.m. (before noon) and p.m. (after noon): Civil time is also usually advanced by one hour during summer time (see later), whereas G.M.T. remains unchanged.

Universal Time

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

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

Apparent Solar Time

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

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. The term sidereal (or "star") time is perhaps a little misleading since the time scale so defined is not exactly the same as that which would

be defined by successive transits of a selected star, as there is a small progressive motion between the stars and the First Point of Aries due to the precession of the Earth's axis. This makes the length of the sidereal day shorter than the true period of rotation by 0.008 seconds. Superimposed on this steady precessional motion are small oscillations called nutation, giving rise to fluctuations in apparent sidereal time amounting to as much as 1.2 seconds. It is therefore customary to employ Mean Sidereal Time, from which these fluctuations have been removed. The conversion of G.M.T. to Greenwich sidereal time (G.S.T.) may be performed by adding the value of the G.S.T. at 0^h on the day in question (page II of each month) to the G.M.T. converted to sidereal time using the table on p. 145.

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

					h	m	s
G.S.T. at 0 ^h	..	..	..	..	21	03	08
G.M.T.	..	..	..	..	2	41	11
Acceleration for 2 ^h	..	..	..	..			20
"	..	..	4 ^m 11 ^s	..	..		7
<hr/>							
Sum = G.S.T. =	..	..	..	..	23	44	46

If the observer is not on the Greenwich meridian then his longitude, measured positively westwards from Greenwich, must be subtracted from the G.S.T. to obtain Local Sidereal Time (L.S.T.). Thus, in the above example, an observer 5^h east of Greenwich, or 19^h west, would find his L.S.T. as 4^h 44^m 46^s.

Ephemeris Time

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

The new unit of time has been defined in terms of the apparent annual motion of the Sun. Thus the second is now defined in terms of the annual motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun (1/31556925.9747 of the Tropical Year for 1900 January 0 at 12 h. E.T.) instead of in terms of the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis (1/86 400 of the Mean Solar Day). In many

branches of scientific work other than astronomy there has been a demand for a unit of time that is invariable, and the second of Ephemeris time was adopted by the Comité International des Poids et Mesures in 1956. The length of the unit has been chosen to provide general agreement with U.T. throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. During 1963 the estimated difference E.T.—U.T. is 35 seconds. The precise determination of E.T. from astronomical observations is a lengthy process, as the accuracy with which a single observation of the Sun can be made is far less than that obtainable in, for instance, a comparison between clocks. It is therefore necessary to average the observations over an extended period. Largely on account of its faster motion, the position of the Moon may be observed with greater accuracy, and a close approximation to Ephemeris Time may be obtained by comparing observations of the Moon with its ephemeris position. Even in this case, however, the requisite standard of accuracy can only be achieved by averaging over a number of years.

Atomic Time

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

Radio Time Signals

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

tory correct the Post Office Speaking Clock, TIM.

For survey and scientific purposes in which the highest accuracy is required, special signals are transmitted from the Post Office Radio Station at Rugby. The International Signals, consisting of a five-minute series of pips, one-tenth of a second long, with the pips at the minutes lengthened for identification, are radiated at 02.55–03.00, 08.55–09.00, 09.55–10.00 and 14.55–15.00, 17.55–18.00 and 20.55–21.00 from GBR (16 kc/s) and associated H.F. transmitters. The seconds pulses superposed on the MSF standard frequency transmissions, which consist of five cycles of a 1,000 c.p.s. tone, are derived from the same master control at the transmitting station, and are radiated for ten minutes in each quarter-hour on 2½, 5, and 10 Mc/s for 24-hours per day, and on 60 kc/s from 14.29–15.30. The carrier frequencies of all the MSF transmissions, and of GBR, are closely controlled, and measured regularly at the National Physical Laboratory in terms of the caesium atomic resonance. The time signals, derived from the same master oscillator, and thus rigidly locked to the carrier frequencies, are monitored regularly at the Royal Greenwich Observatory. A uniform rate is maintained throughout the year and, if corrections are required to keep the time signals in agreement with UT₂, a step adjustment of 50 milliseconds is made on all transmissions on the first day of a month. Since April 1960 the Rugby service has been run in close co-operation with the time services of the United States. By mutual agreement, the rates are adjusted to correspond, and the signals are synchronised. Any necessary adjustments are made simultaneously in the U.K. and U.S.A. services. The American transmissions concerned are: WWV (Beltsville) 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 Mc/s; WWVH (Hawaii) 5, 10, 15 Mc/s; NBA (Canal Zone) 18 kc/s. Other national observatories have agreed to some measure of co-ordination.

SUMMER TIME

In the United Kingdom, Summer Time, one hour ahead of G.M.T., was in force in 1962 between 02^h G.M.T. on March 25 and 02^h G.M.T. on October 28. The Home Secretary proposed to seek approval of Parliament for an Order in Council extending the dates of Summer Time in 1963 to run from March 31 to October 27, 1963.

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

British Commonwealth.—	Foreign Countries.—	
British Honduras†	Albania	Macao
Canada (except Yukon)	Azores	Madagascar
Channel Islands	Parts of China	Madeira
Hong Kong	Dominican Republic	Norway
	Egypt	Pescadores Is.
	Formosa	Poland
	Iceland	Portugal
	Irish Republic	Parts of U.S.A.
		Syria
		Uruguay

STANDARD TIME

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

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

Fast on Greenwich Time.

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

E. European.

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

- Greenwich..Great Britain, Ireland, Faroé, Channel Is., Portugal, Morocco, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, West African republics, Ghana, Principé I., St. Helena, Gambia, Canary Is. †, Ascension I., Tangier, São Thomé, Rio de Oro. †

Slow on Greenwich Time.

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

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

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

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

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

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

SUNRISE AND SUNSET TABLE

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

The local mean time of sunrise or sunset (as defined on page 138) may be found by determining the appropriate hour angle from the table above and subtracting it from or adding it to the time of transit given in the ephemeris for each month. The resulting local mean time may be converted into the standard time of the country by taking the difference between the longitude of the standard meridian of the country and that of the place, and adding it to the local mean time if the place is west of the standard meridian, and subtracting it if the place is east of the standard meridian.

Example.—Required the N.Z. Mean Time (12^h fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24 at

Auckland. The latitude is 36° 50' south (or minus) and the longitude 12^h 39^m east. Taking the declination as +20°.7, we find

Tabular entry for 30° Lat. and Dec.	h m
20°, opposite signs.....	5 16
Proportional part for 6° 50' of Lat.....	— 15
Proportional part for 0°.7 of Dec.....	— 3
Hour angle.....	4 58
Sun transits.....	11 57
Longitudinal correction.....	+ 21
N.Z. Mean Time.....	17 16

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax.....	8".80	North Galactic Polc | R.A. 12 ^h 49 ^m .
Precession for the year 1963.....	50".27	(I.A.U. Standard) } Dec. 27°.4 N. (1950.0).
" in R.A.....	3".074	Solar Apex (Boss)..... R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
" in Declination.....	20".04	Length of Year... Tropical..... 365.24220
Constant of Nutation.....	9".21	(In Mean Sidereal..... 365.25636
Constant of Aberration.....	20".47	Solar Days) Anomalistic... 365.25964
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1963)...	23° 26' 39"	(Perihelion to Perihelion)
Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax....	57' 02".70	Eclipse..... 346.6200
Velocity of Light in vacuo per sec.	186,324 miles	d h m s
Solar motion per sec....	19.5 km. = 12.1 miles	Length of Month New Moon to New 29 12 44 02.9
Equatorial radius of the Earth....	3963.35 miles	(Mean Values) Sidereal..... 27 07 43 11.5
Polar radius of the Earth.....	3950.01 miles	Anomalistic..... 27 13 18 33.2
		(Perigee to Perigee)

POLE STAR TABLE, 1963

L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.
h m		h m		h m		h m		h m		h m	
0 00	-47	4 00	-47	8 00	+ 1	12 00	+48	16 00	+47	20 00	0
0 20	-50	4 20	-44	8 20	+ 6	12 20	+50	16 20	+44	20 20	- 5
0 40	-51	4 40	-41	8 40	+11	12 40	+52	16 40	+42	20 40	-10
1 00	-53	5 00	-38	9 00	+15	13 00	+53	17 00	+38	21 00	-14
1 20	-54	5 20	-34	9 20	+20	13 20	+54	17 20	+35	21 20	-19
1 40	-54	5 40	-30	9 40	+24	13 40	+54	17 40	+31	21 40	-23
2 00	-54	6 00	-26	10 00	+28	14 00	+54	18 00	+27	22 00	-27
2 20	-54	6 20	-22	10 20	+32	14 20	+54	18 20	+23	22 20	-31
2 40	-54	6 40	-18	10 40	+36	14 40	+54	18 40	+19	22 40	-35
3 00	-52	7 00	-13	11 00	+39	15 00	+52	19 00	+14	23 00	-39
3 20	-51	7 20	- 8	11 20	+42	15 20	+51	19 20	+ 9	23 20	-42
3 40	-49	7 40	- 4	11 40	+45	15 40	+49	19 40	+ 5	23 40	-45
4 00	-47	8 00	+ 1	12 00	+48	16 00	+47	20 00	0	24 00	-47

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

Example.—On August 8 at 23^h 10^m G.M.T. in longitude 2^h 34^m west, the altitude of *Polaris* (corrected for dip, etc.) is found to be 42° 56'.

The local sidereal time is found by the method given on page 141 to be 17^h 43^m. Hence

Observed latitude	41 56
Correction from table	+30
Latitude	42 26

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

MEAN REFRACTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Corresponding M.T..... 14 25 12
For further explanation, see p. 141.

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

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1963

ECLIPSES, 1963

During 1963 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. An annular eclipse of the Sun on January 25, not visible from the British Isles. The path of the annular phase crosses southern Argentina, South Africa and Madagascar. The partial phase is visible from the southern part of S. America, Antarctica, the southern part of Africa, and Madagascar.

2. A partial eclipse of the Moon on July 6, visible from the British Isles. The eclipse is visible from Australia, Asia, Africa, Europe and S. America. The Moon enters the Earth's umbral shadow at 20^h 32^m and leaves again at 23^h 33^m. At the middle of the eclipse, which is at 22^h 02^m, seven-tenths of the Moon will be obscured; the northern regions will remain visible.

Observers in southern parts of the British Isles will see the Moon rise shortly before the eclipse commences, but from Scotland the eclipse begins at, or just before, moonrise.

3. A total eclipse of the Sun on July 20, not visible from Greenwich. The path of totality begins in Japan and then crosses the Bering Straits and into Alaska and Canada. The partial phase of the eclipse is visible from Japan and parts of extreme north-east Asia, North and Central America, the northern parts of S. America, Greenland, Iceland, northern and western Scandinavia, Scotland and Ireland.

Observers in Scotland and Ireland will see only a very small partial eclipse. The eclipse commences only a short while before sunset so that the sun will be only a few degrees above the W.N.W.-N.W. horizon. The sun will set still partially eclipsed, and some time before the time of maximum phase. The eclipse starts in Scotland at about 20^h 25^m and at about 20^h 30^m in Ireland.

4. A total eclipse of the Moon on December 30, not visible from the British Isles. This eclipse is visible from North America and the north-west of South America, Australasia and Asia, and the north-eastern part of Europe.

OCCULTATIONS, 1963

This year is a very poor one for occultation observers in the British Isles as not a single bright star or planet undergoes occultation. The brightest star occulted is ζ Tauri (3^m.0), during the small hours of December 2.

No first magnitude star will be occulted again before 1967.

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

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

personal equation may amount to one-third or one-half of a second.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS

The list on the opposite page includes all the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. Disappearances of stars down to magnitude 6.9 are normally included, and reappearances to fifth magnitude only. No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope. The altitude limit is reduced from 10° to 2° for stars and planets brighter than magnitude 2.0 and such occultations are also predicted in daylight.

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

As an illustration the disappearance of ζ Tauri on December 2 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude	0.0	3.2
Long. of Liverpool	+3.0	+3.0
$\Delta\lambda$	+3.0	-0.2
Latitude	51.5	55.9
Lat. of Liverpool	53.4	53.4
$\Delta\phi$	+1.9	-2.5
	h m	h m
G.M.T.	1 20.6	1 12.5
<i>a</i> . $\Delta\lambda$	-4.5	+0.3
<i>b</i> . $\Delta\phi$	-2.5	+1.0
G.M.T. at Liverpool	1 13.6	1 13.8

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

- No occn. = star not occulted.
- Low = star's altitude less than 10° (2° for bright stars and planets).
- Sun = Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.
- Graze = occultation is of very short duration.

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

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, 1963

Date	Star	Mag.	Phase	Age of Moon	GREENWICH				EDINBURGH			
					G.M.T.	a	b	P	G.M.T.	a	b	P
Jan. 1	376 B. Aquarii....	6.3	D	5.9	19 58.4	-0.4	+0.7	25	20 03.2	+0.1	+2.0	3
4	ε ² Ceti.....	4.3	D	8.9	19 04.5	-1.3	+0.9	66	19 05.4	-1.0	+1.2	54
5	8 B. Tauri.....	6.2	D	9.9	No occn.	..	..	..	19 25.6	-2.1	-1.2	129
6	+15° 607.....	6.8	D	10.8	17 01.1	-0.4	+1.8	67	17 08.3	-0.3	+1.9	57
6	55 Tauri m.....	6.9	D	10.8	18 37.1	-0.8	+1.8	58	18 43.8	-0.5	+2.1	45
6	63 Tauri.....	5.7	D	10.9	20 30.7	-1.3	+1.2	65	20 33.2	-1.0	+1.6	51
Feb. 1	+11° 445.....	5.9	D	7.3	19 39.5	-1.6	-1.2	103	19 31.6	-1.3	-0.4	86
3	+15° 607.....	6.8	D	8.4	1 01.3	0.0	-2.1	113	0 52.2	-0.2	-1.9	102
3	104 Tauri m.....	5.0	D	9.3	21 48.8	-1.4	-2.0	118	21 37.8	-1.3	-1.1	102
4	χ ² Orionis.....	4.7	D	10.3	21 08.3	—	—	145	20 53.9	-1.5	-1.1	122
5	ζ Geminorum....	3.8	D	11.4	22 17.5	-1.5	-2.0	132	22 06.8	-1.4	-0.9	116
6	85 Geminorum....	5.4	D	12.3	19 10.2	-0.9	+0.8	111	19 12.4	-0.7	+1.3	96
Mar. 3	203 B. Orionis....	6.6	D	7.8	22 51.2	-0.9	-0.8	76	22 45.3	-0.9	-0.5	59
3	χ ¹ Orionis.....	4.6	D	7.9	23 21.6	-0.7	-1.1	70	23 15.0	-0.8	-0.8	66
5	79 Geminorum....	6.3	D	9.8	21 41.4	-1.6	-0.4	90	21 36.1	-1.4	+0.1	78
6	85 Geminorum....	5.4	D	10.0	3 09.0	-0.1	-1.2	77	3 03.0	-0.2	-1.3	73
7	δ Cancrī.....	4.2	D	10.9	0 46.8	-0.6	-2.3	131	0 35.1	-0.7	-2.0	125
7	138 B. Cancrī m....	6.7	D	11.0	3 44.1	-0.2	-1.2	71	3 37.8	-0.3	-1.3	66
16	θ Librae.....	4.3	D	20.1	4 18.5	-1.5	-0.5	118	4 12.7	-1.3	-0.2	115
16	θ Librae.....	4.3	R	20.1	Sun	..	..	..	5 32.7	-1.4	-0.7	285
Apr. 2	171 B. Geminorum	6.8	D	7.5	Graze	..	..	..	0 47.5	+0.8	-3.4	166
3	+10° 2027.....	6.7	D	8.5	0 28.2	-0.5	-1.4	84	0 20.2	-0.6	-1.4	79
3	+17° 2065.....	6.8	D	9.4	23 00.8	-0.9	-1.8	118	22 50.2	-1.0	-1.6	111
4	34 Leonis m.....	6.4	D	10.5	23 05.6	-1.1	-1.8	125	22 54.9	-1.1	-1.5	119
27	+20° 1302.....	6.9	D	4.0	20 37.4	-0.3	-1.6	97	20 29.4	-0.4	-1.5	89
28	120 B. Geminorum	6.5	D	5.0	20 04.8	-1.0	-1.0	78	Sun	..	..	..
May 2	53 Leonis.....	5.3	D	9.1	24 06.7	-0.5	-1.9	114	23 56.4	-0.6	-1.9	111
27	+19° 2095.....	6.8	D	4.7	20 56.6	-0.4	-1.7	103	Sun	..	..	..
June 2	80 Virginis.....	5.8	D	10.8	23 17.4	-1.0	-1.9	134	23 06.4	-1.0	-1.6	132
27	10 B. Virginis....	6.7	D	6.4	21 56.7	—	—	184	Sun	..	..	..
Aug 31	4 Capricorni.....	6.0	D	12.7	23 28.3	-2.1	-2.1	133	23 15.7	-1.6	-1.2	120
Sept. 5	30 Piscium.....	4.7	R	16.7	0 36.9	-0.9	+1.3	212	0 39.3	-0.9	+1.0	222
5	33 Piscium.....	4.7	R	16.8	No occn.	..	..	..	2 18.5	-0.2	+1.7	188
7	μ Ceti.....	4.4	D	19.7	22 49.3	-0.2	+1.8	65	22 56.6	-0.2	+1.8	59
7	μ Ceti.....	4.4	R	19.7	23 48.7	-0.5	+1.7	246	23 54.7	-0.5	+1.7	253
26	154 B. Sagittarii..	5.9	D	9.0	20 45.2	-1.2	-0.8	73	Low	..	..	..
Oct. 6	ξ Tauri.....	3.9	D	19.2	23 12.4	-0.5	+1.6	74	23 18.9	-0.3	+1.8	65
7	δ Tauri.....	3.9	R	19.2	0 14.2	-0.7	+1.7	245	0 19.2	-0.7	+1.5	256
7	64 Tauri.....	4.8	R	19.2	0 29.5	-0.1	+2.9	201	0 40.0	-0.4	+2.3	216
7	68 Tauri.....	4.2	D	19.2	0 35.9	-0.5	+2.2	41	0 45.2	-0.2	+2.5	27
7	68 Tauri.....	4.2	R	19.2	1 35.0	-1.4	+0.6	278	1 32.5	-1.4	+0.2	294
10	63 Geminorum....	5.3	R	22.2	1 44.4	+0.1	+3.1	218	1 56.0	-0.2	+2.3	235
27	143 B. Aquarii....	6.6	D	10.4	21 09.1	—	—	128	20 56.0	-1.7	-0.9	111
29	30 Piscium.....	4.7	D	12.4	20 28.5	-1.4	+0.8	73	20 28.6	-1.1	+1.0	65
29	33 Piscium.....	4.7	D	12.4	22 34.9	-2.0	-1.4	111	22 25.7	-1.5	-0.5	95
Nov. 3	97 Tauri.....	5.1	R	17.3	20 09.5	+0.7	+2.6	192	20 21.5	+0.4	+2.2	206
4	106 Tauri.....	5.3	R	17.6	4 11.1	-1.2	-3.6	138	No occn.	..	..	..
6	δ Geminorum....	3.5	D	19.7	Sun	..	..	..	6 19.8	-1.1	-1.2	101
21	336 B. Sagittarii..	6.5	D	5.4	16 47.6	-1.3	+0.2	49	16 44.9	-1.1	+0.3	41
25	252 G. Aquarii....	6.8	D	9.5	19 12.9	-1.8	0.0	94	19 08.8	-1.4	+0.3	83
Dec. 2	ξ Tauri.....	3.0	D	15.8	1 20.6	-1.5	-1.3	117	1 12.5	-1.3	-0.4	100
2	ξ Tauri.....	3.0	R	15.8	2 19.0	-1.3	+1.0	227	2 17.9	-1.2	+0.3	243
21	56 Aquarii.....	6.4	D	5.7	18 14.4	-1.0	-0.1	55	18 11.7	-0.8	+0.1	43
23	24 B. (Ceti).....	6.0	D	7.7	17 13.5	-1.0	+1.4	36	17 17.3	-0.7	+1.5	26
25	+6° 324.....	6.9	D	9.9	23 50.9	-0.6	-0.3	53	23 48.7	-0.5	+0.2	37
29	106 Tauri.....	5.3	D	13.0	2 18.6	-1.1	+0.7	36	2 21.4	—	—	14

FIXED STARS, 1963

NAME	Mag.	R.A.		Dec.	Spectrum
		h	m	°	
α Andromedæ <i>Alpheratz</i>	2.1	0	06.5	+28 53	A0p
β Cassiopeïæ <i>Caph</i>	2.4	0	07.2	+58 57	F5
γ Pegasi <i>Algenib</i>	2.9	0	11.3	+14 59	B2
α Phœnicis	2.4	0	24.5	-42 30	K0
α Cassiopeïæ <i>Schedar</i>	2.3	0	38.4	+56 20	K0
β Ceti <i>Diphda</i>	2.2	0	41.7	-18 11	K0
γ Cassiopeïæ*	Var.	0	54.5	+60 31	B0p
β Andromedæ <i>Mirach</i>	2.4	1	07.7	+35 26	M0
δ Cassiopeïæ	2.8	1	23.4	+60 03	A5
α Eridani <i>Achernar</i>	0.6	1	36.3	-57 25	B5
β Arietis <i>Sheratan</i>	2.7	1	52.6	+20 38	A5
α Ursæ Minoris <i>Polaris</i>	2.1	1	57.9	+89 06	F8
γ Andromedæ <i>Almak</i>	2.3	2	01.6	+42 09	K0
α Arietis <i>Hamal</i>	2.2	2	05.1	+23 17	K2
β Persei <i>Algol</i> *	Var.	3	05.8	+40 49	B8
α Persei <i>Mirfak</i>	1.9	3	21.7	+49 44	F5
η Tauri <i>Alyce</i>	3.0	3	45.3	+24 00	B5p
α Tauri <i>Aldebaran</i>	1.1	4	33.8	+16 26	K5
β Orionis <i>Rigel</i>	0.3	5	12.8	- 8 15	B8p
α Aurigæ <i>Capella</i>	0.2	5	14.0	+45 58	G0
γ Orionis <i>Bellatrix</i>	1.7	5	23.1	+ 6 19	B2
β Tauri <i>Elnath</i>	1.8	5	24.0	+28 35	B8
δ Orionis	2.5	5	30.1	- 0 20	B0
α Leporis	2.7	5	31.1	-17 51	F0
ϵ Orionis	1.7	5	34.3	- 1 13	B0
ζ Orionis	2.0	5	38.9	- 1 58	B0
κ Orionis	2.2	5	46.0	- 9 41	B0
α Orionis <i>Betelgeuse</i> *	Var.	5	53.2	+ 7 24	M0
β Aurigæ <i>Menkalinan</i>	2.1	5	56.8	+44 57	A0p
β Canis Majoris <i>Mirzam</i>	2.0	6	21.1	-17 56	B1
α Carinæ <i>Canopus</i>	-0.9	6	23.1	-52 41	F0
γ Geminorum <i>Alhena</i>	1.9	6	35.6	+16 26	A0
α Canis Majoris <i>Sirius</i>	-1.6	6	43.5	-16 40	A0
ϵ Canis Majoris	1.6	6	57.2	-28 55	B1
δ Canis Majoris	2.0	7	06.9	-26 20	F8p
α Geminorum <i>Castor</i>	1.6	7	32.2	+31 58	A0
α Canis Minoris <i>Procyon</i>	0.5	7	37.4	+ 5 19	F5
β Geminorum <i>Pollux</i>	1.2	7	43.1	+28 07	K0
ζ Puppis	2.3	8	02.3	-39 54	Od
γ Velorum	1.9	8	08.4	-47 14	Oap
ϵ Carinæ	1.7	8	21.8	-59 23	K0
δ Velorum	2.0	8	43.7	-54 34	A0
λ Velorum <i>Suhail</i>	2.2	9	06.6	-43 17	K5
β Carinæ	1.8	9	12.8	-69 34	A0
ι Carinæ	2.2	9	16.1	-59 07	F0
α Hydræ <i>Alphard</i>	2.2	9	25.8	- 8 30	K2
α Leonis <i>Regulus</i>	1.3	10	06.4	+12 09	B8
γ Leonis <i>Alceiba</i>	2.6	10	17.9	+20 02	K0
β Ursæ Majoris <i>Merak</i>	2.4	10	59.6	+56 35	A0
α Ursæ Majoris <i>Dubhe</i>	1.9	11	01.5	+61 57	K0

* γ Cassiopeïæ, 1962 mag. 2.7. β Persei, mag. 2.2 to 3.5. α Orionis, mag. 0.1 to 1.2.

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

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

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

FIXED STARS, 1963

NAME	Mag.	R.A.		Dec.	Spectrum
		h	m		
δ Leonis.....	2.6	11	12.1	+20 44	A ₃
β Leonis <i>Denebola</i>	2.2	11	47.2	+14 47	A ₂
γ Ursæ Majoris <i>Phecda</i>	2.5	11	51.9	+53 54	A ₀
γ Corvi.....	2.8	12	13.9	-17 20	B ₈
α Crucis.....	1.0	12	24.5	-62 54	B ₁
γ Crucis.....	1.6	12	29.1	-56 54	M ₃
γ Centauri.....	2.4	12	39.5	-48 45	A ₀
γ Virginis.....	2.9	12	39.8	-1 15	F ₀
β Crucis.....	1.5	12	45.5	-59 29	B ₁
ϵ Ursæ Majoris <i>Alioth</i>	1.7	12	52.4	+56 10	A _{0p}
α Canum Venaticorum.....	2.9	12	54.3	+38 31	A _{0p}
ζ Ursæ Majoris <i>Mizar</i>	2.4	13	22.4	+55 07	A _{2p}
α Virginis <i>Spica</i>	1.2	13	23.2	-10 58	B ₂
η Ursæ Majoris <i>Alkaid</i>	1.9	13	46.1	+49 30	B ₃
β Centauri <i>Hadar</i>	0.9	14	01.2	-60 12	B ₁
θ Centauri.....	2.3	14	04.5	-36 11	K ₀
α Bootis <i>Arcturus</i>	0.2	14	14.0	+19 22	K ₀
α Centauri <i>Rigel Kent</i>	0.1	14	37.1	-60 41	G ₀
ϵ Bootis.....	2.7	14	43.4	+27 14	K ₀
β Ursæ Minoris <i>Kochab</i>	2.2	14	50.8	+74 18	K ₅
α Coronæ Borealis <i>Alphecca</i>	2.3	15	33.1	+26 50	A ₀
δ Scorpii.....	2.5	15	58.1	-22 31	B ₀
β Scorpii.....	2.9	16	03.3	-19 42	B ₁
α Scorpii <i>Antares</i>	1.2	16	27.1	-26 21	M ₀
α Trianguli Australis.....	1.9	16	44.7	-68 58	K ₂
ϵ Scorpii.....	2.4	16	47.8	-34 14	K ₀
α Herculis*	Var.	17	13.0	+14 26	M ₃
λ Scorpii.....	1.7	17	31.1	-37 05	B ₂
α Ophiuchi <i>Rasalhague</i>	2.1	17	33.2	+12 35	A ₅
θ Scorpii.....	2.0	17	34.7	-42 59	F ₀
κ Scorpii.....	2.5	17	39.9	-39 01	B ₂
γ Draconis.....	2.4	17	55.7	+51 30	K ₅
ϵ Sagittarii <i>Kaus Australis</i>	1.9	18	21.7	-34 24	A ₀
α Lyrae <i>Vega</i>	0.1	18	35.7	+38 45	A ₀
σ Sagittarii.....	2.1	18	53.0	-26 21	B ₃
β Cygni <i>Albireo</i>	3.2	19	29.2	+27 53	K ₀
α Aquilæ <i>Altair</i>	0.9	19	49.0	+ 8 46	A ₅
β Capricorni.....	3.2	20	18.9	-14 54	G ₀
γ Cygni.....	2.3	20	20.9	+40 08	F _{8p}
α Pavonis.....	2.1	20	22.7	-56 51	B ₃
α Cygni <i>Deneb</i>	1.3	20	40.2	+45 09	A _{2p}
α Cephei <i>Alderamin</i>	2.6	21	17.7	+62 26	A ₅
ϵ Pegasi.....	2.5	21	42.4	+ 9 42	K ₀
δ Capricorni.....	3.0	21	45.0	-16 18	A ₅
α Gruis.....	2.2	22	05.9	-47 08	B ₅
δ Cephei*	Var.	22	27.8	+58 14	*
β Gruis.....	2.2	22	40.5	-47 05	M ₃
α Piscis Austrini <i>Fomalhaut</i>	1.3	22	55.6	-29 49	A ₃
β Pegasi <i>Scheat</i>	2.6	23	02.0	+27 53	M ₀
α Pegasi <i>Markab</i>	2.6	23	02.9	+15 00	A ₀

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

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

Difference..... 21 50

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

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

Difference..... 7 28

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

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

* α Herculis, mag. 3.1 to 3.9.
 δ Cephei, mag. 3.7 to 4.4, Spectrum F₅ to G₀.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

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

THE STARS

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

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

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

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

STELLAR SPECTRA

A large number of stars have been examined spectroscopically, and it is found that their spectra fall, with very few exceptions, into a sequence of types, denoted by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M; the types merge imperceptibly one into the next. O and B stars, exemplified by the three stars which form *Orion's* belt, have spectra showing helium and hydrogen lines. A stars, like *Vega* and *Sirius*, are characterized by very strong hydrogen lines. F, G and K stars, like *Procyon*, our *Sun*, and *Arcturus*, respectively, have spectra showing large numbers of metallic lines, and hydrogen lines much weaker than in A stars. Finally, the M stars, like *Betelgeuse* and *Antares*, show very complex molecular spectra, chiefly of titanium oxide. This sequence of spectral types O to M is essentially a temperature sequence, the O stars being the hottest and the M stars the coolest. Approximate values of the surface temperatures of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted in degrees Centigrade: O, 30,000°; B, 18,000°; A, 10,000°; F, 7,000°; G, 5,500°; K, 4,500°; M, 3,000°. The sequence O to M is also a sequence of colour, the O stars being the bluest and the M stars the reddest. The colour of a star is capable of precise definition and measurement; there is a very close correlation between colour and surface temperature, and between colour and spectral type. The latter correlation is so good that for many astrophysical purposes colour measurements are used instead of spectral types. There is the further advantage that colours can be measured for stars too faint for study by spectroscopic techniques.

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

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

The sizes of the stars have been determined mostly by calculation from known surface temperatures and absolute magnitudes. In very few cases direct determinations have been made by means of an interferometer, and sizes can also be inferred from observations of some eclipsing binary stars. The Sun is 864,000 miles in diameter. The main sequence is found to be a sequence of diminishing radii; an O star has a radius of about 20 times that of the Sun, while an average M star has a radius of one-third of the Sun. The giant stars of types G to M have radii between 10 and 100 times the Sun; supergiants have radii between 30 and 1000 times the Sun.

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

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

DOUBLE STARS

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

VARIABLE STARS

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

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

STAR CLUSTERS

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

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

INTERSTELLAR MATTER

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

THE GALAXY

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

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

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

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

STELLAR POPULATIONS

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

EXTRAGALACTIC NEBULAE

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

NEBULAE, CLUSTERS AND GALAXIES

Designation	Name	Type	Mag.	R.A.		Dec.	Angular Size
				(1950°)			
				h	m	°	
N.G.C. 104.....	47 Tucanae.....	GC	4	0	22	-72.4	42 × 42
M.31.....	Andromeda (Nebula).....	G	4	0	40	+41.0	160 × 40
Nubecula Minor.....	.....	—	—	0	50	-73.9	(10 sq. deg.)
M.33.....	Double Cluster.....	G	7	1	31	+30.4	60 × 40
H. VI. 33, 34.....	Pleiades.....	OC	4	2	18	+56.9	2(36 × 36)
M.45.....	Hyades.....	OC	—	3	45	+23.9	90 × 60
Nubecula Major.....	.....	OC	—	4	26	+15.8	180 × 180
M.1.....	"Crab" nebula.....	—	—	5	25	-69.3	(42 sq. deg.)
M.42.....	"Great" nebula.....	PN	10	5	32	+22.0	6 × 4
N.G.C. 2070.....	30 Doradus.....	N	6	5	33	-5.4	66 × 60
M.44.....	"Praesepe" or "Beehive".....	OC+N	—	5	39	-69.1	—
N.G.C. 3372.....	η Carinae.....	OC	4	8	37	+20.2	90 × 90
N.G.C. 4755.....	κ Crucis.....	N	—	10	43	-59.4	80 × 80
M.3.....	ω Centauri.....	OC	—	12	51	-60.1	10 × 10
M.13.....	.....	GC	3	13	24	-47.1	45 × 45
M.7.....	.....	GC	5	13	40	+28.6	19 × 19
M.20.....	.....	OC	6	16	40	+36.6	23 × 23
M.8.....	"Trifid" nebula.....	N	5	17	51	-34.8	50 × 50
M.57.....	"Lagoon" nebula.....	N	8	17	59	-23.0	29 × 27
M.55.....	"Ring" nebula.....	N	5	18	01	-24.4	90 × 40
M.27.....	"Dumb-bell" nebula.....	PN	9	18	52	+33.0	1 × 1
		GC	5	19	37	-31.0	15 × 15
		PN	8	19	57	+22.6	8 × 4

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

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

RADIO SOURCES

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

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

COSMOLOGY

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

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

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

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

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

THE SUN

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

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

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

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

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
	Radii of Earth's Orbit	Millions of Miles						
Sun.....	...	...	y d	Days	° '	Miles		d h m
Mercury.....	0.39	36	88	116	7 00	864,000	333.434	25 09
Venus.....	0.72	67	225	584	3 24	3000	0.04	88
Earth.....	1.00	93	1 0	...	...	7600	0.83	Unknown
Mars.....	1.52	142	1 322	780	1 51	7927 ^{eq.}	1.00	23 56
Jupiter.....	5.20	483	11 315	399	1 18	4200	0.11	24 37
Saturn.....	9.54	886	29 167	378	2 29	{ 88,700 ^{eq.} 82,800 p.	318	{ 9 59 9 56
Uranus.....	19.19	1783	84 6	370	0 46	{ 75,100 ^{eq.} 67,200 p.	95	{ 10 14 10 38
Neptune.....	30.07	2793	164 288	367	1 46	30,900	15	10 49
Pluto.....	39.46	3666	247 255	367	17 09	33,000	17	15 40
						Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

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

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

Maxima		Minima	
1837.2	1907.0	1833.9	1901.7
1848.1	1917.6	1843.5	1913.6
1860.1	1928.4	1856.0	1923.6
1870.6	1937.4	1867.2	1933.8
1883.9	1947.5	1878.9	1944.2
1894.1	1957.9	1889.6	1954.3

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

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

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

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

MERCURY

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

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

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sideral Period of Revolution	Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sideral Period of Revolution
<i>The Earth</i>		Miles	d h m	<i>Saturn</i>		Miles	d h m
Moon	—	238,840	27 07 43	Mimas	12	115,000	22 37
<i>Mars</i>				Enceladus	12	148,000	1 08 53
Phobos	11	5,000	7 39	Tethys	11	183,000	1 21 18
Deimos	12	14,600	1 06 18	Dione	11	234,000	2 17 41
<i>Jupiter</i>				Rhea	10	327,000	4 12 25
V. Unnamed	13	112,000	11 57	Titan	8½	759,000	15 22 42
I. Io	5½	262,000	1 18 28	Hyperion	15	919,000	21 06 38
II. Europa	5½	417,000	3 13 14	Iapetus	11	2,211,000	79 07 56
III. Ganymede	5	665,000	7 03 43	Phoebe	14	8,000,000	550
IV. Callisto	6	1,169,000	16 16 32	<i>Uranus</i>			
VI. Unnamed	15	7,120,000	251	Miranda	17	80,000	1 10 00
X. "	19	7,180,000	254	Ariel	14	119,000	2 12 29
VII. "	18	7,290,000	260	Umhriel	14½	166,000	4 03 23
XII. "	18	13,000,000	620	Titania	14	272,000	8 16 55
XI. "	19	14,000,000	692	Oheron	14	364,000	13 11 07
VIII. "	17	14,600,000	739	<i>Neptune</i>			
IX. "	18½	14,700,000	745	Triton	13½	220,000	5 21 03
				Nereid	19½	3,500,000	359 10 00

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

VENUS

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

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

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

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

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

MARS

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

Except for Mercury, Mars is the only planet whose true surface we are able to see. This exhibits many well-defined markings, most of which are permanent, and from these the rotation period has been well determined; it is about 47½ minutes longer than that of the Earth. The axis of rotation is inclined at about 24° to the plane of the orbit. There are white spots at the poles which are deposited during the winter of each hemisphere and melt or evaporate during the summer. It is most probable that these consist of thick deposits of hoar frost, and the infra-red absorption spectra of the polar caps support this view. The major portion of the surface is of a featureless orange hue, which gives rise to the ruddy appearance of Mars. But there abound large areas, often with sharp boundaries, of a blue-grey colour. The latter were once thought to be seas; but it is now known that

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

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

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

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

THE MINOR PLANETS

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

These celestial bodies are probably little more than masses of rock revolving round the Sun. The first four, found early in the 19th century, are also the largest: Ceres, 420 miles in diameter, Pallas 280, Juno 150, and Vesta 240 miles.

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

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

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

JUPITER

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

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are bright zones separated by dusky belts, running practically parallel to the planet's equator. With telescopes of moderate size some of these may be resolved into finer detail, consisting of spots, wisps, streaks, etc., but the general banded appearance still remains. When the period of rotation is determined by timing objects such as these as they cross the planet's central meridian, it is found that spots within about 10° of the equator indicate a period of approximately 9^h 50^m, while most of those in higher latitudes give periods between 5^h 55^m and 9^h 56^m, the transition from the shorter to the longer being usually quite abrupt. When the rotation periods are examined in greater detail, it is found that the surface may be divided into many zones, each having a particular period characteristic of its latitude, but that the distribution in latitude of the various periods is quite haphazard. This differs from the Sun, whose rotation is also fastest at the equator, for whereas a definite formula connects the periods of solar spots with their latitude, no such law can be found for Jupiter. Actually the fastest moving spots are confined to a narrow strip in latitude about +25°; the last outbreak of such spots occurred in 1939.

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

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

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

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

Intense but irregular bursts of radio noise were detected at the Carnegie Institute at Washington in January 1955, on wavelengths of 13.5 and 20 metres; these signals were received only during the few minutes while Jupiter was crossing the aerial beam. Similar evidence has been obtained from other quarters, and an investigation is now being made to discover possible correlations between these radio outbursts and the times at which visible markings on the belts of Jupiter transit across the centre of the disk.

SATURN

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

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

The density of Saturn is less than three-quarters

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

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

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

URANUS

This planet was discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, and so has completed only two revolutions since its discovery. It is only just visible to the naked eye, but in a telescope is distinguishable by its disk, which is quite obvious, though less than $4''$ in diameter, and by the different quality of its light. The two outer and brighter of its four main satellites were found by Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. Their movement is retrograde in a plane inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic. A fifth satellite was discovered by Kulper in 1948. The period of rotation of Uranus has been determined spectroscopically to be $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours; the direction is the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE

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

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

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

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

PLUTO

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

THE MOON

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

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

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

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

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

THE AURORA BOREALIS (AND AUSTRALIS)

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

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

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

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

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

METEORS

The scattered particles which move in streams about the Sun give rise to occasional showers of meteors ("shooting-stars") or fireballs—bodies that differ only in size. They are visible in varying numbers every night, being sometimes so abundant

as to be quite spectacular. Often on a particular date or dates, meteors radiate from the same part of the heavens every year. This is because a stream of particles more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the Earth. The orbits of some of these streams, Lyrids, Pons-Winneckeids, Perseids, Giacobinids, Leonids, are known to be closely similar to those of certain comets, but modern work on the measurement of meteor velocities by photographic and radar methods has given very different results for the other streams. Thus the Geminids and the November Taurids have been shown by Whipple (from photographic results) to have small but eccentric orbits, more like those of minor planets. The radar methods of studying meteors have the advantage of being equally useful in daylight, and unaffected by cloud. Besides making measurements of the major showers noted above, the radar technique has shown the presence of a number of extensive showers in daylight hours, particularly in the summer months. These also show the same type of small eccentric orbit as those determined by Whipple.

METEOR SHOWERS

Date	Radiant		Name
	R.A.	Dec.	
	°	°	
January 3.....	230	+52	Quadrantids
April 20-22.....	271	+33	Lyrids*
May 2-6.....	337	- 1	η Aquarids*
June 27-30.....	213	+53	Pons-Winneckeids*
August 10-13.....	07	+58	Perseids
October 9.....	264	+55	Giacobinids*
October 18-23.....	96	+15	Orionids*
November 16-17..	152	+22	Leonids*
December 10-13..	113	+32	Geminids
December 22.....	205	+75	Bečvář's Stream*

* Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end. The speeds vary from 20 to 45 miles per second. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, appear at all times of the year unexpectedly so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.

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

Above is a list of the nights when meteor showers

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

COMETS

A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system by its appearance: a hazy luminous patch moving in the sky, more or less round and usually brighter in the centre, sometimes with a star-like nucleus there; and from it not infrequently extends a tail which may, in bright comets, reach a length of as much as 100 million miles—a fine spectacle. Most comets are found accidentally and few observers search for these objects. One of the few is G. E. D. Alcock of Peterborough, Northants, who, after searching unsuccessfully for six years, found two new comets in August, 1959, within the space of 5 days. There have been unusually few bright ones for nearly half a century, and the two naked-eye comets which appeared in 1957 (Comet Arend-Roland in April, and Comet Mrkos in August) therefore aroused considerable interest.

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

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

THE EARTH

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

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

THE TIDES

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

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

High water does not necessarily occur at the same time as the meridian passage of the Moon, nor do

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

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

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

High Water in the Thames, 1963

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

February.....	25-28	September.....	6-7
March.....	26-30	October.....	4-7
April.....	23-27	November.....	2-4
May.....	23-25	December.....	2-3

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

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

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

It was soon found that the direction of the force in a particular locality slowly changed. Henry Gellibrand, observing near Greenwich in 1634, found the direction to be about 4° east of north, whereas there was undoubted evidence that in 1580 it had been about 11° east in the same neighbourhood. In 1722, Graham, the clockmaker, found that the direction oscillates slowly through a small angle every day. The movement is eastwards till about 8 a.m., then rather quickly westwards till about 2 p.m., after which there is a gradual return

eastwards. The amplitude may be as much as 15' in the summer.

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

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

Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Combination of the two phenomena suggests that a whole cycle may perhaps occupy several hundred years; it is uncertain whether an exact repetition would then follow.

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

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

In the British Isles, isogonal lines now run from north-east to south-west, making an angle of about 20° with the meridians. Though there are considerable local deviations due to mineralogical causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at 50° N. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1963 is 7° 22' west and allowing an increase of 13' for each degree of latitude northwards and one of 30' for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at 53° N., 5° W., declination will be about 7° 22'

+31' +150', i.e. 10° 31' west. The average annual change at the present time is about 6' decrease.

The number of magnetic observatories now approaches 200—widely scattered over the globe. In Great Britain three are maintained by the Government, namely at Hartland, North Devon, at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, while a fourth is maintained by Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. The new Hartland Observatory (a department of the Royal Greenwich Observatory) came into operation in 1957 to take the place of the magnetic observatory at Abinger, Surrey, which ceased to operate later in the year. The mean values of the magnetic elements at Abinger are given below.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are due primarily to a field of magnetic force emanating from within the Earth, the origin and behaviour of which is still not satisfactorily explained, and secondarily to magnetic fields imposed from without by the flow of streams of ions or electric currents in the higher regions of the atmosphere. It is undoubted that the latter effects are closely associated with the position of the Sun and with the state of activity of that body, for the diurnal oscillation of the needle everywhere follows local time, and is also more than twice as great in summer as in winter in temperate latitudes. Again, it is considerably larger during years of increased solar activity (as indicated by the occurrence of many sunspots) than in the quiet years.

Year	Declination West	Dip or Inclination	Horizontal Force †	Vertical Force ‡
	° /	° /		
1935	11 30	66 41	0.1853	0.4298
1940	10 43	66 44	0.1853	0.4310
1945	10 00	66 44	0.1857	0.4321
1950	9 20	66 43	0.1863	0.4329
1955	8 44	66 37	0.1874	0.4335
1960†	8 12	66 33	0.1885	0.4345

† Deduced from Hartland values. ‡ In gauss.

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

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES AND SPACE PROBES

The progress of rocket research during the last war led to the development by the Germans in 1944 of the V.2 rocket which, if fired vertically, attained a height of 110 miles. Before the end of the decade the U.S. rocket engineers had increased this maximum height to 250 miles by using a two-stage rocket, the first stage being a V.2 and the second a WAC Corporal. Plans for using multi-stage rockets to put artificial satellites into orbit around the earth during the International Geophysical Year (July 1957–December 1958) were announced by both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Such projects also called for an immense effort in establishing optical, radio, and radar tracking facilities around the world.

The historic event which heralded the Space Age occurred on October 4, 1957, when the U.S.S.R. successfully injected a "sputnik" into an orbit inclined at 65° to the earth's equator. One month later "Sputnik 2" was also put into orbit, carrying a dog that survived the ascent trajectory and lived for several days orbiting the earth. The rate of satellite launching has increased since 1957 and by the end of 1960 the number of artificial satellites in orbit around the Earth exceeded the number of natural satellites known to be in the Solar System. All the satellites launched up to the end of 1960 have been sent up in the same direction as the rotation of the Earth, *i.e.*, eastwards. Thus they are able to start with the benefit of the Earth's rotational velocity at the particular launching site. This is why these satellites always appear to move in an easterly direction. However, the first satellite launching of 1961 (*Samos 2*) achieved a retrograde orbit.

Satellite Orbits

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

is equal to the inclination) only one overhead passage occurs each day.

Orbital Variations

The relatively simple picture described above is unfortunately complicated by the considerable variations in the shape, orientation and size of the orbit during a satellite's lifetime. The major variations are due to the Earth's oblateness and to air-drag. A third cause, radiation pressure from the Sun, is noticeable only on large satellites of extremely low density.

The oblate shape of the Earth—the equatorial diameter is 27 miles longer than the polar diameter—has two marked effects on a satellite orbit. It causes a regression of the nodes, amounting to several degrees a day for close satellites. Thus from a point in space, the whole orbit is seen to twist around the Earth, making a complete turn of 360° within a few months. This regression, which may also be described as the rotation of the orbital plane around the Earth's axis, is in the opposite direction to the satellite's motion, *i.e.* the orbit of a satellite with a direct motion regresses to the west. The actual amount of the regression depends, first, on the inclination of the orbit to the equator, being greatest at low inclinations and zero for a true polar orbit (inclination 90°). It is also dependent on the distance of the satellite from the Earth, being greatest for small orbits. At the distance of the Moon the regression is only 19° a year.

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

The other effect the Earth's oblateness has on a satellite orbit is to cause a rotation of the line of apsides (*i.e.* the line joining the perigee and apogee points of the orbit). The rate of the rotation is dependent on the inclination of the orbit, and also on the distance of the satellite, again being greater for close satellites than for more distant ones. The value of this rotation has its greatest positive value (*i.e.* it moves forward along the orbit in the same direction as the satellite) at the equator and becomes zero at an inclination of $63^\circ.4$. As the inclination moves from $63^\circ.4$ to 90° the value increases again numerically, but with the opposite sign, the motion of the line of apsides being backwards along the orbit.

Even at heights of several hundred miles there is still sufficient atmosphere to cause a retarding effect on satellites. Although air-drag will have most effect around the perigee point the actual result is to reduce the height of the apogee point with hardly any change in perigee height and thus to decrease the eccentricity of the orbit until, in the final stage of a satellite's life-time, the orbit is almost circular. Unfortunately the air density at perigee height is not constant. It alters as the perigee moves from daylight into darkness and from darkness into daylight, and also as the latitude of perigee changes

Period		Height, miles	Velocity, miles per hour	Period	Height, miles	Velocity, miles per hour	
h	m			h	m		
1	28	113	17,446	3	40	3,542	12,854
1	32	236	17,189	3	50	3,768	12,665
1	36	357	16,947	4	00	3,994	12,487
1	40	476	16,718	5	00	5,265	11,592
1	44	593	16,501	6	00	6,458	10,908
1	48	709	16,295	7	00	7,585	10,362
1	52	824	16,098	8	00	8,660	9,911
1	56	937	15,911	9	00	9,691	9,529
2	00	1,049	15,732	10	00	10,684	9,200
2	04	1,160	15,561	11	00	11,644	8,913
2	08	1,269	15,397	12	00	12,576	8,658
2	12	1,377	15,240	13	00	13,483	8,430
2	16	1,485	15,089	14	00	14,366	8,224
2	20	1,591	14,944	15	00	15,229	8,037
2	24	1,696	14,805	16	00	16,072	7,866
2	28	1,800	14,670	17	00	16,898	7,709
2	32	1,904	14,540	18	00	17,708	7,563
2	36	2,006	14,415	19	00	18,504	7,428
2	40	2,108	14,294	20	00	19,285	7,302
2	50	2,358	14,008	21	00	20,053	7,184
3	00	2,603	13,743	22	00	20,810	7,074
3	10	2,844	13,498	23	00	21,555	6,970
3	20	3,081	13,269	24	00	22,289	6,872
3	30	3,313	13,055				

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

Radiation pressure from the Sun only has any appreciable effect on large satellites of extremely low density such as the 100-ft. diameter balloon, *Echo 1*. For such satellites, however, this effect can be severe, and for heights greater than a few hundred miles, it can equal or even surpass that due to air drag. The effect on the orbit is very much more complicated than that due to air-drag, and even the signs of the variations can change periodically with time. Thus it is possible for the eccentricity to increase rather than decrease, with an increase in apogee height and a decrease in perigee height.

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

Height and Velocity

The mean height of a satellite above the Earth's surface, which is determined by its orbital velocity, is related to its period of revolution around the Earth as is shown by the table above. This table is only strictly valid for circular orbits.

F+

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

Satellite Launchings, 1957-62

Many different types of orbit have been achieved though the vast majority have had a direct motion. The majority of the Russian satellite orbits have had inclinations of 65° and orbits entirely below 1200 miles height. An important exception was Lunik 3 whose original inclination was 75° and initial apogee height 293,000 miles. This satellite orbited the Moon on its first revolution, returning with the first photographs of the other side of the Moon, which were transmitted back to the Earth when near perigee. Sputnik 5 carried two dogs which were successfully returned to the Earth after spending a day in orbit.

The American satellites have been injected into orbits of various inclinations. The early Explorers and Vanguard arcs in orbits of inclination about $28-35^\circ$ while near-polar orbits were achieved with the Discoverers. Other series of launchings such as the Transit, Tiros and Echo put satellites in orbits of intermediate inclinations. In contrast to the heavy, but short-lived, Russian satellites, a number of those launched by the U.S. have been very small and have been put in larger orbits which have given them considerably longer life-times.

One launching which caused great controversy among astronomers was the so-called "West Ford Project". This project involved the launching of a Midas satellite into a polar orbit, carrying a container. This container held 350,000,000 copper needles which were intended to be dispensed from the satellite (after injection into orbit) and to form a belt around the Earth. This belt would then be

[continued on p. 167]

ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES LAUNCHED, Oct. 1957-July 1962

Designation	Name	Launch Date	<i>i</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>e</i>	Perigee Height, miles	Apogee Height, miles
			<i>o</i>	<i>m</i>			
1961 α 1	Samos 2.....	1961 Jan. 31	97.4	95.0	0.006	295	343
1961 β 1	Sputnik 7.....	1961 Feb. 4	64.9	89.8	0.008	131	198
1961 β 2	Sputnik 7 Rocket.....		64.9	89.8	0.008	131	198
1961 γ 1	Venus probe.....		(artificial planet)				
1961 γ 2	Sputnik 8 Rocket.....	1961 Feb. 12	65.0	89.2	0.006	122	170
1961 γ 3	Sputnik 8.....		65.0	89.6	0.004	138	174
1961 δ 1	Explorer 9.....		1961 Feb. 16	38.9	118.3	0.122	396
1961 δ 2	Explorer 9 Rocket.....	38.6		118.4	0.122	396	1,608
1961 ε 1	Discoverer 20.....	1961 Feb. 17		80.9	95.4	0.036	179	487
1961 ζ	Discoverer 21.....	1961 Feb. 18	80.7	97.9	0.059	149	664
1961 η	Transit 3B.....	1961 Feb. 22	28.4	96.2	0.060	105	623
1961 θ 1	Sputnik 9.....	1961 Mar. 9	64.9	88.6	0.005	109	150
1961 θ 2	Sputnik 9 Rocket.....		64.9	88.2	0.002	107	123
1961 ι 1	Sputnik 10.....		1961 Mar. 25	65.0	87.8	0.004	83	119
1961 ι 2	Sputnik 10 Rocket.....	65.0		88.5	0.005	104	147
1961 κ	Explorer 10.....	1961 Mar. 25		33.0	5012.0	0.932	109	113,000
1961 λ 1	Discoverer 23.....	1961 April 8	82.3	94.1	0.026	183	403
1961 λ 2	Discoverer 23 Capsule.....	1961 April 12	81.9	101.5	0.086	126	901
1961 μ 1	Vostok 1*.....	1961 April 12	65.0	89.3	0.011	105	195
1961 μ 2	Vostok 1 Rocket.....		65.1	89.3	0.012	198	198
1961 ν	Explorer 11.....		1961 April 27	28.8	107.8	0.085	309
1961 ξ	Discoverer 25.....	1961 June 17	82.1	90.9	0.014	140	228
1961 ο 1	Transit 4A.....	1961 June 29	67.0	103.7	0.010	539	623
1961 ο 2	Injun + S.R. 3.....		66.8	103.8	0.008	548	620
1961 ο 3	Transit 4A Rocket.....		66.8	103.4	0.008	533	608
1961 π	Discoverer 26.....	1961 July 7	82.9	95.0	0.066	142	500
1961 ρ 1	Tiros 3.....	1961 July 12	47.9	100.3	0.006	457	509
1961 ρ 2	Tiros 3 Rocket.....		47.9	100.3	0.005	457	508
1961 σ 1	Midas 3.....		1961 July 12	91.1	161.5	0.009	2,080	2,200
1961 τ 1	Vostok 2*.....	1961 Aug. 6	64.9	88.5	0.005	106	144
1961 τ 2	Vostok 2 Rocket.....		64.9	88.5	0.005	106	144
1961 υ	Explorer 12.....		1961 Aug. 16	33.4	1592.7	0.849	482	47,972
1961 φ 1	Ranger 1.....	1961 Aug. 23	32.9	90.6	0.020	109	280
1961 φ 2	Ranger 1 Rocket.....		32.9	90.7	0.021	111	285
1961 χ	Explorer 13.....		1961 Aug. 25	37.7	97.5	0.074	74	722
1961 ψ	Discoverer 29.....	1961 Aug. 30	82.1	91.5	0.029	92	336
1961 ω 1	Discoverer 30.....	1961 Sept. 12	82.7	92.4	0.023	144	339
1961 αα 1	Mercury 4.....	1961 Sept. 13	32.8	88.4	0.007	96	156
1961 αα 2	Mercury 4 Rocket.....		32.8	87.3	0.000	92	92
1961 αβ	Discoverer 31.....		1961 Sept. 17	82.7	90.9	0.012	144	245
1961 αγ 1	Discoverer 32.....	1961 Oct. 13	81.7	90.8	0.012	145	243
1961 αδ 1	Midas 4.....	1961 Oct. 21	95.9	165.8	0.011	2,178	2,317
1961 αε 1	Discoverer 34.....	1961 Nov. 5	82.5	97.1	0.056	141	627
1961 αζ 1	Discoverer 35.....	1961 Nov. 15	81.6	89.7	0.003	145	173
1961 αη 1	Transit 4B.....	1961 Nov. 15	32.4	105.6	0.010	593	689
1961 αη 2	Traac.....		32.4	105.6	0.012	589	695
1961 αη 3	Transit 4B Rocket.....		32.4	105.5	0.011	589	687
1961 αθ	Ranger 2.....	1961 Nov. 18	33.3	88.3	0.007	92	152
1961 αι 1	Mercury 5.....		32.6	88.3	0.006	99	147
1961 αι 2	Mercury 5 Rocket.....		1961 Nov. 29			(similar to 1961 α ι 1)	
1961 ακ 1	Discoverer 36.....	1961 Dec. 12	81.2	91.8	0.018	146	302
1961 ακ 2	Oscar.....		81.2	91.8	0.017	152	293
1961 αλ 1	Samos ?.....		1961 Dec. 22	89.6	94.1	0.033	152	436
1962 α 1	Ranger 3.....	1962 Jan. 26			(artificial planet)		
1962 α 2	Ranger 3 Rocket.....				(artificial planet)		
1962 β 1	Tiros 4.....		1962 Feb. 8	48.3	100.3	0.009	442	521
1962 β 2	Tiros 4 Rocket.....	48.4		101.4	0.017	439	590
1962 γ 1	Mercury 6*.....	32.5		88.6	0.008	100	162
1962 γ 2	Mercury 6 Rocket.....	1962 Feb. 20	32.6	88.0	0.004	94	131
1962 δ	Discoverer ?.....	1962 Feb. 21					
1962 ε 1	Discoverer 38.....	1962 Feb. 27	82.2	90.0	0.010	129	211
1962 ζ 1	Oso 1.....	1962 Mar. 7	32.8	95.8	0.001	346	358
1962 ζ 2	Oso 1 Rocket.....		32.8	96.0	0.004	342	377
1962 η 1	Discoverer Capsule ?.....		90.9	93.9	0.033	146	427
1962 η 3	Discoverer ?.....	1962 Mar. 7			(similar to 1962 η 1)		
1962 θ 1	Sputnik 11.....	1962 Mar. 16	48.9	96.3	0.055	135	609
1962 θ 2	Sputnik 11 Rocket.....		49.0	96.1	0.053	128	590
1962 ι 1	Sputnik 12.....		49.0	102.2	0.092	131	961
1962 ι 2	Sputnik 12 Rocket.....	1962 Apr. 6	48.9	101.9	0.088	131	926
1962 κ	Midas 5 ?.....	1962 Apr. 9	86.7	153.0	0.030	1750	2099

Designation	Name	Launch Date	<i>i</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>e</i>	Perigee Height, miles	Apogee Height, miles
1962 λ	<i>Discoverer ?</i>	1962 Apr. 17	73.4	89.5	0.007	123	184
1962 μ 1	<i>Ranger 4</i>	1962 Apr. 23			(hit moon)		
1962 μ 2	<i>Ranger 4 Rocket</i>						
1962 ν 1	<i>Sputnik 13</i>	1962 Apr. 24	49.0	93.8	0.035	143	447
1962 ν 2	<i>Sputnik 13 Rocket</i>						
1962 ξ 1	<i>Sputnik 14</i>	1962 Apr. 26	65.0	90.6	0.002	185	205
1962 ξ 2	<i>Sputnik 14 Rocket</i>						
1962 θ 1	<i>Ariel 1</i>	1962 Apr. 26	53.9	100.9	0.060	242	754
1962 θ 1	<i>Ariel 1 Rocket</i>						
1962 π	?	1962 Apr. 26					
1962 ρ 1	<i>Discoverer ?</i>	1962 Apr. 26	73.1	91.1	0.022	111	297
1962 σ 1	<i>Discoverer ?</i>	1962 May 15	82.3	94.0	0.024	185	392
1962 τ 1	<i>Mercury 7*</i>	1962 May 24	32.5	88.5	0.008	99	168
1962 τ 2	<i>Mercury 7 Rocket</i>						
1962 υ 1	<i>Sputnik 15</i>	1962 May 28	49.1	102.7	0.096	127	994
1962 υ 2	<i>Sputnik 15 Rocket</i>						
1962 ϕ	?	1962 May 29					
1962 χ 1	<i>Discoverer ?</i>	1962 June 1	74.3	90.6	0.014	129	243
1962 χ 2	<i>Oscar 2</i>						

used as a reflector for certain radio signals. Despite protests from eminent astronomers who feared interference with terrestrial observations, the launching was performed on October 21, 1961. However although the Midas satellite was injected into orbit it appears that the needle package is still intact.

A Thor-Delta vehicle, launched from Cape Canaveral, successfully injected an Anglo-American satellite into orbit on April 26, 1962. This satellite, named "Ariel 1", weighs 132 lbs. and has a diameter of 23 inches, with extending booms and aeriels. Ariel 1 is transmitting on 136.408 Mc/s. The inclination of its orbit is 54° so that it is readily observable from the British Isles. The third stage Altair rocket is in a similar orbit. Both objects are likely to remain in orbit for a number of years.

Apart from their names, e.g. Sputnik 4 Cabin or Tiros 1, the satellites are also classified according to their date of launch. Thus 1961 α refers to the launching of Samos 2. The next satellite launching was 1961 β and so on. A number following the Greek letter is intended to indicate the relative brightness of the satellites put in orbit. However, the rule does not appear to have been followed invariably. In this table are given the designation and name of the satellite, the launch date and some initial orbital data. This data consists of the inclination to the equator (*i*), the nodal period of revolution (*P*), the perigee and apogee heights, and the eccentricity (*e*). The names of those satellites which have already disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere are printed in italics. A satellite which carried a human being is indicated by an asterisk.

Since the last edition of *Whitaker's Almanack* the following satellites launched in the years 1957-60 inclusive have disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere:—

1959 δ 1, Explorer 6; 1959 δ 2, Explorer 6 Rocket; 1960 ϵ 1, Sputnik 4.

Some American satellites are of military significance and details of their orbits are not disclosed. This is the reason for the gaps in the table.

Observation of Satellites

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

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

Some satellites rotate about one or more axes so that a periodic variation in brightness is observed. This was particularly noticeable in several of the U.S.S.R. satellites. In some cases the brightness range was 4 or 5 magnitudes and at minimum brightness the satellite was invisible to the naked eye.

Although it is still possible to make useful

observations with the naked eye many observers now use some form of optical aid to enhance the positional accuracy of their observations. A popular instrument is the "elbow" telescope with a wide field of view. However, for locating very faint satellites the more conventional astronomical telescope may be employed, though this involves the potential observer in some detailed calculations beforehand in order to set his telescope correctly.

The observer is normally supplied with details of the orbit of the satellite and the position of the satellite in this orbit for certain times. Using graphical methods or tables, the apparent altitude and azimuth of the satellite at a convenient time are derived and this information is then converted to right ascension and declination. A telescope may then be set on this point. Alternatively several such positions may be calculated, the apparent track across the sky plotted on a star map, and then binoculars or an elbow telescope may be used to scan this track at the predicted time.

The observer will start a stop-watch as the satellite crosses the line joining two identifiable stars, noting the relative distances involved. He will then compare his watch with a time signal as soon as possible—a short wave radio set to pick up such signals is a valuable asset. One of the most useful stations is DIZ (4.525 Mc/s) which gives a "pip" every second (the minute pip is noticeably lengthened). A big advantage of this station is that it is continuously transmitting. Regular observers send their observations to the Satellites Section of the D.S.I.R. Radio Research Station at Slough, from which they receive predictions.

THE ZODIAC

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallels generally taken as lying 8° on either side of the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of 30° called Signs, which are not used by astronomers, but have some import in astrology, for which the division of the Zodiac was probably made originally. The Signs of the Zodiac take their names from certain of the constellations with which they once coincided. They are assumed to begin at the vernal equinox or intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator. This point is still called the First Point of Aries, although the Sign of Aries now lies in the constellation of Pisces, some 30° to the west. This retrograding of the equinox by about $50''$ a year is due to precession;

As this subject is so new hardly any literature in book form about satellites has been published in this country. The only notable exceptions are (1) the *Artificial Satellite Memoir* produced by the British Astronomical Association and (2) *Satellites and Scientific Research* by D. King-Hele.

Satellite research has already provided some interesting results. Among them may be mentioned a revised value of the Earth's oblateness, $1/298.2$, and the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts. Apart from space travel itself great possibilities will be opened up in other fields in the years to come, e.g. communications, navigation and meteorology.

Space Probes

Several lunar probes have been launched. The only direct hits were scored by Lunik 2 and Lunik 2 Rocket in September, 1959. The United States announced that an attempt will shortly be made to put a probe into orbit around the Moon.

Of the nine artificial planets now in orbit six (Lunik 1 and Rocket, Pioneer 4 and Rocket, Ranger 3 and Rocket) resulted from lunar probes. The period of revolution of the first two is 450 days, of the second two, 407 days. Pioneer 5 and Pioneer 5 Rocket, period of revolution 311 days, resulted from a Venus probe launched in March, 1960. A second Venus probe was launched from a sputnik in February, 1961, and although this was scheduled to pass very close to Venus radio contact was lost when the probe was only a few million miles from the Earth.

the signs no longer coincide with the constellations whose names they bear.

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

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

THE SUMMER TIME ACTS

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

During the Second World War the duration of Summer Time was extended and in the years 1941-45 and in 1947, Double Summer Time (2 hrs. in advance of Greenwich Mean Time) was in force. Summer Time was extended in each year from 1948 to 1952 and again in 1961 and 1962, by Order in Council.

1951 Apr. 15—Oct. 21
1952 Apr. 20—Oct. 26
1953 Apr. 19—Oct. 4
1954 Apr. 11—Oct. 3
1955 Apr. 17—Oct. 2
1956 Apr. 22—Oct. 7

1957 Apr. 14—Oct. 6
1958 Apr. 20—Oct. 5
1959 Apr. 19—Oct. 4
1960 Apr. 10—Oct. 2
1961 Mar. 26—Oct. 29
1962 Mar. 25—Oct. 28

Tidal Constants

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 171, 172, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be G.M.T. for British, Irish, French and Belgian ports, and for Netherlands Ports G.M.T.+1 hour. The columns headed "Springs" and "Neaps" show the height of the tide above datum for Mean High Water Springs and Mean High Water Neaps respectively. During the period of SUMMER TIME one hour must be added to the times shown on pp. 171-182, before the system is applied.

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

Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps	Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen.....Leith	-1 16	12.1	9.4	Coverack.....Btol	-2 0	18.2	14.8
Aberdovey.....L'pool	-3 16	14.9	11.2	*Cowes (West).....Lon	-2 30	11.8	9.3
Aberystwyth.....L'pool	-3 34	14.6	11.0	Cromarty.....Leith	-2 51	13.7	11.1
Aldeburgh.....Lon	-3 6	9.1	8.5	Cromer.....Hull	+0 36	15.9	12.2
Alderney.....Lon	+5 15	21.0	16.4	Dartmouth.....Lon	+4 28	15.4	11.6
Alloa.....Leith	+0 46	18.1	13.8	Deal.....Lon	-2 32	17.8	14.2
Amlwch.....L'pool	-0 40	21.4	16.1	Devonport Dock.....Lon	+4 0	16.1	12.5
Anstruther Easter.....Leith	-0 22	17.8	14.1	Dieppe.....Lon	-3 8	30.0	24.0
Antwerp.....Lon	+1 20	17.8	14.7	Dingle Harbour.....L'pool	-6 55	11.5	8.4
Appledore.....Btol	-1 24	24.8	16.6	Donegal Harbour.....L'pool	+6 55	11.8	9.2
Arbroath.....Leith	-0 30	14.6	11.6	Douglas.....L'pool	+0 4	22.5	17.8
Ardrassan.....Grnk	-0 20	9.2	7.6	Dover.....Lon	-2 42	19.1	15.1
*Arundel.....Lon	-1 8	10.3	7.1	Duclair.....Lon	-0 53	25.6	21.3
Avonmouth.....Btol	0	42.2	31.4	Dudden Bar.....L'pool	+0 3	26.5	20.5
Ayr.....Grnk	-0 20	9.5	8.2	Dunbar.....Leith	-0 7	16.2	13.2
Ballycortin.....Btol	-1 41	12.5	9.8	Dundalk (Pile Lt.).....L'pool	-0 13	15.7	14.0
Banff.....Leith	-2 41	10.4	8.2	Dundee.....Leith	+0 14	15.3	12.0
Bantry Harbour.....L'pool	+5 56	11.6	8.9	Dungeness.....Lon	-2 56	23.6	18.6
Bardsey Island.....L'pool	-3 23	14.5	11.2	Dunkirk.....Lon	-1 57	19.0	15.7
Barmouth.....L'pool	-3 9	15.7	12.0	Eastbourne.....Lon	-2 44	21.8	16.7
Barnstaple Bridge.....Btol	-1 7	13.4	4.6	East Loch Tarbert.....Grnk	-0 5	14.6	10.7
Barrow.....L'pool	-0 9	28.4	22.9	Exmouth.....Lon	+4 50	12.4	8.7
Barry Island.....Btol	-0 25	35.8	26.7	Eyemouth.....Leith	-0 20	15.0	11.9
Berwick.....Leith	-0 1	15.1	12.3	Falmouth.....Lon	+3 36	17.2	13.8
Bideford.....Btol	-1 24	19.5	11.9	Ferryside.....Btol	-1 0	25.7	19.3
Blacktoft.....Hull	+0 38	18.1	11.5	Filey Bay.....Leith	+1 51	15.6	12.4
Blakeney.....Hull	+0 30	10.0	6.7	Fishguard.....L'pool	-4 9	13.7	9.0
Blyth.....Leith	+0 51	14.5	10.9	Flushing.....Lon	+0 23	15.6	12.9
Bolt Head.....Lon	+4 5	15.9	12.4	Folkstone.....Lon	-2 54	20.6	16.4
Boscastle.....Btol	-1 39	22.8	17.5	Formby Pt.....L'pool	-0 21	27.8	22.3
Boulogne.....Lon	-2 48	20.2	24.0	Fowey.....Lon	+3 47	16.7	13.3
Bowling.....Grnk	+0 24	12.3	10.2	Fraserburgh.....Leith	-2 16	11.6	9.1
Brest.....Lon	-2 25	24.5	19.3	Freshwater Bay.....Lon	-3 23	6.9	5.9
Bridgwater Bar.....Btol	0	16.0	6.0	Galway Bay.....L'pool	+6 15	15.3	11.7
Bridlington.....Leith	+2 4	17.6	13.2	Glasgow.....Grnk	+0 41	13.4	10.7
Bridport.....Lon	+4 50	12.0	8.4	Goole.....Hull	-1 12	17.8	11.7
Brighton.....Lon	-2 50	19.2	14.6	Granton Pier.....Leith	+0 1	17.8	14.4
Buckie.....Leith	-2 54	11.5	9.6	Granville.....Lon	+4 32	43.0	33.0
Bude Haven.....Btol	-1 34	22.8	17.5	Grimsby.....Hull	-0 27	20.4	15.8
Burntisland.....Leith	0	17.8	14.4	Hammersmith Bdge.....Lon	+0 35	18.0	14.3
Calais.....Lon	-2 25	22.6	18.6	Hartlepool.....Leith	+0 59	15.9	12.3
Campbeltown.....Grnk	-0 32	8.9	7.5	Harwich.....Lon	-2 18	12.6	10.5
Cape Cornwall.....Btol	-2 04	17.4	14.0	Hastings.....Lon	-2 47	22.8	18.0
Cardiff.....Btol	-0 7	37.4	27.8	Haverfordwest.....L'pool	+4 36	6.9	1.5
Cardigan.....L'pool	-4 7	14.2	10.7	Havre.....Lon	-4 0	25.6	20.9
Carmarthen Bar.....Btol	-0 39	8.9	3.0	Hestan Islet.....L'pool	+0 25	26.7	20.5
Cayeux.....Lon	-2 59	33.1	26.2	Hilbre Is.....L'pool	-0 25	28.2	21.5
Chatham (N. Lock).....Lon	-1 4	18.6	15.2	Holyhead.....L'pool	-0 54	16.8	12.7
Chepstow.....Btol	+0 20	38.4	28.7	Hook of Holland.....Lon	+1 18	6.7	5.6
Cherbourg.....Lon	-6 4	20.7	16.1	Hurst Camber.....Lon	-3 0	7.5	6.3
Chester.....L'pool	+1 5	13.4	5.5	Ifracombe.....Btol	-1 9	28.3	21.4
Chichester Harbour.....Lon	-2 30	14.2	11.0	Inverary.....Grnk	+0 11	11.0	10.1
*Christchurch Harb.....Lon	-3 08	4.9	4.1	Invergordon.....Leith	-2 41	13.9	10.8

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

Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps	Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>
Ipswich..... <i>Lon</i>	-1 43	13·3	10·6	Ramsey (I.O.M.)... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 4	22·5	18·0
Itchenor..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 21	14·6	11·1	Ramsgate Harbour... <i>Lon</i>	-2 22	16·2	13·0
Kinsale Harbour... <i>L'pool</i>	+6 14	12·5	9·7	Ribble Lt. House... <i>L'pool</i>	-0 4	26·7	19·7
Kirkcudbright... <i>L'pool</i>	no data	22·8	18·0	Rosslare Harbour... <i>L'pool</i>	+5 29	5·8	4·3
Kirkwall..... <i>Leith</i>	-4 11	8·3	6·1	Rosyth..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 6	17·5	13·9
Lamlash..... <i>Grnk</i>	-0 26	9·1	7·6	R.A. Dock..... <i>Lon</i>	-0 31	21·9	18·3
Lerwick Harbour... <i>Leith</i>	-3 46	5·7	4·2	Ryde..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 30	12·4	9·7
Limerick..... <i>L'pool</i>	-4 50	18·2	14·4	St. Hellier..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 47	35·4	25·6
Littlehampton Bar... <i>Lon</i>	-2 38	16·6	12·9	St. Ives..... <i>Btol</i>	-2 9	22·8	17·8
Lizard..... <i>Btol</i>	-2 4	17·4	14·0	St. Malo..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 26	39·7	30·6
Llanddwyn Island... <i>L'pool</i>	-1 47	14·2	10·9	St. Peter Port..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 53	26·5	19·0
Llanelly Bar..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 52	25·5	19·2	Salcombe..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 5	15·9	12·4
Loch Long..... <i>Grnk</i>	0	12·6	10·5	Saltash..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 9	16·2	12·6
Loch Moidart..... <i>Grnk</i>	+5 48	14·2	10·1	Scarborough..... <i>Leith</i>	+1 49	16·7	12·9
Loe (East)..... <i>Lon</i>	+3 58	17·0	13·6	Scheveningen..... <i>Lon</i>	+1 28	6·8	5·6
Lossiemouth..... <i>Leith</i>	-2 58	11·8	9·5	Seaham..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 54	15·0	11·5
Lowestoft..... <i>Lon</i>	-4 26	6·9	5·7	Selsea Bill..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 33	15·8	12·4
Lulworth Cove..... <i>Lon</i>	+5 7	6·5	4·2	Sennen Cove..... <i>Btol</i>	-2 26	20·0	15·7
Lundy Island..... <i>Btol</i>	-1 19	22·8	17·3	Sharpness..... <i>Btol</i>	+0 46	30·2	18·2
Lyme Regis..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 50	12·3	8·6	Sheerness..... <i>Lon</i>	+1 19	17·9	14·8
Lymington..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 53	8·5	6·9	Shoreham Harbour... <i>Lon</i>	-2 43	18·1	13·9
Lynn Road..... <i>Hull</i>	+0 6	21·9	16·7	Silloth..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 37	27·4	21·5
Margate Pier..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 1	14·1	11·7	Southampton..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 55	13·5	10·8
Maryport..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 24	26·7	20·7	Southend..... <i>Lon</i>	-1 29	18·4	15·2
Menai Bridge..... <i>L'pool</i>	-0 25	24·0	19·1	Southwold..... <i>Lon</i>	-3 51	7·9	6·8
Mevagissey..... <i>Lon</i>	+3 36	18·3	14·9	Spurn Head..... <i>Hull</i>	-0 35	18·9	14·3
Middlesbrough..... <i>Leith</i>	+1 10	17·3	13·4	Stirling..... <i>Hull</i>	+1 12	8·4	4·6
Milford Haven..... <i>L'pool</i>	+7 13	23·0	17·2	Stonehaven..... <i>Leith</i>	-1 6	13·5	10·7
Minchhead Pier..... <i>Btol</i>	no data	34·8	25·8	Stornoway..... <i>L'pool</i>	+7 57	14·1	10·5
Montrose..... <i>Leith</i>	-0 26	14·1	11·2	Stranraer..... <i>Grnk</i>	-0 20	9·2	7·5
Morecambe..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 1	28·2	22·3	Stromness..... <i>Leith</i>	-5 32	10·4	7·4
Mostyn Quay..... <i>L'pool</i>	-0 10	28·4	22·7	Sunderland..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 52	15·6	12·0
Mull of Galloway... <i>Grnk</i>	-1 1	15·5	12·6	Swanage..... <i>Lon</i>	-3 23	5·4	4·3
Naze..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 15	12·9	10·3	Swansea Bay..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 51	28·7	21·7
Newburgh..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 51	13·4	9·7	Tarn Point..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 5	26·2	20·3
Newcastle on Tyne... <i>Leith</i>	+0 55	15·4	11·9	Tay River Bar..... <i>Leith</i>	-0 18	15·1	11·8
Newhaven..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 55	20·7	15·9	Tees River Bar..... <i>Leith</i>	+1 9	16·8	12·8
Newport (Mon.)..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 10	39·2	29·3	Teignmouth..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 32	13·1	9·5
Newquay (Town)... <i>Btol</i>	-1 59	22·4	17·3	Tenby..... <i>Btol</i>	-1 3	25·4	19·0
New Quay (Card.)... <i>L'pool</i>	-3 41	14·3	10·8	Thurso..... <i>Leith</i>	-5 56	14·1	10·5
North Shields..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 52	14·5	11·2	Tilbury Docks..... <i>Lon</i>	-0 59	20·6	17·1
North Sunderland... <i>Leith</i>	+0 5	14·9	11·5	Tobermory..... <i>L'pool</i>	+7 1	13·5	9·4
Oban..... <i>Grnk</i>	+5 45	11·5	7·9	Torquay..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 35	13·6	9·8
Orfordness..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 51	9·1	8·6	Totland Bay..... <i>Lon</i>	-3 20	6·9	6·1
Ostend..... <i>Lon</i>	-1 35	16·3	13·7	Troon..... <i>Grnk</i>	-0 20	9·1	7·3
Padstow..... <i>Btol</i>	-1 49	22·3	16·8	Truro..... <i>Lon</i>	+3 41	18·2	14·2
Peel (I.O.M.)..... <i>L'pool</i>	-0 4	17·7	14·2	Tynemouth Bar..... <i>Leith</i>	+0 57	14·7	11·1
Pembroke Dock..... <i>L'pool</i>	+7 13	23·0	17·2	Ushant..... <i>Lon</i>	+2 28	24·9	19·5
Penzance..... <i>Btol</i>	-2 16	17·7	13·9	Valentia Harbour... <i>L'pool</i>	+5 28	11·7	8·6
Peterhead..... <i>Leith</i>	-1 56	11·5	9·2	Waterford Hbr..... <i>L'pool</i>	+6 39	13·9	11·2
Plymouth B'water... <i>Lon</i>	+3 54	16·0	12·4	Weston S. Mare..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 25	38·9	29·1
Poole..... <i>Lon</i>	-3 18	5·6	4·3	Wexford..... <i>L'pool</i>	-5 6	5·8	4·5
Porlock Bay..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 52	31·6	23·9	Whitby..... <i>Leith</i>	+1 23	16·1	12·1
Port Carlisle..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 52	20·9	17·0	Whiteford Lt. House... <i>Btol</i>	-0 55	27·1	20·3
Portmadoc..... <i>L'pool</i>	-3 8	15·4	11·7	Whitehaven..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 2	25·9	20·0
Port Patrick..... <i>L'pool</i>	0	12·5	10·0	Wick..... <i>Leith</i>	-3 26	10·2	7·5
Port Talbot..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 54	29·1	21·9	Wisbech..... <i>Hull</i>	+0 9	22·4	16·2
Porthcawl..... <i>Btol</i>	-0 49	29·9	21·8	Workington..... <i>L'pool</i>	+0 9	26·5	20·4
Portland Bill..... <i>Lon</i>	+4 50	9·3	6·8	Worthing..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 38	18·2	14·2
Portland B'water... <i>Lon</i>	+5 5	7·0	4·5	Yarmouth Roads... <i>Lon</i>	-5 1	6·9	5·6
Portsmouth..... <i>Lon</i>	-2 28	13·4	10·5	Yarmouth (I.O.W.)... <i>Lon</i>	-3 11	8·4	6·6
Preston..... <i>L'pool</i>	0	27·0	21·0	Ymuiden..... <i>Lon</i>	+2 13	6·9	5·5
Pwllheli..... <i>L'pool</i>	-3 18	15·5	11·4	Youghal..... <i>L'pool</i>	+6 32	13·0	10·3
Queenstown..... <i>L'pool</i>	+6 26	12·1	9·1				

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

EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Stranraer on April 6, 1963:—

(a) Morning Tide.

Appropriate time of high
water at *Greenock* 1054 hrs. (*April 6*)
Tidal difference..... -0020 hrs.

H.W. at *Stranraer*... 1034 hrs.

(b) Afternoon Tide.

Appropriate time of high
water at *Greenock*..... 2346 hrs. (*April 6*)
Tidal difference..... -0020 hrs.

H.W. at *Stranraer*... 2326 hrs.

JANUARY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH†		KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire						
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.			
1	T	5 3 21.3	17.45	21.0	237	26.5	14.55	27.7	10.49	39.2	23.13	37.8	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.		
2	W	5.59	21.0	18.36	20.5	3.27	25.7	15.48	26.9	11.36	37.6	11.30	36.1	0 4 30.2	12.3	36.1	0 4 30.2	12.3		
3	Th	6.39	20.0	19.32	20.1	4.26	24.3	17.09	26.5	0 4 30.2	12.3	36.1	11.30	36.1	0 4 30.2	12.3	36.1	0 4 30.2		
4	F	7.39	20.0	20.40	19.8	5.34	24.3	17.59	26.5	1 4 35.0	13.41	35.3	11.30	36.1	0 4 30.2	12.3	36.1	0 4 30.2		
5	S	8.55	19.7	21.54	20.0	6.45	24.5	19.13	26.6	2 47.8	14.59	35.8	11.30	36.1	0 4 30.2	12.3	36.1	0 4 30.2		
6	S	10.14	19.9	23 3 20.4	7.56	25.3	20.24	26.3	3.32	36.0	16.11	37.4	11.30	36.1	0 4 30.2	12.3	36.1	0 4 30.2		
7	M	11.26	20.6	—	8.59	26.4	21.23	27.2	4.39	38.0	17.19	39.3	11.30	36.1	0 4 30.2	12.3	36.1	0 4 30.2		
8	T	0 4 21.0	12.27	21.2	9.52	27.6	22.15	27.9	5.39	39.8	18.13	40.7	11.30	36.1	0 4 30.2	12.3	36.1	0 4 30.2		
9	W	1 0 21.5	13.23	21.6	10.39	28.5	23 3 28.3	—	6.32	41.1	19 2 41.5	—	11.30	36.1	0 4 30.2	12.3	36.1	0 4 30.2		
10	Th	1.50	21.7	14.12	21.9	11.25	28.9	23.47	28.3	7.20	41.8	19.46	41.9	11.30	36.1	0 4 30.2	12.3	36.1	0 4 30.2	
11	F	2.32	21.7	14.56	22.0	—	—	—	—	8 2 42.2	20.28	41.6	7.12	22.2	19.21	22.5	11.0	10.8	13 3 12.1	
12	S	3.12	21.6	15.37	21.9	0.28	28.1	12.47	28.8	8.42	41.7	21 6 40.8	7.52	21.9	19.58	22.4	15.6	10.6	13.46	
13	S	3.49	21.4	16.16	21.5	1 9 27.5	13.25	28.1	9.19	40.9	21.42	39.5	8.31	21.3	20.52	22.0	2.39	10.5	14.25	
14	M	4.25	21.2	16.54	21.1	1.50	26.6	14 3 27.2	9.54	39.7	22.13	38.0	9 7 20.8	21 6 21.0	3.18	10.3	15 3 11.9	5.50	16.3	17.41
15	W	5 0 20.8	17.31	20.5	2.29	25.5	14.39	26.0	10.26	38.2	22.48	36.0	9.41	20.1	24.1	20.8	3.55	10.0	15.40	
16	W	5.34	20.2	18 9 19.8	3 9 24.4	15.18	24.8	—	10.57	36.1	23.21	34.0	10.20	19.2	22.21	19.9	4.32	9.7	16.20	
17	F	6.11	19.5	18.48	19.1	3.31	23.2	16 1 23.5	11.33	34.0	23.59	32.0	11.5	18.2	23 6 18.7	5.11	9.4	17 3 10.4	7.29	
18	Th	6.54	18.7	19.34	18.4	4.42	22.4	16.58	22.5	—	—	—	12.17	32.1	11.57	17.4	—	—	—	
19	S	7.46	18.1	20.33	18.0	5.45	21.7	18 3 21.9	—	0.50	30.7	13.10	30.8	6 3 17.6	13 1 16.9	9.55	9.1	17.54	9.8	
20	S	8.58	17.7	21.45	18.1	6.54	21.9	19.17	22.0	1.59	30.2	14.34	30.7	11.6	17.0	14.11	17.0	8.10	8.9	20 4 9.5
21	M	10.19	17.9	22.55	18.7	7.58	22.8	20.28	22.9	3.17	31.4	15.51	32.2	2.31	17.3	15.14	17.7	9.17	9.3	21.10
22	T	11.27	18.7	23.53	19.5	8.55	24.1	21.21	24.3	4.26	33.6	16.57	34.7	3.36	18.1	16 8 18.7	10 9 9.7	22 5 10.0	—	—
23	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.27	39.5	17.53	37.4	4.31	19.1	16.64	20.0	10.52	10.1	22.57
24	Th	0.43	20.3	13.13	20.6	10.24	27.2	22.48	27.0	6.19	39.1	18.43	39.7	5.8	20.2	17.38	21.2	11.32	10.5	23.61
25	F	1.29	21.0	13.57	21.4	11 6 28.5	23.30	28.0	—	7 5 41.2	19.28	41.6	6 8 21.2	18.21	22.2	—	—	—	—	—
26	S	2.19	21.6	14.38	21.9	11.48	29.6	—	—	7.49	42.7	20.12	42.9	6.53	21.9	1 9 22.9	0.34	10.3	12.54	
27	S	2.49	22.1	15.20	22.3	0.11	28.7	12.30	30.2	8.33	43.7	20.55	43.5	7.35	22.5	1.94	20.3	1.22	10.5	
28	M	3.29	22.4	16 3 22.4	0 3 22.4	0.53	28.9	13.10	30.4	9.14	43.0	21.35	43.1	8.15	22.8	2.01	23.8	2 8 10.5	14.19	
29	T	4.11	22.5	16.47	22.3	1.38	28.8	13.53	30.1	9.57	43.3	22.18	42.3	8.84	22.4	2.1 0 23.6	2.52	10.7	15 2 12.0	
30	W	4.53	22.4	17.30	22.0	2.22	28.1	14.38	29.1	10.39	42.0	22.59	40.4	9.35	21.7	2.14	23.7	3.36	11.0	
31	Th	5.34	22.0	18.15	21.3	3 9 27.0	15.27	27.9	11.19	39.9	23.40	38.1	10.20	20.7	2.22	26.1	4.18	10.9	16.34	

Tidal predictions for London Bridge, Liverpool, Bristol, Leith and Greenock are supplied by the Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute, copyright reserved. Tidal predictions for Hull and Kingstown are based upon data supplied by the Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute, copyright reserved.

† See note, p. 172.

FEBRUARY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH†		KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire																		
		February 1963		February 1963		February 1963		February 1963		February 1963		February 1963		February 1963																		
		Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.															
1	F	620	212	19	5	204	359	257	1610	265	—	12	4	373	1111	195	2324	204	5	10	6	1725	110	745	156	20	162	437	109	1054	118	
2	S	714	203	20	7	196	5	1245	1726	251	030	357	13	351	1336	340	1218	183	5	10	6	1829	110	847	152	21	157	544	105	1064	113	
3	M	825	196	21	24	193	6	1431	1845	243	136	340	14	348	1339	180	038	101	1339	180	653	97	1052	97	956	151	22	155	558	105	1023	110
4	T	952	194	22	22	194	7	1533	1956	347	256	333	20	624	2	8187	1459	184	820	96	2119	97	1110	153	23	158	8	108	2035	111		
5	W	1113	198	23	22	201	8	1644	2113	254	417	353	17	1367	330	192	16	3195	936	108	2229	99	038	163	13	103	959	112	2138	113		
6	Th	1220	205	24	22	204	9	1757	2261	271	522	395	18	2367	433	202	1659	204	1035	103	2326	101	—	—	14	169	1047	117	2229	115		
7	F	1315	211	25	21	207	10	1870	2427	271	710	409	19	3060	530	210	1747	212	1215	109	—	—	—	—	15	169	1047	121	2311	116		
8	S	1444	217	26	21	207	11	2004	2587	—	751	416	20	4111	615	213	1830	218	1016	103	1210	111	—	—	16	172	1128	124	2351	116		
9	S	1521	217	27	21	207	12	2178	2787	—	827	416	20	4111	735	216	1939	223	1221	103	1333	118	—	—	17	172	1232	124	2416	117		
10	S	1555	216	28	21	207	13	2285	3040	13	9	413	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	18	172	1232	124	2416	117		
11	M	1628	215	29	21	207	14	2421	3333	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	19	172	1232	124	2416	117		
12	T	1702	215	30	21	207	15	2578	3633	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	20	172	1232	124	2416	117		
13	W	1747	214	31	21	207	16	2745	3933	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	21	172	1232	124	2416	117		
14	Th	1792	214	32	21	207	17	2924	4233	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	22	172	1232	124	2416	117		
15	F	1837	213	33	21	207	18	3115	4533	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	23	172	1232	124	2416	117		
16	S	1882	213	34	21	207	19	3318	4833	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	24	172	1232	124	2416	117		
17	S	1927	212	35	21	207	20	3533	5133	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	25	172	1232	124	2416	117		
18	M	1972	211	36	21	207	21	3768	5433	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	26	172	1232	124	2416	117		
19	T	2017	210	37	21	207	22	4023	5733	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	27	172	1232	124	2416	117		
20	W	2062	209	38	21	207	23	4298	6033	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	28	172	1232	124	2416	117		
21	Th	2107	208	39	21	207	24	4593	6333	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	29	172	1232	124	2416	117		
22	F	2152	207	40	21	207	25	4908	6633	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	30	172	1232	124	2416	117		
23	S	2197	206	41	21	207	26	5243	6933	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	31	172	1232	124	2416	117		
24	S	2242	205	42	21	207	27	5608	7233	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	32	172	1232	124	2416	117		
25	M	2287	204	43	21	207	28	6003	7533	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	33	172	1232	124	2416	117		
26	T	2332	203	44	21	207	29	6428	7833	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	34	172	1232	124	2416	117		
27	W	2377	202	45	21	207	30	6883	8133	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	35	172	1232	124	2416	117		
28	Th	2422	201	46	21	207	31	7368	8433	279	930	403	21	403	8	216	2011	223	222	102	1442	118	—	—	36	172	1232	124	2416	117		

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

MARCH

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH†		KINGSTOWN <i>Dun Laoghaire</i>						
		March 1963		March 1963		March 1963		March 1963		March 1963		March 1963		March 1963						
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.				
1	F	5 18	22 7	17 52	21 8	244	28 4	10 59	41 4	23 17	30 4	9 54	21 5	22 10	22 0	3 8	11 7	1 529	12 5	
2	S	6 12	17 8	18 38	20 6	331	26 4	11 40	38 1	2 59	36 2	10 42	19 7	23 5	20 1	4 8	11 1	1 632	11 6	
3	S	6 54	20 4	19 38	19 4	431	24 6	13 21	34 8	1 43	34 8	11 43	18 1	—	—	5 21	10 5	1 748	10 9	
4	5	8 4	19 3	20 25	18 5	545	23 3	15 33	32 5	0 59	33 4	13 47	12 5	0 17	18 2	1 3 5	17 0	1 106	10 6	
5	T	9 36	18 8	22 57	18 6	712	23 0	18 23	32 6	1 53	32 6	15 17	13 5	0 13	16 2	2 93	14 6	2 310	10 3	
6	W	11 2	19 3	23 40	19 3	831	23 9	21 5	24 4	3 56	33 4	16 46	14 8	0 3 8	18 0	4 1 9	2 22	3 15 0	10 6	
7	Th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 8
8	F	0 39	20 0	13 6	20 9	10 17	26 7	9 32	25 3	2 15	27 7	13 21	25 7	0 31	15 7	1 3 5	15 9	2 132	10 8	
9	S	1 27	20 6	13 50	21 3	10 58	27 6	10 38	27 6	3 12	28 0	14 17	27 4	0 22	16 3	2 1 5	16 8	3 222	11 2	
10	S	2 5	21 0	14 25	21 6	11 33	28 3	11 38	28 3	4 0 3	29 1	15 22	28 0	0 6	1 9 9	3 1 1	17 2	4 035	11 4	
11	M	3 8	21 4	14 58	21 9	12 10	29 0	12 38	29 0	4 54	30 0	16 16	28 7	0 6	1 9 9	4 0 6	18 0	5 114	11 4	
12	T	3 8	21 7	15 29	22 0	12 52	28 5	13 38	29 0	5 41	30 3	17 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	4 5 1	18 10	6 114	11 4	
13	W	3 37	21 0	15 59	22 0	13 37	29 0	14 38	29 0	6 28	30 7	18 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	5 3 6	19 0	7 114	11 4	
14	Th	4 6	21 8	16 27	21 6	14 26	29 0	15 38	29 0	7 15	31 0	19 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	6 1 1	19 10	8 114	11 4	
15	F	4 34	21 4	16 55	21 1	15 16	29 0	16 38	29 0	8 0 2	31 3	20 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	6 5 6	19 20	9 114	11 4	
16	S	5 4	20 7	17 23	20 3	16 0 5	29 0	17 38	29 0	8 49	31 6	21 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	7 3 9	19 30	10 114	11 4	
17	S	5 35	18 8	17 58	19 3	16 58	29 0	18 38	29 0	9 41	31 9	22 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	8 1 1	19 40	11 114	11 4	
18	M	6 18	18 7	18 42	18 2	17 47	29 0	19 38	29 0	10 34	32 3	23 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	8 5 6	19 50	12 114	11 4	
19	T	7 16	17 9	19 46	17 6	18 36	29 0	20 38	29 0	11 27	32 6	24 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	9 4 1	19 60	13 114	11 4	
20	W	8 37	17 5	20 11	17 5	19 25	29 0	21 38	29 0	12 20	33 0	25 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	10 3 6	19 70	14 114	11 4	
21	Th	10 14	18 1	20 39	18 3	20 14	29 0	22 38	29 0	13 13	33 3	26 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	11 2 1	19 80	15 114	11 4	
22	F	11 28	19 3	21 28	19 3	21 0 1	29 0	23 38	29 0	14 0 6	33 6	27 18	29 0	0 6	1 9 9	12 0 6	19 90	16 114	11 4	
23	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 2
24	S	0 42	20 7	13 15	21 8	10 18	26 2	11 18	26 2	1 0 1	26 2	12 15	21 8	0 5 1	15 6	1 3 8	16 2	2 222	11 9	
25	M	1 27	21 8	13 58	22 8	11 3 9	27 3	12 18	26 2	2 0 4	26 2	13 0 1	22 8	0 6	1 9 9	2 0 6	16 4	3 030	12 6	
26	T	2 10	22 8	14 41	23 5	12 1 1	28 3	13 21	26 2	2 53	26 2	13 48	23 5	0 6	1 9 9	2 4 1	17 2	4 030	12 7	
27	W	2 53	23 5	15 25	24 8	13 0 3	29 0	14 24	26 2	3 46	26 2	14 36	24 8	0 6	1 9 9	2 5 6	18 0	5 030	12 7	
28	Th	3 36	23 9	16 8	23 8	14 0 1	29 0	15 27	26 2	4 39	26 2	15 24	25 7	0 6	1 9 9	3 4 1	18 10	6 030	12 7	
29	F	4 19	23 7	16 49	23 2	15 0 7	29 0	16 30	26 2	5 32	26 2	16 12	25 7	0 6	1 9 9	4 2 6	18 20	7 030	12 7	
30	S	5 3	23 1	17 31	22 1	15 5 1	29 0	17 33	26 2	6 25	26 2	17 0 0	25 7	0 6	1 9 9	5 1 1	18 30	8 030	12 7	
31	S	5 48	21 9	18 17	20 6	16 4 0	29 0	18 36	26 2	7 18	26 2	17 48	25 7	0 6	1 9 9	5 5 6	18 40	9 030	12 7	

† See note, p. 172.

MAY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH			KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	
1	W	737 19 0	20 2 18 0	—	455 23 2	1746 22 3	—	014 33 5	13 0 31 6	—	1156 17 0	—	518 10 1	1843	8 4	843 14 2	2122 14 5	—	539 10 6	1835 10 0	—	—	—
2	Th	859 18 4	2130 1 7	619 22 5	619 22 5	19 0 22 4	127 31 6	11427 30 9	1 6 16 4	1321 16 5	022 9 1	2041	8 2	10 0 14	2238 14 6	10 0 14	2238 14 6	658 10 5	1951 10 1	8 5 10 7	2049 10 1	—	—
3	F	1022 18 6	2249 18 2	739 23 1	2018 23 4	258 31 8	1548 32 3	226 16 9	1439 17 2	8 5 8 6	2150	8 2	1113 14 5	2341 15 1	9 0 11 0	1113 14 5	2341 15 1	9 0 11 0	2211 10 8	9 0 11 0	2211 10 8	—	—
4	S	—	—	840 24 2	21 9 24 7	413 33 9	1649 34 8	329 18 1	1540 18 2	920 8 9	2235 9 0	—	—	—	032 15 5	1251 15 1	1251 15 1	045 11 3	2231 11 1	045 11 3	2231 11 1	—	—
5	M	034 19 9	1355 20 9	10 4 26 2	2223 26 7	585 37 8	1818 38 5	511 36 1	1737 36 9	419 19 3	1627 19 5	1016 9 4	2312	9 5	032 15 5	1251 15 1	1251 15 1	045 11 3	2231 11 1	045 11 3	2231 11 1	—	—
6	T	112 20 6	1359 21 4	1039 26 8	2255 27 2	632 39 0	1822 39 4	632 39 0	1822 39 4	537 21 1	1747 20 8	1137 10 1	—	—	112 15 9	1333 16 0	1333 16 0	1023 11 3	2242 11 3	1023 11 3	2242 11 3	—	—
7	W	145 21 0	14 2 21 7	1110 27 2	2326 27 6	7 6 39 7	1924 40 1	013 21 0	1624 21 1	019 9 7	1212 10 2	—	—	—	147 16 2	14 6 16 3	14 6 16 3	1055 11 5	23 8 11 5	1055 11 5	23 8 11 5	—	—
8	Th	217 21 4	1433 22 0	1140 27 2	2356 27 7	737 39 8	1955 40 3	646 21 7	1858 21 2	050 9 8	1246 10 2	—	—	—	219 16 4	1437 16 6	1437 16 6	1127 11 5	2337 11 5	1127 11 5	2337 11 5	—	—
9	F	249 21 7	15 4 22 0	—	—	8 7 39 8	2024 40 1	718 21 6	1931 21 0	118 9 9	1247 10 2	—	—	—	250 16 5	15 8 16 8	15 8 16 8	1157 11 5	—	1157 11 5	—	—	—
10	F	321 21 6	1534 21 7	028 27 6	1240 26 8	835 39 3	2051 39 2	749 21 2	20 4 20 4	143 10 0	1349 10 1	—	—	—	320 16 6	1541 16 8	1541 16 8	0 5 11 6	1228 11 3	0 5 11 6	1228 11 3	—	—
11	S	353 21 3	16 4 21 3	058 27 3	1312 26 3	9 2 38 2	2117 38 0	818 20 7	2038 19 9	210 10 2	1423 10 0	—	—	—	352 16 5	1615 16 5	1615 16 5	036 11 5	13 3 11 1	036 11 5	13 3 11 1	—	—
12	S	426 20 7	1637 20 6	132 26 6	1349 25 5	93 3 6 8	2151 36 4	847 20 1	2112 19 0	241 10 3	15 2 10 0	—	—	—	425 16 2	1651 16 1	1651 16 1	112 11 4	1341 10 8	112 11 4	1341 10 8	—	—
13	M	5 4 20 0	1712 19 9	1 1 25 8	1435 24 0	10 8 35 3	2230 34 8	920 19 2	2153 18 1	171 10 4	1548 9 9	—	—	—	5 2 15 8	1732 15 5	1732 15 5	152 11 2	1424 10 5	152 11 2	1424 10 5	—	—
14	W	58 19 3	1758 19 3	259 24 9	1529 23 5	1056 33 7	2321 33 3	1018 18 5	2244 17 3	359 10 3	1638 9 1	—	—	—	545 15 1	1820 14 9	1820 14 9	238 11 0	15 15 10 2	238 11 0	15 15 10 2	—	—
15	Th	643 18 8	1852 18 7	359 24 1	1637 22 8	1154 32 5	—	1054 18 0	2355 16 8	447 10 1	1730 9 5	—	—	—	735 14 3	2025 14 2	2025 14 2	329 10 7	16 15 9 9	329 10 7	16 15 9 9	—	—
16	F	750 18 6	1958 18 6	5 7 23 8	1754 22 9	033 32 6	1315 32 4	—	—	12 3 17 7	543 9 1	1835	—	—	843 14 3	2130 14 3	2130 14 3	438 10 5	1725 9 9	438 10 5	1725 9 9	—	—
17	F	9 17 9	2118 19 1	10 23 8	1910 24 2	150 33 3	1442 34 0	118 17 3	1324 18 3	7 5 9 4	20 6 9 1	—	—	—	956 14 7	2244 15 0	2244 15 0	659 10 8	1849 10 6	659 10 8	1849 10 6	—	—
18	S	1023 19 8	2237 19 8	72 24 5	2015 25 7	320 35 6	1555 37 0	235 16 7	1441 19 9	827 9 7	2116 9 4	—	—	—	11 21 5 4	2343 15 9	2343 15 9	754 11 9	2043 11 3	754 11 9	2043 11 3	—	—
19	S	1128 21 0	2339 20 9	933 27 2	21 9 27 6	430 38 6	1656 39 8	337 20 4	1545 21 6	939 10 2	2212 9 8	—	—	—	1159 16 4	—	—	850 11 9	2130 11 3	850 11 9	2130 11 3	—	—
20	M	—	—	1220 22 0	986 28 8	2157 28 9	524 41 2	1747 42 0	1041 23 0	1037 10 1	2259 10 3	—	—	—	035 16 8	1250 17 3	1250 17 3	939 12 5	2212 12 4	939 12 5	2212 12 4	—	—
21	W	034 21 9	1310 22 8	1016 29 8	2243 29 8	615 42 9	1837 43 3	522 23 5	1735 24 0	1130 11 1	2346 10 8	—	—	—	123 17 5	1338 18 2	1338 18 2	1026 12 6	2254 12 7	1026 12 6	2254 12 7	—	—
22	Th	126 22 7	1359 23 2	115 30 4	2330 30 2	7 4 43 9	1924 44 1	6 9 24 0	1826 24 2	—	1221 11 2	—	—	—	2 8 18 1	1425 18 7	1425 18 7	1111 13 0	2337 12 9	1111 13 0	2337 12 9	—	—
23	F	216 23 0	1446 23 2	153 30 3	—	—	752 44 2	2011 44 1	655 23 9	1915 23 9	032 11 2	—	—	—	253 18 3	1514 18 9	1514 18 9	1119 13 0	—	1119 13 0	—	—	—
24	F	3 4 23 1	1531 22 9	016 30 0	1230 29 7	838 43 9	2056 43 4	738 23 7	20 2 23 0	117 11 6	1366 11 0	—	—	—	341 18 1	16 4 18 6	16 4 18 6	032 12 9	1249 12 7	032 12 9	1249 12 7	—	—
25	S	35 22 9	16 5 22 4	1 2 29 5	1328 28 6	923 42 6	2138 41 8	819 22 8	2048 21 9	159 11 9	1442 10 8	—	—	—	429 17 6	1654 17 9	1654 17 9	110 12 7	1437 11 5	110 12 7	1437 11 5	—	—
26	M	439 22 3	1659 21 4	147 28 2	1418 27 1	10 6 40 4	2221 39 6	859 21 7	2133 20 4	240 11 8	1559 10 4	—	—	—	520 16 9	1747 17 0	1747 17 0	2 12 4	1537 11 5	2 12 4	1537 11 5	—	—
27	M	528 21 2	1744 20 2	327 26 8	1510 25 3	1050 37 4	23 5 36 9	940 20 4	2223 19 0	321 11 0	1618 9 1	—	—	—	611 16 0	1842 16 0	1842 16 0	259 11 9	1538 10 9	259 11 9	1538 10 9	—	—
28	W	619 20 1	1833 19 2	327 25 5	16 6 23 8	1137 34 6	2354 34 4	1025 15 2	2320 17 8	4 5 11 0	1712 9 1	—	—	—	7 8 15 1	1941 15 0	1941 15 0	4 0 11 4	1646 10 3	4 0 11 4	1646 10 3	—	—
29	Th	716 19 1	1929 18 3	427 23 9	1712 22 7	—	1234 32 5	1121 18 1	—	454 10 2	1825 8 5	—	—	—	8 9 14 5	2045 14 5	2045 14 5	5 7 10 9	18 1 9 9	5 7 10 9	18 1 9 9	—	—
30	Th	823 18 5	2038 17 9	536 23 2	1623 22 5	054 32 6	1341 31 3	026 17 0	1228 17 3	552 9 4	1945 8 2	—	—	—	916 14 2	2153 14 4	2153 14 4	621 10 6	1911 9 9	621 10 6	1911 9 9	—	—

† See note, p. 172.

JUNE

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire								
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.			
1	S	935	184	2155	170	548	230	1929	227	532	1450	317	1345	173	7	88	21	8	1022	146	2255	145	728	105	2010	104		
2	S	1030	189	23	1184	753	233	2024	239	318	227	1556	333	241	177	1048	178	832	88	1122	142	2347	148	822	106	2055	104	
3	M	1131	195	2331	193	845	243	21	9249	419	343	1650	352	335	187	1543	187	931	90	—	—	1211	150	9	108	2134	108	
4	T	—	—	1215	203	928	251	2148	259	5	9359	1733	369	420	190	1029	195	1016	93	030	153	1253	154	948	109	22	71	
5	W	030	201	1255	209	10	525	9	2225	206	6	1814	382	5	220	4	1713	201	95	030	157	1332	158	1055	111	2238	111	
6	Th	115	206	1333	213	1040	263	2258	271	633	382	1853	391	541	210	1755	203	1137	98	—	—	145	161	14	9	161	10	
7	F	153	210	14	9	1115	266	2332	275	7	938	9	1929	397	617	211	1834	204	015	97	1214	98	220	164	1445	165		
8	S	230	212	1443	217	1150	267	—	—	744	392	20	2400	653	212	1913	204	046	010	255	166	1522	167	—	—	12	5	
9	S	3	5	213	1515	216	0	7	276	1224	267	819	392	2037	397	726	210	1951	202	329	167	1559	166	015	117	1244	110	
10	M	340	212	1548	213	042	275	13	0263	855	387	2114	388	758	208	2026	199	146	102	4	610	167	1638	164	053	117	1324	109
11	I	417	208	1624	209	119	273	1341	259	932	377	2150	378	832	207	21	5193	221	104	446	162	1720	161	133	117	14	9	
12	W	458	203	17	3	205	2	0268	1426	254	1010	366	2230	366	9	720	2145	189	259	105	1536	96	530	158	18	9	155	
13	Th	543	199	1746	201	247	263	1517	247	1056	355	2320	355	948	200	2233	183	340	105	1623	96	619	155	19	11	151		
14	F	633	196	1835	197	340	257	1616	241	1152	346	—	—	1036	196	2333	180	430	103	1714	95	714	152	20	14	8		
15	S	730	194	1934	196	442	252	1723	240	0734	347	1256	341	1137	192	—	—	524	100	1810	95	815	151	21	31	48		
16	M	836	196	2044	196	548	253	1833	246	130	347	14	8	349	042	181	1249	193	634	98	1926	93	920	153	22	9		
17	M	948	200	22	1	657	259	1940	255	245	355	1523	366	158	188	14	719	339	759	97	2043	94	1025	157	23	9		
18	I	1056	200	2311	208	8	3	268	2042	260	356	380	320	3	7	202	1518	210	11	99	2141	97	1127	163	—			
19	W	1153	216	—	—	9	4	279	2136	280	456	400	480	4	6	215	1620	222	10	8	202	2232	101	0	6	164		
20	Th	013	215	1252	221	958	287	2226	289	552	414	1816	418	5	022	5	1720	2228	11	4	105	2320	106	059	171	1320		
21	F	111	220	1344	224	1050	290	2314	293	646	421	19	8	423	550	231	1814	230	—	12	105	2320	106	149	175	1413		
22	F	2	5	223	1432	225	1139	291	—	737	424	1955	427	637	232	19	5222	228	010	111	1252	104	239	178	15	3		
23	S	255	225	1518	224	0	1	294	1226	288	823	423	2041	424	722	230	1052	222	058	115	1344	103	327	178	1554	182		
24	S	342	222	16	220	046	200	1314	290	9	4115	2125	414	8	3	225	2038	215	142	177	1431	101	414	175	1643	177		
25	T	429	219	1644	213	131	283	14	1269	954	400	22	8	398	842	218	2120	205	224	118	1518	99	5	170	1729	168		
26	W	515	217	1725	206	216	273	1448	256	1030	380	2248	380	921	211	22	3190	6	3	616	16	4	97	549	162	1819		
27	Th	61	203	18	7	199	3	260	1536	244	1113	358	2338	359	10	203	2249	187	348	111	1649	91	639	155	1910			
28	F	747	196	1850	192	351	248	1628	234	1159	330	—	—	1047	192	2339	178	831	104	1737	87	731	148	20	3			
29	S	636	189	1940	185	446	237	1726	227	1138	183	—	—	520	97	1839	83	826	143	21	042	—	826	143	21	042		
30	S	833	185	2043	182	545	229	1826	226	1	834	1346	314	038	174	1241	177	618	91	1953	82	922	141	2158	141	037		

† See note, p. 172.

JULY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire													
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.											
1	M	036	18.5	2155	18.2	651	22.8	1928	23.0	211	31.8	1451	31.7	142	17.4	1350	17.5	728	8.8	2058	8.4	1022	14.1	2254	14.3	736	10.1	2010	10.0				
2	T	036	18.9	231	21.6	754	23.1	2023	23.8	316	32.3	1552	33.1	243	17.8	1456	17.8	834	8.9	2149	8.2	1120	14.2	2345	14.7	819	10.2	2054	10.4				
3	W	131	19.6	2358	19.4	848	23.9	2124	24.8	418	33.6	1649	34.9	338	18.7	1552	18.4	931	9.1	2232	9.1	—	1212	14.7	823	10.4	2133	10.8					
4	F	045	20.0	13	6.0	935	24.7	2155	25.8	510	35.3	1739	36.9	425	19.5	1683	19.0	1019	9.3	2310	9.5	033	15.1	13	0	15.1	953	10.7	22	5			
5	S	131	20.6	1346	21.2	1053	26.1	2334	26.6	589	36.9	1624	38.3	5	9.0	1729	19.6	11	5	9.4	2346	9.7	17	15.6	1344	15.9	1031	10.9	2242	11.6			
6	S	211	20.9	1424	21.4	1131	26.7	2349	28.0	643	38.2	197	39.5	550	20.5	1815	20.1	11	5	9.4	2346	9.7	17	15.6	1344	15.9	1031	10.9	2242	11.6			
7	M	249	21.2	1501	21.5	—	—	—	—	8	6	39.8	2027	40.5	7	6.2	1937	20.4	020	9.9	1230	9.3	237	16.5	15	7	16.6	1031	11.1	2318	11.8		
8	T	328	21.2	1536	21.5	077	28.2	1248	27.2	847	39.9	217	40.5	6	6.2	1937	20.4	020	9.9	1230	9.3	314	16.9	1546	16.9	—	—	—	—	—			
9	W	4	8	21.2	1614	21.5	1	7	28.3	1330	27.1	7	40.5	742	21.6	2016	20.7	132	10.3	1356	9.3	352	17.0	1625	16.9	034	12.2	13	7	11.3			
10	Th	449	21.0	1652	21.3	148	28.3	1434	26.6	10	9	39.0	2230	39.9	818	21.7	2053	20.5	2	8	10.6	1441	9.4	432	16.9	17	10.6	116	12.3	1352	11.3		
11	F	531	20.8	1734	21.1	321	27.7	1524	25.4	13	27.1	1554	25.4	1053	38.1	2313	37.9	934	10.8	1526	9.6	516	17.7	173	16.3	2	11.2	1440	11.1				
12	S	7	6	20.1	1920	3	415	26.3	1653	24.9	0	2	36.7	1231	35.7	1114	20.7	331	10.9	1611	9.8	314	16.4	184	16.0	248	12.2	1531	11.0				
13	S	8	4	19.9	2014	19.9	518	25.8	18	0	24.7	1019	21.2	23	7	19.2	1019	21.2	331	10.9	1611	9.8	654	16.1	1936	15.5	341	12.0	1630	10.8			
14	M	015	19.9	2131	19.9	628	25.6	1912	25.0	240	35.5	1447	35.1	0	8	18.7	1210	20.0	6	8	10.0	1649	9.3	750	15.8	2025	15.3	441	11.7	1736	10.6		
15	T	1028	20.2	2251	20.3	740	25.9	2020	25.9	325	36.0	1556	37.1	122	18.7	1338	19.7	725	9.6	20	3.2	950	15.6	2244	15.4	5	0	11.3	1949	11.0			
16	W	1137	20.9	—	—	840	26.6	2121	27.0	434	38.2	17	38.9	239	19.3	1458	20.2	845	9.6	2114	9.4	—	—	—	—	8	7	11.4	2046	11.4			
17	Th	0	2	21.0	1239	21.4	947	27.3	2214	27.9	538	39.7	18	34.0	344	20.4	16	20.9	953	9.7	2213	9.9	—	—	12	12.1	16.4	9	8	11.6	2138	11.9	
18	F	1	3	21.5	1334	21.6	1040	27.9	23	3	28.6	636	40.7	1856	41.2	533	22.0	18	5	21.9	1054	9.8	23	10.5	047	16.5	13	13	17.0	10	10.2	2119	2226
19	S	158	21.7	1422	21.7	1127	28.2	2347	29.0	725	41.3	1944	41.7	623	22.5	1856	22.0	1153	9.8	2350	10.8	—	—	—	—	10	10.2	2119	2226				
20	S	246	21.8	15	5	31.7	—	—	—	8	11.4	3	2029	41.8	7	7	22.7	1940	21.8	046	11.1	1337	9.7	316	17.6	1546	17.7	7	0	11.3	1949	11.0	
21	T	331	21.8	1545	21.6	030	28.9	1257	27.8	854	41.1	21	9	41.4	747	22.5	2020	21.5	131	11.4	1423	9.6	4	0	17.5	1628	17.4	041	12.8	13	9	11.6	
22	W	413	21.7	1623	21.4	112	28.5	1338	27.2	935	40.2	2147	40.5	823	22.3	2059	21.0	211	11.5	15	9.5	4	0	17.5	1628	17.4	041	12.8	13	9	11.6		
23	Th	452	21.7	17	0	1	27.0	1419	26.3	1012	38.8	2222	38.9	858	21.9	2133	20.4	251	11.5	15	9.5	5	24	16.1	17	9	16.9	126	12.6	1355	11.4		
24	Th	531	20.7	1736	20.6	230	26.7	1457	25.7	1046	37.1	2255	37.1	932	21.3	2232	19.6	327	11.2	1621	9.3	6	7	15.8	1751	16.1	212	12.3	1446	11.0			
25	F	6	9	20.0	1810	19.9	3	9	25.4	1520	24.1	1118	35	2328	34.9	1010	20.2	4	5	10.7	1658	9.0	65	15.2	1919	14.5	346	11.9	1526	10.5			
26	S	646	19.3	1847	19.1	354	24.2	1625	23.1	1154	33.0	—	—	1055	19.2	2338	17.8	4	5	10.7	1658	9.0	65	15.2	1919	14.5	346	11.9	1526	10.5			
27	S	822	18.7	1937	18.5	444	23.0	1721	22.3	0	9	32.0	1240	31.4	1145	18.1	—	—	534	9.5	1833	8.4	825	14.6	20	6	14.1	437	10.6	1713	9.7		
28	M	822	18.3	2040	18.0	544	22.2	1826	22.2	1	13	1	1340	30.4	039	17.2	1251	17.3	632	9.0	1939	8.3	891	13.8	2156	13.8	641	9.8	1916	9.7			
29	Th	926	18.1	22	3	47.9	655	22.0	1934	22.7	2	7	30.7	1451	31.1	147	17.0	737	8.7	2054	8.5	1026	13.7	2259	14.1	743	9.8	2010	10.1				

† See note, p. 172.

AUGUST

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dùn Laoghaire				
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft. Ht.		
1	Th	10.42	18.5	23.4	18.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	F	11.44	19.3	—	—	9.2	23.7	21.7	25.1	4.3	33.5	17.4	35.3	3.8	34.8	18.3	16.1	18.3	9.4	9.0	22.4	9.3	8.7	10.1
3	S	0.16	19.4	13.28	20.0	9.5	23.7	21.7	25.1	5.3	35.8	17.4	35.3	3.8	34.8	18.3	16.1	18.3	9.4	9.0	22.4	9.3	8.7	10.1
4	S	0.16	19.4	13.28	20.0	9.5	23.7	21.7	25.1	5.3	35.8	17.4	35.3	3.8	34.8	18.3	16.1	18.3	9.4	9.0	22.4	9.3	8.7	10.1
5	M	1.50	20.8	1.4	21.2	11.3	27.2	23.30	28.6	6.2	37.9	18.47	39.6	5.2	30.2	17.54	19.2	21.0	10.8	11.3	25.6	12.2	11.8	12.8
6	T	3.11	21.8	3.11	21.8	15.3	28.0	—	—	7.9	39.8	19.3	41.2	6.4	42.3	18.38	21.0	21.0	11.8	12.8	23.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
7	W	3.11	21.8	3.11	21.8	15.3	28.0	—	—	7.9	39.8	19.3	41.2	6.4	42.3	18.38	21.0	21.0	11.8	12.8	23.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
8	Th	3.51	21.9	3.51	22.3	0.10	29.4	13.33	28.4	9.8	42.2	20.57	42.6	8.1	43.4	20.37	22.2	22.2	13.7	14.1	23.5	14.1	14.1	14.1
9	F	4.31	22.6	4.31	22.2	0.51	29.8	13.14	28.4	9.8	42.2	20.57	42.6	8.1	43.4	20.37	22.2	22.2	13.7	14.1	23.5	14.1	14.1	14.1
10	T	5.12	21.9	5.12	22.4	1.32	29.6	13.57	28.2	9.8	42.2	20.57	42.6	8.1	43.4	20.37	22.2	22.2	13.7	14.1	23.5	14.1	14.1	14.1
11	S	5.54	21.3	5.54	21.6	2.14	29.1	14.41	27.3	10.8	40.5	22.58	40.2	1.9	23.4	21.56	21.1	21.1	15.2	15.2	23.5	15.2	15.2	15.2
12	M	6.40	20.7	6.40	20.8	2.59	28.1	15.29	26.4	11.18	38.6	23.38	37.9	1.0	22.5	22.39	20.2	20.2	16.3	16.3	23.5	16.3	16.3	16.3
13	T	7.34	19.8	7.34	19.9	3.51	25.6	16.35	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	W	8.43	19.4	8.43	19.5	4.51	25.6	17.32	24.4	0.30	35.7	13.0	34.7	11.56	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15	Th	9.17	19.4	9.17	19.4	5.42	24.0	18.50	24.2	1.30	34.3	14.5	34.0	12.18	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
16	F	11.25	19.8	11.25	19.8	7.28	24.2	20.8	24.8	3.3	34.5	15.38	35.1	2.16	19.4	14.49	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
17	S	0.57	21.0	0.57	21.0	8.42	25.4	21.3	26.0	4.22	36.2	16.56	37.2	3.29	19.3	14.49	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
18	S	0.57	21.0	0.57	21.0	8.42	25.4	21.3	26.0	4.22	36.2	16.56	37.2	3.29	19.3	14.49	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
19	M	1.49	21.5	1.49	21.4	11.6	27.8	23.34	28.7	7.15	40.9	19.33	41.6	6.8	22.2	18.41	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
20	T	2.33	21.6	2.33	21.5	12.57	28.1	—	—	7.57	41.3	20.41	41.9	8.48	22.5	19.22	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
21	W	3.12	21.7	3.12	21.6	13.57	28.1	0.13	28.7	8.35	41.3	20.41	41.9	7.26	22.8	19.57	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
22	Th	3.47	21.6	3.47	21.7	14.56	28.1	0.49	28.6	9.40	40.6	21.50	40.9	8.0	22.8	20.30	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6
23	F	4.21	21.4	4.21	21.5	15.28	28.1	1.22	28.1	9.41	39.6	21.50	39.6	8.33	22.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2
24	S	4.53	21.1	4.53	21.2	15.55	27.1	1.44	28.0	10.9	38.0	22.16	37.8	9.3	21.0	21.33	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
25	S	5.24	20.6	5.24	20.7	16.27	25.9	1.45	24.9	10.35	36.1	22.43	35.7	9.38	21.0	22.16	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
26	M	5.55	19.9	5.55	19.7	17.0	25.3	2.24	25.3	11.3	33.9	23.53	33.4	10.16	19.9	22.46	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
27	T	6.31	19.0	6.31	18.5	17.79	24.3	3.46	23.1	11.39	31.9	23.58	31.1	11.0	18.3	23.36	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3
28	W	7.17	18.2	7.17	18.2	18.45	21.8	4.45	21.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Th	8.21	17.8	8.21	17.9	19.31	21.2	5.58	21.2	1.1	29.8	13.8	20.8	4.41	16.4	13.20	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
30	F	9.43	17.8	9.43	18.0	20.22	21.5	7.22	21.5	2.8	29.8	15.17	31.3	2.4	16.5	14.43	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
31	S	11.7	18.4	11.7	18.4	23.44	19.0	8.34	22.9	3.6	29.8	16.35	34.2	3.1	17.5	15.49	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0

† See note, p. 172.

SEPTEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		KINGSTOWN <i>Dist. Laoghair</i>	
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.
1	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	M	040	200	125	210	125	210	125	210	125	210	125	210	125	210
3	T	125	210	1337	213	105	279	105	279	105	279	105	279	105	279
4	W	2	5	218	1415	221	1131	291	2348	305	447	427	1953	438	538
5	T	245	224	1454	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	F	326	228	1534	231	029	310	1253	297	856	445	2117	447	856	445
7	S	4	7	229	1614	232	110	308	1335	294	938	439	2159	437	820
8	S	448	225	1655	229	151	301	147	284	1018	424	2237	415	9	243
9	M	528	219	1737	221	236	286	15	4	1055	398	2317	385	943	230
10	T	610	208	1825	209	327	268	1558	258	1137	367	—	—	1034	212
11	W	7	6	196	1931	197	428	249	17	4	238	207	191	531	100
12	Th	87	187	2056	190	546	237	1829	234	0	4	355	1232	340	024
13	F	948	186	2228	193	718	236	1957	242	248	327	1526	334	152	177
14	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	M	044	208	13	8	207	937	259	2157	260	524	373	1748	388	418
17	T	132	214	1349	211	1059	278	2334	286	617	396	1835	407	5	7
18	W	211	216	1424	214	1134	282	2348	287	735	411	1915	417	548	220
19	Th	244	217	1455	217	—	—	—	—	025	227	1857	224	018	107
20	F	316	218	1525	219	019	286	1240	280	839	413	2050	411	732	230
21	S	346	217	1554	219	049	281	13	9	275	7	402	2115	399	8
22	S	415	216	1622	217	118	273	1338	267	931	389	2138	382	832	222
23	M	442	211	1652	209	148	263	144	9	256	954	371	22	2	363
24	T	511	202	1725	200	220	248	1440	243	1019	353	2231	341	940	200
25	W	545	193	18	618	9	123	1532	230	1051	329	2310	317	1123	184
26	Th	629	184	19	217	356	229	1634	219	1139	300	—	—	1113	167
27	F	728	176	2018	174	510	209	1751	216	011	299	1254	296	1	6
28	S	847	173	2150	178	636	201	1914	226	141	291	1436	306	1	6
29	S	1057	180	23	9	189	757	222	2022	244	324	315	16	6	337
30	M	1127	192	—	—	—	858	247	2114	266	440	349	1710	376	328

† See note, p. 172.

OCTOBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH†		KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire	
		Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.
1	T	0 7 20	1220 20.4	9 1 26 8	2157 28.5	536 38.7	18 1 40.7	4 21 21.0	17 2 21.7	1048 9.4	2314 10.5	0 47 15.9	1323 16.6	10 0 12.2	22 6 13.0
2	W	0 53 21.3	13 4 21.5	10 24 28.7	2239 30.2	6 23 41.8	1945 31.1	5 8 23.0	17 47 23.4	1133 9.7	2358 11.0	1 30 17.1	14 4 17.5	10 35 12.8	22 26 13.6
3	Th	1 34 22.2	13 44 22.4	11 5 30.1	2321 31.1	7 6 43.7	1828 34.9	5 54 24.5	18 30 24.4	—	1217 10.0	2 0 18.0	14 43 18.2	11 10 13.2	23 26 14.0
4	F	2 16 22.9	14 26 23.2	11 46 30.9	—	7 49 45.1	2012 45.8	6 37 25.6	19 12 24.8	0 42 11.4	13 1 10.4	2 47 18.8	15 21 18.6	11 55 13.4	—
5	S	2 58 23.3	15 8 23.6	0 4 31.6	1231 30.8	8 32 45.6	2054 45.8	7 20 25.9	19 51 24.6	1 25 11.8	14 22 10.7	3 57 19.1	16 2 18.6	0 7 14.1	12 36 13.4
6	S	3 40 23.3	15 52 23.6	0 48 31.3	13 11 30.0	9 14 44.9	2136 44.4	8 0 25.5	20 30 23.0	2 8 11.9	13 45 11.1	4 12 19.0	16 49 18.1	0 53 14.0	13 21 13.2
7	M	4 22 22.9	16 35 23.1	1 30 30.2	13 54 28.9	9 54 43.0	2215 41.8	8 44 24.4	21 9 22.5	2 50 11.8	15 5 11.3	5 1 18.5	17 38 17.3	1 22 13.6	14 11 12.8
8	T	5 3 22.0	17 19 22.1	2 15 28.5	14 41 27.1	10 33 40.3	2257 38.4	9 29 22.8	21 53 21.0	3 34 11.5	15 47 11.3	5 54 17.5	18 32 16.4	2 46 13.0	15 16 12.3
9	W	5 48 20.6	18 12 20.7	3 7 26.2	15 34 25.1	11 16 30.6	2346 34.7	10 19 20.7	22 44 19.2	4 22 10.8	16 32 10.9	6 21 16.4	19 30 15.4	3 36 12.1	16 11 11.6
10	Th	6 43 19.3	19 16 19.3	4 12 23.9	16 45 23.4	—	—	11 59 18.7	23 57 17.7	5 18 9.8	17 23 10.1	7 58 15.4	20 31 14.8	4 52 11.3	17 29 11.2
11	F	7 54 18.3	20 42 18.6	5 33 22.7	18 10 23.0	0 56 32.0	13 33 31.7	—	—	6 29 8.9	18 25 9.3	9 17 14.9	22 1 14.6	6 19 10.8	18 53 11.1
12	S	9 28 18.0	22 16 18.9	7 7 22.9	19 42 23.7	2 34 31.4	15 12 32.6	1 31 17.3	14 31 18.1	8 33 8.5	20 10 8.8	10 41 15.1	23 17 15.0	7 43 10.9	20 4 11.5
13	S	10 54 18.6	23 29 19.8	8 26 24.1	20 49 25.1	4 4 33.6	16 33 35.4	1 24 18.2	15 40 19.2	9 55 8.9	21 40 9.3	11 49 15.8	—	8 49 11.3	21 3 12.0
14	M	11 56 19.5	—	9 20 25.6	21 38 26.5	5 7 36.6	17 20 38.3	3 55 19.6	16 32 20.5	10 43 9.4	22 34 0.8	13 18 15.8	12 45 16.4	9 42 11.7	21 53 12.4
15	T	0 24 20.7	12 44 20.4	10 2 26.8	22 17 27.7	5 56 39.1	18 13 40.4	4 44 20.9	17 14 21.0	11 22 9.7	23 15 10.3	1 6 16.5	13 31 16.8	10 22 12.6	22 33 12.7
16	W	1 7 21.3	13 23 21.0	10 37 27.7	22 49 28.2	6 35 40.6	18 51 41.5	5 23 21.9	17 53 22.2	11 58 9.9	23 54 10.6	1 47 17.0	14 9 17.0	10 55 12.2	23 6 12.8
17	Th	1 42 21.5	13 55 21.4	11 8 28.2	23 20 28.5	7 9 41.4	19 23 41.8	5 59 22.5	18 27 22.7	—	12 33 10.0	2 21 17.3	14 42 17.1	11 25 12.2	23 37 12.7
18	F	2 14 21.7	14 25 21.8	11 38 28.4	23 56 28.4	7 40 41.5	19 52 41.6	6 33 22.8	18 59 22.7	0 30 10.8	13 6 10.0	2 51 17.3	15 13 17.1	11 52 12.2	—
19	S	2 43 21.9	14 55 22.0	11 46 28.3	—	8 41 41.3	20 20 41.0	7 6 22.8	19 30 22.5	1 4 10.9	13 38 10.1	3 21 17.3	15 41 17.0	0 9 12.5	12 30 12.2
20	S	3 12 22.0	15 23 22.1	10 10 28.0	15 37 27.9	8 36 40.7	20 44 40.1	7 37 22.4	19 58 22.2	1 36 10.9	14 4 10.1	3 32 17.0	16 11 16.7	0 40 12.2	12 39 12.0
21	M	3 40 21.8	15 55 21.7	0 48 27.3	13 6 27.3	8 59 39.6	21 7 38.7	8 7 21.8	20 26 21.5	2 5 10.7	14 3 10.1	4 24 16.7	16 43 16.3	1 13 11.8	13 24 11.8
22	T	4 8 21.3	16 25 21.0	1 16 26.3	13 36 26.4	9 22 37.9	21 32 36.8	8 40 20.9	20 56 20.5	2 36 10.5	14 59 10.1	4 57 16.1	17 17 15.8	1 50 11.4	14 1 11.5
23	W	4 37 20.5	16 59 20.1	1 49 25.1	14 12 25.2	9 48 35.9	22 1 34.7	9 14 19.7	21 27 19.3	3 11 10.2	15 31 10.1	5 36 15.3	17 55 15.0	2 29 10.9	14 44 11.1
24	Th	5 12 19.5	17 40 19.0	2 30 23.8	14 57 23.8	10 20 33.9	22 49 32.6	9 54 18.4	22 7 18.2	3 52 9.9	16 11 9.9	6 22 14.6	18 42 14.4	3 16 10.4	15 35 10.8
25	F	5 53 18.7	18 33 18.2	3 22 23.3	15 55 23.8	11 6 31.8	23 38 30.7	10 46 17.2	23 59 17.3	4 41 9.6	16 59 9.9	7 20 13.9	19 43 13.8	4 17 10.6	16 37 10.5
26	S	6 47 17.9	19 41 17.7	4 33 21.5	17 9 22.3	—	12 10 30.5	11 55 16.3	—	5 33 9.3	17 54 9.3	8 31 13.6	20 53 13.8	5 30 9.9	17 48 10.6
27	S	7 59 17.1	20 6 17.9	5 53 21.5	18 27 22.9	1 4 49.9	13 55 30.7	12 4 16.8	13 28 16.5	6 36 9.1	19 8 9.1	9 48 13.8	22 8 14.1	6 51 10.2	19 1 11.0
28	M	9 23 17.9	22 26 18.9	7 15 22.6	19 41 24.4	2 47 31.6	15 29 33.7	1 39 17.5	14 43 18.1	8 9 9.0	20 53 9.7	10 59 14.5	23 15 14.9	7 58 10.8	20 2 11.6
29	T	10 42 19.0	23 27 20.2	8 21 24.8	20 37 26.7	4 6 35.2	16 38 37.5	2 56 19.2	15 43 20.0	9 27 9.4	21 54 10.3	11 59 15.6	—	8 49 11.6	20 53 12.4
30	W	11 40 20.4	—	9 10 27.1	21 25 28.7	5 5 39.0	17 31 40.9	3 48 21.5	16 31 22.2	10 17 9.9	22 44 10.8	0 30 16.1	12 48 16.7	9 36 12.4	21 38 13.1
31	Th	0 18 21.4	12 29 21.6	9 56 29.0	22 11 30.4	5 54 42.0	18 17 43.4	4 40 23.5	17 19 23.8	11 2 10.3	23 30 11.4	0 56 17.1	13 33 17.7	10 14 13.0	22 20 13.7

† See note, p. 172.

NOVEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN <i>Dún Laoghaire</i>								
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.				
1	F	1 322.4	1 315.2	22.6	1039.3	04.2	257.3	1.3	640.4	2.9	245.1	18.3	24.8	528.2	25.0	18.3	24.8	1147.0	10.7	—	139.1	18.3	1414.1	18.4	1053.1	13.4	23.3	14.0
2	S	1 47.2	1 23.4	1 23.4	1123.3	01.1	232.1	3.1	725.4	5.2	194.8	15.9	6.5	615.2	25.8	18.7	25.2	017.1	17.7	1231.1	221.9	1045.5	18.8	1132.3	13.6	236.1	14.0	
3	S	2 23.2	2 23.5	1 44.7	—	—	6.1	8.9	4.5	6.2	203.2	45.6	7.3	25.8	193.0	25.0	—	1.3	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
4	M	3 17.2	3 17.3	2 53.3	028.3	00.9	125.1	3.0	852.4	2.0	211.5	44.3	7.8	25.8	203.0	24.0	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
5	T	4 1 22.8	4 1 22.8	4 02.0	113.2	29.9	133.7	29.0	834.4	3.1	215.9	41.7	83.3	21.8	205.3	22.8	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
6	T	4 45.2	4 21.8	4 18.1	2 1.2	28.1	14.5	27.2	1017.4	4.0	224.4	38.5	92.1	22.2	213.5	21.2	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
7	W	5 31.2	5 20.6	5 18.0	3 25.5	25.8	15.8	25.3	11.2	37.2	233.4	34.9	101.3	20.2	222.4	10.6	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
8	W	6 23.1	6 19.3	6 19.3	3 58.9	23.8	16.2	23.9	11.5	34.1	—	—	101.3	20.2	222.4	10.6	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
9	T	7 29.0	7 18.1	7 20.2	5.4	22.6	17.4	23.0	11.5	34.1	—	—	101.3	20.2	222.4	10.6	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
10	S	8 54.1	8 17.7	8 18.6	6.39	22.6	19.0	23.5	2.4	31.4	14.3	73.2	2.2	—	233.0	18.2	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
11	S	10 19.1	10 16.1	10 25.7	7.57	23.5	20.8	24.5	3.29	32.6	15.5	73.2	2.2	—	233.0	18.2	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
12	T	11 23.1	11 19.0	11 20.1	8.50	24.9	21.9	25.7	4.33	35.1	16.5	55.6	8.8	1.8	15.9	18.8	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
13	T	—	—	—	9.38	26.2	21.7	26.7	5.22	37.5	17.4	0.8	4.8	20.3	16.4	21.0	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
14	W	10 32.0	10 20.8	10 20.6	10.6	27.1	22.3	27.2	6.2	39.3	18.1	8.0	4.5	21.2	17.2	21.0	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
15	W	11 8.2	11 3.2	11 24.1	10.39	27.1	22.4	27.6	6.38	40.4	18.5	40.0	4.4	21.2	17.2	21.0	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
16	T	14.2	14.2	13.5	11.1	28.0	23.4	27.6	7.10	40.9	19.2	40.8	6.6	22.0	18.3	22.3	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
17	T	21.4	21.8	14.3	11.4	28.1	23.5	27.4	7.41	41.0	19.5	40.5	6.4	22.0	18.3	22.3	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
18	M	31.5	31.5	21.8	—	—	—	—	8.9	47.7	20.2	39.8	7.6	21.7	19.3	21.0	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
19	M	34.4	34.4	16.8	02.4	26.9	12.4	27.7	8.37	39.8	20.4	38.6	7.3	21.2	20.1	21.3	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
20	W	41.6	41.6	20.5	13.0	25.3	13.5	26.8	9.4	38.3	21.0	37.1	8.4	20.5	20.3	20.0	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
21	W	45.0	45.0	19.2	13.1	24.3	14.3	25.0	10.3	36.9	21.4	35.1	8.59	19.6	21.6	19.9	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
22	F	53.0	53.0	19.2	13.1	23.3	15.2	24.0	10.8	35.1	22.2	33.9	9.37	18.7	21.4	19.1	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
23	F	61.9	61.9	18.7	13.4	22.5	16.3	23.2	10.5	33.5	23.2	32.4	10.2	17.7	22.2	18.4	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
24	M	72.0	72.0	18.3	13.4	22.4	17.5	23.7	11.5	32.3	—	—	11.2	17.0	23.2	18.1	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
25	M	82.1	82.1	18.4	13.4	22.4	17.5	23.7	11.2	32.3	—	—	11.2	17.0	23.2	18.1	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
26	T	95.1	95.1	19.2	13.4	22.4	17.5	23.7	12.4	31.6	13.1	22.2	12.4	14.1	24.1	18.2	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
27	T	105.9	105.9	20.2	13.4	22.4	17.5	23.7	13.2	30.5	14.4	21.0	13.2	13.2	24.1	18.2	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
28	W	115.7	115.7	21.3	—	—	—	—	14.1	29.3	15.7	20.2	14.1	13.2	24.1	18.2	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
29	F	135.1	135.1	22.3	—	—	—	—	15.1	28.3	16.7	19.2	15.1	13.2	24.1	18.2	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—
30	F	155.1	155.1	23.3	—	—	—	—	16.1	27.3	17.4	18.0	16.1	13.2	24.1	18.2	—	1.4	312.0	131.5	111.4	3.5	193.1	18.8	—	121.3	13.6	—

† See note, p. 174.

Chronological Notes

TIME MEASURES

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

PALÆOZOIC (Old Animal Life) PERIODS include:—

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

Devonian, including the Old Red Sandstone.

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

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

MESOZOIC (Middle Forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

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

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

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

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

Phases of the Pleistocene:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

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

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

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

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

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

A skull from Galilee, and a skull from Broken Hill, Rhodesia, are related to the Neandertal group.

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

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

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

HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

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

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

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

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

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

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

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

The Masonic Year.—Two dates are quoted in warrants, dispensations, etc., issued by the United Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed as *Anno Domini 1963—Anno Lucis 5963*. This *Year of Light* is based on the Book of Genesis 1: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from *Ussher's Notation*, published in 1654, which placed the Creation of the World in 4,000 B.C.

Regnal Years.—These are the years of a sovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: e.g. Regnal year 11 of the present Queen began on Feb. 6, 1962. The system was used for dating Acts of Parliament until 1962. The *Summer Time Act of 1925*, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated 1 Edw. VIII. and 1 Geo. VI.; Acts passed in 1952 were dated 16 Geo. VI. and 1 Elizabeth II. An Act to effect the dating of Acts of Parliament by the calendar year, from Jan. 1, 1963, received the Royal Assent on July 19, 1962.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on March 25 and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1555,

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

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

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is 365½ days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time three of the four years in the Leap Year cycle have the longest day on June 21, one on June 22. By the end of the century the longest day will fall each year on June 21.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1751. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28. The Lord Mayor is now presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE FOUR SEASONS

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

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

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

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

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

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*), so that the year A.D. 1953 is MMDCCXCVI (2716), A.U.C. The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days before the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 187. The year containing 366 days was called *bissextilis annus*, as it had a doubled sixth day (*bissextus dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*, or VI Kal. Mart.

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

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

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

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (see p. 185). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the

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

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

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

Continued on page 190

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS

FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e " 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-33-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1520-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52(N8)	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1607-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1599-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-12-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1959-1968

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Whit Sunday	Suns. after Trif.	Advent
1959	Feb. 11	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1960	March 2	April 17	May 26	June 5	xxiii	Nov. 27
1961	Feb. 15	April 2	May 11	May 21	xxvi	Dec. 3
1962	March 7	April 22	May 31	June 10	xxiii	Dec. 2
1963	Feb. 27	April 14	May 23	June 2	xxiv	Dec. 1
1964	Feb. 12	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1965	March 3	April 18	May 27	June 6	xxiii	Nov. 28
1966	Feb. 23	April 10	May 19	May 29	xxv	Nov. 27
1967	Feb. 8	March 26	May 4	May 14	xxvii	Dec. 3
1968	Feb. 28	April 14	May 23	June 2	xxiv	Dec. 1

NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS

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

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

Ascension Day can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.

Whit Sunday can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.

Rogation Sunday is the Sunday next before Holy Thursday (Ascension Day).

Trinity Sunday is the Sunday next after Whit Sunday.

Corpus Christi falls on the Thursday next after Trinity Sunday.

There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii Sundays after Trinity.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

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

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

(1)

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

† Up to September 2nd inclusive.

‡ From September 14th inclusive. (See footnote)

(2)

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

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

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

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

(3)

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

(4)

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

Examples

1914, August 4th	Index No. ....1	1215, June 19th	Index No. ....0
Table 1	1900-1999.....1	Table 1 ...	1200 1299.....0
Table 2	14 (B)	Table 2 ...	15 (B)
Table 3	August	Table 3 ...	June
	4th.....4		19th.....19
	Sum 10		Sum 27
Table 4 ...	10=Tuesday	Table 4 ...	27=Friday

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1940. (See p. 187.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73, but (with the exception of All Saints' Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. *Red Letter Days* (see also p. 221) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in early ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, and special services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.

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

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

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

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

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

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22-25 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25. If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (see *Fixed Easter*), there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the

25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday would be little used. With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell on April 15 or on April 14, the year being a leap year.

Thistle Sunday (Scotland) is the first Sunday after St. Andrew's Day.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.—The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of *Abib* as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and *Abib* was to be the first month of the year. In the First Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, *Ethanim* the seventh and *Bul* the eighth, but these are not names now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II., a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (*Circ.* 120 B.C.) which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5723 (1962-63 A.D.) is the 4th year of the 302nd *Metonic* (Minor or Lunar

Cycle of 19 years and the 11th year of the 205th *Solar* (or Major) *Cycle* of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Tekufah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new Moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 12 hours, 793 *minims*. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Nisan), the years when this happens being called *Embolismic*. Of the 19 years that form a *Metonic* cycle, 7 are *embolismic*; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two. In practice, in a month which follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as a day of New Moon. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which

JEWISH CALENDARS 5723-5725

Jewish Month	A.M. 5723	A.M. 5724	A.M. 5725
Tishri	1962 September 29 ..	1963 September 19 ..	1964 September 7
Marcheshvan	1 .. October 29 ..	1963 October 19 ..	October 7
Kislev	1 .. November 28 ..	November 17 ..	November 6
Tebet	1 .. December 28 ..	December 17 ..	December 6
Shehat	1963 January 26 ..	1964 January 15 ..	1965 January 4
Adar	1 .. February 25 ..	February 14 ..	February 3
Ve-Adar	1 .. .. ..	.. .. ..	March 5
Nisan	1 .. March 26 ..	March 14 ..	April 3
Iyar	1 .. April 25 ..	April 13 ..	May 3
Sivan	1 .. May 24 ..	May 12 ..	June 1
Tammuz	1 .. June 23 ..	June 11 ..	July 1
Ab	1 .. July 22 ..	July 10 ..	July 30
Ellul	1 .. August 21 ..	August 9 ..	August 29

JEWISH FASTS AND FESTIVALS

Tishri	1 Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).	Sivan	6 and 7 Shavuot (Pentecost: or Feast of Weeks).
"	2 " " (2nd day).		
"	3 *Fast of Gedallah.	Tammuz	17 *Fast of Tammuz.
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	Ab	9 *Fast of Ab.
"	15-22 Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles).		
"	21 Hoshana Rabba.		
"	22 Solemn Assembly		
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law.		
Kislev	25 Dedication of the Temple.		
Tebet	10 Fast of Tebet.		
Adar	13 §Fast of Esther.		
"	14 Purim.		
"	15 Shushan Purim.		
Nisan	15-21 Passover		

A.M. 5723 (known as 723 in the short system) is a Common Abundant year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 355 days.

A.M. 5724 (724) is a Common Regular year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 354 days.

A.M. 5725 (725) is an *Embolismic* Abundant year of 13 months, 55 Sabbaths and 385 days.

NOTES.—* If these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day. This fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in *Embolismic* years) if Adar 13 falls on a Sabbath.

therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient (353 days), Common Regular (354 days), Common Abundant (355 days), Embolismic Deficient (383 days), Embolismic Regular (384 days), or Embolismic Abundant (385 days).

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion.

The Jewish day begins between sunset and nightfall. The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is *zh. xim.* in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. Rules for the beginning of Sabbaths and Festivals were laid down for the latitude of London in the eighteenth century and hours for nightfall are now fixed annually by the Chief Rabbi.

THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Gregorian Calendar. *Hejira* years are used principally in Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the *Hejira*. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the *Hejira* year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a *Hejira* year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle. If the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days.

Hejira year 1382 gives a quotient of 46 with a remainder of 2 and is *kabishah*. A.H. 1383, with remainder 3, and A.H. 1384, with remainder 4, are common years.

Hejira Years 1382 and 1383

Name and Length of Month	A.H. 1382	A.H. 1383
Muharram (30)...	1962 June 4	1963 May 25
Saphar (29).....	July 4	June 24
Rabia I (30)....	Aug. 2	July 23
Rabia II (30)....	Sept. 1	Aug. 22
Jomada I (30)...	Sept. 30	Sept. 20
Jomada II (29)...	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Rajab (30).....	Nov. 28	Nov. 18
Shaahan (29)....	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Ramadan (30)...	1963 Jan. 26	1964 Jan. 16
Shawwal (29)....	Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Dulkaada (30)...	Mar. 26	Mar. 15
Dulheggia (29 or 30).....	April 25	April 14

NOTE.—A.H. 1384 (common year of 354 days) begins on 1964, May 13.

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

China.—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya and elsewhere in South-East Asia.

Ethiopia.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Abyssinia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an intercalary or Leap year and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

Greece.—Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in *Olympiads*, cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the *Olympiad* which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded *Olympiad* is that of Choroehus, 776 B.C.

India.—In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1963 is, therefore, the year 2020 of the *Vikrama Era*.

The *Saka Era* of Southern India dating from March 3, A.D. 78, was declared the uniform national calendar of the Republic of India with effect from March 22, 1957, to be used concurrently with the Gregorian Calendar. As revised, the year of the new *Saka Era* begins at the spring equinox, with five successive months of 31 days and seven of 30 days in ordinary years; six months of each length in leap years. The year A.D. 1963 is 1885 of the revised *Saka Era*.

In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the

moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Iran.—The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of Hejira, which began on A.D. 622, July 15. The *Zoroastrian Calendar* was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Iran and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June 16.

Japan.—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by Western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of

which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch Meiji from 1868 Oct. 13 to 1912 July 31
 " Taishō " 1912 Aug. 1 to 1926 Dec. 25
 " Shōwa " 1926 Dec. 26

Hence the year Shōwa 38 begins 1963 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōhi (Sun-day), Getsuyōhi (Moon-day), Kayōhi (Fire-day), Suiryōhi (Water-day), Mokuyōhi (Wood-day), Kinyōhi (Metal-day), Doyōhi (Earth-day).

EARTHQUAKES SINCE 1531

(Approximate numbers of persons killed appear in brackets.)

1531 Jan. 26	Portugal, Lishon (30,000).	1928 Dec.	Chile, Talca.
1556 Jan. 24	China, Shensi (830,000).	1930 July 23	Italy, Naples (2,142; injured 4,551).
1693 Jan. 11	Catania (60,000).	1931 Mar. 31	Nicaragua, Managua (Managua) destroyed.
1703 Dec. 30	Japan (200,000).		New Zealand.
1731 Oct.—Nov.	China.	Feb. 3	Mexico.
1737 Oct. 11	India, Calcutta (300,000).	1932 June 3	China.
1746	Peru.	1933 Sept. 19	Baluchistan, Quetta (Town destroyed) (60,000).
1754 Sept. 2	Egypt, Cairo.	1936	West Indies, Montserrat.
1755 Nov. 1	Portugal, Lisbon (60,000). Fire and tidal wave.	1937 June 2.	New Britain, Rabaul.
1783 Feb. 5—	Calabria (60,000). Followed until 1786 by further series of shocks (38 severe).	1938 April 19—20	Turkey, Anatolia.
Mar. 28		1939 Jan. 26	Chile (20,000). Dec.—Feb. 1940. Turkey, Anatolia (30,000).
1811	Madrid.	1950 May 21	Peru, Cuzco (100).
1819	Kutch.	July 8—9	Colombia (270).
1822	Syria, Aleppo (20,000). Chile.	Aug. 15	India, Assam (1,500).
1835	Chile.	1951 May 6	Salvador (1,000).
1857 Dec. 16	Naples, Salerno (12,000).	1953 Mar. 18	Turkey (266).
1859 Mar. 22	Ecuador, Quito.	Aug. 10	Greece, Ionian Islands (476).
1868 Aug. 13—15	Peru (25,000).	Sept. 10	Cyprus, Paphos (40).
1883 July—Aug.	Italy, Ischia.	1954 April 30 and	} Greece, Tbessaly (21).
1886 Aug. 31	U.S.A., Charleston.	May 12		} Algeria, Orleansville (1,409).
1891 Oct. 28	Japan, Mino Awari.	Sept. 9	Afghanistan (2,000).
1895	Ljubljana (Laihach).	1956 June 10—17	Persia, Luristan (350).
1895—1905	Japan. 257 earthquakes.	Nov. 4	Turkey, Fethiye (10).
1896	Japan, Sanikro. Krakatoa, with volcanic disturbance.	1957 April 24	Anatolia (26).
		May 26	Persia, Sangchal (180).
		July 2—11	Mexico (56).
		July 28	Mongolia (30).
		Dec. 4	Persia, Kermanshah, Hamadan and Sanandraj (1,306). 29 villages destroyed, including Farsinaj (950).
		Dec. 13	
1897 June 12	India, Assam.	1958 Aug. 16—21	Persia (191).
1899	Alaska, Yakutat Bay.	1960 Feb. 29	Morocco, Agadir. 12,000 killed in the total destruction of the town. Accompanied by a tidal wave.
1902	West Indies, Mont Pelée (20,000).	April 25	Persia, Lar and Herash (3,000).
1905	India, Kangra (20,000).	1960 May 21—25	Chile (5,000). Heavy destruction in Concepcion, Puerto Montt and on Chiloe Island. Accompanied by tidal waves and the eruption of 3 new volcanoes.
1906 April 18	U.S.A., California. Large part of San Francisco destroyed.		
Aug. 17	Chile, Valparaiso (2,500).		
1907 Jan. 17	Jamaica, Kingston.		
1908 Dec. 28	Italy, Messina (77,000).		
1909	Persia, Luristan.		
1911	Mexico.		
1923 Sept. 1—	Japan, Tokyo and Yokohama destroyed. Deaths 180,000; houses destroyed by fire, 447,128; by collapse, 128,266.		
1924 Jan. 15			
1926	Azores, Horta.		
1927	Herzegovina and Dalmatia.		
1927 Feb. 16	North Japan and Kamchatka.		
Mar. 7	Japan, Tadjima.		
July 11	Palestine.		

The World

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901.8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69.17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901.8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (534,000,000 miles in 365½ days). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,000,000 miles, on the average.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The total population of the world in June, 1960, was estimated by the *United Nations Statistical Year-book* at 2,995,000,000 and was estimated to have risen by a further 3.6 per cent. to 3,104,000,000 by June, 1961. Figures of areas in the following table are of land area and inland water, but exclude uninhabited polar regions and some uninhabited islands. Figures for Europe and Asia exclude U.S.S.R., which is shown separately. Figures for Oceania include Hawaii.

Continent, etc.	Area		Estimated Population, 1960
	Sq. miles '000	Sq. km. '000	
Europe....	1,912	4,953	427,000,000
Asia.....	10,397	26,928	1,697,000,000
U.S.S.R....	8,649	22,402	214,400,000
Africa....	11,695	30,290	254,000,000
America....	16,231	42,040	405,000,000
Oceania...	3,304	8,558	16,500,000
Total....	52,189	135,171	2,995,000,000

A United Nations report (*The Future Growth of World Population*) in 1958, pointed out that the population of the world had increased since the beginning of the 20th Century at an unprecedented rate: in 1850 it was estimated at 1,094,000,000 and in 1900 at 1,550,000,000, an increase of 42 per cent. in 50 years. By 1925 it had risen to 1,907,000,000—23 per cent. in 25 years—and by 1950 it had reached 2,500,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent. in 25 years. Levels of population and the trend in distribution of the population by continents as forecast for the years 1975 and 2000 were:—

(millions)

Continent	1975		2000	
	Estimated Population	Per cent.	Estimated Population	Per cent.
Europe† ...	751	19.6	947	15.1
Asia*.....	2,210	57.7	3,870	61.8
Africa.....	393	7.9	517	8.2
N. America.	240	6.3	312	5.0
Latin America†.	303	7.9	592	9.4
Oceania....	21	0.5	29	0.5
World.....	3,823	100	6,267	100

* Excluding U.S.S.R. † Mexico and the remainder of America south of U.S.A. ‡ Including U.S.S.R.

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12' N., to

Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30' N.) and Cape Bulul (76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe, its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27' 52" E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of Central America, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Oceania extends over an area 1½ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

Area and Population of the World by Continents

The appended tables of area and population are based on such information as is immediately available.

With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available. In addition, among the results of the war of 1939-1945 is a readjustment of boundaries which have not yet been definitely settled. For the constituent parts of the United Kingdom and for the area and population of separate departments, overseas provinces, etc., of foreign countries, see main articles.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases later information is given in the Dominions, Colonies or Foreign Countries Sections of the ALMANACK. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Albania	Republic	10,700	1,394,000	130	Tirana	50,000
Andorra	Republic	180	6,000	33	Andorra La Vella	3,200
Austria	Republic	32,000	7,067,000	221	Vienna	1,627,566
Belgium	Kingdom	11,775	9,229,000	781	Brussels	1,019,543
Bulgaria	Republic	43,000	7,798,000	181	Sofia	725,756
Cyprus	Republic	3,500	593,000	161	Nicosia	87,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic	50,000	13,722,000	275	Prague	1,003,341
Denmark	Kingdom	16,600	4,565,000	275	ψ Copenhagen	960,319
Finland	Republic	130,000	4,477,000	34	ψ Helsinki	462,300
France	Republic	213,000	46,200,000	217	Paris	3,075,678
Germany:—						
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	Republic	95,700	53,975,000	565	Bonn	145,000
<i>Eastern Germany</i>	Republic	41,400	17,300,000	418	East Berlin	1,200,000
Gibraltar	British	2	24,502	12,251	ψ Gibraltar	20,000
Greece	Kingdom	51,000	8,389,000	161	Athens	1,852,709
Hungary	Republic	36,000	9,998,000	278	Budapest	1,807,030
Iceland	Republic	40,500	180,000	4	ψ Reykjavik	73,188
Irish Republic	Republic	26,600	2,815,000	106	ψ Dublin	535,488
Italy	Republic	131,000	50,464,000	385	Rome	2,160,773
Liechtenstein	Principality	60	16,495	275	Vaduz	3,500
Luxemburg	Grand Duchy	1,000	314,800	315	Luxemburg	71,653
Malta and Gozo	British	122	329,000	2,697	ψ Valletta	18,287
Monaco	Principality	½	20,000	600	Monaco	2,422
Netherlands	Kingdom	13,514	11,722,000	867	The Hague	605,214
Norway	Kingdom	125,183	3,572,000	29	ψ Amsterdam	865,707
Poland	Republic	121,000	30,133,000	249	ψ Oslo	461,591
Portugal	Republic	34,500	8,981,000	260	ψ Warsaw	1,171,000
Roumania	Republic	91,600	18,403,000	201	ψ Lisbon	790,434
San Marino	Republic	23	17,000	739	Bucharest	1,225,507
Spain	Kingdom	197,000	30,431,000	154	San Marino	2,000
Sweden	Kingdom	173,000	7,499,000	43	Madrid	2,000,000
Switzerland	Republic	15,950	5,500,000	349	ψ Stockholm	866,900
Turkey in Europe	Republic	9,250	2,262,000	244	Berne	163,172
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland†	Kingdom	93,000	52,720,000	567	See Asia	..
U.S.S.R. (Europe):						
<i>R.S.F.S.R.*</i>	Republic	1,972,000	117,494,000	60	Moscow	5,032,000
<i>Ukraine</i>	Republic	234,000	41,893,000	179	Kieff	1,102,000
<i>Belorussia</i>	Republic	80,500	8,060,000	100	Minsk	569,000
<i>Moldavia</i>	Republic	13,140	2,880,000	219	Kishinev	214,000
<i>Estonia</i>	Republic	17,480	1,195,000	68	ψ Tallinn	280,000
<i>Latvia</i>	Republic	25,000	2,094,000	84	ψ Riga	665,060
<i>Lithuania</i>	Republic	25,270	2,713,000	107	Vilnius	235,000
Vatican City State	State	109 acres	940	..	Vatican City	940
Yugoslavia	Republic	98,725	18,538,000	188	Belgrade	594,000

*Total population, Europe and Asia. †Census 1961, preliminary figures. ψ Seaport.

ASIA

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:—*Near East* (Turkey to Persia) 25°-60° E. long., *Middle East* (Baluchistan to Burma) 60°-100° E. long., *Far East* (Siam to Japan) 100°-160° long.

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Aden.....	British.....	75	200,000	2,666	Ψ Aden.....	32,500
Aden Protectorate..	..	112,000	1,000,000	9	..	..
Afghanistan.....	Kingdom.....	250,000	11,000,000	44	Kabul.....	300,000
Bahrain.....	Shaikhdom.....	213	143,000	671	Ψ Manama.....	61,726
Bhutan.....	Kingdom.....	18,000	700,000	39	Punakha.....	..
Borneo:—						
North Borneo and Labuan.....	British.....	30,000	454,000	15	Ψ Jesselton.....	21,497
Brunei.....	British.....	2,226	84,000	38	Ψ Brunei.....	37,000
Sarawak.....	British.....	48,000	745,000	15	Ψ Kuching.....	50,576
See also Indonesia						
Burma.....	Republic.....	262,000	21,527,000	82	Ψ Rangoon.....	740,000
Cambodia.....	Kingdom.....	70,000	5,000,000	71	Ψ Phnom Penh.....	550,000
Ceylon.....	Dominion.....	25,000	8,098,000	323	Ψ Colombo.....	48,800
China.....	Republic.....	4,300,000	640,000,000	149	Peking.....	2,768,149
Formosa (Taiwan)	Republic.....	13,800	7,591,000	550	Taipei.....	760,000
Macau.....	Portuguese.....	5	188,000	37,600	Ψ Macau.....	157,175
Hong Kong.....	British.....	398	3,226,000	8,106	Ψ Victoria.....	767,000
India.....	Republic.....	1,260,000	437,203,000	347	Delhi.....	2,344,051
Indonesia.....	Republic.....	735,000	96,000,000	130	Ψ Djakarta.....	3,000,000
Iraq.....	Republic.....	172,000	6,538,000	38	Baghdad.....	552,047
Israeli.....	Republic.....	8,000	2,233,000	279	Jerusalem.....	166,301
Japan.....	Kingdom.....	183,000	94,570,000	517	Tokyo.....	10,003,055
Jordan.....	Kingdom.....	30,000	1,752,000	58	Amman.....	244,599
Korea:—						
North Korea.....	Republic.....	48,000	6,500,000	136	Pyongyang.....	286,000
South Korea.....	Republic.....	37,000	24,994,000	675	Seoul.....	2,444,883
Kuwait.....	Shaikhdom.....	5,800	321,000	55	Ψ Kuwait.....	210,000
Laos.....	Kingdom.....	90,000	2,000,000	22	Vientiane.....	30,000
Lebanon.....	Republic.....	4,300	1,626,000	378	Ψ Beirut.....	500,000
Malaya.....	Federation.....	51,000	7,017,533	138	Kuala Lumpur.....	316,230
Maldivé Islands.....	Sultanate.....	115	90,000	783	Ψ Malé.....	10,000
Muscat and Oman	Sultanate.....	82,000	550,000	7	Ψ Muscat.....	6,208
Nepal.....	Kingdom.....	54,000	9,388,000	174	Katmandu.....	122,507
Pakistan.....	Republic.....	365,000	93,812,000	257	Rawalpindi.....	240,000
Persia (Iran).....	Kingdom.....	628,000	21,000,000	33	Tehran.....	1,500,000
Philippine Islds.....	Republic.....	115,000	27,455,000	239	Ψ Manila.....	3,006,627
Qatar.....	Shaikhdom.....	4,000	45,000	11	Doha.....	40,000
Saudi Arabia.....	Kingdom.....	927,000	6,000,000	6	Riyadh.....	100,000
Singapore.....	British.....	224	1,665,000	7,433	..	..
Syria.....	Republic.....	71,000	4,500,000	63	Damascus.....	450,000
Thailand (Siam)....	Kingdom.....	198,000	25,500,000	121	Ψ Bangkok.....	2,318,000
Timor, Eastern.....	Portuguese.....	7,329	442,000	60	Ψ Dili.....	7,000
Trucial States.....	Shaikhdoms.....	32,000	86,000	3	..	..
Turkey in Asia.....	Republic.....	285,000	21,850,000	77	Ankara.....	500,000
U.S.S.R. (Asia):—						
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia).....	Republic.....	6,640,000	See Europe			
Armenia (Hyastan).....	Republic.....	11,550	1,768,000	153	Erevan.....	509,000
Azerbaijan.....	Republic.....	33,200	3,700,000	111	Baku.....	968,000
Georgia.....	Republic.....	30,000	4,049,000	135	Tbilisi.....	694,000
Turkmenistan.....	Republic.....	187,900	1,520,000	8	Ashkhabad.....	170,000
Uzbekistan.....	Republic.....	157,250	8,113,000	52	Tashkent.....	911,000
Tadjikistan.....	Republic.....	55,040	1,982,000	36	Dushanbe.....	224,000
Kazakhstan.....	Republic.....	1,067,400	9,301,000	9	Alma Ata.....	455,000
Kirghizia.....	Republic.....	77,020	2,063,000	27	Frunze.....	217,000
Vietnam:—						
Northern Zone.....	Republic.....	63,000	16,500,000	262	Hanoi.....	750,000
Southern Zone.....	Republic.....	66,000	14,100,000	214	Saigon.....	1,400,000
Yemen.....	Kingdom.....	74,000	4,000,000	54	Taiz.....	20,000

AFRICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Algeria	Republic	856,000	10,095,000	12	Ψ Algiers	870,000
Angola	Portuguese	488,000	4,145,000	8	Ψ St. Paul de Luanda	40,000
Basutoland	British Protect.	11,700	642,000	55	Maseru	5,739
Bechuanaland	British Protect.	222,000	294,000	1	Lohatsi†	..
Burundi	Kingdom	10,700	2,213,000	207	Kitega	..
Cameroon	Republic	160,000	4,907,000	31	Yaoundé	60,000
Cape Verde Islands	Portuguese	1,516	148,000	98	Ψ Praia	6,000
Central African Republic	Republic	234,000	1,227,000	5	Bangui	82,300
Chad	Republic	488,000	2,675,000	5	Fort Lamy	45,600
Congo	Republic	130,000	864,000	7	Brazzaville	136,000
Congolese Republic†	Republic	906,000	14,150,000	16	Leopoldville	389,547
Dahomey	Republic	47,000	1,934,000	41	Ψ Porto Novo	35,000
Egypt, <i>see</i> U.A.R.						
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and Eritrea	Kingdom	400,000	21,800,000	54	Addis Ababa	449,021
Gabon	Republic	101,400	440,000	4	Ψ Libreville	16,700
Gambia	British	4,000	300,000	75	Ψ Bathurst	34,000
Ghana	Republic	92,000	6,691,000	53	Ψ Accra	133,192
Guinea	Republic	97,000	3,000,000	31	Ψ Conakry	100,000
Ivory Coast	Republic	189,000	3,300,000	17	Ψ Abidjan	200,000
Kenya	British	225,000	7,287,000	35	Nairobi	297,000
Liberia	Republic	43,000	1,250,000	29	Ψ Monrovia	41,000
Liha	Kingdom	810,000	1,195,000	1	Ψ Tripoli	170,000
Madagascar	Republic	228,000	5,487,000	24	Tananarive	240,000
Mali	Republic	582,000	3,708,000	6	Bamako	110,000
Mauritania	Republic	322,000	727,000	2	Nouakchott	..
Mauritius, etc.	British	805	687,000	853	Ψ Port Louis	92,400
Morocco	Kingdom	180,000	11,599,000	64	Ψ Rabat	227,445
Mozambique	Portuguese	298,000	5,732,000	19	Ψ Lourenço Marques	48,000
Niger	Republic	484,000	2,870,000	6	Niamey	30,200
Nigeria	Federation	339,000	40,000,000	118	Ψ Lagos	400,000
Nyasaland	British	46,000	2,920,000	63	Zomba	7,500
Portuguese Guinea	Portuguese	14,000	511,000	36	Bissau	0,000
Réunion	French Dept.	1,000	330,400	330	St. Denis	41,863
Rhodesia, North	British	290,000	2,510,000	11	Lusaka	*9,440
Rhodesia, South	British	150,300	3,200,000	21	Salisbury	299,900
Ruanda	Republic	10,000	2,634,000	263	Kigali	..
St. Helena	British	47	4,648	100	Ψ Jamestown	1,568
Ascension	British	38	429	11	Ψ Georgetown	..
Tristan da Cunha	British	45	..	..	Ψ Edinburgh	..
St. Tomé & Príncipe	Portuguese	372	60,200	162	Ψ São Tomé	3,187
Senegal	Republic	78,000	2,973,000	38	Ψ Dakar	383,000
Seynells	British	156	41,000	263	Ψ Victoria	10,500
Sierra Leone	Dominion	288,000	2,400,000	86	Ψ Freetown	85,000
Somalia	Republic	288,000	1,990,000	7	Ψ Mogadishu	74,056
Somaliland, French	French	9,000	67,000	7	Ψ Jibuti	17,000
South Africa	Republic	473,000	15,780,000	33	Ψ Pretoria	415,980
S. W. Africa	Mandate	318,000	434,000	1	Ψ Cape Town	132,487
Spanish Guinea	Spanish	10,000	204,000	20	Windhoek	13,000
Spanish Presidios:—					Ψ Santa Isabel	9,000
Ceuta	Spanish	5	64,000	..	..	..
Melilla	Spanish	72	87,000	..	..	..
Sahara	Spanish	125,000	36,000	..	Villa Cisneros	250
Sudan	Republic	977,000	12,109,000	12	Khartoum	93,103
Swaziland	British	6,700	269,500	40	Mbabane	1,092
Tanganyika	Dominion	362,000	9,404,000	25	Ψ Dar es Salaam	128,742
Togo	Republic	36,000	1,440,000	40	Lomé	70,000
Tunisia	Republic	45,000	4,168,000	93	Ψ Tunis	680,000
Uganda	British	80,000	6,538,000	82	Entebbe	8,000
United Arab Republic	Republic	386,000	26,059,000	68	Cairo	3,346,000
Voltaic Republic	Republic	100,000	3,635,000	36	Ouagadougou	70,000
Zanzibar	British	1,020	299,000	293	Ψ Zanzibar	45,284

† Formerly Belgian Congo.
Ψ Seaport.

‡ Temporary seat of legislative council.
* European population.

NORTH AMERICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Canada	Dominion	3,846,000	18,238,000	5	Ottawa	268,206
Mexico	Republic	758,000	34,626,000	46	Mexico City.....	4,829,402
St. Pierre and Miquelon	French	93	4,900	53	ψ St. Pierre	3,500
United States*	Republic	3,549,000	179,323,000	51	Washington, D.C.	763,956

* The 50 states and Federal District of Columbia; for area and population of individual States, see main article.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Bermuda	British	21	45,491	2,166	ψ Hamilton	2,814
British Honduras	British	8,000	90,000	10	ψ Belize	32,000
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	1,249,000	54	Santa José	113,252
Cuba	Republic	44,000	6,125,000	139	ψ Havana	783,102
Dominican Republic	Republic	19,300	3,014,000	156	Santa Domingo	462,192
Guadeloupe	French Dept.	688	266,400	387	ψ Pointe à Pitre	26,200
Guatemala	Republic	42,000	2,788,000	66	Guatemala	383,000
Haiti	Republic	10,000	4,000,000	400	ψ Port au Prince	250,000
Honduras	Republic	43,000	1,887,000	44	Tegucigalpa	106,949
Martinique	French Dept.	400	274,400	686	ψ Fort de France	60,600
Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands	794	87,041	109	ψ Willemstad	45,000
Nicaragua	Republic	57,000	1,475,000	26	Managua	198,939
Panama	Republic	31,900	1,068,000	33	ψ Panama City	271,425
Panama Canal Zone	U.S.A.	362	42,000	116	ψ Balboa Heights	
Puerto Rico	U.S.A.	3,400	2,350,000	691	ψ San Juan	588,805
Salvador	Republic	7,700	2,501,000	325	San Salvador	248,100
Virgin Islands, U.S.	U.S.A.	132	32,000	242	ψ Charlotte Amalie	11,000
West Indies:—						
Antigua and Barbuda	British	171	54,000	316	ψ St. John	21,000
Bahamas	British	4,400	107,000	24	ψ Nassau	54,557
Barbados	British	166	242,000	1,458	ψ Bridgetown	10,850
Jamaica	Dominion	4,700	1,607,000	342	ψ Kingston	423,821
Cayman Isds., Turks and Caicos }	Jamaican Dependancies	100	8,800	88	ψ George Town	1,462
Montserrat	British	166	5,716	34	ψ Grand Turk	1,800
St. Kitts-Nevis	British	32	12,000	375	ψ Plymouth	3,000
Trinidad and Tobago	British	153	57,000	373	ψ Basseterre	15,897
Virgin Islands	Dominion	1,980	828,000	418	ψ Port of Spain	93,954
Windward Islands:—	British	59	7,350	125	ψ Road Town	900
Dominica	British	290	59,000	203	ψ Roseau	12,577
Grenada	British	133	89,000	669	ψ St. George's	7,305
St. Lucia	British	238	86,000	361	ψ Castries	32,215
St. Vincent	British	150	80,000	533	ψ Kingstown	16,141

ψ Seaport.

ROMAN EMPERORS

[The First Triumvirate (Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus) 60-53 B.C.]

THE TWELVE CÆSARS

- I. Caius JULIUS CÆSAR, born A.U.C. 65 (102 B.C.); Dictator A.U.C. 705 (48 B.C.); Assassinated A.U.C. 709. (64 B.C.).
[The Second Triumvirate (Octavian, Antony and Lepidus) 44-31 B.C.]
- II. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus AUGUSTUS, born 63 B.C.; Emperor 27 B.C.; Died A.D. 14.
- III. Claudius Nero Cæsar TIBERIUS, born 24 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 14; Died A.D. 37.
- IV. Caius Cæsar CALIGULA, born A.D. 12; Emperor A.D. 37; Assassinated A.D. 41.
- V. Tiberius Drusus CLAUDIUS, born 10 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 41; Assassinated A.D. 54.
- VI. Claudius NERO, born A.D. 37; Emperor A.D. 54; Suicide A.D. 68.
- VII. Servius Sulpicius GALBA, born 3 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 68; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- VIII. Marcus Salvius OTHO, born A.D. 32; Emperor A.D. 69; Suicide A.D. 69.
- IX. Aulus VITELLIUS, born A.D. 15; Emperor A.D. 69; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- X. Titus Flavius VESPASIAN, born A.D. 9; Emperor A.D. 69; Died A.D. 79.
- XI. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus TITUS, born A.D. 43; Emperor A.D. 79; Died A.D. 81.
- XII. Titus Flavius DOMITIAN, born A.D. 52; Emperor A.D. 81; Assassinated A.D. 96.

SOUTH AMERICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Argentina.....	Republic.....	1,080,000	20,959,000	19	Ψ Buenos Aires.....	4,500,000
Bolivia.....	Republic.....	415,000	3,462,000	8	La Paz.....	347,394
Brazil.....	Republic.....	3,289,000	66,302,000	20	Brasilia.....	142,000
Chile.....	Republic.....	290,000	7,440,000	25	Santiago.....	1,627,962
Colombia.....	Republic.....	462,000	13,500,000	29	Bogotá.....	1,064,740
Ecuador.....	Republic.....	225,000	4,169,000	18	Quito.....	267,798
Falk'land Islands.....	British.....	4,700	2,172	..	Ψ Stanley.....	1,074
Guiana, British.....	British.....	83,000	590,140	7	Ψ Georgetown.....	72,991
French.....	French Dept.....	35,000	30,900	1	Ψ Cayenne.....	13,300
Netherlands'.....	Netherlands.....	54,000	302,000	6	Paramaribo.....	86,400
Paraguay.....	Republic.....	157,000	1,700,000	11	Ψ Asunción.....	206,634
Peru.....	Republic.....	531,000	10,016,000	20	Lima.....	1,729,982
Uruguay.....	Republic.....	12,000	3,000,000	42	Ψ Monte Video.....	900,000
Venezuela.....	Republic.....	352,000	7,524,000	22	Ψ Caracas.....	1,257,515

OCEANIA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Australia.....	Commonwealth.....	2,845,000	10,508,000	3	Canberra.....	56,449
Norfolk Island.....	Australian.....	15	844	56	Ψ Kingston.....	..
Antarctica.....	Australian.....	2,472,000	..	..	..	..
British Solomon Is.	Brit. Protectorate.....	11,500	124,000	11	Ψ Honiara.....	..
Fiji.....	British.....	7,100	413,872	58	Ψ Suva.....	37,371
French Polynesia.....	French.....	2,500	77,000	31	Ψ Papeete.....	15,220
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	British.....	360	47,500	132	Tarawa.....	..
Guam.....	U.S.A.....	209	67,000	321	Agaña.....	..
Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands†.....	United Nations ..	687	78,000	111	Saipan.....	..
Nauru.....	Brit. Mandate.....	8	4,599	575	Ψ Nauru.....	..
Netherlands'.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Guinea ..	Residency.....	152,000	737,000	5	Ψ Merawkey.....	..
New Caledonia.....	French.....	7,200	68,000	9	Ψ Noumea.....	..
New Hebrides.....	Commonwealth.....	5,700	60,000	11	Ψ Vila.....	1,930
New Zealand.....	Domination.....	104,000	2,440,000	23	Ψ Wellington.....	153,300
Cook Islands and Niue.....	N.Z.....	190	23,000	121	Avarua.....	..
Ross Dependency.....	N.Z.....	175,000	..	..	..	..
Papua and New Guinea ..	Australian Mandate.....	184,000	1,972,000	11	Ψ Port Moresby.....	3,000
Samoa:—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern.....	U.S.A.....	76	20,000	260	Ψ Pago Pago.....	1,251
Western.....	Republic.....	1,130	109,000	96	Ψ Apia.....	16,000
Tonga, etc.....	Brit. Protectorate.....	270	62,000	230	Ψ Nukualofa.....	..

† Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Ψ Seaport.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off the Philippines, 35,948 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Oceans			Seas		
Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)	Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific.....	63,986,000	Off Philippines, 35,948	Malay.....	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Atlantic.....	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 30,143	Central American.....	1,770,170	Cayman, 23,000
Indian.....	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968	Mediterranean... ..	1,145,000	Matapan, 14,435
Arctic.....	5,541,600	17,850	Behring.....	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
			Okhotsk.....	582,000	Kurile Trough, 11,151
			East China.....	480,000	about 10,500
			Hudson Bay.....	472,000	about 1,500
			Japan.....	405,000	about 10,200
			Andaman.....	305,000	about 11,000
			North Sea.....	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,993
			Red Sea.....	178,000	20° N., 7,251
			Baltic.....	158,000	about 1,300

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

	Pop.	Ψ = Seaport.	Pop.
TOKYO, Japan (1962).....	10,003,055	Ψ Pusan, Korea (1960).....	1,163,614
Ψ LONDON, England (1961).....	8,171,902	Ψ Montreal, Canada (1960).....	1,150,000
Ψ New York, U.S.A. (1960).....	7,781,984	Kobé, Japan (1962).....	1,149,000
Ψ Shanghai, China (1953).....	6,204,417	Chungking, China (1953).....	1,110,000
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	5,032,000	Birmingham, England (1961).....	1,105,651
MEXICO CITY, Mexico (1960).....	4,829,402	Kiev, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	1,102,000
Ψ BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1958).....	4,500,000	Johannesburg, S. Africa (1960).....	1,096,541
Ψ Bombay, India (1961).....	4,152,056	Munich, Germany (1961).....	1,080,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil (1960).....	3,850,000	BOGOTA, Colombia (1958).....	1,064,740
Chicago, U.S.A. (1960).....	3,550,404	Ψ Glasgow, Scotland (1961).....	1,054,913
BERLIN, Germany (1960).....	3,402,200	Nanking, China (1953).....	1,020,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1960).....	3,346,000	BRUSSELS, Belgium (1961).....	1,019,543
Ψ Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1960).....	3,288,000	Turin, Italy (1961).....	1,019,230
Ψ Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (1956).....	3,176,000	PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1959).....	1,003,341
Ψ Osaka, Japan (1962).....	3,140,000	Baku, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	968,000
Ψ Calcutta, India (1957).....	3,132,124	Ψ COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1955).....	960,319
PARIS, France (1962).....	3,075,678	Gorky, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	942,000
Ψ MANILA, Philippines (1960).....	3,006,627	Ψ Baltimore, U.S.A. (1960).....	939,024
Ψ Djakarta, Indonesia (1960).....	3,000,000	Ψ Houston, U.S.A. (1960).....	938,219
PEKING, China (1953).....	2,768,149	Kharkov, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	930,000
Tientsin, China (1953).....	2,693,831	Ψ Singapore (1956).....	916,760
Ψ Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1960).....	2,479,015	Tashkent, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	911,000
SEOUL, Korea (1960).....	2,444,883	Ψ MONTE VIDEO, Uruguay (1959).....	900,000
DELHI, India (1961).....	2,344,051	Novosibirsk, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	887,000
Ψ BANGKOK, Thailand (1960).....	2,318,000	Cleveland, U.S.A. (1960).....	876,050
Ψ Sydney, New South Wales (1961).....	2,183,388	ALGIERS, Algeria (1960).....	870,000
ROME, Italy (1962).....	2,160,773	AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (1962).....	865,707
Ψ Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1960).....	2,002,512	Ψ STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1961).....	806,900
MADRID, Spain (1958).....	2,000,000	Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R. (1961).....	806,000
Ψ Karachi, Pakistan (1961).....	1,916,000	Hankow, China (1949).....	800,000
Ψ Melbourne, Victoria (1961).....	1,911,895	Cologne, Germany (1961).....	795,183
ATHENS, Greece (1961).....	1,852,709	Ψ LISBON, Portugal (1960).....	790,434
Ψ Hamburg, Germany (1961).....	1,845,107	Vancouver, Canada (1961).....	790,365
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1960).....	1,807,030	Ahmedabad, India (1958).....	788,133
Ψ Barcelona, Spain (1960).....	1,800,000	Recife, Brazil (1960).....	784,000
LIMA, Peru (1962).....	1,729,982	Ψ HAVANA, Cuba (1953).....	782,162
Ψ Madras, India (1951).....	1,725,216	Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	777,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1960).....	1,670,144	Genoa, Italy (1961).....	775,107
Ψ Nagoya, Japan (1962).....	1,655,000	Ψ VICTORIA, Hong-Kong (1951).....	767,000
SANTIAGO, Chile (1956).....	1,627,962	WASHINGTON, U.S.A. (1960).....	763,956
VIENNA, Austria (1961).....	1,627,566	TAIPEI, Formosa (1958).....	760,000
Ψ Toronto, Canada (1961).....	1,618,787	Tsingtao, China (1949).....	756,000
Millan, Italy (1961).....	1,580,978	St. Louis, U.S.A. (1960).....	750,026
Mukden, China (1952).....	1,551,000	Ψ Liverpool, England (1961).....	747,490
Ψ Alexandria, Egypt (1960).....	1,513,000	Milwaukee, U.S.A. (1960).....	741,324
TEHRAN, Persia (1956).....	1,500,000	Ψ San Francisco, U.S.A. (1960).....	740,316
Ψ Canton, China (1953).....	1,456,000	Ψ RANGOON, Burma (1953).....	740,000
Ψ Yokohama, Japan (1962).....	1,450,000	Ψ CAPE TOWN, S. Africa (1960).....	731,484
SAIGON, S. Vietnam (1957).....	1,400,000	Ψ Rotterdam, Netherlands (1960).....	729,852
Kyoto, Japan (1962).....	1,299,000	Essen, Germany (1961).....	726,000
Lahore, Pakistan (1961).....	1,297,000	SOFIA, Bulgaria (1956).....	725,755
CARACAS, Venezuela (1961).....	1,257,515	Kanpur, India (1958).....	705,383
BUCHAREST, Roumania (1960).....	1,225,507	DONETSK, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	701,000
Ψ Istanbul, Turkey (1960).....	1,214,616	Cbangsha, China (1949).....	700,000
Ψ Naples, Italy (1961).....	1,179,608	Ψ Wenchow, China (1949).....	700,000
WARSAW, Poland (1961).....	1,171,000	Ψ Boston, U.S.A. (1960).....	697,197
Hyderabad, India (1955).....	1,166,860	Lodz, Poland (1959).....	696,000

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- I. THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—From Gizeh (near Cairo) to a southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 3,000 B.C. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 481 ft. in height and 756 × 756 ft. at the base.
- II. THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.—Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Baghdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft. above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.
- III. THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.—At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memorial originated the term mausoleum.
- IV. THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHEBUS.—A marble temple designed by Ctesiphon and erected by cities of Ionia in honour of the goddess about 480 B.C.
- V. THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.—A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. with legs astride the harbour entrance at the seaport of Rhodes.
- VI. THE STATUE OF JUPITER OLYMPUS.—At Olympia in the plain of Elis, constructed of marble inlaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.
- VII. THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA.—A marble watch tower and lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the harbour of Alexandria.

THE WORLD'S LAKES

Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area. (Sq. Miles)	Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)
Caspian Sea....	Asia.....	680	170,000	Amadjuak.....	Baffin Land....	75	4,000
Superior.....	North America.	383	31,820	Onega.....	Russia.....	145	3,800
Victoria Nyanza	Africa.....	200	26,200	Eyre.....	Australia.....	..	3,700
Aral.....	Trans Caspia...	205	24,400	Rudolf.....	Africa.....	185	3,500
Huron.....	North America.	247	23,010	Titicaca.....	South America..	120	3,200
Michigan.....	North America.	321	22,400	Athabasca.....	Canada.....	100	3,058
Nyasa.....	Africa.....	350	14,200	Nicaragua.....	Central America	195	3,000
Tanganyika.....	Africa.....	420	12,700	Gairdner.....	Australia.....	..	3,000
Great Bear.....	Canada.....	175	11,660	Van.....	Asia Minor.....	80	2,500
Baikal.....	Siberia.....	330	11,580	Reindeer.....	Canada.....	160	2,444
Great Slave.....	Canada.....	325	11,170	Torrens.....	Australia.....	130	2,400
Eric.....	North America.	241	9,940	Koko-Nor.....	Tibet.....	68	2,300
Winnipeg.....	Canada.....	260	9,398	Issyk-Kul.....	Turkestan.....	115	2,250
Maracaibo.....	South America.	..	8,296	Vänern.....	Sweden.....	93	2,150
Ontario.....	North America.	193	7,540	Winnipegosis..	Canada.....	122	2,086
Balkash.....	Siberia.....	323	7,050	Bangweolo.....	Africa.....	150	2,000
Ladoga.....	Russia.....	125	7,000	Nipigon.....	Canada.....	70	1,870
Chad.....	Africa.....	..	6,000	Manitoba.....	Canada.....	191	1,817
Nettling.....	Baffin Land....	120	5,000				

VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

ACTIVE

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Cotopaxi.....	Ecuador.....	19,612	Ruapehu.....	New Zealand.....	9,175
Mount Wrangel.	U.S.A.....	14,000	Paricutin.....	Mexico.....	9,000
Mauna Loa.....	Hawaii.....	13,675	Asama.....	Japan.....	8,200
Erebus.....	Antarctic Continent	13,000	Nguaruhoe.....	New Zealand.....	7,515
Nyiragongo.....	Congo.....	11,560	Hecla.....	Iceland.....	5,100
Iliamna.....	Alutian Islands, U.S.A.	11,000	Kilauea.....	Hawaii.....	4,090
Etna.....	Sicily.....	10,800	Vesuvius.....	Italy.....	3,700
Chillan.....	Chile.....	10,500	Stromboli.....	Lipari Islands, Italy	3,000
Nyamuragira....	Congo.....	10,150	Vancanello.....	Lipari Islands, Italy	2,500

QUIESCENT

Llullaillaco.....	Chile.....	20,244	Peléé.....	Martinique, W. Indies.	4,430
Demavend.....	Persia.....	18,600	Tarawera.....	New Zealand.....	3,646
Semerou.....	Java.....	12,050	Soufrière.....	St. Vincent Is., W.I.	3,000
Halcakala.....	Hawaii.....	10,032	Krakatoa.....	Sunda Strait.....	2,600
Guntur.....	Java.....	7,300	Two-Shima.....	Japan.....	2,480
Tongariro.....	New Zealand.....	6,458			

BELIEVED EXTINCT

Aconcagua.....	Chile and Argentina..	22,976	Popocatepetl...	Mexico.....	17,540
Chimborazo.....	Ecuador.....	20,500	Orizaba.....	Mexico.....	17,400
Kilimanjaro.....	Tanganyika.....	19,340	Karisimbi.....	Congo.....	15,020
Antisana.....	Ecuador.....	18,850	Mikeno.....	Congo.....	14,780
Elbruz.....	Caucasus.....	18,526	Fujiyama.....	Japan.....	12,395

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.	Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest.....	Himalayas.....	29,002	Cotopaxi.....	Andes.....	19,612
K ₂	Karakoram.....	28,250	North Peak.....	Alaska.....	19,370
Kinchinjanga.....	Himalayas.....	28,146	Kilimanjaro.....	Tanganyika.....	19,340
Nanga Parbat.....	".....	26,629	Antisana.....	Ecuador.....	18,850
Nanda Devi.....	".....	25,645	Demavend.....	Iran.....	18,600
Kamet.....	".....	25,447	Elbruz.....	Caucasus.....	18,526
Minyaa Konka.....	China.....	24,900	Tolima.....	Cordilleras.....	18,320
Pik Stalin.....	Pamirs.....	24,590	Mount St. Elias.....	Alaska.....	18,008
Pik Pobedy.....	Tian Shan.....	24,410	Charles Louis.....	New Guinea.....	18,000
Aconcagua.....	Andes.....	22,834	Popocatepetl.....	Mexico.....	17,540
Huascaran.....	".....	22,211	Foraker.....	Alaska.....	17,395
Nandakhat.....	Himalayas.....	21,690	Ararat.....	Armenia.....	17,160
Sorata (Illampu).....	Andes.....	21,500	Mount Lucania.....	Yukon.....	17,150
Sahama.....	".....	21,480	King's Peak.....	".....	17,130
Illimani.....	".....	21,221	Sangay.....	Ecuador.....	17,124
Huandoy.....	".....	20,855	Koshitan Tau.....	Caucasus.....	17,096
Chimborazo.....	".....	20,500	Kenya.....	Kenya.....	17,040
McKinley.....	Alaska.....	20,320	Ruwenzori.....	Uganda.....	16,800
Llullaillaco.....	Andes.....	20,244	Mont Blanc.....	Alps.....	15,782
Mount Logan.....	Yukon.....	19,850			

THE LONGEST RIVERS

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Nile	Mediterranean	4,160
Amazon	Atlantic	4,050
Missouri- Mississipp	Gulf of Mexico	3,760
Yangtze	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	2,800
Mekong	China Sea	2,800
Ohio	Arctic Sea	2,700
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
Colorado	Gulf of California	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Salween	Gulf of Martaban	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arahan Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Indian Ocean	1,633
Murray	Indian Ocean	1,609
<i>Severn</i>	Bristol Channel	220
<i>Thames</i>	North Sea	210

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

(With length, in feet, of waterway.)

Lower Zambezi, Africa	11,322
Storstromsbroen, Denmark	10,497
Tay Bridge, Scotland	10,289
Upper Sonc, India	9,837
Godavari, India	8,881
Forth Bridge, Scotland	8,291
Rio Salado, Argentina	6,703
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A.	6,260
Rio Dulce, Argentina	5,865
Hardinge, India	5,384
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	5,325
Moerdijk, Netherlands	4,693
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.	4,124
Jacques Cartier, Montreal	3,883
Queensborough, U.S.A.	3,720
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	3,451
Torun, Poland	3,291
Quebec Bridge, Quebec	3,203

PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA

LEVEL	Feet
<i>Europe: Alps—Mont Blanc*</i>	15,782
<i>England: Scafell Pike</i>	3,210
<i>Wales: Snowdon</i>	3,560
<i>Scotland: Ben Nevis</i>	4,406
<i>Ireland: Carrantuohill</i>	3,411
<i>Asia: Everest</i>	29,002
<i>Africa: Killimanjaro</i>	19,340
<i>North America: McKinley</i>	20,320
<i>South America: Aconcagua</i>	22,975
<i>Australia: Kosciusko</i>	7,323
<i>New Zealand: Cook</i>	12,349
<i>Oceania: Charles Louis</i>	18,000

* The Caucasus being taken physically, if not politically, as in Asia.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS

Name of Island	Ocean	Area In Sq. miles	Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300	Luzon (Philippines)	Pacific	41,000
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	347,450	Ellesmere (Canadian)	Arctic	41,000
Borneo (Brit.-Indonesian)	"	307,000	Iceland (Independent)	Atlantic	40,000
Baffin Land (Canadian)	Arctic	231,000	Mindanao (Philippines)	Pacific	37,000
Madagascar	Indian	228,000	Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Sumatra (Indonesian)	Indian	163,000	Hokkaido (Japanese)	Pacific	30,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745	Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Honshiu (Japanese)	Pacific	87,500	Sakhalin (Russian)	Pacific	29,100
Célèbes (Indonesian)	Indian	73,000	Halti (Independent)	Atlantic	29,000
Prince Albert (Canadian)	Arctic	60,000	Tasmania (Australian)	Pacific	26,211
South Island, N.Z.	Pacific	58,500	Ceylon	India	25,400
Java (Indonesian)	Indian	48,400	Banks (Canadian)	Arctic	25,000
North Island, N.Z.	Pacific	44,500	North Devon (Canadian)	"	24,000
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000	Melville Land (Canadian)	"	20,000
Newfoundland (Canadian)	"	42,750			

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width, \$ feet
Ansterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	20-25	72
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72
Gota (Sweden)*	1832	115	10	47
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150
Manchester (England)	1894	35.5	28-30	120
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50.5	45	300
Princess Juliana (Netherlands)	1935	20	16	52
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1.6	22	100
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20-25	142
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	34	197
Welland (Canada) ‡	1887	26.75	25	200

* Reconstructed 1916. † Reconstructed 1911.

‡ Reconstructed 1929-30.

\$ At the bottom.

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

In order of height			In order of volume		
Fall	Locality	Height in Feet	Fall	Locality	Width in Yards
Angel Falls	Venezuela	3,212	Khon Cataracts (1)	Indo-China	15,840
Ribbon Fall	Yosemite, U.S.A.	1,612	Guayra (2)	Brazil	5,300
Upper Yosemite	Yosemite, U.S.A.	(a) 1,430	Victoria (3)	Rhodesia	1,760
Gavarnie	Pyrenees	1,385	Nlagara (4)	Canada—U.S.A.	1,200
Wollomombie	New South Wales	(b) 1,100			
Staubach	Switzerland	980			
Vettisfoss	Norway	856			
King Edward VIII	British Guiana	840			
Gersoppa	Mysore, India	(c) 830			
Sutherland	New Zealand	(d) 815			
Kaetur (Költuök)	British Guiana	741			
Kalambo	Tanganyika	(e) 704			
Maletsunyane	Basutoland	630			
Bridalveil	Yosemite, U.S.A.	620			
Nevada	Yosemite, U.S.A.	594			
Skjeggdalsfoss	Norway	525			
Sterling	New Zealand	505			

On the basis of annual flow the Guayra Falls in Brazil are the most spectacular, with a flow of 470,000 cubic feet per second (annual average).

NOTES.—(a) Out of a total fall of 2,565 ft.; (b) 1,700 ft.; (c) 960 ft.; (d) 1,904 ft.; (e) 3,000 ft.
 (1) Height, 50-70 ft.; (2) 90-130 ft.; (3) 236-354 ft.; (4) 158-175 ft.

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS

E.R. = Eastern Region; L.M.R. = London Midland Region; N.E.R. = North Eastern Region; S.R. = Southern Region; W.R. = Western Region

United Kingdom		Miles	Yards		Miles	Yards
Severn	W.R.	4	628	Drewton	N.E.R.	1 354
Totley	L.M.R.	3	950	Merstham New (Quarry)	S.R.	1 353
Standegge	N.E.R.	3	66	Wapping	I.M.R.	1 351
Woodhead	L.M.R.	3	66	Mersey	Mersey	1 350
Sodbury	W.R.	2	924	Greenock	Scottish Region	1 351
Disley	L.M.R.	2	346	Bradway	E.R.	1 267
Bramhope	N.E.R.	2	241	Sough	L.M.R.	1 255
Festiniog	L.M.R.	2	338	Watford, New	L.M.R.	1 230
Cowburn	L.M.R.	2	182	Caerphilly	W.R.	1 173
Sevenoaks	S.R.	1	1693	Llangyfelach	W.R.	1 192
Rhondda	W.R.	1	1683	Abbot's Cliff	Southern R.	1 182
Morley	N.E.R.	1	1609	Corby	L.M.R.	1 166
Box	W.R.	1	1452	Halton	L.M.R.	1 176
Catesby	L.M.R.	1	1240	Wenvoe	W.R.	1 197
Dove Holes	L.M.R.	1	1224	Sapperton	W.R.	1 100
Littleborough (Summit)	L.M.R.	1	1125	Sharnbrook	L.M.R.	1 100
Vict. Waterloo (Liverpool)	L.M.R.	1	946			
Ponsbourne	E.R.	1	924			
Polhill	S.R.	1	851			
Queensbury	N.E.R.	1	741			
Merthyr	W.R.	1	737			
Killsby	L.M.R.	1	666			
Bleamoor	L.M.R.	1	869			
Shepherd's Well	S.R.	1	609			
Gildersome	N.E.R.	1	571			
Strood	S.R.	1	569			
Clayton	S.R.	1	499			
Oxted	S.R.	1	501			
Sydenham	S.R.	1	381			

(The London Underground Northern Line between Morden and East Finchley by the City Branch serves 25 stations and uses tunnels totalling 17½ miles in length).

The World

Simplon	Switzerland—Italy	12	560
Apennine	Italy	11	880
St. Gothard	Switzerland	9	550
Lötschberg	Switzerland	9	130
Mont Cenis	Italy	8	870
Cascade	United States	7	1410
Ariberg	Austria	6	650
Moffat	United States	6	200
Shimizu	Japan	6	70

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON

THE limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2.9 miles	500 ft.	29.5 miles	4,000 ft.	83.3 miles
10,,	5.9,,	1,000,,	41.6,,	5,000,,	93.1,,
50,,	9.3,,	2,000,,	58.9,,	20,000,,	186.2,,
100,,	13.2,,	3,000,,	72.1,,		

RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Afghanistan	Mohamed Zahir Shah, <i>King</i>	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933
Algeria	Abderrahman Farès, <i>President</i>	1911	April 7, 1962
Argentine Republic	Dr. José María Guido	Aug. 20, 1910	Mar. 29, 1962
Austria	Adolf Schärf, <i>President</i>	1890	May 5, 1957
Bahrain	Isa bin Sulman, <i>Shaik</i>	1932	Nov. 2, 1961
Belgium	Baudouin, <i>King</i>	Sept. 7, 1930	July 17, 1951
Bolivia	Victor Paz Estenssoro, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 6, 1960
Brazil	Joao Belchior Marques Goulart, <i>President</i>	..	Sept. 1961
Bulgaria	Dimiter Ganev, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 30, 1958
Burma	Gen. Ne Win, <i>Chairman, Revolutionary Govt.</i>	..	Mar. 2, 1962
Cambodia	Kossamak Nearirat, <i>Queen Dowager</i>	..	June 20, 1960
Cameroon	Ahmadou Ahidjo, <i>President</i>	..	May 5, 1960
Cent. African Rep.	David Dacko, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 17, 1960
Chad	Francois Tombalbaye, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 11, 1960
Chile	Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 4, 1958
China	Liu Shao-Chi, <i>President</i>	..	April 27, 1959
Colombia	Dr. A. L. Comargo, <i>President</i>	..	May 4, 1958
Congo*	Abbé Fulbert Youlou, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 17, 1960
Congolese Republic	Joseph Kasavubu, <i>President</i>	..	June 30, 1960
Costa Rica	Mario Echaudi, <i>President</i>	..	May 1958
Cuba	Dr. O. D. Torrado, <i>President</i>	..	July 18, 1959
Czechoslovakia	Antonin Novotny, <i>President</i>	Dec. 10, 1904	Nov. 19, 1957
Dahomey	Hubert Maga, <i>President</i>	..	Dec. 11, 1960
Denmark	Frederik IX, <i>King</i>	Mar. 11, 1899	April 20, 1947
Dominican Republic	Lic. Rafael F. Bonnelly, <i>President</i>	1904	Jan. 1, 1962
Ecuador	Dr. Arosemena Carlos, <i>President</i>	1921	Nov. 9, 1961
Ethiopia	Hailé Selassié, <i>Emperor</i>	July 23, 1892	April 2, 1930
Finland	Dr. U. K. Kekkonen, <i>President</i>	1900	Feb. 15, 1956
France	Gen. Charles de Gaulle, <i>President</i>	Nov. 22, 1890	Dec. 21, 1958
Gaboon	Leon M'ba, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 17, 1960
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Heinrich Lübke, <i>President</i>	Oct. 14, 1894	Sept. 15, 1959
Germany (Eastern)	W. Ulbricht, <i>Chairman, Council of State</i>	..	Sept. 12, 1960
Greece	Paul I, <i>King of the Hellenes</i>	Dec. 14, 1901	April 1, 1947
Guatemala	Dr. M. Y. Fuentes, <i>President</i>	..	March 1, 1958
Guinea	Sékou Touré, <i>President</i>	..	Oct. 2, 1958
Haiti	Dr. François Duvalier, <i>President</i>	..	Oct. 22, 1957
Honduras	Dr. J. R. V. Morales, <i>President</i>	..	Dec. 21, 1957
Hungary	István Dobi, <i>President</i>	..	July 1953
Iceland	Asgeir Asgeirsson, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 1, 1952
Indonesia	Dr. Sukarno, <i>President</i>	June 6, 1901	Dec. 17, 1949
Iraq	Gen. Najib al-Rubai, <i>Chairman of Council of Faimon de Valera, President</i>	..	July 1958
Irish Republic	[Sovereignty]	Oct. 14, 1882	June 18, 1959
Israel	Yitzhak Ben-Zwi, <i>President</i>	Dec. 6, 1884	Dec. 8, 1952
Italy	Antonio Segni, <i>President</i>	1895	May 6, 1962
Ivory Coast	Felix Houphouët-Boigny, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 27, 1960
Japan	Hirohito, <i>Emperor</i>	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Jordan	Hussein, <i>King</i>	Nov. 14, 1935	Aug. 11, 1952
Korea, South	Gen. Pak Chung Hi, <i>Acting President</i>	..	Mar. 22, 1962
Kuwait	Abdulla as-Salim al-Subah, <i>Ruler</i>	1895	Jan. 28, 1950
Laos	Setha Khatya (. Savang Vatthana), <i>King</i>	1908	Nov. 4, 1959
Lebanon	Gen. Fuad Chehab, <i>President</i>	..	Sept. 23, 1958
Liberia	William V. S. Tubman, <i>President</i>	..	May 6, 1943
Libya	Idriss I., <i>King</i>	1890	Dec. 24, 1951
Liechtenstein	Franz Joseph II., <i>Prince</i>	Aug. 16, 1906	Aug. 25, 1938
Luxemburg	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 9, 1919
Madagascar	Philibert Tsiranana, <i>President</i>	..	June 26, 1960
Mali	Modibo Kelta, <i>President</i>	..	April 4, 1959
Mauntania	Moktar Ould Dadda, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 28, 1958
Mexico	Adolfo Lopez Mateos, <i>President</i>	1910	Dec. 1, 1958
Monaco	Rainier, <i>Prince</i>	May 31, 1923	May 9, 1949
Morocco	Hassan II, <i>King</i>	July 9, 1929	Feb. 26, 1961
Muscat and Oman	Salyid Saïd bin Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Nepal	Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah, <i>King</i>	1920	Mar. 13, 1955
Netherlands	Juliana, <i>Queen</i>	April 30, 1909	Sept. 6, 1948
Nicaragua	Col. Luis Somoza, <i>President</i>	..	May 1957
Niger	Hamani Diori, <i>President</i>	..	July 11, 1960
Norway	Olav V., <i>King</i>	July 2, 1903	Sept. 21, 1957
Panama	Roberto Chiara, <i>President</i>	..	Oct. 1, 1960
Paraguay	Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 15, 1954
Persia	Shahpoor Mohammed Reza Panlevi, <i>Shah</i>	Oct. 26, 1919	Sept. 10, 1941
Peru	Military Junta	..	July 18, 1962
Philippine Islands	Diosdado Macapagal, <i>President</i>	..	Dec. 30, 1961
Poland	Aleksander Zawadski, <i>Chairman of Council of</i>	..	Dec. 1952

*Formerly French Congo.

RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Portugal	Americo D. Rodrigues, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	Aug. 9, 1958
Qatar	Ahmed al Thani, <i>Shaikh</i> . . . . .	..	Oct. 24, 1960
Roumania	Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	March 21, 1961
Salvador	Lt.-Col. Julio A. Rivera, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	July 1, 1962
Saudi Arabia	Saud ibn Abdul Aziz, <i>King</i>	1902	Nov. 9, 1953
Senegal	Leopold Senghor, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	Sept. 5, 1960
Somalia	Aden Abdulle Osman, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	May 31, 1961
South Africa	Charles Robberts Swart, <i>President</i>	1894	May 31, 1961
Spain	General Francisco Franco Banamonde, <i>Regent</i>	Dec. 4, 1892	Aug. 9, 1939
Sudan	Ferik Ibrahim Abboud, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	Nov. 17, 1958
Sweden	Gustaf VI Adolf, <i>King</i>	Nov. 11, 1882	Oct. 29, 1959
Switzerland	Paul Chaudet, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	Jan. 1, 1962
Syria	Dr. Nasim Kudsî, <i>President</i>	1905	Dec. 14, 1961
Thailand	Bhumibol Adulyadej, <i>King</i>	Dec. 5, 1927	June 9, 1946
Togo	Sylvanus Olympio, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	April 6, 1961
Tunisia	Habib Bourguiba, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	July 25, 1957
Turkey	Cemal Gürsel, <i>President</i>	1884	Oct. 26, 1961
United Arab Rep.	Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, <i>President</i>	Jan. 15, 1918	Feb. 21, 1958
United States	John F. Kennedy, <i>President</i>	May 29, 1917	Jan. 20, 1961
Uruguay	Eduardo V. Haedo, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	Mar. 1, 1961
U.S.S.R.	Leonid I. Brezhnev	1907	May 7, 1960
Vatican City State	John XXIII, <i>Pope</i>	Nov. 25, 1881	Oct. 28, 1958
Venezuela	Romulo Betancourt, <i>President</i>	Feb. 22, 1908	Feb. 13, 1959
Vietnam, North	Ho Chin Minh, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	1945
Vietnam, South	Ngo Dinh Diem, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	Oct. 26, 1955
Voltaic Republic	Maurice Yaméogo, <i>President</i> . . . . .	..	July 11, 1960
Yemen	Ahmed bin Yahya Muhammed, <i>King</i>	1895	Mar. 14, 1948
Yugoslavia	Josip Broz Tito, <i>President</i>	May 25, 1909	Jan. 14, 1953

PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

	Acceded
Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon	24 May, 1873
Jules Grévy	30 Jan. 1879
Sadi Carnot (assass.: 14 June, 1894)	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Périer	27 June, 1894
François Félix Faure	17 Jan. 1895
Emile Loubet	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan. 1913
Paul Deschanel	18 Feb. 1920
Alexandre Millerand	20 Sept. 1920
Gaston Doumergue	13 June, 1924
Paul Doumer (assass.: 7 May, 1934)	13 June, 1931
Albert Lebrun (deposed 1940)	10 May, 1932
Maréchal Pétain, "Vichy" nominee,	11 July, 1940

[After the liberation of Paris, General Charles de Gaulle entered the capital and formed a provisional government on Sept. 10, 1944. This was regarded as a continuation of the *Third Republic*. De Gaulle was named provisional President. He resigned and was succeeded by Félix Gouin on Jan. 23, 1946. A new National Assembly was elected and on June 2, 1946, Gouin resigned and was succeeded by Georges Bidault.

A new Constitution (*Fourth Republic*), adopted on Oct. 13, 1946, and amended in 1954, was in force until 1958.]

	Acceded
Vincent Auriol, born 1884	Jan. 16, 1947
René Coty, born 1882	Jan. 17, 1954

[The *Fifth French Republic* came into being on October 5, 1958, following the approval of its constitution by a national referendum in September, 1958.]

Charles de Gaulle, born 1890	Jan. 8, 1959
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POPES FROM 1621

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.	Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Gregory XV	Ludovisi	1621	Pius VI	Braschi	1775
Urban VIII	Barberini	1623	Pius VII	Chiaramonti	1800
Innocent X	Pamphili	1644	Leo XII	della Genga	1823
Alexander VII	Chigi	1655	Pius VIII	Castiglione	1829
Clement IX	Rospigliosi	1667	Gregory XVI	Cappellari	1831
Clement X	Altieri	1676	Pius IX	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Innocent XI	Odescalchi	1679	Leo XIII	Pecci	1878
Alexander VIII	Ottoboni	1689	Pius X	Sarto	1903
Innocent XII	Pignatelli	1691	Benedict XV	della Chiesa	1914
Clement XI	Albani	1700	Pius XI	Ratti	1922
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721	Pius XII	Pacelli	1939
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724	John XXIII	Roncalli	1958
Clement XII	Corsini	1730	Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespear, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at Langley, near St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.		
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740			
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1753			
Clement XIV	Ganganelli	1763			

ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS A.D. 827 TO 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnld.
EGBERT.....	<i>Saxons and Danes</i> King of Wessex and all England. Son of Egbert..... Son of Ethelwulf..... Second son of Ethelwulf..... Third son of Ethelwulf..... Fourth son of Ethelwulf..... Son of Alfred the Great..... Eldest son of Edward the Elder..... Third son of Edward the Elder..... Fourth son of Edward the Elder..... Son of Edmund..... Second son of Edmund..... Son of Edgar..... Younger son of Edgar..... Eldest son of Ethelred II..... By conquest and election..... Son of Canute..... Another son of Canute..... Son of Ethelred II..... Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor.....		827	839	—	12
{ ETHELWULF.....			839	858	—	19
{ ETHELBERG.....			858	866	—	2
{ ETHELBERG.....			858	866	—	8
ETHELRED.....			866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT.....			871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER.....			901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN.....			925	940	45	15
EDMUND.....			940	946	25	6
EDRED.....			946	955	32	9
EDWY.....		955	959	18	3	
EDGAR.....		959	975	32	17	
EDWARD THE MARTYR.....		975	978	17	4	
ETHELRED II.....		978	1016	48	37	
EDMUND IRONSIDE.....		978	1016	1016	27	
CANUTE THE DANE.....		1016	1016	1016	0	
HAROLD I.....		1017	1035	40	18	
HARDICANUTE.....		1035	1040	—	5	
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.....		1040	1042	74	2	
HAROLD II.....		1042	1066	1066	02	
		1066	1066	1066	21	
		1066	1066	1066	0	
WILLIAM I.....	<i>The House of Normandy</i> Obtained the Crown by Conquest..... Third son of William I..... Youngest son of William I.....		1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.....			1067	1100	43	13
HENRY I.....			1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN.....		1135	1154	50	19	
HENRY II.....	<i>The House of Plantagenet</i> Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert. Eldest surviving son of Henry II..... Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.....		1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.....			1189	1199	42	10
JOHN.....			1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.....		1216	1272	65	56	
ELWALD I.....		1272	1307	66	35	
EDWARD II.....		1307	1327	43	20	

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnl.
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II.	Philippa, dau. of William, Count of Holland and Hainault.	1327	1377	55	50
RICHARD II	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III, (died 1400) <i>The House of Lancaster</i>	1st Anne, dau. of Emp. Charles IV; 2nd Isabel, dau. of Charles VI of France.	1377	dep. 1399	34	22
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	1st Mary de Bohun, dau. of the E. of Hereford; 2nd Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montford, D. of Bretagne.	1399	1473	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV.	Katherine, dau. of Charles VI, K. of France.	1413	1423	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V, (died 1471).	Margaret of Anjou, dau. of René, D. of Anjou.	1422	dep. 1461	49	39
EDWARD IV	<i>The House of York</i> Son of Richard, grandson of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	Elizabeth Widvile (or Woodville), dau. of Sir Richard Widvile and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV.	(Died unmarried)	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV.	Anne, dau. of the E. of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales.	1483	1485	35	2
HENRY VII	<i>The House of Tudor</i> Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt.	Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV.	1485	1509	53	21
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1st Katherine of Arragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur, (divorced); 2nd Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Boleyn, (beheaded); 3rd Jane, dau. of Sir John Seymour, (died in childbirth), son, aft. Edward VI; 4th Anne, sister of William, D. of Cleves, (divorced); 5th Katherine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded); 6th Katherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour.	(Died unmarried)	1547	1553	16	6
JANE	Grand-daughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554).	Lord Guilford Dudley.	1553	1554	17	11 days
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Katherine of Arragon.	Philip II of Spain.	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn.	(Died unmarried)	1553	1603	69	44

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	R.gnd.
JAMES I (VI OF SCOT.)...	<i>The House of Stuart</i> Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.	Anne, dau. of Frederick II of Denmark.....	1603	1625	59	32
CHARLES I.....	Only surviving son of James I..... <i>Commonwealth</i> <i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8.</i>	Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Henry IV of France, declared May 19, 1649 <i>Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9</i>	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
CHARLES II.....	Eldest son of Charles I, (restored 1660)....	The Infanta Catharine of Portugal, dau. of John IV and sister of Alphonso VI.	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VI OF SCOT.)..	Second son of Charles I, (died Sept. 16, 1702) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1st Lady Anne Hyde, dau. of Edward, E. of Clarendon, who died before James ascended the throne; 2nd Mary Beatrice Eleanor u'Este, dau. of Alphonso, D. of Modena.	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III and	Son of William Prince of Orange and grandson of Charles I.....	.....	1689	1702 1694	51 33	13 6
MARY II.....	Eldest daughter of James II.....	Prince George of Denmark.....	1702	1711	49	12
ANNE.....	Second daughter of James II.....	.....	1714	1727	76	13
GEORGE I.....	<i>The House of Hanover</i> Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	Sophia Dorothea, dau. of George William, D. of Zell.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE II.....	Only son of George I.....	Wilhelmina Caroline, dau. of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach. Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Charles Lewis Frederick, D. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	1760	1823	81	59
GEORGE III.....	Grandson of George II.....	Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, dau. of Charles; William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, by Augusta, eldest sister of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
GEORGE IV.....	Eldest son of George III, (Regent from February 5, 1811)	Amelia Adelaida Louisa Theresa Caroline, dau. of George Frederick Charles, D. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1830	1837	71	7
WILLIAM IV.....	Third son of George III.....	Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, D. of Saxe, pr. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	1837	1901	81	63
VICTORIA.....	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	Princess Alexandra of Denmark.....	1901	1910	68	9
EDWARD VII.....	<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg</i> Eldest son of Victoria.....	H.S.H., Princess Victoria Mary of Teck..... (Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.)	1910	1936	70	25
GEORGE V.....	<i>The House of Windsor</i> Surviving son of Edward VII.....	The Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, dau. of 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER).	1936	—	—	{25 days
EDWARD VIII.....	Eldest son of George V, (abdicated 1936)..	.....	1936	1954	56	15
GEORGE VI.....	Second son of George V.....	.....	1936	—	—	—
ELIZABETH II.....	Elder daughter of George VI.....	Phillip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1952	—	—	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

SCOTTISH KINGS AND QUEENS A.D. 1057 TO 1603

SOVEREIGN		MARRIED		Access.	Died
MALCOLM III (CANMORE)	Son of Duncan I.	1st Ingibjorge, widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney; 2nd Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling.	1057	1093	
DONALD BÀN	Brother of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	.....	1093	—
DUNCAN II	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by first marriage. (Restored) . . . . .	.....	1094	1094
DONALD BÀN	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1097	1107
EDGAR	Son of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	.....	1107	1124
ALEXANDER I	Son of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	.....	1107	1153
DAVID I	Son of Henry, eldest son of David I . . . . .	.....	1107	1153
MALCOLM IV (THE MAIDEN)	Brother of Malcolm the Maiden . . . . .	.....	1153	1165
WILLIAM I (THE LION)	Son of William the Lion . . . . .	.....	1165	1214
ALEXANDER II	Son of Alexander II, by second marriage. . . . .	.....	1214	1249
ALEXANDER III	Daughter of Eric II of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III. . . . .	.....	1249	1286
MARGARET, MAID OF NORWAY	Grandson of eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, Great-grandson of 2nd daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion. . . . .	.....	1286	1290
JOHN BÀLIOL	Son of Robert I, by second marriage. . . . .	.....	1292	1296
ROBERT I (BRUCE)	Son of Marjorie, daughter of Robert I by first marriage, and Walter the Steward. (John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II. . . . .	.....	1306	1329
DAVID II	Son of Robert III . . . . .	.....	1329	1371
ROBERT II (STEWART)	Son of James I. . . . .	.....	1371	1390
ROBERT III	Eldst son of James II. . . . .	.....	1390	1406
JAMES I	Eldst son of James III . . . . .	.....	1406	1437
JAMES II	Son of James IV . . . . .	.....	1437	1460
JAMES III	Son of James V . . . . .	.....	1460	1488
JAMES IV	Daughter of James V, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1488	1513
JAMES V	Son of James IV . . . . .	.....	1513	1542
MARY	Daughter of James V, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1542	1587
JAMES VI (Ascended the Throne of England 1603)	Son of Mary, by second marriage . . . . .	.....	1567	1625

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llywelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth; it was conferred on Prince Charles by Her Majesty the Queen on July 26, 1958.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 TO 1282

Rhodri the Great.....	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri.....	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good.....	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf).....	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad.....	979-985
Cadwallon, his brother.....	985-986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda.....	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf.....	999-1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhl.....	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig.....	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll.....	1039-1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfin.....	1063-1075
Trahaern ap Cadarog.....	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago.....	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd.....	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd.....	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great.....	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn.....	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn.....	1246-1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales.....	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III.....	1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince.....	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V).....	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.....	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V).....	1472
Edward, son of Richard III, (d. 1484).....	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.....	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII), s. of Henry VII.....	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I, (d. 1612).....	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I.....	1615
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I.....	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766).....	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I.....	1711
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II, (d. 1751).....	1727
George William Frederick (George III).....	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV).....	1763
Albert Edward (Edward VII).....	1841
George (George V).....	1901
Edward (Edward VIII).....	1911
Charles Philip Arthur George.....	1958

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861; died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

I. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(1) H.L.M. William II., *German Emperor* 1888-1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858, died 1921), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:—

(a) The late Prince William (*Crown Prince* 1888-1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (who died May 6, 1954); died July 20, 1951. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Ludwig, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Klara, daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue two sons); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909, died April 8, 1950; Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917).

(b) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 7, 1942.

(c) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Melning. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 11, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(d) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 20, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glücksburg (marriage dissolved 1920);

died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(e) The late Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppini, died Jan. 27, 1958. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922).

(f) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1860, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, born Dec. 15, 1916, married 1940 Princess Henrietta of Schoenaich-Caroliath).

(g) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 13, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glücksburg, 1951; Prince George, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917, married Paul I., King of the Hellenes (see p. 211); Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept. 1, 1919; Prince Weif Heinrich, born March 11, 1923, married Princess Alexandra of Ysemburg, 1960).

(2) The late Princess Charlotta, born July 21, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Melning, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotta's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) the late Prince Henry XXX, of Reuss, died Aug. 26, 1945).

(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) the late Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1920 (issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896).

(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married firstly (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly (1927) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. 13, 1929.

(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, King of the Hellenes, died Jan. 13, 1932, leaving issue:—

(a) The late George II., King of the Hellenes 1922-24 and 1935-47, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935); died April 1947.

(b) The late Alexander, King of the Hellenes 1917-1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Petar II. of Yugoslavia.

(c) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married (1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950 and Princess Irina, born Feb. 28, 1953.

(d) Paul (Paul I., King of the Hellenes), born Dec. 4, 1901, acceded April 1, 1947, married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederica of Brunswick (see p. 210), having issue Constantine (Diadoch), born June 2, 1940, Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938, and Irene, born May 11, 1942.

(e) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, and has issue.

(f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913, married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.

(6) The late Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, died Jan. 21, 1954 (issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1895, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Prince Richard, born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (see p. 212).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:—

(a) Alice (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece having issue (see p. 213).

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (Queen of Sweden), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf.

(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda, daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, Marquess of Milford Haven, O.B.E., D.S.C., Lieutenant, R.N. (ret.), born 1919, married, and has issue, Earl of Medina, b. 1961.

(d) Louis, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900, Governor-General of the Dominion of India 1947-48, Viceroy of India 1947, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette (died Feb. 20, 1960), daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters,

the Lady Patricia (Lady Brabourne), born 1924 and the Lady Pamela Hicks, born 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia), born Nov. 1, 1864; died Sept. 1918.

(iii) Irene (Princess Henry of Prussia), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia (see p. 210).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolmslich, with issue (a) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecilie of Greece and Denmark (see p. 213); accidentally killed (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (b) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of 1st Lord Geddes.

(v) Alix (Tsaritsa of Russia), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (Tsar of All the Russias), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1873.

4. Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(1) Alfred (Prince of Saxe-Coburg), born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (Queen of Roumania), born Oct. 29, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(a) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. 1), died April 4, 1953.

(b) Elisabeth (Queen of the Hellenes), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) the late King George II. of the Hellenes, died Nov. 15, 1956.

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia, died June 22, 1961 (having issue:—Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, and has issue, Prince Alexander, born July 17, 1945; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928, married (1957) Princess Margarita of Baden (see p. 213) and has issue, Prince Nicholas, born 1958; Prince Andrej, born 1929, married 1956, Princess Christina of Hesse).

(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903, married, Nov. 7, 1931, Jeanne Lucie Dolelli.

(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909; married 1st., Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932); 2nd., Dr. Stefan Issarescu.

(f) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died Nov. 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(a) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.

(b) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909, married (1938) Prince Ludwig of Germany.

(c) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 17, 1917, married (1948) Princess Leonide Bagration-Moukhransky.

(4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; died April 16, 1942, leaving issue:—

(a) Gottfried, born March, 24, 1897; died May 11, 1960.

(b) Maria (Princess Friedrich of Holstein-

Glucksburg), born Jan. 18, 1899.

(c) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1901.

(d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(5) Princess Beatrice, V.A., born April 20, 1884, married (1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, born May 3, 1870; died March 13, 1948.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; died Dec. 8, 1956.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.; died Dec. 3, 1939.

7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(a) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue one son, now the Crown Prince of Sweden, and 4 daughters.

(b) Duke of Upland (Count Sigvard Bernadotte), born June 7, 1907.

(c) Princess Ingrid (*Queen of Denmark*), born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince (now King Frederick IX.) of Denmark, and has issue 3 daughters.

(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(e) Duke of Dalcarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born

Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife (see below); died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue: Alastair Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*) V.A., C.I., born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 27, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (*Countess of Athlone*), V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service, Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, born Feb. 25, 1863, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (who died Jan. 16, 1957), having issue—

(a) Lady May Helen Emma, born Jan. 23, 1906, married (1931) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., and has issue a son and 2 daughters.

(b) The late Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1900-1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, died March 6, 1954, leaving surviving issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.

9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:—

(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison (died July 15, 1956); died Feb. 23, 1960, leaving issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, married (1941) Capt. H. J. O'Malley (marriage dissolved, 1946).

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso XIII. (*King of Spain 1886-1931*; born 1886, died 1941), having issue.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V. (see p. 213). Assumed by Royal Proclamation (June 17, 1917) for his House and Family as well as for all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 213).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st Duke of Fife (who died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur, died Feb. 26, 1959. Issue:—

Alastair, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893;

married Nov. 12, 1923, 11th Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1945, leaving issue:—

The Duke of Fife, born Sept. 23, 1929; married (1956) Hon. Caroline Dewar and has issue, The Earl of Macduff, born 1961.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868; died Dec. 3, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, who died Sept. 21, 1957; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

H.M. Olav V., KING OF NORWAY, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden (who died April 5, 1954). Issue:—

(a) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930, married, May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen.

(b) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 12, 1931.

(c) H.R.H. Harald, Crown Prince of Norway, born Feb. 21, 1937.

THE FAMILY OF PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE

Prince Andrew of Greece, born Feb. 2, 1882; married Princess Alice of Battenberg (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece) (see p. 211); died Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:—

- (1) Princess Margarita, born April 17, 1905, married Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (see p. 211), and has issue, Prince Kraft, born 1935, Princess Beatrix, born 1936, Prince George, born 1938.
- (2) Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906, married Prince Berthold of Baden, and has issue, Princess Margarita, born 1932 (married, 1957, Prince Tomislav of Yugoslavia (see p. 211)), Prince Max, born 1933, Prince Louis, born 1937.
- (3) Princess Cecilie, born June 22, 1911, married George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937 (see p. 211).
- (4) Princess Sophie, born June 26, 1914, married (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who died, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, born 1933 (married Aug. 1956, Prince Andrej of Yugoslavia), Princess Dorothea, born 1934 (married 1959 Prince Friedrich Karl Windisch-Grätz), Prince Charles, born 1937, Prince Rainer, born 1939, Princess Clarissa, born 1944), married (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue, Prince Guelf, born 1947, Prince George, born 1950, Princess Friederike-Elizabeth, born 1954.
- (5) Prince Philip (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), born June 10, 1921 (see p. 214).

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V, second son of King Edward VII, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910; died Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary died March 24, 1953. Issue:—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID) K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894, succeeded to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII., Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated Dec. 11, 1936; married June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor). *Resident abroad.*

H.M. KING GEORGE VI (ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE), born at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895; married April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, succeeded to the throne Dec. 11, 1936; crowned in Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937; died Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (see p. 214).

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY), *Dowager Countess of Harewood*, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.D., R.R.C., D.C.L., Hon. General, Col-in-Chief Royal Corps of Signals, Royal Scots, Prince of Wales' Own (Regiment of Yorkshire), Royal Canadian Signals, Canadian Scottish Regiment (Highlanders), Royal Australian Corps of Signals, Royal New Zealand Corps of Signals, Hon. Col. Barbados Regt., Leeds University Officers' Training Corps, Controller Commandant W.R.A.C., Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, Chancellor of Leeds University, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (born Sept. 9, 1882; died May 24, 1947).

Residences—Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Harewood House, Harewood, Leeds.

Children of the Princess Royal—

- (1) George Henry Hubert, 7th Earl of Harewood, born Feb. 7, 1923; married Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of the late Erwin Stein, and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, born Oct. 21, 1950; Hon. James Edward Lascelles, born Oct. 5, 1953; Hon. Robert Jeremy Hugh Lascelles, born Feb. 14, 1955; (2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924, married July 15, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding, and has issue, Henry Ulick, born May 19, 1953.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., I.L.D., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain; Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Colonel Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 10th Hrs., R. Innis. Fus., Gloster Regt., Gordons, Rifle Bde., R.A.S.C., Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps; Hon. Col. Camb. U.O.T.C. and 245th (Ulster) L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.) and Ceylon Light Infantry, Hon. Commodore, R.N.R., Master of the Corporation of Trinity House; born March 31, 1900, married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief the King's Own Scottish Borderers and 2nd East Anglian Regt. (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire), Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., born Dec. 25, 1902).

Children of the Duke of Gloucester—

H.R.H. Prince WILLIAM Henry Andrew Frederick, born Dec. 18, 1941; H.R.H. Prince RICHARD Alexander Walter George, born Aug. 26, 1944.

Residences—York House, St. James's Palace S.W.1; Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (H.R.H. Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel-in-Chief The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, Colonel, The Queen's Own Buffs, The Royal Kent Regiment; Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Naval Service, Honorary Colonel, 43rd L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.)), Honorary Colonel, 299 Field Regiment, R.A. (T.A.), born Nov. 30, O.S., (1906). *Killed on Active Service*, Aug. 25, 1942, leaving issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicholas Paul Patrick, Duke of Kent, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 9, 1935, Capt. The Royal Scots Greys, married June 8, 1961, Katharine Lucy Mary, daughter of Sir William Worsley, Bt., and has issue, George Philip Nicholas, Earl of St. Andrews, born June 26, 1962.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, G.V.C.O., born Dec. 25, 1936, Colonel-in-Chief, Durham Light Infantry, Hon. Colonel, North Irish Horse; (3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, born July 4, 1942.

Residence of Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent.—Kensington Palace, W.8.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12, 1905; died Jan. 18, 1919.

The House of Windsor

Her Most Excellent Majesty ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor), by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood, Captain General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Honourable Artillery Company, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, the Royal Tank Regiment, the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Irish Guards, the Welsh Guards, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the Royal Regiment (North Lancashire), 2nd Green Jackets, K.R.R.C., the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Malta Artillery, R.A.O.C., Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Hon. Colonel Queen's Own Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry, Captain-General, Combined Cadet Force, Captain-General, Royal Canadian Artillery, Colonel-in-Chief, the Regiment of Canadian Guards, Royal Canadian Engineers, King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal 22e Régiment, Governor-General's Footguards, Canadian Grenadier Guards, the Royal New Brunswick Regt. (Carleton and York), Le Régiment de la Chaudière, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Artillery, Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Captain-General, Royal New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Auckland Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own), Wellington Regiment (City of Wellington's Own), Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Rhodesia Regiment, King's African Rifles, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, Royal Nigerian Military Forces, Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces, Air-Commodore-in-Chief, R.A.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxiliary, Australian Citizen Air Force, Commandant-in-Chief, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, Hon. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Head of the Civil Defence Corps, Head of the National Hospital Service Reserve.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; born at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926, succeeded to the throne February 6, 1952, crowned June 2, 1953; having married, November 20, 1947, in Westminster Abbey, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., F.R.S., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Australian Navy, Field Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Marshal of the Royal Australian Air Force, Captain-General of the Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), Royal Canadian Regiment, Hawkes Bay Regiment, New Zealand, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, Commandant-in-Chief, R.A.F. Technical College, Hon. Colonel, Leicestershire and Derbyshire Yeomanry, Edinburgh University Officers Training Corps, Admiral, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Air Commodore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Ranger of Windsor Park. See p. 213.

CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (Charles Philip Arthur George), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., born at Buckingham Palace, November 14, 1948.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, born at Clarence House, August 15, 1950.

H.R.H. PRINCE ANDREW ALBERT CHRISTIAN EDWARD, born at Buckingham Palace, Feb. 19, 1960.

MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne), Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief 1st the Queen's Dragoon Guards, Queen's Own Hussars, 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's), 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16th/44th Foot), Black Watch, K.O.Y.L.L., the King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool), R.A.M.C., and the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Commandant-in-Chief W.R.A.C., Hon. Colonel London Scottish, City of London Yeomanry, Colonel-in-Chief Toronto Scottish and Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Commandant-in-Chief R.A.F. Central Flying School. Born Aug. 4, 1900, married April 26, 1923, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York, who succeeded to the throne as KING GEORGE VI, Dec. 11, 1936, and died February 6, 1952.

Residences.—Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.1; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE (The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon), C.I., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, 15th-19th The King's Royal Hussars, 1st East Anglian Regiment (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk), The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment), Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commodore Sea Ranger Section of the Girl Guides Association; born at Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1930; married May 6, 1960, Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones (born March 7, 1930), son of Ronald Armstrong-Jones, Q.C. and the Countess of Rosse, created Earl of Snowdon, 1961, and has issue, David Albert Charles, Viscount Linley, born Nov. 3, 1961.

Residence.—Kensington Palace, W.8.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The Queen's sons and daughter are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the Princess Margaret and her son, the Duke of Gloucester and his sons; then the Duke of Kent, his son, his brother and his sister; then the Princess Royal, her elder son and his sons and her younger son and his son; then The Duke of Fife, son of the late Countess of Southesk; then King Olav of Norway and his children, then the children of the

second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, the late Queen Marie of Roumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne); then the children of the third daughter (the late Princess Alixandra of Hohenlohe-Langenburg); then the children of the eldest son of the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (Crown Princess of Sweden), her other sons and her daughter (Queen Ingrid of Denmark) and her children; then the younger daughter of the first Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (Lady Patricia Ramsay) and her son; then the Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) and her daughter and grandchildren. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick, but as this line is wholly out of practical bounds it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further.

Precedence in England

The Sovereign.	Viscounts' eldest Sons.	Companions and Commanders e.g. C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.L.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh	Earls' younger Sons.	Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
The Prince of Wales.	Barons' eldest Sons.	Baronets' eldest Sons.
The Prince Andrew.	Knights of the Garter if Commoners.	Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
The Duke of Gloucester	Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.	M.V.O. (5th); M.B.E.
The Duke of Worcester	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Archbishop of Canterbury.	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.	Baronets' younger Sons.
Lord High Chancellor.	Lord Chief Justice of England.	Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Archbishop of York.	Master of the Rolls.	Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.
The Prime Minister.	President of the Probate Court.	
Lord President of the Council.	The Lords Justices of Appeal.	
Speaker of the House of Commons.	Judges of the High Court.	
Lord Privy Seal.	Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.	
High Commissioners of Com- monwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States.	Viscounts' younger Sons.	
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:	Barons' younger Sons.	
(1) of England; (2) of Scot- land; (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland; (5) those created since the Union.	Sons of Life Peers.	
Ministers and Envoys.	Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.	
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Knights of the Thistle if Commoners.	
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.	Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.	
Dukes' eldest Sons.	Members of the Order of Merit.	
Earls, in same order as Dukes.	Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.	
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.	
Marquesses' eldest Sons.	Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.	
Dukes' younger Sons	Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.	
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.	Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.	
Earls' eldest Sons.	Companions of Honour.	
Marquesses' younger Sons.	Knights Commanders of the above Orders.	
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.	Knights Bachelor.	
All other English Bishops, accord- ing to their seniority or Con- secration.	Official Referees of The Supreme Court.	
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.	Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.	
Barons, in same order as Dukes	Masters in Lunacy.	
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.		
Comptroller of H.M.'s House- hold.		
Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.		
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron		

WOMEN

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders, *see* pp. 296-7.

LOCAL PRECEDENCE

ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but in Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff, and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lieutenant has social precedence over the mayor; but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor or Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.—*See* Index.

The Queen's Household

Lord Chamberlain, The Lord Cobbold, P.C.
Lord Steward, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household, M. H. C. Hughes-Young, M.P.
Comptroller of the Household, R. Chichester-Clark, M.P.
Vice-Chamberlain, G. B. Finlay, M.P.

Gold Sticks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Field-Marshal the Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Martin E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir John Edelsten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Sir Wilfrid Woods, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Henry Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., C.D.; General Sir James Cassels, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Richard Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O.; General Sir Richard Goodbody, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; General Sir Gerald Lathbury, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
Principal Air Aides-de-Camp, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Theodore McEvoy, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Mistress of the Robes, The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Leicester; The Countess of Euston.
Extra Lady of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Abergavenny.
Women of the Bedchamber, Lady Margaret Hay, C.V.O.; Lady Rose Baring; Miss Mary Morrison; Lady Susan Hussey (temp.).
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, Hon. Mrs. Andrew Elphinstone, C.V.O.; Mrs. Alexander Abel Smith; Mrs. John Dugdale.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Private Secretary to the Queen, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Assistant Private Secretaries to the Queen, Sir Edward Ford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Martin Charteris, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.
Press Secretary, Commander Richard Colville, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Assistant Press Secretary, Miss Anne Hawkins.
Assistant Information Officer, H. Freeman-Greene (temp.).
Chief Clerk, Miss Jean Taylor.
Secretary to the Private Secretary, A. C. Neal, M.V.O., B.E.M.
Clerks, Miss O. M. Short, M.V.O.; Miss J. F. Munro; Miss W. M. Balcomb; Miss S. F. Phillips; Miss M. D. H. Smith; Miss M. Sadleir; Miss F. M. Simpson (Press).

The Queen's Archives,

Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.

Keeper of the Queen's Archives, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Assistant Keeper, R. C. Mackworth-Young, M.V.O.
Registrar, Miss Enid Price Hill, M.V.O.
Historical Adviser, Sir John Wheeler-Bennett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, Brigadier the Lord Tryon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Deputy Treasurer to the Queen, Commander P. J. Row, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse, Major J. R. Maudslay, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Privy Purse Office

Chief Accountant, Frank H. Evans M.V.O.
Clerk to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, D. Waters, M.V.O.
Accountant, Edmund F. Grove, M.V.O.
Clerk, E. Smith.

Land Agent, Sandringham, Capt. William A. Fel-lows, C.V.O.
Resident Factor, Balmoral, Brigadier the Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Land Steward, Windsor, Adrian Pelly, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineers, James A. Banks, O.B.E. (Balmoral) Ralph; Freeman, C.B.E. (Sandringham).

Treasurer's Office.

Chief Accountant and Paymaster, Henry G. Pinnock, M.V.O.
Establishment Officer, Miss R. McLennan, M.V.O.
Accountants, Charles Warner, M.V.O.; Peter Wright, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. S. Colquhoun, M.V.O., M.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, Philip Venning.
Deputy Comptroller of Supply, M. D. Tims.
Chief Clerk, Comptroller of Supply's Office, S. S. Haimes.

Royal Almonry

High Almoner, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, K.C.M.G.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Assistant Secretary, Peter Wright, M.V.O.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1

Comptroller, Brigadier Sir Norman Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Assistant Comptroller, Lt.-Col. E. C. W. Penn, O.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, A. J. Galpin, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.
Clerks, D. V. G. Buchanan, M.V.O.; J. E. P. Titman, M.V.O. (State Invitation Assistant); W. E. O. Munro; Miss M. Fisher, B.E.M.; Mrs. T. Potter; Miss A. Searle; Miss J. Kirby.
Examiners of Plays, C. D. Heriot, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir St. Vincent Troubridge, Bt., M.B.E.; M. Coles.
Examiner of Plays (Welsh), Rev. A. E. Jones, C.B.E. (Cynan).

Permanent Lord in Waiting, Lt.-Col. The Lord Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Eldon, K.C.V.O.; The Earl of Westmorland; The Lord Hastings; The Lord Denham.

Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Sir Humphrey C. Lloyd, K.C.V.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Bache de Satgé, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Geoffrey Ronald Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. William Duncan Phipps, C.V.O., R.N.; Capt. Philip Lloyd Neville, C.V.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. John Mandeville Hugo, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Col. John Sidney North Fitzgerald, M.B.E., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. Frederick George Beaumont-Nesbitt, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.; Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Percy Ledger, C.B., C.B.E.; H. L. Carron Greig.

Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Charles Alexander Lindsay Irvine, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir John C. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O.; Sir John Monck, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir Algar Howard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Andrew Yates, R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Ernest Frederick Orby Gascoigne, T.D.; Brig. Charles Richard Britten, M.C.; Frederic Hudd, C.B.E.; Brig. I. Ahmad Khan; Capt. Sir John Dashwood, Bt., C.V.O.; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ronald Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Esmond Butler; Major Mirisiya Jeeenasoma; Brig. Sir Ivan De la Bere, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B.; William Richard Cumming, C.V.O.; Donald Geoffrey Harper; Brigadier Richard Frank Sherlock Gooch, D.S.O., M.C.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sheridan Barratt, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Serjeants at Arms, H. G. Pinnock, M.V.O.; A. J. Galpin, M.V.O., O.B.E.; F. H. Evans, M.V.O.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle (vacant).

Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor, Lieut.-Gen. the Lord Freyberg, VC, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London, Maj.-Gen. H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C., F.S.A.

Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Professor Sir Anthony Frederick Blunt, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Oliver Nicholas Millar, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Librarian, R. C. Mackworth-Young, M.V.O.

Keeper of the Prints and Drawings, Miss A. Scott-Elliott, M.V.O.

Library Assistant, Miss O. Hedley.

Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, Sir James Gow Mann, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Assistant to the Surveyor, Francis Watson, M.V.O. F.S.A.

Master of the Queen's Music, Sir Arthur Bliss, Mus.D. Ll.D.

Poet Laureate, John Edward Masefield, O.M., Litt.D., Ll.D., F.S.A.

Bargemaster, H. A. Barry.

Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk, M.V.O.

Caretaker of St. James's Palace, L. Wyatt, M.B.E.,

Housekeeper (Hampton Court Palace), Miss G. Pooley.

ASCOT OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.z.

Her Majesty's Representative at Ascot, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Miss D. M. L. Collins.

ECCLESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Rt. Rev. P. M. Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains to the Queen, Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc.; Canon W. J. T. Phythian-Adams, D.S.O., M.C., D.D.; Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., D.D., M.A.; Canon S. E. Swann, M.A.; Ven. F. Borcham, M.A.; Canon L. Martin Andrews, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Rev. R. R. Churchill, C.B.E., M.A.; Canon R. C. Meredith, M.A.; Preb. W. G. Arrowsmith, M.A.; Preb. H. H. Treacher; Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, M.A.; Rev. P. L. Gillingham, M.V.O., M.A.; Canon L. G. Mannerling, M.C., M.A.; Ven. A. S. Bean, M.B.E., M.A., B.D.; Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.; Canon K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.C., M.A.; Rev. W. G. Fallows, M.A.; Canon H. D. Anderson, M.V.O., B.D.; Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.; Preb. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A.; Canon G. W. O. Addleshaw, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.; Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.; Canon D. P. Low, T.D., M.A.; Canon C. B. Sampson, M.A.; Rev. J. R. W. Stott, M.A.; Ven. E. H. Stenning, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.; Rev. A. C. Don, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Ven. E. W. B. Cordingley, M.B.E.; Rev. S. A. Williams, M.A.; Ven. W. S. Hayman, M.A.; Canon T. J. Pugh, T.D., M.A.; Ven. K. G. Thompson, M.A.; Rev. H. C. Blackburne, M.A.; Rev. C. E. M. Roderick, M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.V.O., M.A., R.N.V.R.; Rev. E. F. Donne, M.A.; Rev. G. E. Sage, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A.; Rev. R. Simpson; Rev. G. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.S.A.
Organist, Choirmaster and Composer, W. H. Gabb, M.V.O., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle (vacant).

Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham, Rev. P. T. Ash-ton, M.A.

Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.

Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace, Preb. W. G. Cameron, M.A.

Organist and Choirmaster—Hampton Court Palace, Norman Askew, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

Physicians, Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.; The Lord Evans, G.C.V.O., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.; R. Bodley Scott, D.M., F.R.C.P.

Physician-Paediatrian, Sir Wilfrid Sheldon, K.C.V.O. M.D., F.R.C.P.

Extra Physician, Sir Daniel Thomas Davies, K.C.V.O., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Arthur Espie Porritt, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Surgeons, Professor Sir James Ross, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Sir Ralph Marnham, K.C.V.O., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.

Extra Orthopaedic Surgeon, Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.Orth., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Gynaecologist, Sir John Peel, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Surgeon Dentist, Alan McLeod, C.V.O., F.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.), D.D.S.

Aurist, J. C. Hogg, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Physician to the Household, William Neville Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon to the Household, Edward Grainger Muir, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Allen Goldsmith, C.V.O., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Richard May, C.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, J. L. B. Ansell, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Coroner of the Queen's Household, A. G. Davies, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Rear-Adm. The Earl Cairns, C.B.

Vice-Marshal, Dugald Malcolm, T.D.

**CENTRAL CHANCERY
OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD**
8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Secretary, Maj.-Gen. C. H. Colquhoun, C.B., O.B.E.

Chief Clerk, G. A. Harris, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Clerks, D. Morrison; Mrs. L. C. A. Bell, M.V.O.; Miss A. A. Hamersley, M.V.O.; Miss M. P. Horsfield, M.V.O.; Miss S. Wells; Mrs. E. Rogers; Miss D. M. Mason; Mrs. A. M. Hughes.

The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Earl St. Aldwyn, P.C., T.D.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Ormonde, C.V.O., M.C.; *Standard Bearer*, Maj.-Gen. W. A. F. L. Fox-Pitt, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig. Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.; *Harbinger*, Maj.-Gen. A. R. Chater, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen of the Corps.

Brigadiers, Sir Henry Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.; R. B. T. Daniell, D.S.O.; A. H. Pepys, D.S.O.; J. O. E. Vandeleur, D.S.O.; Hon. R. G. Hamilton-Russell, D.S.O.; J. E. Swetenham, D.S.O.

Colonels, Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; C. Miltford-Slade; S. Enderby, D.S.O., M.C.; K. E. Savill, D.S.O.; F. F. B. St. George, C.V.O.; H. N. Clowes, D.S.O., O.B.E.; P. F. I. Reid, O.B.E.

Lieutenant-Colonels, R. T. W. Glynn, M.C.; John F. Colvin, O.B.E., M.C.; J. F. C. K. E. Previté, O.B.E.; F. E. A. Fulford; W. Heathcoat-Amory, D.S.O.; Sir William Makins, Bt.; G. J. Kidston-Montgomerle, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Chandos-Pole, O.B.E.; R. S. G. Perry, D.S.O.; Hon. M. G. Edwardes, M.B.E.; P. T. Clifton, D.S.O.; Sir William Lowther, Bt., O.B.E.; J. Granville.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Lord Newton; *Lieutenant*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Adair, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. V. B. Turner, VC; *Ensign*, Brig. W. G. Carr, D.S.O.; *Exons*, Col. G. H. Grosvenor, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. D. Hornung, O.B.E., M.C.

**MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S
DEPARTMENT**

Board of Green Cloth.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Master of the Household, Major Sir Mark Milbank, K.C.V.O., M.C.

Deputy Master of the Household, Major the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, T. J. Barnham, M.V.O.

Clerk, G. H. Franklin.

Superintendent, Buckingham Palace, S. A. Williams, M.V.O.

Superintendent, Windsor Castle, S. Lucking, M.V.O.
Palace Steward, C. Oulton.

Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. J. E. Findlater.

Housekeeper, Windsor Castle, Mrs. Edith Holmes.

ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Crown Equerry, Lt.-Col. John Mansel Miller, D.S.O., M.C.

Equerries, Major the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.; Sqn.-Ldr. H. Carver (*temp.*); Captain P. C. Harvey (*temp.*).
Senior Air Equerry, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Fielden, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Extra Equerries, Vice-Admiral Sir Conolly Abel-Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Col. Sir John Renton Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir James Ullick Francis Canning Alexander, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Capt. P. W. B. Ashmore, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick A. M. Browning, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Cdr. Colin Buist, C.V.O., R.N.; Capt. Sir Harold Campbell, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Martin Michael Charles Charteris, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.; Cdr. Sir Dudley Colles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.; Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Sir Edward William Spencer Ford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Brigadier Walter Douglas Campbell Greenacre, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig. Sir Norman Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Rear-Adm. Joseph Charles Cameron Henley, C.B.; Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Leicester, M.V.O.; Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Featherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Major Sir Mark Vane Milbank, K.C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Charles Joseph Henry O'Hara Moore, C.V.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. R. Yrid Myddleton, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. the Lord Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir George Arthur Ponsonby, K.C.V.O.; Brig. Walter Morley Sale, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Guy Salisbury-Jones, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.; Group Capt. Peter Wooldridge Townsend, C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, Capt. T. L. Wright, M.V.O., M.R.C.V.S.

Supt. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, Capt. N. H. Morgan, M.V.O., M.M.

Comptroller of Stores, J. W. McNelly, M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, Miss Winifred M. Bateson, M.V.O.

**HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD
IN SCOTLAND**

Hereditary Lord High Constable, The Countess of Erroll.

Hereditary Master of the Household, The Duke of Argyll.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O.

Hereditary Standard-Bearer, The Earl of Dundee, P.C.

Hereditary Keepers:—

- Holyrood*, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
- Falkland*, Maj. Michael Duncan David Crichton-Stuart, M.C.
- Dunstaffnage*, The Duke of Argyll.
- Stirling*, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
- Keeper of Dumbarton Castle*, Admiral Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunninghame Graham of Gartmore, K.B.E., C.B.
- Keeper of Rothesay Castle*, The Marquess of Bute.
- Governor of Edinburgh Castle*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Turner, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Dean of the Chapel Royal* *and of the Order of the Thistle*, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
- Chaplains in Ordinary*, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.; Rev. A. N. Davidson, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. J. Pitt Watson, D.D.; Rev. Prof. J. S. Stewart, D.D.; Very Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.; Rev. Prof. E. P. Dickie, M.C., D.D.; Very Rev. Sir George McLeod, Bt., M.C., D.D.; Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.; Rev. H. O. Douglas, C.B.E., M.A., D.D.
- Extra Chaplains*, Very Rev. J. Hutchinson Cockburn, D.D.; Rev. T. B. Stewart Thomson, M.C., T.D., D.D.; Rev. R. W. V. Selby Wright, T.D., D.D., F.S.A. (Scot.).
- Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral*, Rev. John Lamb, C.V.O., D.D.
- Historiographer*, Prof. John Duncan Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D.
- Botanist* (vacant).
- Painter and Limner*, Stanley Cursiter, C.B.E., R.S.A., R.S.W., F.R.S.E.
- Sculptor* (vacant).
- Physicians in Scotland*, Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. I. G. W. Hill, C.B.E., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.; Prof. Sir Derrick Dunlop, B.A., M.D., P.R.C.P., F.R.C.F.E., F.R.S.E.
- Extra Physician in Scotland*, Prof. Sir Stanley Davidson, M.D., F.R.C.F., F.R.S.E.
- Surgeons in Scotland*, Prof. John Bruce, C.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.S.E.; George G. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.
- Extra Surgeon in Scotland*, Prof. Sir James Learmonth, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.E.
- Surgeon Oculist in Scotland*, John Marshall, M.C., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.
- Surgeon Dentist in Scotland*, John Crawford Shiach, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
- Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral*, Sir George Proctor Middleton, K.C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.
- Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyrood-house*, George Brewster, M.D., D.F.H.

THE QUEEN'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND

The Royal Company of Archers.

Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

- Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland*, Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.
- Captains*, The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.; Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
- Lieutenants*, Brigadier Thomas Grainger Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D.; Major A. F. Cockburn, M.B.E.; Col. the Earl of Stair, M.B.E. (*Adjutant*); The Lord Elphinstone.
- Ensigns*, Major the Marquess of Tweeddale; Major Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Admiral Sir Frederick H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton, K.C.B.; Air Commodore the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.

- Brigadiers*, Major the Earl of Home, P.C.; Maj.-Gen. Neil McMicking, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Brigadier the Lord Stratheden and Campbell; Major Sir R. Ian A. Forbes-Lelith, Bt., M.B.E.; The Earl of Dalkeith; Admiral Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunninghame Graham, K.B.E., C.B.; Major J. M. Askew; Lt.-Col. Sir John E. Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., M.F.; The Earl of Mansfield; Major A. C. Blair, C.V.O., T.D.; Col. The Lord Clydesmuir, M.B.E., T.D.; Col. the Lord Polwarth, T.D.; Major Sir Charles H. F. Maclean, Bt.
- Adjutant*, Col. the Earl of Stair, M.B.E.
- Surgeon*, Lt.-Col. D. N. Nicholson, T.D., M.B., F.R.C.P.E.
- Chaplain*, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- President of the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland*, Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
- Vice-President*, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
- Joint Secretaries*, Lt.-Col. J. B. Hamilton-Meikle, D.S.O., T.D.; Major C. K. Murray, T.D.
- Treasurer*, Col. G. R. Simpson, D.S.O., T.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE

PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Treasurer, Rear-Admiral C. D. Bonham-Carter, C.B., C.V.O.

- Private Secretary*, J. B. V. Orr, M.V.O.
- Equerry*, Sqn. Ldr. D. J. Checketts.
- Extra Equerries*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Browning, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Capt. P. M. L. Mann, R.M.; Capt. G. F. Richmond-Brown.
- Chief Clerk and Accountant*, L. A. J. Treby, M.V.O., M.B.E., B.E.M.

HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

- Lord Chamberlain*, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
- Comptroller*, The Lord Adam Gordon, C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Private Secretary and Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Sir Martin Gilliat, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Treasurer, Asst. Private Secretary and Equerry*, Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt., M.C.
- Equerry*, Major the Hon. Francis Legh.
- Press Secretary and Extra Equerry*, Major Arthur J. S. Griffin.
- Extra Equerries*, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.; Maj. Raymond Scymour.
- Equerry (Temp.)*, Capt. Alastair Aldr.
- Apothecary to the Household*, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- Surgeon-Apothecary (Royal Lodge, Windsor)*, Richard May, C.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
- Mistress of the Robes*, The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Countess Spencer, D.C.V.O., O.B.E.; The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, D.C.V.O.
- Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Dowager Countess of Halifax, C.J., D.C.V.O.; The Lady Harlech, D.C.V.O.; The Countess of Scarborough, D.C.V.O.
- Women of the Bedchamber*, The Lady Jean Rankin, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, C.V.O.; The Lady Fermoy, O.B.E.; The Lady Mary Harvey.
- Extra Women of the Bedchamber*, The Lady Victoria Wemyss, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowlby, C.V.O.; Alexandra, Lady Worsley, C.B.E.; The Lady Delia Peel, D.C.V.O.; The Lady Katharine Seymour, D.C.V.O.; The Lady Elizabeth Basset; The Lady Hyde, D.C.V.O.
- Clerk Comptroller*, Lieut. (S) R. E. Lambert, M.V.O., R.N.
- Clerk Accountant*, M. Blanch.
- Clerks*, J. P. Kyle; Miss M. V. Dunlop; Miss J. Makins; Miss C. Clark; Miss Z. Morris.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Treasurer and Private Secretary, Major The Hon. Francis Legh.

Equerry, Maj. M. P. A. Mitchell.

Lady in Waiting, Miss Fiona Myddelton.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. John Lowther; The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish; The Hon. Iris Peake, M.V.O.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL Comptroller, Major Geoffrey H. Eastwood, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Gwynedd Lloyd, M.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour; Mrs. Cuthbert; Dame Mary Colvin, D.B.E., T.D.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, Joan, Countess of Cavan, D.B.E.; Lady Paynter, M.B.E.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. Michael Hawkins, C.V.O., M.B.E.

Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. S. C. M. Bland.

Equerry, Maj. Philip Erskine.

Extra Equerries, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir Howard Kerr, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. R. T. Stanyforth, C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. E. Brook.

Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. Cedric Holland; Miss Jean Maxwell Scott.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Cecily Vesey; Miss Dorothy Meynell, C.V.O.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD

Treasurer, Sir Philip Hay, K.C.V.O., T.D.
Private Secretary, Lieut.-Cdr. Richard Buckley, R.N.
Comptroller, Bernard Parkes, M.V.O., O.B.E.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCESS MARINA, DUCHESS OF KENT

Treasurer and Private Secretary, Sir Philip Hay, K.C.V.O., T.D.

Assistant Private Secretary, Major P. C. Clarke.

Comptroller, Bernard Parkes, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Rachel Pepys, C.V.O.; Lady Balfour.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, The Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, C.V.O.; The Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell, D.C.V.O.

Lady in Waiting to Princess Alexandra, The Lady Moyra Hamilton.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1963

The date for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in 1963, both at home and abroad, will be Saturday, June 8. For the Customs and Excise Department, and the officers and servants

of the dock companies in England and Northern Ireland, the day appointed for the observance will be Saturday, June 22.

ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Sovereign a salute of 62 guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening, proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant, a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, *i.e.* Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, Field-Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C. (1960).

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Roger Bower, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Major and Resident Governor, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Master Gunner of St. James's Park, General Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. (1960).

THE ROYAL ARMS

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale or (*England*); 2nd or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory *gules* (*Scotland*); 3rd *azure*, a harp or, stringed argent (*Ireland*); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: A lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn argent, armed crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (*England*), a thistle (*Scotland*); a harp or, the strings argent, with a shamrock leaf vert (*Ireland*); upon a mount vert, a dragon passant wings elevated *gules* (*Wales*).

CORONATION DATES, 1714-1953

Sovereign.	Accession.	Coronation.
George I.	Aug. 1, 1714	Oct. 20, 1714
George II.	Jun. 12, 1727	Oct. 11, 1727
George III.	Oct. 25, 1760	Sept. 22, 1761
George IV.	Jan. 29, 1820	July 29, 1821
William IV.	June 26, 1830	Sept. 8, 1831
Victoria.	June 20, 1837	June 28, 1838
Edward VII.	Jan. 22, 1901	Aug. 9, 1902
George V.	May 6, 1910	June 22, 1911
Edward VIII.	Jan. 20, 1936	..
George VI.	Dec. 11, 1936	May 12, 1937
Elizabeth II.	Feb. 6, 1952	June 2, 1953

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Her Majesty are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King George VI amounted to £410,000. A Select Committee appointed to consider the Civil List in May, 1952, made the following recommendations, which were embodied in the Civil List Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 1. The annual provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family under the Acts of 1937 and 1952 is as follows:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£60,000	Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother ..	£70,000
Salaries of Household	185,000	The Duke of Edinburgh	40,000
Expenses of Household	121,800	The Duke of Gloucester	35,000
Royal Bounty, alms and special services	13,200	The Princess Margaret	15,000
Supplementary Provision	95,000	The Princess Royal	6,000

£475,000

These payments are separately charged on the Consolidated Fund, and do not form part of the Civil List.

THE UNION JACK

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

February 6 (1952).—Her Majesty's Accession.

February 29 (1960).—Birthday of Prince Andrew.

March 12.—St. David's Day (in Wales only).

March 31 (1900).—Birthday of Duke of Gloucester.

April 21 (1926).—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

April 23.—St. George's Day (in England only). Where a building has two or more flagstaffs the Cross of St. George may be flown in addition to the Union Jack but not in a superior position.

April 25 (1897).—Birthday of the Princess Royal.

May 24.—Commonwealth Day.

June 2 (1953).—Coronation Day.

June 8.—Queen's Official Birthday, 1963.

June 10 (1921) Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Aug. 4 (1900).—Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Aug. 15 (1950).—Birthday of the Princess Anne.

Aug. 21 (1930).—Birthday of the Princess Margaret.

Nov. 10.—Remembrance Sunday, 1963.

Nov. 14 (1948).—Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

Nov. 20 (1947).—Her Majesty's Wedding Day.

Nov. 30.—St. Andrew's Day (in Scotland only).

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

The only additions to the above list will be those notified to the Ministry of Works by Her Majesty's command and communicated by the Ministry to

the other Departments. The list applies equally to Government and Public Buildings in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, e.g. on some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:—

(a) From the announcement of the death up to the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right up from 11 a.m. to sunset.

(b) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(c) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(d) The funerals of Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom.

(e) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown: (a) although a member of the Royal Family, or a near relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (b) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at a Government Office the flag may fly at half mast on that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fly) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

RED-LETTER DAYS

Scarlet Robes are worn by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on *Red-Letter Days*: at the sittings of a Criminal Court or of the Court of Criminal Appeal and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS AND STATE OCCASIONS, 1963.

	May 1.	St. Philip and St. James.	Aug. 4.	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
	" 23.	Ascension Day.		
	June 2.	Coronation Day.		
Jan. 25.	" 8.	Queen's Official Birthday.	Oct. 18.	St. Luke.
Feb. 2.	" 10.	Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.	" 28.	St. Simon and St. Jude.
" 6.	" 11.	St. Barnabas.	Nov. 1.	All Saints.
" 24.	" 24.	St. John the Baptist.	" 9.	Lord Mayor's Day.
" 27.	" 29.	St. Peter.	" 14.	Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
Mar. 25.	July 25.	St. James.	Dec. 30.	St. Andrew.
Apr. 21.			Dec. 21.	St. Thomas.
" 25.				

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of the Garter later in the same year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 26 to correspond with the number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and the Statutes by which they are still governed were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of a scarlet coat with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges are the Shield of St. George and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The Knights receive a small stipend in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in all ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel as representatives of the Knights of the Garter.

Applications for appointment should be made to The Military Secretary, The War Office.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Edmund Hakewell Smlth, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Military Knights, Lt.-Colonel R. Pennell, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel C. L. Hodgson; Major H. K. Clough, O.B.E.; Colonel A. H. W. Haywood, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. W. La T. Cockcroft, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Lt.-Colonel J. M. Mackenzie, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. Holbech, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel R. F. Squibb, M.C.; Brigadier E. K. B. Furze, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel E. P. O. Boyle, M.V.O.; Brigadier W. P. A. Robinson, M.C.

The Peerage §

THE PEERAGE AND ITS DEGREES

The rules which govern the arrangements of the Peerage are marked by so many complications that even an expert may occasionally be perplexed. All Peers of England are Peers of Parliament. In Scotland and Ireland there are Peerages of equally long standing and upon the successive Unions of those two Kingdoms with the Kingdom of England a certain number of Scottish and Irish Peers received titles in the Peerage of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, carrying the right of summons to the House of Lords.

All Peers of Parliament up to June 20, 1707, are classed as Peers of England and rank before all others of like degree; from that date to December 31, 1800, all fresh creations either in England or in Scotland were called Peers of Great Britain, and creations from January 1, 1801, onwards, either in Great Britain or Ireland, are known as Peers of the United Kingdom, save only that the Sovereign retains the power to create one new Peer of Ireland for every three Irish Peerages of older date than the Union which have become extinct. In 1868 the Barony of Rathdonnell was so created and in 1898 that of Curzon of Kedleston, the latter being designed to permit the holder (who was Viceroy of India from 1893 to 1905) to return to the House of Commons instead of entering the House of Lords.

From the date of the Union with Scotland 16 Scottish Peers, not entitled to sit in the House of Lords by virtue of a British or United Kingdom Peerage, are elected as Representative Peers for the duration of each Parliament.

No Peer of England, Scotland, Great Britain or of the United Kingdom can be elected a Member of the House of Commons, but an Irish Peer who holds no title carrying the right to sit in the House of Lords can be so elected for any constituency out of Ireland itself, but while he sits as a Member of the Commons he loses his privileges as a Peer. Viscount Palmerston, so long M.P. for Tiverton, was an eminent example.

No Fees for Dignities have been payable since 1937.

PEERAGES CREATED SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

EARLS (2)—Kilmuir; Snowdon.

VISCOUNTS (2)—Mills; Radcliffe.

BARONS (10)—Aldington; Brain; Devlin (Life Peerage); Dilhorne; Eccles; Inchyra; Lambury; Leighton of St. Mellons; Mabane; Pearce (Life Peerage).

For Life Peers created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958, see p. 246.

PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

VISCOUNTIES (2)—Crookshank (cr. 1956); Fitzalan of Derwent (cr. 1921).

BARONIES (5)—Dalton (cr. 1960)*; Merriman (cr. 1941); Pethick-Lawrence (cr. 1945); Quibell (cr. 1945); Robins (cr. 1958).

* Life Peerage created under Life Peerage Act, 1958.

PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

(As at Jan. 1, 1963)

THE PRINCE OF WALES (Duke of Cornwall) (*b.* 1948).

EARLS (3): Belmore (*b.* 1951); Chichester (*b.* 1944); Kingston (*b.* 1943).

VISCOUNT (1): Torrington (*b.* 1943).

BARONS (3): Hesketh (*b.* 1950); O'Hagan (*b.* 1945); Sysonby (*b.* 1945).

The following Peers will come of age during 1963:—

VISCOUNTS (2): Selby (Aug. 15); Ullswater (Jan. 9).

	Hereditary	Peersse.	Minors	Without seat	Life or a Term	In House of Lords
Royal Dukes	5	..	1	..	..	4
Archbishops .....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dukes	27	..	..	..	1	27
Marquesses	33	..	..	1	..	37
Earls	205	5	3	14	9	178
Viscounts	140	..	3	15	..	149
Bishops .....	..	..	..	17	24	21
Barons	527	13	3	37	63	533
Total	542	18	10	94	99	924

Note.—This table will not cross check, as Irish and Scottish Representative Peers are included both as Hereditary Peers and as Peers for Life or a Term.

ROYAL DUKES

Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of —,

Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1947 *Edinburgh*, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E., *b.* 1921, *m.* (see pp. 213 and 214).

1337 *Cornwall*, Charles, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, (*Scottish Duke, Rothesay*, 1398), K.G., *b.* 1948, *M.* (see p. 214).

1928 *Gloucester*, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., *b.* 1900, *m.* (see p. 213).

1934 *Kent* (2nd), Edward, Duke of Kent, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1935, *s.* 1942, *m.* (see p. 213).

1936 *Windsor*, Edward, Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., *b.* 1894, *m.* (see p. 213).

§ For use of Contractions used, see p. 250.



Trans.

- 1961 *Canterbury* (100th), Arthur Michael Ramsey, P.C., D.D., b. 1904.
Consecrated Bishop of Durham, 1962, translated to York, 1956.
- 1961 *York* (53rd), Frederick Donald Coggan, P.C., D.D., b. 1909. *Consecrated Bishop of Bradford, 1956*

ARCHBISHOPS

Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —.
Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.



DUKES

Style, His Grace the Duke of —. *Addressed as, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace.* The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, etc.



Created.

- 18681.* *Abercorn* (4th), James Edward Hamilton (5th *Brit. Mar.*, 1790, and 13th *Scott. Earl*, 1806, both *Abercorn*), b. 1904, s. 1953, m.
and 13th Scott. Earl, 1806, both Abercorn), b. 1904, s. 1953, m.
- 1701 S. } *Argyll, Ian Douglas Campbell* (11th *Scottish* and 4th *U.K. Duke*,
 1892* } *Argyll*), b. 1903, s. 1949, m.
- 1703 S. (R.) *Atholl* (10th), George Iain Murray, b. 1931, s. 1957.
- 1682 *Beaufort* (10th), Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1900, s. 1924, m. (*Master of the Horse*).
- 1694 *Bedford* (13th), John Robert Russell, b. 1917, s. 1953, m.
- 1663 S.* *Buecluch* (8th) & (10th) *Queensberry* (1706), Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D. (7th *Engl. Earl, Doncaster* 1662), b. 1894, s. 1935, m.
- 1694 *Devonshire* (11th), Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, M.C., b. 1920, s. 1950, m.
- 1900 *Fife* (3rd), James George Alexander Bannerman Carnegie, b. 1929, s. 1959, m. (see p. 212).
- 1675 *Grafton* (10th), Charles Alfred Euston FitzRoy, b. 1892, s. 1936, m.
- 1643 S.* *Hamilton* (14th), Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (*Premier Peer of Scotland; 11th Brit. Duke, Brandon, 1711*) (*Lord Steward*), b. 1903, s. 1940, m.
- 1694 *Leeds* (11th), John Francis Godolphin Osborne (10th *Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.
- 17661.* *Leinster* (7th), Edward FitzGerald (*Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl of Ireland; 7th Brit. Visct., Leinster, 1747*), b. 1892, s. 1922, w.
- 1719 *Manchester* (10th), Alexander George Francis Drogo Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m.
- 1702 *Marlborough* (10th), John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, b. 1897, s. 1934, w.
- 1707 S.* *Montrose* (7th), James Angus Graham (5th *Brit. Earl, Graham, 1722*), b. 1907, s. 1954, m.
- 1756 *Newcastle (under Lyme)* (9th), Henry Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton-Hope, O.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1941, m.
- 1483 *Norfolk* (16th), Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain (*Premier Duke and Earl, 13th Scott. Baron, Herries, 1489*), b. 1903, s. 1917, m. (*Earl Mar. Har.*).
- 1766 *Northumberland* (10th), Hugh Algernon Percy, K.G., b. 1914, s. 1942, m.
- 1716 *Portland* (7th), William Arthur Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., b. 1893, s. 1943, m.
- 1675 *Richmond* (9th) & *Gordon* (4th, 1876), Frederick Charles Gordon-Lennox (9th *Scott. Duke, Lennox, 1675*), b. 1904, s. 1935, m.
- 1707 S.* *Roxburghe* (9th), George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (4th *U.K. Earl, Innes, 1837*), b. 1913, s. 1932, m. (*Premier Baronet of Scotland*).
- 1703 *Rutland* (10th), Charles John Robert Manners, C.B.E., b. 1919, s. 1940, m.
- 1684 *St. Albans* (12th), Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, T.D., b. 1874, s. 1934, w.
- 1547 *Somerset* (18th), Percy Hamilton Seymour b. 1910, s. 1954, m.
- 1833 *Sutherland* (5th), George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, P.C., K.T. (23rd *Scott. Earl, Sutherland, 1235*), b. 1838, s. 1913, m.
- 1814 *Wellington* (7th), Gerald Wellesley, K.G. (8th *Irish Earl, Mornington, 1746*), b. 1885, s. 1943, w.
- 1874 *Westminster* (3rd), William Grosvenor b. 1894, s. 1953.

Eldest Son or Heir.

Marquess of Hamilton, b. 1931.

Marquess of Lorne, b. 1937.

Arthur S. P. M. b. 1899.

Henry K. S. F. de V. S., D.S.O., b. 1898.

Marquess of Tavistock, b. 1940.

Earl of Dalkeith, M.P. b. 1923.

Marquess of Hartington, b. 1944.

Earl of Macduff, b. 1961.

Earl of Euston, b. 1919.

Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1938.

Sir Francis D'Arcy G.O., K.C.M.G., b. 1881.

Marquess of Kildare, b. 1914.

Visct. Mandeville, b. 1929.

Marquess of Blandford, b. 1926.

Marquess of Graham, b. 1935.

Capt. Henry C. F. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1893.

Lord Howard of Glossop, b. 1885 (see p. 239) (to Dukedom); to Herries

Barony, Lady Anne F.-H., b. 1938.

Earl Percy, b. 1953.

Major Sir Ferdinand W. C.-B., K.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1888.

Earl of March, b. 1929.

Marquess of Bowmont, b. 1954.

Marquess of Granby, b. 1959.

Charles A. F. de V. B., O.B.E., b. 1915.

Lord Seymour, b. 1951.

Earl of Ellesmere (see p. 226) to Scott, Earldom, Elizabeth M. Janson, b. 1921.

Col. Marquess Dour, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1915.

Lt.-Col. Gerald H. G., D.S.O., b. 1907.

MARQUESSSES

Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. *Addressed as, My Lord Marquess.*
 In titles marked ° the "of" is not used. For the style of Marquesses' sons and daughters, see under "DUKES," above.



- 1515 *Aberdeen and Temair* (2nd), George Gordon, O.B.E. (8th *Scott. Earl, Aberdeen, 1682*), b. 1879, s. 1934, w.
- Lord Dudley, G., D.S.O., b. 1813.



Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1876	<i>Abergavenny</i> (5th), John Henry Guy Larnach-Nevill, O.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1954, m.	Earl of Lewes, b. 1938.
1821	<i>Ailesbury</i> (7th), Chandos Sidney Cedric Brudenell-Bruce, b. 1904, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Savernake, b. 1926.
1831	<i>Ailsa</i> (7th), Archibald David Kennedy (19th <i>Scott. Earl, Cassillis</i> , 1509), b. 1925, s. 1957, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1956.
1815	<i>Anglesey</i> (7th), George Charles Henry Victor Paget, b. 1922, s. 1947, m.	Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1950.
1789	<i>Bath</i> (6th), Henry Frederick Thynne, E.D., b. 1905, s. 1946, m.	Viscount Weymouth, b. 1932.
1826	<i>Bristol</i> (6th), Victor Frederick Cochrane Hervey, b. 1915, s. 1960, m.	Earl Jermyn, b. 1954.
1796	<i>Bute</i> (6th), John Crichton-Stuart (11th <i>Scott. Earl, Dumfries</i> , 1633), b. 1933, s. 1956, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1953.
1917	<i>Cambridge</i> (2nd), George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1927, m.	(None).
1812	<i>Camden</i> (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, b. 1899, s. 1943, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1930.
1815	<i>Cholmondeley</i> (5th), George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O. (9th <i>Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley</i> , 1628), b. 1883, s. 1923, m. (Lord Great Chamberlain).	Earl of Rocksavage, M.C., b. 1919.
18161.*	<i>Conyngham</i> (6th), Frederick William Burton Conyngham (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Minster</i> , 1821), b. 1890, s. 1918, m.	Earl of Mount Charles, b. 1924.
1791L.*	<i>Donegal</i> (6th), Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (6th <i>Brit. Baron, Fisherwick</i> , 1790), b. 1903, s. 1904, m.	Lord Templemore, b. 1915 (see p. 224).
17891.*	<i>Downshire</i> (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (7th <i>Brit. Earl, Hillsborough</i> , 1772), b. 1894, s. 1918, m.	A. Robin I. H., b. 1929.
1888	<i>Dufferin & Ava</i> (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (11th <i>Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claudeboye</i> , 1800), b. 1938, s. 1945.	(None to Marquessat:), to Irish Barony, Sir Francis E. T. Blackwood, Bt., b. 1901.
1801L.*	<i>Ely</i> (7th), George Henry Wellington Loftus (7th U.K. Baron, <i>Loftus</i> , 1801), b. 1903, s. 1935, m.	Guy A. G. L., b. 1899.
1801	<i>Exeter</i> (6th), David George Brownlow Cecil, K.C.M.G., b. 1905, s. 1956, m.	Lord Martin C., b. 1909.
18001.*	<i>Headfort</i> (6th), Thomas Geoffrey Charles Michael Taylour (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Kenlis</i> , 1831), b. 1932, s. 1960, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1959.
1793	<i>Hertford</i> (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th <i>Irish Baron, Conway</i> , 1712), b. 1930, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1953.
1599S.*	<i>Huntly</i> (12th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon (<i>Premier Marquess of Scotland</i>) (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Meldrum</i> , 1815), b. 1908, s. 1937, m.	Earl of Aboyne, b. 1944.
1784	<i>Lansdowne</i> (8th), George John Charles Mercer Nairne Petty-Fitzmaurice (8th <i>Irish Earl, Kerry</i> , 1722), b. 1912, s. 1944, m.	Earl of Shelburne, b. 1941.
1902	<i>Linlithgow</i> (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C. (10th <i>Scott. Earl, Hopetoun</i> 1703), b. 1912, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1945.
18161.*	<i>Londonderry</i> (9th), Alexander Charles Robert Vane-Tempest-Stewart (6th U.K. Earl, <i>Vane</i> , 1823), b. 1937, s. 1955, m.	Francis C. J. Vane-Tempest, b. 1911.
1701S.*	<i>Lothian</i> (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Ker</i> , 1821), b. 1922, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Ancram, b. 1945.
1917	<i>Milford Haven</i> (3rd), David Michael Mountbatten, O.B.E., D.S.C., b. 1919, s. 1938, m. (see also p. 211).	Earl of Medina, b. 1961.
1838	<i>Normanby</i> (4th), Oswald Constantine John Philpotts, M.B.E. (8th <i>Irish Baron, Mulgrave</i> , 1767), b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1954.
1812	<i>Northampton</i> (6th), William Bingham Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1912, m.	Earl Compton, b. 1946.
18251.*	<i>Ormonde</i> (6th), James Arthur Norman Butler, C.V.O., M.C. (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Ormonde</i> , 1821), b. 1893, s. 1949, m.	James H. T. C. B., M.B.E., 1899.
1682S.	<i>Queensberry</i> (12th), David Harrington Angus Douglas, b. 1929, s. 1954.	Lord Gawain D., b. 1948.
1926	<i>Reading</i> (3rd), Michael Alfred Rufus Isaacs, M.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1916, s. 1960, m.	Viscount Erleigh, b. 1942.
1789	<i>Salisbury</i> (5th), Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., b. 1893, s. 1947, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. 1916.
18001.*	<i>Sligo</i> (10th), Denis Edward Browne (10th U.K. Baron, <i>Monteagle</i> , 1806), b. 1908, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1939.
1787	<i>Townshend</i> (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Raynham, b. 1945.
1694S.*	<i>Tweeddale</i> (11th), William George Montagu Hay (2nd U.K. Baron, <i>Tweeddale</i> , 1881), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	David G. M. H., b. 1921.
17891.*	<i>Waterford</i> (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th <i>Brit. Baron, Tyrone</i> , 1786), b. 1933, s. 1934, m.	Earl of Tyrone, b. 1958.
1936	<i>Willington</i> (2nd), Inigo Brassey Freeman-Thomas, b. 1899, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1551	<i>Winchester</i> (17th), Richard Charles Paulet (<i>Premier Marquess of England</i>), b. 1905, s. 1962.	George C. P., b. 1905.
1892	<i>Zetland</i> (3rd), Lawrence Aldred Mervyn Dundas. (5th U.K. Earl of Zetland, 1838, 6th <i>Brit. Baron Dundas</i> , 1794), b. 1908, s. 1961, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1937.

EARLS

Style (see also note, p. 252). The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. John —, but the daughters Lady Elizabeth —, etc. Where marked ° the "° of" is not used.

Created.

Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

Eldest Son or Heir.

- 1639 s. (R.) *Airlie* (11th), David Lyulph Gore Wolsey Ogilvy, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1893, s. 1900, m. Lord Ogilvy, b. 1926.
- 1696 *Albemarle* (9th), Walter Egerton George Lucian Keppel, M.C., b. 1882, s. 1942, m. Viscount Bury, b. 1911.
- 1952 ° *Alexander of Tunis* (1st), Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.M.M.G., C.S.L., D.S.O., M.C., *Field Marshal, Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London*, b. 1891, m. Lord Rideau, b. 1935.
- 1826 ° *Amherst* (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1927. Hon. Humphrey W. A., b. 1903.
- 1892 *Ancaster* (3rd), Gilbert James Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1951, m. Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b. 1936.
- 1789 I. ° *Annesley* (9th), Robert Annesley, b. 1900, s. 1957, m. Viscount Glerawly, b. 1924.
- 1785 I. *Antrim* (8th), Randal John Someric McDonnell, b. 1911, s. 1932, m. Viscount Dunluce, b. 1935.
- 1762 L* *Arran* (8th), Arthur Strange Kattendyke David Archibald Gore (4th U.K. *Baron Sudley*, 1884), b. 1910, s. 1958, m. Viscount Sudley, b. 1938.
- 1955 ° *Attlee* (1st), Clement Richard Attlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H., b. 1883, m. Viscount Prestwood, b. 1927.
- 1961 *Avon* (1st), (Robert) Anthony Eden, K.G., P.C., M.C., b. 1897, m. Viscount Eden, b. 1930.
- 1714 *Aylesford* (11th), Charles Ian Finch-Knightley, b. 1918, s. 1958, m. Lord Guernsey, b. 1947.
- 1937 ° *Baldwin of Bewdley* (3rd), Arthur Windham Baldwin, b. 1904, s. 1958, m. Viscount Corvedale, b. 1938.
- 1922 *Balfour* (3rd) Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, b. 1902, s. 1945, m. Viscount Traprain, b. 1925.
- 1800 I. *Bandon* (5th), Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard, G.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1904, s. 1924, m. Maj. Hon. Charles B. A. B., C.B.E., b. 1904 (Twin).
- 1772 ° *Bathurst* (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, b. 1927, s. 1943, m. Lord Apsley, b. 1961.
- 1919 ° *Beatty* (2nd), David Field Beatty, D.S.C., b. 1905, s. 1936, m. Viscount Borodale, b. 1946.
- 1815 ° *Beauchamp* (8th), William Lygon, b. 1903, s. 1938, m. Hon. Richard E. L., b. 1916.
- 1797 I. *Belmore* (8th), John Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1951, s. 1960, M. Sir Henry C. L.-C., M.C., b. 1887.
- 1739 I. } *Bessborough* (2nd), Frederick Edward Neuflice Ponsonby, (10th
1937* } *Irish Earl Bessborough*), b. 1913, s. 1956, m. Hon. Bertie B. P., b. 1885
1922 } *Birkenhead* (2nd), Frederick Winston Furneaux Smith, T.D., b. 1907, (to Irish Earldom only).
s. 1930, m. Viscount Furneaux, b. 1936.
- 1815 *Bradford* (6th), Gerald Michael Orlando Bridgeman, T.D., b. 1911, s. 1957, m. Viscount Newport, b. 1947.
- 1677 S. *Breadalbane and Holland* (10th), John Romer Boreland Campbell, b. 1919, s. 1959, m.
- 1469 S.* *Buchan* (16th), Donald Cardross Flower Erskine, (7th U.K. *Baron Erskine*), b. 1899, s. (to Barony), 1957 (to Earldom) 1960, m. Lord Cardross, b. 1930.
- 1746 *Buckinghamshire* (8th), John Hampden Mercer-Henderson, b. 1905, s. 1930. Vere F. C. *Hobart-Hampden*, b. 1901.
- 1800 ° *Cadogan* (7th), William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1933, m. Viscount Chesea, b. 1937.
- 1878 ° *Cairns* (5th), David Charles Cairns, C.B., b. 1909, s. 1946, m. Viscount Garmoyle, b. 1939.
- 1543 s. (R.) *Cairness* (19th), James Roderick Sinclair, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1906, s. 1947, m. Lord Berridale, b. 1948.
- 1800 L. *Caledon* (5th), Erik James Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898. Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A., D.S.O., b. 1883.
- 1661 *Carlisle* (11th), George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1895, s. 1912, m. Viscount Morpeth, M.C., b. 1923.
- 1793 *Carnarvon* (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1898, s. 1923. Lord Porchester, b. 1921.
- 1748 I.* *Carrick* (9th), Brian Stuart Theobald Somerset Caher Butler (3rd U.K. *Baron Butler*, 1912), b. 1931, s. 1957, m. Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1953.
- 1800 L* ° *Castle Stewart* (8th), Arthur Patrick Avondale Stuart, b. 1928, s. 1961, m. Viscount Stuart, b. 1953.
- 1814 ° *Cathcart* (6th), Alan Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C. (15th *Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), b. 1919, s. 1927, m. Lord Greenock, b. 1952.
- 1647 L. *Cavan* (12th), Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, T.D., b. 1911, s. 1950, m. Oliver F. W. L., b. 1895.
- 1827 ° *Cawdor* (5th), John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, T.D., b. 1900, s. 1914. Viscount Emlyn, b. 1932.
- 1801 *Chichester* (9th), John Nicholas Pelham, b. 1944, s. 1944, M. Anthony G. P., b. 1911.
- 1803 I.* *Clancarty* (6th), Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench (5th U.K. *Visc. Clancarty*, 1823), b. 1891, s. 1929, m. Hon. Greville S. R. Le P. T., b. 1902.
- 1776 L* *Clanwilliam* (6th), John Charles Edmund Carson Meade (4th U.K. *Baron Clanwilliam*, 1828), b. 1914, s. 1953, m. Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade - Fetherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1875.
- 1776 *Clarendon* (7th), George Frederick Laurence Villiers, b. 1933, s. 1955. Hon. Nicholas V., b. 1916.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1620 I.*	Cork & Orrery (1660), William Henry Dudley Boyle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (12th Irish Earl and 8th. Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston, 1711), <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , b. 1873, s. 1934, m.	Maj. Patrick R. B., b. 1910.
1850	Cottenham (7th), John Dlgby Thomas Pepsys, b. 1907, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Crowhurst, b. 1943.
1762 I.*	Courtown (8th), James Montagu Burgoyne Stopford, O.B.E., T.D. (7th Brit. Baron, <i>Salterford</i> , 1796), b. 1908, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1954.
1637	Covenry (11th), George William Coventry, b. 1934, s. 1940, m.	Viscount Deerhurst, b. 1957.
1857	Cowley (4th), Christian Arthur Wellesley, b. 1890, s. 1919, m.	Viscount Dangan, B.E.M., b. 1921.
1832	Cranbrook (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, C.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Medway, b. 1933.
1801	Craven (6th), William Robert Bradley Craven, b. 1917, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Uffington, b. 1957.
1398 S.*	Crawford (28th) and Balcarres (11th), David Alexander Robert Lindsay, K.T., G.B.E. (<i>Premier Earl on Union Roll and 4th U.K. Baron, Wigan</i> , 1826), b. 1900, s. 1940, m.	Lord Balmiel, b. 1927.
1861	Cromartie (4th), Roderick Grant Francis Mackenzie, M.C., b. 1904, s. 1962.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1948.
1901	Cromer (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, M.B.E. b. 1918, s. 1953.	Viscount Errington, b. 1946.
1633 S.*	Dalhousie (16th) Simon Ramsay, G.B.E., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Ramsay 1875), b. 1914, s. 1950, m.	Lord Ramsay, b. 1948.
1725 I.*	Darnley (10th), Peter Stuart Bligh (10th English Baron, <i>Cliston of Leighton Bromswold</i> , 1608), b. 1915, s. 1955.	Hon. Adam I. S. B., b. 1941.
1711	Dartmouth (8th), Humphry Legge, C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1888, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Lewisham, b. 1921.
1761	De La Warr (9th), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Buckhurst, b. 1921.
1622	Denbigh (10th) and Desmond (9th), William Rudolph Stephen Feilding (9th Irish Earl, <i>Desmond</i> , 1622), b. 1912, s. 1939, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1943.
1485	Derby (18th) Edward John Stanley, M.C., b., 1918, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Richard S., M.P., b. 1920.
1553	Devon (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, b. 1916, s. 1935, m.	Lord Courtenay, b. 1942.
1800 I.*	Donoughmore (7th), John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson, (7th U.K. <i>Vtct. Hutchinson</i> , 1821), b. 1902, s. 1948, m.	Viscount Suldrate, b. 1927.
1561 I.*	Drogheda (11th), Charles Garrett Moore, O.B.E. (2nd U.K. Baron, Moore, 1954), b. 1910, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Moore, b. 1937.
1837	Ducie (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, b. 1917, s. 1952, m.	Lord Moreton, b. 1951.
1860	Dudley (3rd), William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Adam, b. 1920.
1660 S.*	Dundee (11th), Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, P.C. (1st U.K. Baron, <i>Glassary</i> , 1954) b. 1902. s. 1924 (<i>claim admitted</i> , 1953), m. (<i>Hereditary Standard Bearer, Scotland</i>).	Lord Scrymgeour, b. 1949.
1669 S. (R.)	Dundonald (14th), Ian Douglas Leonard Cochrane, b. 1918, s. 1958, m.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1961.
1686 S.*	Dunmore (9th), John Alexander Murray (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Dunmore</i> , 1831), b. 1939, s. 1962.	
1822 I.	Dunraven and Mount Earl (6th), Richard Southwell Windham Robert Wyndham-Quin, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1887, s. 1952, m.	Viscount Adare, b. 1939.
1833	Durham (5th), John Frederick Lambton, b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Lambton, M.P., b. 1922.
1837	Effingham (6th), Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard, b. 1905, s. 1946, m.	Hon. John A. F. C. H., b. 1907.
1507 S. } 1859* }	Elkinton (17th) & (8th) Winton (1600), Archibald William Alexander Montgomery (5th U.K. Earl <i>Winton</i> , 1859), b. 1914, s. 1945, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1939.
1733 I.*	Egmont (11th), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th Brit. Baron, <i>Love & Holland</i> , 1762), b. 1914, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Perceval, b. 1934.
1821	Eldon (4th), John Scott, K.C.V.O., b. 1899, s. 1926, m.	Viscount Encombe, b. 1937.
1633 S.*	Elgin (10th) & Kincardine (14th) (1647), Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G., T.D. (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Elgin</i> , 1849), b. 1881, s. 1917, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1924.
1846	Ellesmere (5th), John Sutherland Egerton, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Cyril R. E., b. 1905.
1789 I.*	Embskillen (5th), John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Grinstead</i> , 1815), b. 1876, s. 1924, m.	David L. C., b. 1918.
1781 I.*	Erne (6th), Henry George Victor John Crilchton (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Fermanagh</i> , 1876), b. 1937, s. 1940, m.	David G. C., b. 1914.
1661	Essex (8th), Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1884, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Malden, T.D., b. 1906.
1711	Ferrers (13th), Robert Washington Shireley, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Viscount Tamworth, b. 1952.
1868	Feversham (3rd), Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, D.S.O., T.D. (6th U.K. Baron <i>Feversham</i> , 1826), b. 1906, s. 1916, m.	(None to Earldom), to Barony, Charles A. P. Duncombe-Anderson, b. 1945.
1628 I.*	Fingall (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (5th U.K. Baron, <i>Fingall</i> , 1831), b. 1896, s. 1929, m.	(None to Earldom), to Barony of Killkeen Lord Dunsany (<i>see p. 237</i>).

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir. (None.)
1746*	^o Fitzwilliam (10th) William Thomas George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (10th Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam, 1716), <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1789	^o Fortescue (6th), Denzil George Fortescue, M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Ebrington, <i>b.</i> 1922.
1841	Gainsborough (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Campden, <i>b.</i> 1952.
1623 S.*	Galloway (12th), Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (5th Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies, 1796), <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Lord Garlies, <i>b.</i> 1923.
1703 S.*	Glasgow (8th), Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (2nd U.K. Baron, Fairlie, 1897), <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Rear-Adm. Viscount Kelburn, D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1806 I.*	Gosford (6th), Archibald Alexander John Stanley Acheson, O.B.E., (4th U.K. Baron, Worlingham, 1835), <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Acheson, <i>b.</i> 1942.
1945	Gowrie (2nd), Alexander Patrick Greysteel Hore-Ruthven (3rd U.K. Baron Ruthven of Gowrie, 1919), <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1955.	Hon. Malise W. M. K. H-R, <i>b.</i> 1942.
1884 I.*	Granard (5th) Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.F.C. (4th U. K. Baron, Granard, 1806), <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1833	^o Granville (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1953.	Lord Leveson, <i>b.</i> 1959.
1806	^o Grey (5th), Charles Robert Grey, <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	Richard F. G. C. G., <i>b.</i> 1939.
1752	Guilford (6th), Edward Francis North, <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John M. W. N., <i>b.</i> 1905.
1619 S.(R.)	Haddington (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	Lord Binning, <i>b.</i> 1941.
1919	^o Haig (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Halg, <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1928, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Dawick, <i>b.</i> 1961.
1944	Halifax (2nd), Charles Ingram Courtenay Wood (4th U.K. Viscount, Halifax, 1866), <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Lord Irwin, <i>b.</i> 1944.
1898	Halsbury (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Tiverton, <i>b.</i> 1934.
1754	Hardwicke (9th), Philip Grantham Yorke, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Royston, <i>b.</i> 1938.
1812	Harwood (7th), George Henry Hubert Lascelles, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i> (See also p. 213).	Viscount Lascelles, <i>b.</i> 1950.
1742	Harrington (11th), William Henry Leicester Stanhope, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1929.	Viscount Petersham, <i>b.</i> 1945.
1809	Harrowby (6th), Dudley Ryder, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Sandon, <i>b.</i> 1922.
1604 S.*	Home (14th), Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, P.C., (4th U.K. Baron, Douglas, 1875), <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Lord Dunglass, <i>b.</i> 1943.
1821	^o Howe (5th), Francis Richard Henry Penn Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1908.
1529	Huntingdon (15th), Francis John Clarence Westemra Plantagenet Hastings, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1939, <i>m.</i>	David F. G. H., <i>b.</i> 1909.
1885	Jeddesleigh (3rd), Henry Stafford Northcote, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Viscount St. Cyres, <i>b.</i> 1932.
1756	Ichester (7th), Edward Henry Charles James Fox-Strangways, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Walter A. F.-S., <i>b.</i> 1887.
1929	Inchape (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1939.	Viscount Glenapp, <i>b.</i> 1943.
1919	Iveagh (2nd), Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, K.G., C.B., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Elveden, <i>b.</i> 1937.
1925	^o Jellicoe (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Brocas, <i>b.</i> 1950.
1697	Jersey (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th Irish Visct., Grandison, 1620), <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Villiers, <i>b.</i> 1948.
1822 I.	Kilmorey (5th), Francis Jack Richard Patrick Needham, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Newry and Mourne, <i>b.</i> 1942.
1962	Kilmuir (1st), David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1866	Kimberley (4th), John Wodehouse, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Lord Wodehouse, <i>b.</i> 1951.
1768 I.	Kingston (11th), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, <i>b.</i> 1943, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Capt. R. D. King-Harman, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1821.
1633 S.*	Kinnoull (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (9th Brit. Baron, Hay of Pedwardine, 1711), <i>b.</i> 1935, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	George V. Hay-Drummond, <i>b.</i> 1910.
1677 S.*	Kintore (10th), Arthur George Keith-Falconer (4th U.K. Baron, Kintore, 1838, 12th Scott. Baron Falconer, 1647), <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	To Earldom, Sydney. Viscountess Stonehaven, <i>b.</i> 1874; to U.K. Baroncy, None; to Scott. Baroncy, Cyril Falconer-Stewart, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1884.
1914	^o Kitchener of Kharoum (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1937.	Hon. Charles E. K., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1756 I.	Lanesborough (9th), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1959.	Lt. Comdr. Terence B. J. D. B., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1624 S.	Lauderdale (16th), Rev. Alfred Sydney Frederick Maitland, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	The Master of Lauderdale, <i>b.</i> 1911.
1837	Leicester (5th), Thomas William Edward Coke, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Anthony L. C., <i>b.</i> 1909.
1641 S.	Leven (14th) & (13th) Melville (1690), Alexander Robert Leslie-Melville, <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Lord Balgonie, <i>b.</i> 1951.
1831	Lidfield (5th), Thomas Patrick John Anson, <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1960.	Hon. Rupert A., <i>b.</i> 1889.
1803 I.*	Limerick (5th), Edmund Colquhoun Pery, G.B.E., C.H., K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D. (4th U.K. Baron, Foxford, 1815), <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Glentworth, <i>b.</i> 1930.
1633 S.	Lindsay (14th), William Tucker Lindsay-Bethune, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Garnock, <i>b.</i> 1926.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1626	Lindsey (13th) and Abingdon (8th) (1682), Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Richard H. R. B., b. 1931.
17761.	Lisburne (7th), Ernest Edmund Henry Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1899, w.	Viscount Vaughan, b. 1918.
18221.*	Listowel (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C., G.C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, Hare 1869), b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Richard G. H., b. 1907.
1905	Liverpool (4th), Robert Anthony Edward St. Andrew Savile Foljambe, b. 1887, s. 1962.	Hon. Victor A. C. S. F., b. 1895.
1945	Lloyd George of Dwyfor (2nd), Richard Lloyd George, b. 1889, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Gwynnedd, b. 1924.
1785 1.*	Longford (7th), Francis Aungier Pakenham, P.C. (6th U.K. Baron, Silchester, 1821; 1st U.K. Baron Pakenham, 1945), b. 1905, s. 1961, m.	Lord Silchester, b. 1933.
1807	Lonsdale (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, b. 1922, s. 1953, m.	Viscount Lowther, b. 1949.
1838	Lovelace (4th), Peter Malcolm King (11th British Baron King, 1725), b. 1905, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Ockham, b. 1951.
1795 1.*	Lucan (6th), George Charles Patrick Bingham, M.C. (2nd U.K. Baron, Bingham, 1934), b. 1898, s. 1949, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1934.
1880	Lytton (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton (17th English Baron, Wentworth, 1529), b. 1900, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. 1950.
1721	Macclesfield (7th), George Loveden William Henry Parker, b. 1833, s. 1896, m.	Viscount Parker, b. 1914.
1800	Malmesbury (6th), William James Harris, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.	Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1945.
1776 &	1792 Mansfield and Mansfield (7th), Mungo David Malcolm Murray (13th Scott, Visc., Stormont, 1621), b. 1900, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Stormont, b. 1930.
1404 S.	Mar (33rd), Lionel Walter Young Erskine (Premier Earl of Scotland), b. 1891, s. 1932.	Master of Mar, b. 1914.
1565 S.(R.)	Mar (13th) & (14th) Kellie (1616), John Francis Erskine, b. 1921, s. 1955, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1949.
1785 L.	Mayo (6th), Ullick Henry Bourke, b. 1890, s. 1939, m.	Terence P. L. B., b. 1929.
16271.*	Meath (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th U.K. Baron, Chaworth, 1831), b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	Lord Ardee, b. 1941.
1766 1.	Mexborough (7th), John Raphael Wentworth Savile, b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Pollington, b. 1931.
1920	Middleton (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C. (10th Irish Viscount, Middleton, 1717), b. 1888, s. 1942, m.	(None to Earldom), to Irish Viscountcy, W. J. H. B., O.B.E., b. 1874.
1813	Minto (5th), Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Melgund, M.B.E., b. 1928.
1562 S.*	Moray (19th) (Archibald) John Morton Stuart (11th Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart, 1796), b. 1804, s. 1943, m.	Lord Doune, b. 1923.
1815	Morley (6th), John St. Aubyn Parker, b. 1923, s. 1962, m.	Visct. Boringdon, b. 1956.
1458 S.	Morton (21st), Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, b. 1907, s. 1935.	Hon. Charles D., b. 1881.
1947	Mountbatten of Burma (1st), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.C.B. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1900, w. (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen), Admiral of the Fleet. (See also p. 211.)	Baroness Brabourne, b. 1937 (see pp. 211 and 235).
1789	Mount Edgcumbe (6th), Kenelm William Edward Edgcumbe, T.D., b. 1873, s. 1944, m.	Edward P. E., b. 1903.
1831	Munster (5th), Geoffrey William Richard Hugh FitzClarence, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1928, m.	Edward C. FitzC., b. 1899.
1805	Nelson (7th), Henry Edward Joseph Horatio Nelson, b. 1894, s. 1957.	Hon. Charles S. J. H. N., b. 1896.
1827 1.	Norbury (6th), Noel Terence Graham-Toler, b. 1939, s. 1955.	
1806 1.*	Normanton (5th), Edward John Sidney Christian Welbore Ellis Agar (3rd U.K. Baron, Somerton, 1873), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Somerton, b. 1945.
1647 S.(R.)	Northesk (11th), David Ludovic George Hopetoun Carnegie, b. 1901, s. 1921, m.	John Douglas C., b. 1895.
1801	Onslow (6th), William Arthur Bampfylde Onslow, K.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1913, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Cranley, b. 1938.
1925	Oxford & Asquith (2nd), Julian Edward George Asquith, C.M.G., b. 1916, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Asquith of Morley, b. 1952.
1929	Peel (2nd), Arthur William Ashton Peel (3rd U.K. Viscount Peel, 1895), b. 1901, s. 1937, m.	Viscount Clanfield, b. 1947.
1551	Pembroke (16th) & (13th) Montgomery (1605), Sidney Charles Herbert, C.V.O., b. 1906, s. 1960, m.	Lord Herbert, b. 1939.
1605 S.(R.)	P Perth (17th), John David Drummond, P.C., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Strathallan, b. 1935.
1905	Plymouth (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive (English Baron, Plymouth, 1529), b. 1923, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1951.
1785 1.	Portarlington (7th), George Lionel Yuill Scymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1938, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Lionel J. C. S. D.-D., b. 1940.
1743	Portsmouth (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, b. 1898, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Lyminster, b. 1923.
1705	Poulett (8th), George Amias Fitzwarrine Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918, m.	(None.)
1804	Powis (5th), Edward Robert Henry Herbert, C.B.E., T.D. (6th Irish Baron, Clive, 1762), b. 1889, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Christian V. C. H., b. 1904.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1765	Radnor (7th) William Pleydell-Bouverie, K.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Folkestone, b. 1927.
1831 I.*	Ranfurlly (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox, K.C.M.G. (7th U.K. Baron, Ranfurlly, 1826), b. 1913, s. 1933, m.	Capt. John N. K., R.N., b. 1890.
1771 I.	Roden (9th), Robert William Jocelyn, b. 1909, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1938.
1801	Romney (6th), Charles Marsham, b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Michael H. M., b. 1910.
1703 S.*	Rosebery (6th), Albert Edward Harry Mayet Archibald Primrose, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C. (2nd U.K. Earl of Midlothian, 1911), b. 1882, s. 1929, m.	Lord Primrose, b. 1929.
1806 I.	Rosse (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1918, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1936.
1801	Rosslyn (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1917, s. 1939.	Lord Loughborough, b. 1958.
1457 S.	Rothes (20th), Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, b. 1902, s. 1927, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1932.
1861	Russell (3rd), Bertrand Arthur William Russell, O.M., F.R.S., b. 1872, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Amberley, b. 1921.
1915	St. Aldwyn (2nd), Michael John Hicks-Beach, P.C., T.D., b. 1912, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Quenington, b. 1950.
1815	St. Germans (9th), Nicholas Richard Michael Eliot, b. 1914, s. 1960, m.	Lord Eliot, b. 1941.
1660	Sandwich (10th), Alexander Victor Edward Paulet Montagu, b. 1906, s. 1962, m.	Viscount Hinchinbrooke, b. 1943.
1690	Scarborough (11th), (Lawrence) Roger Lumley, K.G. P.C., G.C.S.L., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (12th Irish Visct., Lanley, 1628), b. 1896, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Lumley, b. 1932.
1771 I.*	Seston (7th), Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (6th U.K. Baron, Seston, 1831), b. 1898, s. 1930, w.	(None.)
1882	Selborne (3rd), Roundell Cecil Palmer, P.C., C.H., b. 1887, s. 1942, w.	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1940.
1646 S. (R.)	Selkirk (7th) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., A.F.C., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Lord Malcolm D.-H., O.B.E., D.F.C., b. 1909.
1672	Shaftesbury (10th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, b. 1938, s. 1961.	Hon. John P. H. M. A.-C., b. 1915.
1756 I.*	Shannon (8th), Robert Henry Boyle (7th Brit. Bn. Carleton, 1786), b. 1900, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1924.
1442	Shrewsbury (21st) & Waterford (I. 1446), John George Charles Henry Alton Alexander Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Premier Earl of England and Ireland, Earl Talbot, 1784), b. 1914, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1952.
1961	Snowdon (1st), Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, b. 1930, m. (See also p. 214.)	Viscount Linley, b. 1961 (see p. 214).
1880	Sonae (4th), George Henry Milles-Lade, b. 1914, s. 1941, m.	Viscount Ithowley, b. 1940.
1633 S.*	Southesk (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (3rd U.K. Baron, Balmhall, 1869), b. 1893, s. 1941, m.	The Duke of Fife, b. 1929 (see pp. 212 and 223).
1765	Spencer (7th), Albert Edward John Spencer, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Alton, M.V.O., b. 1924.
1703 S.*	Stair (13th), John Aymer Dalrymple, M.B.E. (6th U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord, 1821), b. 1906, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Dalrymple, b. 1961.
1628	Stamford (10th), Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910.	(None.)
1718	Stanhope (7th) James Richard Stanhope, K.G., P.C., D.S.O., M.C. (13th Earl of Chesterfield, 1628) (7th U.K. Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, 1717), b. 1880, s. (to Earldom of Stanhope), 1905 (to Earldom of Chesterfield), 1952, w.	None to Earldoms, to Viscountcy, Earl of Harrington, b. 1922, (see p. 227).
1821	Stradbroke (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Keith R., b. 1907.
1847	Straford (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1935.
1937	Strathmore (3rd) Timothy Patrick Bowes-Lyon (16th Scottish Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne 1606), b. 1918, s. 1949, m.	Fergus M. C. B.-L., b. 1928.
1603	Suffolk (21st) & (14th) Berkshire (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, b. 1935, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Maurice H., b. 1936.
1955	Swinton (1st), Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C., b. 1884, m.	Lord Masham, b. 1937.
1714	Tankerville (8th), Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, b. 1897, s. 1931, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1921.
1822	Temple of Stowe (6th), Chandos Grenville Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1909, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Ronald T.-G.-L., b. 1910.
1815	Verulam (6th), John Grimston (10th Irish Visct., Grimston, 1719; 15th Scott. Baron, Forrester, 1633), b. 1912, s. 1960, m.	Lord Forrester of Corstorphine, b. 1951.
1729	Waldgrave (12th), Geoffrey Noel Waldgrave, T.D., b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Caewton, b. 1940.
1759	Warwick & Brooke (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Grenville (7th Earl Brooke and 7th Earl of Warwick), b. 1911, s. 1928.	Lord Brooke, b. 1931.
1633 S.*	Wemyss (12th) & (8th) March (1697), Francis David Charteris (5th U.K. Baron, Wemyss, 1821), b. 1912, s. 1937, m.	Lord Neidpath, b. 1943.
1621 I.	Westmeath (12th), Gilbert Charles Nugent, b. 1880, s. 1933, m.	Lord Delvin, b. 1923.
1624	Westmorland (15th), David Anthony Thomas Fane, b. 1924, s. 1948, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1951.
1876	Wharnclyffe (4th) Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1935, s. 1953, m.	Ralph Montagu - Stuart Wortley, b. 1897.

C.eated.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1793 I.	Wicklow (8th) William Cecil James Philip John Paul Forward-Howard, b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	Cecil A. F.-H., b. 1909.
1801	Wilton (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927, m.	Lord Ebury, b. 1934 (see p. 237).
1628	Windlusea (16th) & (11th) Nottingham (1681), Christopher Denys Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1935, s. 1950.	Hon. Rohin H. F.-H., b. 1939.
1766 I.*	Winterton (6th), Edward Turnour, P.C., T.D., (1st U. K. Baron, Turuour, 1952), b. 1883, s. 1907, m.	(To Earldom), Robert C. T., b. 1915.
1956	Woolton (1st), Frederick James Marquis, P.C., C.H., b. 1883, w.	Viscount Walberton, b. 1922.
1837	Yarborough (6th), Marcus Herbert Peilham, b. 1893, s. 1946, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1923.
1922	Ypres (3rd), John Richard Charles Lambart French, b. 1921, s. 1958, m.	Maj. Hon. E. Gerald F. F., D.S.O., b. 1883.

VISCOUNTS

C.eated.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
	<i>Style</i> (see note, p. 252), The Right Hon. the Viscount —. Addressed as, My Lord.	
	The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.	
1945	Addison (2nd), Christopher Addison, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Michael A. b. 1914.
1946	Alanbrooke (1st), Alan Francis Brooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Field Marshal, b. 1883, m.	Hon. Thomas B., b. 1932.
1950	Alexander of Hillsborough (1st), Albert Victor Alexander, P.C., C.H., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1919	Alleby (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, b. 1903, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael A., b. 1931.
1911	Allendale (3rd), Wentworth Hubert Charles Beaumont, b. 1922, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Wentworth P. I. B., b. 1948.
1960	Amory (1st), Derick Heathcoat Amory, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1899.	(None.)
1641 S.	Arbuthnot (15th) Robert Keith Arbuthnot, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1897, s. 1960, m.	Master of Arbuthnot, D.S.C., b. 1924.
1751 I.	Ashbrook (13th), Desmond Liowarch Edward Flower, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael F. b. 1935.
1917	Astor (3rd), William Waldorf Astor, b. 1907, s. 1952, m.	Hon. William W. A., b. 1951.
1781 I.	Bangor (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, b. 1905, s. 1950.	Hon. William M. D. W., b. 1948.
1720 I.*	Barrington (11th), Patrick William Daines Barrington (5th U.K. Baron Shute, 1880), b. 1903, s. 1960.	Hon. Rupert E. S. B., D.S.O., b. 1877.
1925	Bearsted (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Peter S., M.C., T.D., b. 1911.
1935	Bledisloe (2nd), Benjamin Ludlow Bathurst, Q.C., b. 1899, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Christopher H. L. B., b. 1934.
1712	Bolingbroke & St. John (6th), Vernon Henry St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899.	Capt. Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b. 1839.
1960	Boyd of Merton (1st), Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd, P.C., C.H., b. 1904, m.	Hon. Simon D. R. N., L.-B., b. 1939.
1717 I.*	Boyne (10th), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th U.K. Baron, Brancepeth, 1866), b. 1931, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Richard A.-R., D.S.O., b. 1909.
1929	Brentford (3rd), Lancelot William Joynson-Hicks, b. 1902, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Crispin W. J.-H., b. 1933.
1929	Bridgeman (2nd), Robert Clive Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1890, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Geoffrey B., M.C., b. 1893.
1868	Bridport (3rd), Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (6th Duke of Brun� in Sicily and 5th Irish Baron, Bridport 1794), b. 1911, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Alexander N. H., b. 1948.
1952	Brookeborough (1st), Basil Stanlake Brooke, P.C. (N.I.), C.B.E., M.C., b. 1888, m.	Hon. John W. B., b. 1922.
1947	Bruce of Melbourne (1st), Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., C.H., M.C., I.R.S., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1932	Buckmaster (2nd), Owen Stanley Buckmaster, b. 1890, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Martin S. B., b. 1921.
1939	Caldecote (2nd), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.S.C., b. 1917, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Piers J. H. L., b. 1917.
1941	Canrose (2nd), (John) Seymour Berry, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1954.	Hon. Michael B., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1911.
1954	Chandos (1st), Oliver Lyttelton, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Antony A. L., b. 1920.
1916	Chaplin (3rd), Anthony Freckyn Charles Hamby Chaplin, b. 1906, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Niall G. C., b. 1908.
1665 I.	Charlemont (9th) Charles Edward St. George Caulfield (13th Irish Baron, Caulfield of Charlemont, 1620), b. 1887, s. 1949, m.	Harry F. St. G. C., b. 1891.
1921	Cheimsford (2nd), Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, b. 1903, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Frederic T., b. 1931.
1717 I.	Chetwynd (3rd), Adam Duncan Chetwynd, T.D., b. 1904, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Adam C., b. 1935.
1911	Chilton (3rd), Eric Alexander Akers-Douglas, b. 1910, s. 1947.	Alastair G. A.-D., b. 1916.
1902	Churchill (2nd), Victor Alexander Spencer, b. 1890, s. 1931, w.	Hon. Victor G. S., b. 1931.
1781 I.*	Cliffden (7th) Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, K.C.V.O. (7th Brit. Baron, Montlip 1794), b. 1883, s. 1930.	Major Hon. Victor A.-R., M.C., b. 1887.
1718	Cobham (10th), Charles John Lyttelton, G.C.M.G. (7th Irish Baron, Westcote 1618), b. 1909, s. 1949, m.	Hon. John W. L. L., b. 1943.

Created.	Title	Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1902	Colville of Culross (4th),	John Mark Alexander Colville (13th Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross, 1604), b. 1933, s. 1945, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1959.
1827	Combermere (4th),	Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Michael S.-C., b. 1929.
1917	Cowdray (3rd)	Weetman John Churchill Pearson (3rd U.K. Baron, Cowdray, 1910), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Michael P., b. 1944.
1927	Craigavon (2nd),	James Craig, b. 1906 s. 1940, m.	Hon. Janric C., b. 1944.
1886	Cross (3rd),	Assethon Henry Cross, b. 1920, s. 1932, m.	(None.)
1946	Cunningham of Hyndhope (1st),	Andrew Browne Cunningham, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1943	Daventry (2nd),	Robert Oliver FitzRoy, b. 1893, s. 1962, m.	Cdr. Hon. John M. FitzRoy-Neudegate, b. 1897.
1937	Davidson (1st),	John Colin Campbell Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B., b. 1889, m.	Hon. John A. D., b. 1928.
1956	De L'Isle (1st),	William Philip Sidney, P.C., G.C.M.G., (6th Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, 1835), b. 1909, m. (Governor-General of Australia).	Hon. Philip S., b. 1945.
1776 I.	De Vesey (6th),	John Eustace Vesey (7th Irish Baron, Knappton, 1750), b. 1919, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Thomas E. V., b. 1955.
1917	Devonport (2nd),	Gerald Chester Kearley, b. 1890, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Terence K., b. 1944.
1622 I.	Dillon (20th),	Michael Eric Dillon, b. 1911, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Charles D., b. 1945.
1785 I.	Doneraile (9th),	Richard St. John St. Leger, b. 1923, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Richard A. St. L., b. 1946.
1680 I.*	Downe (10th),	Richard Dawnay, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, Dawnay, 1897), b. 1903, s. 1931, m.	Hon. John C. G. D., b. 1935.
1959	Dunrossil (2nd),	John William Morrison, b. 1926, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Andrew W. R. M., b. 1953.
1911	Elibank (3rd),	Arthur Cecil Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O., (12th Scott. Bn., Elbank, 1643), b. 1879, s. 1951, w.	(To Barony), James A. F. C. Erskine-Murray, b. 1902.
1897	Esher (3rd),	Oliver Sylvain Baliol Brett, G.B.E., b. 1881, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Lionel B., b. 1913.
1816	Exmouth (9th),	Pownoll Irving Edward Pellew, b. 1908, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Paul P., b. 1940.
1620 S.	Falkland (14th),	Lucius Henry Charles Plantagenet Cary, b. 1905, s. 1961, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1935.
1720	Falmouth (9th),	George Hugh Boscawen, b. 1919, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Evelyn A. H. B., b. 1955.
1918	Furness (2nd),	William Anthony Furness, b. 1929, s. 1940.	(None.)
1721 I.*	Gage (6th),	Henry Ramald Gage, K.C.V.O. (5th Brit. Baron, Gage, 1790), b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Hon. George J. St. C. G., b. 1932.
1727 I.*	Galway (9th),	Simon George Robert Monckton-Arundell (3rd U.K. Baron, Monckton, 1887), b. 1929, s. 1943, m.	William A. Monckton, b. 1894.
1478 I.*	Gormanston (17th),	Janico Nicholas Dudley Preston (Premier Viscount of Ireland; 4th U.K. Baron, Gormanston, 1868), b. 1939, s. 1940.	Hon. Robert Shaw-Preston, b. 1915.
1816 I.	Gort (7th),	Standish Robert Gage Prendergast Vereker, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1946, m.	Colin L. P. V., b. 1915.
1900	Goschen (3rd),	John Alexander Goschen, O.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1952, m.	(None.)
1849	Gough (5th),	Shane Hugh Maryon Gough, b. 1941, s. 1951.	Guy V. H. G., b. 1887.
1937	Greenwood (2nd),	David Henry Hamar Greenwood, b. 1914, s. 1948.	Hon. Michael G. H. G., b. 1923.
1929	Hailsham (2nd),	Quintin McGarel Hogg, P.C., Q.C., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Douglas M. H., b. 1945.
1946	Hall (1st),	George Henry Hall P.C., b. 1881 w.	Hon. W. G. Leonard H., b. 1913.
1811	Hambleden (4th),	William Herbert Smith, b. 1930, s. 1948, m.	Hon. William H. S., b. 1955.
1884	Hampden (4th),	Thomas Henry Brand, C.M.G. (26th Eng. Baron, Dacre, 1307), b. 1900, s. 1958, m.	Hon. David F. B., b. 1902.
1936	Hanworth (2nd),	David Bertram Pollock, b. 1916, s. 1936, m.	Hon. David P., b. 1945.
1791 I.	Harborton (9th),	Henry Ralph Martyn Pomeroy, b. 1908, s. 1956.	Hon. Thomas De V. P., b. 1910.
1917	Harcourt (2nd),	William Edward Harcourt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1922, w.	(None.)
1846	Hardinge (4th),	Caryl Nicholas Charles Hardinge, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Henry N. H., b. 1929.
1791 I.	Hawarden (8th),	Robert Leslie Eustace Maude, b. 1926, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Robert, C. W. L., M., b. 1961.
1960	Head (1st),	Antony Henry Head, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1906, m.	Hon. Richard A. H., b. 1937.
1550	Hereford (18th),	Robert Milo Leicester Devereux (Premier Viscount of England), b. 1932, s. 1952.	Rodney de B. D., b. 1903.
1940	Hewart (2nd),	Hugh Vaughan Hewart, b. 1896, s. 1943.	(None.)
1842	Hill (7th),	Gerald Rowland Clegg-Hill, b. 1904, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Antony R. C-H., b. 1931.
1796	Hood (6th),	Samuel Hood, K.C.M.G. (6th Irish Baron, Hood, 1782), b. 1910, s. 1933.	Hon. Alexander L. H., b. 1914.
1952	Hudson (2nd),	Robert William Hudson, b. 1924, s. 1957.	(None.)
1948	Hymatey (1st),	John Scott Hindley, G.B.E., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1956	Ingleby (1st),	Osbert Peake, P.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. Martin P., b. 1926.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1945	<i>Kemsley</i> (1st), (James) Gomer Berry, G.B.E., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Lionel B., b. 1909.
1911	<i>Knollys</i> (2nd), Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.P.C., b. 1895, s. 1924, m.	Hon. David F. D. K., b. 1931
1895	<i>Knu sford</i> (4th), Thurstan Holland-Hibbert, b. 1888, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Julian H.-H., b. 1920.
1945	<i>Lambert</i> (2nd), George Lambert, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1958, m.	Hon. George L., b. 1941.
1954	<i>Leathers</i> (1st), Frederick James Leathers, P.C., C.H., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Fredk. A. L., b. 1908.
1922	<i>Leverhulme</i> (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, T.D., v. 1915, s. 1949, m.	(None.)
1781 I.	<i>Lifford</i> (8th), Alan William Wingfield Hewitt, b. 1900, s. 1954, m.	[1949. Hon. Edward J. W. H., b.
1921	<i>Long</i> (3rd) (Richard) Eric (Onslow) Long, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1944, w.	Hon. Richard L., b. 1929.
1957	<i>Mackintosh of Halifax</i> (1st), Harold Vincent Mackintosh, b. 1891, m.	Hon. John M., b. 1921.
1955	<i>Malvern</i> (1st), Godfrey Martin Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., b. 1883, m.	Hon. John G. H., b. 1922.
1945	<i>Marchwood</i> (2nd) Peter George Penny, M.B.E. b. 1912, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David G. S. P., b. 1936.
1942	<i>Maiggesson</i> (1st), Henry David Reginald Margesson, P.C., M.C., b. 1890.	Hon. Francis V. H. M., b. 1922.
1660 I.*	<i>Massereene</i> (13th) & (6th) <i>Ferrard</i> (1797), John Clotworthy Talbot Foster Whyte-Melville Skeffington (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Oriel</i> , 1821), b. 1914, s. 1956, m.	Hon. John D.C.W.M. S., b. 1940.
1939	<i>Maugham</i> (2nd), Robert Cecil Romer Maugham, b. 1916, s. 1958.	(None.)
1802	<i>Melville</i> (8th), Henry Charles Patric Brouncker Dundas, b. 1909, s. 1935.	Robert D., b. 1937.
1916	<i>Mersey</i> (3rd), Edward Clive Bigham, b. 1906, s. 1956, m.	Master of Nairne, b. 1934.
1962	<i>Mills</i> (1st), Percy Herbert Mills, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Roger C. M., b. 1919.
1716 I.	<i>Molesworth</i> (11th), Richard Gosset Molesworth, b. 1907, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Robert B. K., M., b. 1959.
1801 I.*	<i>Monck</i> (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck, O.B.E., (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Monck</i> , 1856), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Charles S. M., b. 1953.
1957	<i>Monckton of Brenchley</i> (1st), Walter Turner Monckton, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., b. 1891, m.	Brig. Hon. Gilbert W. R. M., O.B.E. M.C., b. 1915.
1935	<i>Monsell</i> (1st), Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Graham E.-M., b. 1905.
1946	<i>Montgomery of Alansin</i> (1st), Bernard Law Montgomery, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1887, w.	Hon. David M., b. 1928.
1550 I.*	<i>Mountgarret</i> (16th), Piers Henry Augustine Butler (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Mountgarret</i> , 1911), b. 1903, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Richard H. B., b. 1936.
1952	<i>Norwich</i> (2nd), John Julius Cooper, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	(None.)
1938	<i>Nuffield</i> (1st), William Richard Morris, G.B.E., C.H., F.R.S., b. 1877, w.	(None.)
1946	<i>Portal of Hungerford</i> (1st), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C. (1st U.K. Baron <i>Portal of Hungerford</i> , 1945), <i>Marshal of the Royal Air Force</i> , b. 1893, m.	Hon. Rosemary Ann P., b. 1923 (to Baroncy only).
1873	<i>Portman</i> (8th) Gerald William Berkeley Portman, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Edward H. B. P., b. 1934.
1743 I.*	<i>Powerscourt</i> (6th) Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Powerscourt</i> , 1885), b. 1905, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Mervyn W., b. 1935.
1962	<i>Radcliffe</i> (1st), Cyril John Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1899, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	(None.)
1900	<i>Ridley</i> (3rd), Matthew White Ridley, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1925.
1960	<i>Rochdale</i> (1st), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D. (2nd U.K. Baron, <i>Rochdale</i> , 1913), b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Hon. St. John K., b. 1938.
1919	<i>Rothermere</i> (2nd), Esmond Cecil Harmsworth, b. 1898, s. 1940.	Hon. Vere H., b. 1925.
1937	<i>Runciman of Doxford</i> (2nd), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Runciman</i> , 1933), b. 1900, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Walter G. R., b. 1934.
1918	<i>St. Davids</i> (2nd), Jestyn Reginald Austen Piantagenet Phillips, b. 1917, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Colwyn P., b. 1939.
1801	<i>St. Vincent</i> (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, b. 1905, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Edward R. J. J., b. 1951.
1937	<i>Samuel</i> (1st), Herbert Louis Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.B.E., b. 1870, w.	Hon. Edwin H. S., C.M.G., b. 1898.
1911	<i>Scarsdale</i> (2nd), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, T.D. (6th <i>Brit. Baron</i> , <i>Scarsdale</i> , 1761), b. 1898, s. 1925, m.	Francis J. N. C., b. 1924.
1905	<i>Selby</i> (4th), Michael Guy John Gully, b. 1942, s. 1959, M.	Hon. James E. H. G. G., b. 1945.
1805	<i>Sidmouth</i> (6th), Raymond Anthony Addington, b. 1887, s. 1953, m.	Hon. John T. A., b. 1914.
1940	<i>Simon</i> (2nd), John Gilbert Simon, C.M.G., b. 1902, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Ian D. S., b. 1940.
1954	<i>Simonds</i> (1st), Gavin Turnbull Simonds, P.C., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1960	<i>Slim</i> (1st), William Joseph Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1891, m.	Maj. Hon. John S., b. 1929.
1954	<i>Southern</i> (1st) Herwald Ramsbotham, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1887, w.	Hon. J. Herwald R., b. 1915.
1776 I.	<i>Southwell</i> (7th), Piers Anthony Joseph Southwell, b. 1930, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Richard A. P. S., b. 1956.
1942	<i>Stansgate</i> (2nd) Anthony Neil Wedgwood Benn, b. 1925, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Stephen M. W. B., b. 1951.
1938	<i>Stonehaven</i> (2nd), (James) Ian Baird, b. 1908, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Michael B., b. 1939.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1959	Stuart of Findhorn (1st), James Gray Stuart, P.C., C.H., M.V.O., M.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. David R. M. S., b. 1924.
18061.	Templetown (5th), Henry Augustus George Mountjoy Heneage Upton, b. 1804, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Henry U., b. 1917.
1957	Tenby (1st), Gwilym Lloyd George, P.C., T.D., b. 1894, m.	Hon. David L. G., b. 1922.
1952	Thurso (1st), Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Robin M. S., b. 1922. [1943.]
1721	Torrington (11th), Timothy Howard St. George Byng, b. 1943, s. 1961, m.	John L. B., M.C., b. 1919.
1936	Trenchard (2nd), Thomas Trenchard, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Hugh T., b. 1951.
1921	Ullswater (2nd), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, b. 1942, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Arthur J. B. L., b. 1888.
1621 I.	Valentia (14th), Francis Dighton Annesley, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1951 (claim established, 1959), m.	Hon. Richard J. D. A., b. 1929.
1960	Ward of Witley (1st), George Reginald Ward, P.C., b. 1907, m.	Hon. Anthony G. H. W., b. 1943.
1952	Waverley (2nd), David Alastair Pearson Anderson, b. 1911, s. 1958, m.	Hon. John D. F. A., b. 1949.
1938	Weir (2nd), (James) Kenneth Weir, C.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1959, m.	Hon. William K. J. W., b. 1933.
1918	Wimborne (2nd), Ivor Grosvenor Guest, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, Wimborne, 1880), b. 1903, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Ivor G., b. 1939.
1923	Younger of Leckie (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.B.E., T.D. b. 1906, s. 1946, m.	Hon. George Y., b. 1931.

BISHOPS

Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. Addressed as, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit; of the others, except †Sodor and Man, sit by
date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)].

Apptd.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Etd. Lords
1961	*London (114th), Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1955, trans. 1956 and 1961	1961
1956	*Durham (89th), Maurice Henry Harland, D.D., b. 1896, cons. 1942, trans. 1947 and 1956	1954
1961	*Winchester (93rd), Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1951, trans. 1961	1958
1960	Bath & Wells (73rd), Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1955, trans. 1960	(7)
1953	Birmingham (4th), John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., b. 1897, cons. 1941, trans. 1953	1958
1960	Blackburn (4th), Charles Robert Claxton, D.D., b. 1903, cons. 1946, trans. 1960	(8)
1961	Bradford (4th), Clement George St. Michael Parker, D.D., b. 1900, cons. 1954, trans. 1961	(11)
1958	Bristol (52nd), Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1959	(1)
1946	Carlisle (62nd), Thomas Bloomer, D.D., b. 1895, cons. 1946	1953
1962	Chelmsford (5th), John Gerhard Tiarks, M.A., b. 1903, cons. 1962	(14)
1955	Chesham (37th), Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1950, trans. 1955	1960
1958	Chichester (98th) Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1949, trans. 1958	1955
1956	Coventry (5th), Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1947, trans. 1956	1962
1959	Derby (3rd), Geoffrey Francis Allen, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1947, trans. 1959	(4)
1956	Ely (64th), Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., b. 1893, cons. 1931, trans. 1941 and 1956	1949
1949	Exeter (67th), Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1949	1955
	Gloucester (vacant)	
1961	Guildford (5th), George Edmund Reindorp, D.D., b. 1911, cons. 1961	(10)
1961	Hereford (32nd), Mark Allin Hodson, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1956, trans. 1961	(12)
1953	Licester (1rd), Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1953	1959
1953	Lichfield (95th), Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1953	1959
1956	Lincoln (68th), Kenneth Riches, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1952, trans. 1956	1961
1944	Liverpool (4th), Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., b. 1895, cons. 1944	1953
1947	Manchester (7th), William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1947	1955
1957	Newcastle (8th), Hugh Ernest Ashdown, D.D., b. 1904, cons. 1957	1962
1959	Norwich (68th), William Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1949, trans. 1959	1956
1955	Oxford (38th), Harry James Carpenter, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1955	1960
1961	Peterborough (34th), Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A., b. 1897, cons. 1950, trans. 1961	(13)
1960	Portsmouth (5th), John Henry Lawrence Phillips, D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1960	(6)
1959	Ripon (9th), John Richard Humpidge Moorman, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1959	(3)
1961	Rochester (104th), Richard David Say, D.D., b. 1914, cons. 1961	(9)
1950	St. Albans (6th), Edward Michael Gresford Jones, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1942, trans. 1950	1956
1954	St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (5th), Arthur Harold Morris, D.D., b. 1898, cons. 1949, trans. 1954	1959
1949	Salisbury (98th), William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D., b. 1892, cons. 1937, trans. 1942 and 1949	1949
1962	Sheffield (3rd), Francis John Taylor, M.A., b. 1912, cons. 1962	(15)
1954	†Sodor & Man (75th), Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1936, trans. 1954	
1959	Southwark (6th), Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D., b. 1913, cons. 1959	(2)
1941	Southwell (5th), Frank Russell Barry, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1941	1949
1959	Truro (10th), John Maurice Key, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1947, trans. 1959	(5)
1958	Wakefield (7th), John Alexander Ramsbotham, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1949, trans. 1958	1962
1955	Worcester (100th), Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1955	1960

BARONS

Style (see note, p. 252). The Right Hon. the Lord —.

Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1911	<i>Aberconway</i> (3rd), Charles Melville McLaren, b. 1913, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Henry C. McL., b. 1945
1873	<i>Aberdare</i> (4th), Morys George Lyndhurst Bruce, b. 1919, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Alastair J. L. B., b. 1947.
1835	<i>Abinger</i> (8th), James Richard Scarlett, b. 1914, s. 1943, m.	Hon. James H. S., b. 1959.
1869	<i>Acton</i> (3rd), John Emerich Henry Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, M.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Richard L.-D.-A., b. 1941.
1887	<i>Addition</i> (3rd), John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1915.	Hon. Raymond H., b. 1884.
1955	<i>Adrian</i> (1st), Edgar Douglas Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Richard H. A., b. 1927.
1921	<i>Ailwyn</i> (3rd), Eric William Edward Fellowes, C.B.E., b. 1887, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Carol A. F., T.D., b. 1895.
1907	<i>Airedale</i> (4th) Oliver James Vandeleur Kitson, b. 1915, s. 1958.	(None.)
1806	<i>Aldenham</i> (4th) and (2nd) <i>Hunsdon of Hunsdon</i> (1923), Walter Durant Gibbs, b. 1888, s. 1935 and 1939, m.	Hon. Antony G., b. 1922.
1962	<i>Aldington</i> (1st), Toby Austin Richard William Low, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1914, m.	Hon. Charles H. S. L., b. 1948.
1902	<i>Allerton</i> (3rd), George William Lawles Jackson, b. 1903, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Edward L. J., b. 1923.
1945	<i>Altrincham</i> (2nd), John Edward Poynder Grigg, b. 1924, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Anthony D.U.D. G., b. 1934.
1929	<i>Alvingham</i> (2nd), Robert Guy Eardley Yerburch, b. 1926, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Robert R. G., Y., b. 1956.
1892	<i>Amherst of Hackney</i> (3rd), William Alexander Evering Cecil, b. 1912, s. 1919, m.	Hon. William C., b. 1940.
1881	<i>Amphill</i> (3rd), John Hugo Russell, C.B.E., b. 1896, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Geoffrey R., b. 1921.
1929	<i>Amulree</i> (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie, M.D., b. 1900, s. 1942.	(None.)
1947	<i>Amwell</i> (1st), Frederick Montague, C.B.E., b. 1876, m.	Hon. Frederick M., b. 1912.
1863	<i>Annaly</i> (4th), Luke Henry White, M.C., b. 1885, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Luke R. W., b. 1927.
1949	<i>Archibald</i> (1st), George Archibald, b. 1898, m.	Hon. George Christopher A., b. 1925.
1903	<i>Armstrong</i> (2nd), William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, b. 1892, s. 1941, m.	Hon. William H. C. J. R. W.-A., b. 1915.
1885	<i>Ashbourne</i> (3rd), Edward Russell Gbson, C.B., D.S.O., b. 1901, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Edward B. G. G., b. 1933.
1835	<i>Ashburton</i> (6th), Alexander Francis St. Vincent Baring, K.C.V.O., b. 1898, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John F. H., b. 1928.
1892	<i>Ashcombe</i> (3rd), Roland Calvert Cubitt, b. 1899, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Henry E. C., b. 1924.
1911	<i>Ashton of Hyde</i> (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, b. 1901, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Thomas J. A., b. 1925.
1800 I.	<i>Ashtown</i> (4th), Robert Power Trencb, b. 1897, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Dudley T., b. 1901.
1956	<i>Astor of Hever</i> (1st), John Jacob Astor, b. 1886, m.	Hon. Gavin A., b. 1918.
1789 I.	<i>Auckland</i> (9th), Ian George Eden (9th <i>Brit. Baron, Auckland</i>), b. 1926, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Ronald J. E., b. 1931.
1793* J.	<i>Audley</i> (23rd), Thomas Percy Henry Touchet Tucket-Jesson, M.B.E., b. 1913, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Mrs. Rosina L. V. Macnamee, b. 1911.
1313	<i>Audley</i> (23rd), Thomas Percy Henry Touchet Tucket-Jesson, M.B.E., b. 1913, s. 1942, m.	Eric R. L., M.P., b. 1928.
1900	<i>Avebury</i> (3rd), John Lubbock, b. 1915, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Kenaeta A. A., b. 1883.
1718 I.	<i>Aylmer</i> (9th), John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, b. 1880, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Robert C. B.-P., b. 1935.
1929	<i>Baden-Powell</i> (2nd), Arthur Robert Peter Baden-Powell, b. 1913, s. 1941, m.	Reginald W. B., b. 1897.
1780	<i>Bagot</i> (7th), Harvey Eric Bagot, b. 1894, s. 1961, m.	Hon. William L. B., b. 1915.
1953	<i>Baillicu</i> (1st), Clive Latham Baillicu, K.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1889, m.	Master of Burleigh, b. 1927.
1607 S. (R.)	<i>Balfour of Burleigh</i> (7th), George John Gordon Bruce, b. 1883, s. 1921, m.	
1945	<i>Balfour of Inchrye</i> (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, P.C., M.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. Ian B., b. 1924.
1921	<i>Banbury of Southam</i> (2nd), Charles William Banbury, b. 1915, s. 1936.	Hon. Charles W. B. b. 1953.
1698	<i>Barnard</i> (10th), Christopher William Vane, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1888, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Harry J. N. V., b. 1923.
1922	<i>Banby</i> (2nd), Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	(None.)
1887	<i>Basing</i> (3rd), John Limbrey Robert Slater-Booth, T.D., b. 1890, s. 1919, m.	George L. S.-B., b. 1903.
1917	<i>Beaverbrook</i> (1st), (William) Maxwell Aitken, P.C., b. 1879, w.	Group Capt. Hon. Maxwell A., D.S.O., D.F.C., b. 1910.
1647 S.	<i>Belhaven & Stenton</i> (13th), Robert Anthony Carmichael Hamilton, b. 1927, s. 1961, m.	Master of Belhaven, b. 1953.
1848 I.	<i>Bellew</i> (5th), Edward Henry Bellew, M.B.E., b. 1889, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Bryan B., M.C., b. 1890.
1856	<i>Belper</i> (4th), (Alexander) Ronald George Strutt, b. 1912, s. 1956.	Hon. Richard H. S., b. 1941.
1938	<i>Belstead</i> (2nd), John Julian Ganzoni, b. 1932, s. 1958.	(None.)
1922	<i>Bethell</i> (2nd), John Raymond Bethell, b. 1902, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Guy B., b. 1928.
1946	<i>Beveridge</i> (1st), William Henry Beveridge, K.C.B., b. 1879, w.	(None.)

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1938	<i>Bicester</i> (2nd), Randal Hugh Vivian Smith, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Angus E. V. S., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1903	<i>Biddulph</i> (3rd), Michael William John Biddulph, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert M. C. B., <i>b.</i> 1931. (None.)
1950	<i>Bilsland</i> (1st), (Alexander) Steven Bilsland, K.T., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	
1938	<i>Birdwood</i> (3rd), Mark William Ogilvie Birdwood, <i>b.</i> 1938, <i>s.</i> 1962.	
1958	<i>Birkett</i> (2nd), Michael Birkett, <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	
1935	<i>Blackford</i> (2nd), Glyn Keith Murray Mason, C.B.E., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Keith M., D.F.C., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1907	<i>Elyth</i> (3rd), Ian Audley James Blyth, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony B., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1797	<i>Eolton</i> (6th), Nigel Amyas Orde-Powlett, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard O.-P., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1922	<i>Borwick</i> (4th), James Hugh Myles Borwick, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George S. B., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1761	<i>Boston</i> (8th), Cecil Eustace Irby, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1958.	Gerald H. B. I., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1897. (None.)
1949	<i>Boyd-Orr</i> (1st), John Boyd Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Derek C. M.-B., C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1942	<i>Erabazon of Tara</i> (1st), John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Norton K., <i>b.</i> 1947.
1880	<i>Erabourne</i> (7th), John Ulick Knatchbull, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John B., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1925	<i>Eradbury</i> (2nd), John Bradbury, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher L. B., <i>b.</i> 1926. (None.)
1962	<i>Brain</i> (1st), (Walter) Russell Brain, D.M., F.R.C.P., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David H. B., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1946	<i>Brand</i> (1st), Robert Henry Brand, C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>w.</i>	
1938	<i>Brassey of Apethorpe</i> (2nd), Bernard Thomas Brassey, M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Robin N., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1788	<i>Brayulooke</i> (9th), Henry Scymour Neville, <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Penelope M. V.-C., <i>b.</i> 1941. (None.)
1529	<i>Braye</i> (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas E. B. <i>b.</i> 1927.
1958	<i>Brecon</i> (1st), David Vivian Penrose Lewis, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	
1957	<i>Bridges</i> (1st), Edward Ettingdene Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Peter H. B., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1945	<i>Broadbridge</i> (2nd), Eric Wilberforce Broadbridge, <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Charles R. G. N.-C., <i>b.</i> 1952.
1933	<i>Brocket</i> (2nd), Arthur Ronald Nall Nall-Cain, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael J. B., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1860	<i>Brougham and Vaux</i> (4th), Victor Henry Peter Brougham, <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander D., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1945	<i>Broughshane</i> (2nd), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward C., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1776	<i>Brownlow</i> (6th), Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John R. W., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1542	<i>Brunnsfield</i> (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Philip B., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1950	<i>Burden</i> (1st) Thomas Willlam Burden, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander G. D. L., <i>b.</i> 1958.
1529	<i>Burgh</i> (7th), Alexander Peter Willoughby Leith, <i>b.</i> 1935, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William E. H. L., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1903	<i>Burnham</i> (4th), Edward Frederick Lawson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Evan B., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1897	<i>Burton</i> (3rd), Michael Evan Victor Baillie, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Richard G. G. B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1899.
1643	<i>Byron</i> (11th), Rupert Frederick George Byron, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. C., <i>b.</i> 1938. (None.)
1937	<i>Cadman</i> (2nd) John Basil Cope Cadman, <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	
1796	<i>Calthorpe</i> (10th), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles R. M., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1945	<i>Calverley</i> (2nd), George Raymond Orford Muff, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Sherman S., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1383	<i>Canoys</i> (5th), Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Ralfe Evans-Freke, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1897.
1715 I.	<i>Carbery</i> (10th), John Evans Carberry, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick Thomas C.-C., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1834 I. }	<i>Carew</i> (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew (6th U.K. Baron, 1838*) <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David H. A. N., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1838* }	<i>Carnock</i> (3rd), Erskine Arthur Nicolson, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rupert F. J. C., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1916		Hon. Roland T. J. H., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1796 I. }	<i>Carrington</i> (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.C. (6th Brit. Baron, Carrington 1797), <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Innes G. C., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1797* }		Hon. John F. C., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1812 I. }	<i>Castlemaine</i> (7th), John Michael Schuöberg Staveley Handcock, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ernie D. L. C., <i>b.</i> 1917.
1936	<i>Catto</i> (2nd), Stephen Gordon Catto, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas C., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1918	<i>Cawley</i> (3rd), Frederick Lee Cawley, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	
1937	<i>Chatfield</i> (1st), (Alfred) Ernie Montacute Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>m.</i>	
1858	<i>Chesham</i> (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	
1945	<i>Chetwode</i> (2nd), Philip Chetwode, <i>b.</i> 1937, <i>s.</i> 1950.	Hon. Christopher R. C., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1887	<i>Cheylesmore</i> (4th), Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Herbert E., <i>b.</i> 1895.
1945	<i>Chorley</i> (1st), Robert Samuel Theodore Chorley, Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger C., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1858	<i>Churston</i> (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, V.R.D., <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John Y.-B., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1946	<i>Citrine</i> (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Norman C., <i>b.</i> 1914.

	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldes Son or Heir</i>
Created. 1800 i.	<i>Clanmorris</i> (7th), John Michael Ward Bingham, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Simon J. W. B., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1672	<i>Clifford of Chudleigh</i> (12th), Lewis Joseph Hugh Clifford, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lewis H. C., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1955	<i>Clitheroe</i> (1st), Ralph Assheton, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ralph J. A., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1910	<i>Cluyd</i> (2nd), (John) Trevor Roberts, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. R., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1947	<i>Clydesmuir</i> (2nd) Ronald John Bilsland Colville, M.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David R. C., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1960	<i>Cobbold</i> (1st), Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i> (<i>Lord Chamberlain</i>).	Hon. David A. F. C., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1919	<i>Cochrane of Culis</i> (2nd), Thomas George Frederick Cochrane, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas C. A. C., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1951	<i>Cohen</i> , Lionel Leonard Cohen, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>w.</i> (<i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i>).	(Life Peerage.)
1956	<i>Cohen of Birkenhead</i> (1st), Henry Cohen, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., <i>b.</i> 1900.	(None.)
1954	<i>Coleraine</i> (1st), Richard Kidston Law, P.C. <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James M.B. L., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1873	<i>Coleridge</i> (4th), Richard Duke Coleridge, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William D. C., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1946	<i>Colgrain</i> (2nd), Donald Swinton Campbell, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David C. C., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1917	<i>Colwyn</i> (2nd), Frederick John Vivian Smith, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ian A. H. S., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1956	<i>Colyton</i> (1st), Henry Lennox D'Aubigné Hopkinson, P.C. C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas H. E. H., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1955	<i>Conesford</i> (1st), Henry George Strauss, Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1841	<i>Conington</i> (7th), William Jared Parnell, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1932.	Hon. Christopher P., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1927	<i>Cornwallis</i> (2nd), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fiennes, C., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1874	<i>Cottesloe</i> (4th), John Walgrave Halford Fremantle, G.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John T. F., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1914	<i>Cozens-Hardy</i> (4th), Herbert Arthur Cozens-Hardy, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1956.	(None.)
1929	<i>Craigmyle</i> (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas C. S., <i>b.</i> 1960.
1899	<i>Cranworth</i> (2nd), Bertram Francis Gurdon, K.G., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	Philip B. G., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1959	<i>Crathorne</i> (1st), Thomas Lionel Dugdale, P.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles J. D., <i>b.</i> 1939.
1892	<i>Crawshaw</i> (4th), William Michael Clifton Brooks, <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1946.	Hon. David B., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1940	<i>Croft</i> (2nd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Bernard W. H. P. C., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1797 i.	<i>Crofton</i> (5th), Edward Blaise Crofton, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles E. P. C., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1375	<i>Cromwell</i> (5th), Robert Godfrey Wolesey Bewicke-Copley, D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>called out of abeyance</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David B.-C., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1947	<i>Crook</i> (1st), Reginald Douglas Crook, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Douglas C., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1920	<i>Cullen of Ashbourne</i> (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edmund C. <i>b.</i> 1916.
1914	<i>Cunliffe</i> (2nd), Rolf Cunliffe, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger C., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1927	<i>Daresbury</i> (2nd), Edward Greenall, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Edward G. G., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1924	<i>Darling</i> (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert D., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1946	<i>Darwen</i> (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger M. D., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1923	<i>Daryngton</i> (2nd), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1949.	(None.)
1932	<i>Davies</i> (3rd), David Davles, <i>b.</i> 1940, <i>s.</i> 1944.	Hon. Jonathan H. D., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1812 i.	<i>Deetes</i> (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Marcus de la P.B., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1299	<i>De Clifford</i> (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, O.B.E., E.D., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1909.	Hon. John R., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1851	<i>De Freyne</i> (7th), Francis Arthur John French, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fulke C. J. A. F., <i>b.</i> 1957.
1821	<i>Delamere</i> (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh G. C., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1700	<i>De Longueuil</i> (10th) (<i>Peerage of Canada</i>), Ronald Charles Grant, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Raoul G., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1838	<i>De Mauley</i> (5th), Hubert William Ponsonby, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerald J. P., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1937	<i>Denham</i> (2nd), Bertram Stanley Mitford Bowyer, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard G. B., <i>b.</i> 1959.
1834	<i>Denman</i> (4th), Thomas Denman, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1954.	* Sir Charles S. D., Bt., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1957	<i>Denning</i> , Alfred Thompson Denning, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i> (<i>Master of the Rolls</i>).	(Life Peerage.)
1885	<i>Deramore</i> (5th), Stephen Nicholas de Yarburgh-Bateson, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard A. de Y.-B., <i>b.</i> 1911.
1887	<i>De Ramsey</i> (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. F., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1881	<i>Derwent</i> (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robin V.-B.-J., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1831	<i>De Saumarez</i> (5th), James St. Vincent Broke Saumarez, <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James V. B. S., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1910	<i>De Villiers</i> (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander C. de V., <i>b.</i> 1940.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1961	<i>Devlin</i> , Patrick Arthur Devlin, P.C., b. 1905, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>)	(Life Peerage).
1930	<i>Dickinson</i> (2nd), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, b. 1926, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Martin H. D., b. 1961.
1620 I.	<i>Digby</i> (11th), Edward Kenelm Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (5th	Hon. Edward H. K. D., b.
1765*	<i>Brit. Baron, Digby</i>), b. 1894, s. 1920, m.	1924.
1962	<i>Dilhorne</i> (1st), Reginald Edward Manningham-Buller, P.C., b. 1905, m. (<i>Lord Chancellor</i>).	Hon. John M. M.-B., b. 1932. (None.)
1899	<i>Dorchester</i> (2nd), Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1925, m.	(None.)
1615	<i>Dormer</i> (15th), Charles Walter James Dormer, b. 1903, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Joseph D., b. 1914.
1950	<i>Douglas of Barloch</i> (1st), Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, K.C.M.G., b. 1889, m.	(None.)
1948	<i>Douglas of Kirtleside</i> (1st), (William) Sholto Douglas, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., <i>Marshal of the Royal Air Force</i> , b. 1893, m.	(None.)
1943	<i>Dowding</i> (1st), Hugh Caswall Tremenheere Dowding, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1882, m.	Hon. Derek D., b. 1919.
1439	<i>Duarte</i> (13th), Ferdinando Dudley Henry Lea Smith, b. 1920, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Mrs. Guy Wallace, b. 1907.
1929	<i>Dulverton</i> (2nd), (Frederick) Anthony Hamilton Wills, T.D., b. 1915, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Gilbert M. H. W., b. 1944.
1800 I.	<i>Dunally</i> (6th), Henry Desmond Graham Prittle, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Henry P., b. 1948.
1324 I.	<i>Dunboyne</i> (28th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, b. 1917, s. 1945, m.	Hon. John F. B., b. 1951.
1802	<i>Dumleath</i> (4th), Charles Edward Henry John Mulholland, b. 1933, s. 1956, m.	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry G. H. M., Bt., b. 1888.
1439 I.	<i>Dunsany</i> (19th), Randal Arthur Henry Plunkett, b. 1906, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Edward P., b. 1939.
1780	<i>Dynevor</i> (8th), Charles Arthur Uryan Rhys, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1899, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Richard C. U. R., b. 1935. (None.)
1928	<i>Ebbisham</i> (2nd) Rowland Roberts Blades, T.D., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	(None.)
1857	<i>Ebury</i> (6th), Francis Egerton Grosvenor, b. 1934, s. 1957.	Hon. Julian F. M. G., b. 1959.
1962	<i>Eccles</i> (1st), David McAdam Eccles, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1904, m.	Hon. John D. E., b. 1931.
1802	<i>Ellenborough</i> (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, b. 1926, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Rupert E. H. L., b. 1955.
1509 S.*	<i>Elphinstone</i> (17th), John Alexander Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, (3rd U.K. <i>Baron Elphinstone</i> , 1885), b. 1914, s. 1955.	Rev. the Hon. A. C. V. B.-F.-E., b. 1918.
1934	<i>Elton</i> (1st), Godfrey Elton, b. 1892, m.	Hon. Rodney E., b. 1930. (None.)
1939	<i>Ennisdale</i> (1st), Henry Edward Lyons, O.B.E., b. 1878, m.	(None.)
1932	<i>Essendon</i> (2nd), Brian Edmund Lewis, b. 1903, s. 1944, m.	(None.)
1957	<i>Evans</i> (1st), Horace Evans, G.C.V.O., M.D., b. 1903, m.	(None.)
1956	<i>Evershed</i> (1st), (Francis) Raymond Evershed, P.C., b. 1899, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	(None.)
1627 S.(R.)	<i>Fairfax of Cameron</i> (13th), Thomas Brian McKelvie Fairfax, b. 1923, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Nicholas J. A. F., b. 1906.
1929 & }	<i>Fairhaven</i> (1st), Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, b. 1896.	Hon. Henry R. B., (to 1961
1961 }		<i>Barony only</i>) b. 1900.
1916	<i>Faringdon</i> (2nd), Alexander Gavin Henderson, b. 1902, s. 1934.	Charles M. H., b. 1937.
1756 I.	<i>Farnham</i> (12th), Barry Owen Somerset Maxwell, b. 1931, s. 1957, m.	Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Denis C. M., K.C.B., C.B.E., b. 1892. (None.)
1893	<i>Farrer</i> (5th), Anthony Thomas Farrer, b. 1910, s. 1954, m.	Alexis M. B. R., b. 1922.
1856 I.	<i>Ferrym</i> (5th), Edmund James Burke Roche, b. 1939, s. 1955.	Hon. Rohuck J. P. C. M. ff., b. 1956.
1798 I.	<i>ffrench</i> (7th), Peter Martin Joseph Charles John ffrench, b. 1926, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Patrick V. F., b. 1953.
1909	<i>Fisher</i> (3rd), John Vavasour Fisher, D.S.C. b. 1921, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Julian B. P., b. 1952.
1295	<i>Fitzwalter</i> (21st), Fitzwalter Brook Plumtre, b. 1914, called out of abeyance, 1953, m.	(None.)
1961	<i>Fleck</i> (1st), Alexander Fleck, K.B.E., F.R.S., b. 1889, w.	(None.)
1776	<i>Foley</i> (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Thomas H. F., b. 1961.
1445 S.(R.)	<i>Forbes</i> (23rd), Nigel Ivan Forbes, K.B.E. (<i>Premier Baron of Scotland</i>), b. 1918, s. 1953, m.	Master of Forbes, b. 1946.
1821	<i>Forester</i> (7th), Cecil George Wilfrid Weld-Forester, b. 1899, s. 1932, m.	Hon. George C. B. W.-F., b. 1938.
1922	<i>Forres</i> (3rd), John Archibald Harford Williamson, b. 1922, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Alastair S. G. W., b. 1946. (None.)
1959	<i>Forster of Haraby</i> (1st), John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C., b. 1888, m.	(None.)
1917	<i>Forteviot</i> (3rd), Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1947, m.	Hon. J. J. Evelyn D., b. 1938. (None.)
1946	<i>Fraser of North Cape</i> (1st), Bruce Austin Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , b. 1888.	(None.)
1951	<i>Freyberg</i> (1st), Bernard Cyril Freyberg, FJ , G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Paul R. F., M.C., b. 1923.
1917	<i>Gainfora</i> (2nd), Joseph Pease, T.D., b. 1889, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Joseph P., b. 1921.
1818 I.	<i>Garvagh</i> (5th), (Alexander Leopold Ivor) George Canning, b. 1920, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Spencer G. S. de R. C., b. 1953.
1942	<i>Geddes</i> (2nd), Ross Campbell Geddes, C.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Euan M. R. G., b. 1937.

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1070	Gerard (4th), Robert William Frederick Atwyn Gerard, b. 1918, s. 1953.	Lt.-Col. Charles R. T. M. G., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1894.
1824	Gifford (6th), Anthony Maurice Gifford, b. 1940, s. 1961.	
1917	Gisvourgn (3rd), Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner, b. 1927, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Thomas P. L. C., b. 1961.
1960	Gladwyn (1st), (Hubert Miles) Gladwyn Jebb, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1900, m.	Hon. Miles A. J., b. 1931.
1899	Glanusk (4th), David Russell Balley, b. 1917, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1942.
1918	Glenniliur (3rd), Matthew Arthur, O.B.E., b. 1909, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Simon M. A., b. 1944.
1921	Glenavy (2nd), Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, b. 1885, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Patrick G. C., b. 1926.
1911	Glencoumer (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Colin T., b. 1926.
1922	Glendayne (2nd), John Nivison, b. 1878, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Robert N., b. 1926.
1916	Glennanar (2nd), Thomas Coats, K.B.E., b. 1894, s. 1918, w.	(None.)
1939	Glentoran (2nd), Daniel Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon, P.C., (N.I.), b. 1912, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Thomas R. V. D., b. 1935.
1956	Godber (1st), Frederick Godber, b. 1888, m.	(None.)
1944	Goddard, Rayner Goddard, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1877, w. (Lord Chief Justice, retired).	(Life Peerage.)
1909	Gorell (3rd), Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1884, s. 1917, w.	Hon. Timothy J. R. B., b. 1927.
1953	Grantchester (1st), Alfred Jesse Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Kenneth S.-T., b. 1921.
1782	Grantley (7th), John Richard Brinsley Norton, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Richard W. B. N., b. 1956.
1794 L.	Graves (7th), Henry Algernon Claud Graves, b. 1877, s. 1937.	Hon. Peter G. W. G., b. 1911.
1445 S.	Gray (22nd), Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, b. 1931, s. 1945, m.	Master of Gray, b. 1934.
1950	Greenhill (1st), Ernest Greenhill, O.B.E., b. 1887, m.	Hon. Stanley E. G., M.D., b. 1917.
1927	Greenway (2nd), Charles Kelynge Greenway, b. 1888, s. 1934, m.	Hon. C. Paul G., b. 1917.
1902	Grenfell (2nd), Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, b. 1905, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Julian G., b. 1935.
1944	Gretton (2nd), John Frederic Gretton, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m.	Hon. John H. G., b. 1941.
1869	Greville (4th), Ronald Charles Fulke Greville, b. 1912, s. 1952.	(None.)
1324	Grey de Ruthyn (25th), John Lancelot Wykeham Butler-Bowden, b. 1883, called out of abeyance, 1939.	(None.)
1955	Gridley (1st), Arnold Babb Gridley, K.B.E., b. 1878, w.	Hon. Arnold H. G., b. 1955.
1880	Grimthorpe (3rd), Ralph William Ernest Beckett, T.D., b. 1891, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1915.
1961	Guest, Christopher William Graham Guest, P.C., b. 1901, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage.)
1945	Hacking (2nd), Douglas Eric Hacking, b. 1910, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Douglas D. H., b. 1938.
1950	Haden-Guest (2nd), Stephen Haden-Guest, b. 1902, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Richard H.-G., b. 1904.
1957	Hailles (1st), Patrick George Thomas Buchan-Hepburn, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., b. 1901, m.	(None.)
1936	Halley (1st), (William) Malcolm Halley, P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., b. 1872, w.	(None.)
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell (3rd), John D'Henin Hamilton, M.C., b. 1911, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James L. H., b. 1933.
1874	Hampion (4th), Herbert Stuart Pakington, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1906.	Hon. Humphrey P., O.B.E., b. 1883.
1939	Hankey (1st), Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. b. 1905.
1958	Harding of Petherton (1st), John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal, b. 1896, m.	Capt. Hon. J. C. H., b. 1928.
1910	Hardinge of Penshurst (3rd), George Edward Charles Hardinge, b. 1921, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Julian A. H., b. 1945.
1877	Harlech (4th), William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1885, s. 1938, m.	Rt. Hon. Sir David O.-G., K.C.M.G., b. 1913.
1939	Harnsworth (2nd), Cecil Desmond Bernard Harnsworth, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Eric H., b. 1905.
1815	Harris (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, M.C. b. 1889, s. 1932, m.	Hon. George R. H., b. 1920.
1954	Harvey of Tasburgh (1st), Oliver Charles Harvey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Peter C. O. H., b. 1921.
1295	Hastings (22nd), Edward Delaval Henry Astley, b. 1912, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Delaval T. H. A., b. 1960.
1835	Hatherton (5th), Edward Thomas Walhouse Littleton, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John W. S. L., b. 1906.
1776	Hawke (9th), Bladen Wilmer Hawke, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Julian H., b. 1901.
1927	Hayter (2nd), Charles Archibald Chubb, b. 1871, s. 1946, m.	Hon. George C. H. C., b. 1911.
1945	Hazlerigg (2nd), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Arthur G. H., b. 1951.
1797 L.	Headley (6th), Rowland Patrick John George Allanson-Winn, b. 1901, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Charles A.-W., b. 1902.
1943	Hemingsford (2nd), Dennis George Ruddock Herbert, b. 1904, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Dennis H., b. 1934.

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1906	Hemphill (5th), Peter Patrick Fitzroy Martyn Hemphill-Martyn, b. 1928 s. 1957, m.	Hon. Charles A. M. H.-M., b. 1954.
1945	Henderson (1st), William Watson Henderson, P.C., b. 1891.	(None.)
1966	Heneage (3rd), Rev. Thomas Robert Heneage, b. 1877, s. 1954.	(None.)
1799 I.*	Henley (7th), Michael Francis Eden (5th U.K. Baron, Northington, 1885), b. 1914, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Oliver M. R. E., b. 1953.
1800 I.*	Henniker (7th), John Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major (3rd U.K. Baron, Harismere, 1866), b. 1883, s. 1956, w.	Hon. John P. E. C. H.-M., C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C., b. 1916.
1885	Herschell (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1923, s. 1929, m.	(None.)
1935	Hesketh (3rd) Thomas Alexander Fermor-Hesketh, b. 1950, s. 1955, M.	Hon. Robert F.-H., b. 1951.
1828	Heytesbury (5th), William Leonard Frank Holmes à Court, b. 1906, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Francis H. à C., b. 1931.
1955	Heyworth (1st), Geoffrey Heyworth, b. 1894, m.	(None.)
1886	Hillingdon (4th), Charles Hedworth Mills, b. 1922, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Charles J. M., b. 1951.
1886	Hinslip (4th), Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, b. 1903, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Henry R. A., b. 1912.
1950	Hives (1st), Ernest Walter Hives, C.H., M.B.E., b. 1886, w.	Hon. John W. H., b. 1913.
1960	Hodson, Francis Lord Charlton Hodson, P.C., M.C., b. 1895, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage.)
1912	Holenden (2nd), Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, b. 1885, s. 1929, w.	Hon. Claude H. H.-M., b. 1887.
1897	Holm Patrick (3rd), James Hans Hamilton, b. 1928, s. 1942, m.	Hon. H. J. D. H. b. 1955.
1933	Horder (2nd), Thomas Mervyn Horder, b. 1911, s. 1955.	(None.)
1797 I.	Hotham (7th), Henry Frederick Hotham, C.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Henry D. H., b. 1940.
1881	Hothfield (4th), Thomas Sackville Tufton, b. 1916, s. 1961	Lt.-Col. George W. A. T., T.D., b. 1904.
1597	Howard de Walden (9th), John Osmael Scott-Ellis (5th U.K. Baron, Seaford, 1826), b. 1912, s. 1946, m.	Coherecress. To U.K. Barony, W. F. Ellis, b. 1912.
1869	Howard of Glossop (3rd), Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1924, m.	Brig. Hon. Miles F.-H., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1915.
1930	Howard of Penrith (2nd), Francis Philip Howard, b. 1905, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Philip H., b. 1945.
1960	Howard of Glendale (1st), Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1903, m.	Hon. Charles E., B., b. 1937.
1951	Hungation (1st), Archibald Crawford, b. 1890, m.	(None.)
1796 I.	Huntingfield (5th), William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, K.C.M.G., b. 1883, s. 1915, w.	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne V., b. 1935.
1950	Hurcomb (1st), Cyril William Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1883, w.	(None.)
1866	Hylton (4th) William George Hervey Jolliffe, b. 1898 s. 1945, m.	Hon. Raymond J., b. 1932.
1933	Iliffe (2nd), Edward Langton Iliffe, b. 1908, s. 1960, m.	Robert P. R. I., b. 1944.
1543 I.	Inchiquin (16th), Donougha Edward Foster O'Brien (O'Brien of Thomond), b. 1897, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Phadrig O'B., b. 1900.
1962	Inchyra (1st), Frederick Robert Hoyer Millar, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., b. 1900, m.	Hon. Robert H. M., b. 1935.
1946	Innan (1st), Philip Albert Inman, P.C., b. 1892, m.	Hon. Philip J. I., b. 1929.
1919	Inverforth (2nd), Andrew Alexander Morton Weir, b. 1897, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Andrew C. R. W., b. 1932.
1941	Ironside (2nd), Edmund Oslac Ironside, b. 1924, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Charles E. G. I., b. 1956.
1947	Ismay (1st), Hastings Lionel Ismay, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., C.H., D.S.O., b. 1887, m.	(None.)
1952	Jeffreys (2nd), Mark George Christopher Jeffreys, b. 1932, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Christopher H. M. J., b. 1957.
1959	Jenkins, David Llewelyn Jenkins, P.C., b. 1899, (Lord of Appeal)	(Life Peerage.)
1924	Jessel (2nd), Edward Herbert Jessel, b. 1904, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Timothy E. J., b. 1935.
1906	Joicey (3rd), Hugh Edward Joicey, D.S.O., b. 1881, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Michael J., b. 1925.
1953	Keith of Avonholm, James Keith, P.C., b. 1886, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	(Life Peerage.)
1937	Kenilworth (2nd), Cyril Davenport Siddeley, C.B.E., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1953, m.	Hon. John D. S., b. 1924.
1935	Kennet (2nd), Wayland Hilton Young, b. 1923, s. 1960, m.	Hon. William A. Y., b. 1957.
1776 I.	} Kensington (7th), William Edwardes (4th U.K. Baron, Kensington), b. 1904, s. 1938.	Hugh I. E., b. 1933.
1886*		
1951	Kenswood (1st), Ernest Albert Whitfield, b. 1887, m.	Hon. John M.H.W., b. 1930.
1788	Kenyon (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, b. 1917, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Lloyd T.-K., b. 1947.
1947	Kershaw (4th), Edward John Kershaw, b. 1936, s. 1962.	Hon. Donald A. K., b. 1915.
1943	Keyes (2nd), Roger George Bowly Keyes, b. 1919, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Charles W. P. K., b. 1951.
1909	Kilbracken (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., b. 1920, s. 1950.	Hon. Christopher J. G., b. 1945.
1900	Killanin (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.F., T.D., b. 1914, s. 1927, m.	Hon. George R. F. M., b. 1947.
1943	Killearn (1st), Miles Wedderburn Lampson, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., b. 1880, m.	Maj. Hon. Graham L., b. 1919.

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1789 I.	<i>Kilmaine</i> (6th), John Francis Archibald Browne, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	Hon. John D. H. B., b. 1948.
1831	<i>Kilmarnock</i> (6th), Gilbert Allan Rowland Boyd, M.B.E., b. 1903, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Alastair B., b. 1927.
1941	<i>Kinaersley</i> (2nd), Hugh Kenyon Molesworth Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1899, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Robert H. M., K., b. 1929.
1223 L	<i>Kingsale</i> (34th), Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O. (Premier Baron of Ireland), b. 1882, s. 1931.	John de C., b. 1941.
1682 S.	} <i>Kinnaird</i> (12th), Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird, K.T., K.B.E. (4th U.K. Baron. <i>Kinnaird</i>), b. 1880, s. 1923, w.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1912.
1860*		
1902	<i>Kinross</i> (3rd), John Patrick Douglas Balfour, b. 1904, s. 1939.	Hon. David A. B., T.D., b. 1906.
1951	<i>Kirkwood</i> (2nd), David Kirkwood, b. 1903, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David H. K., b. 1931.
1962	<i>Lambury</i> (1st), Leonard Percy Lord, K.B.E., b. 1896, m.	(None.)
1800 I.	<i>Langford</i> (9th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conway, C.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Owen G. R.-C., b. 1958.
1942	<i>Latham</i> (1st), Charles Latham, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Francis L., b. 1917.
1431	<i>Latymer</i> (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Hugo N. M.-C., b. 1926.
1869	<i>Lawrence</i> (4th), John Anthony Edward Lawrence, b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. David L., b. 1937.
1950	<i>Lawson</i> (1st), John James Lawson, P.C., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1947	<i>Layton</i> (1st), Walter Thomas Layton, C.H., C.B.E., b. 1884, w.	Hon. Michael J. L., b. 1912.
1859	<i>Leconfield</i> (4th), Hugh Archibald Wyndham, b. 1877, s. 1952, w.	Col. Hon. Edward S. W., D.S.O., b. 1883.
1839	<i>Leigh</i> (4th), Rupert William Dudley Leigh, b. 1908, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John P. L., b. 1935.
1962	<i>Leighton of St. Mellons</i> (1st), (George) Leighton Seager, C.B.E., b. 1896, m.	Hon. John L. S., b. 1922.
1797	<i>Lilford</i> (7th), George Vernon Powys, b. 1931, s. 1949.	Frank L. P., b. 1902.
1945	<i>Lindsay of Birker</i> (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, b. 1909, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James F. L., b. 1945.
1758 I.	<i>Lisle</i> (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Horace L., b. 1908.
1925	<i>Lloyd</i> (2nd), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Charles G. D. L., b. 1940.
1895	<i>Loch</i> (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, b. 1916, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Spencer L., M.C., b. 1920.
1850	<i>Londesborough</i> (6th), Ernest William Denison, M.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1937, m.	Capt. Edward C. D., M.V.O., R.N., b. 1888.
1541 I.	<i>Louth</i> (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, b. 1929, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Jonathan O.P. b. 1952.
1458 S. }	} <i>Lovat</i> (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron. <i>Lovat</i>), b. 1911, s. 1933, m.	Master of Lovat, b. 1939.
1837*		
1946	<i>Lucas of Chilworth</i> (1st), George William Lucas, b. 1896, m.	Hon. Michael L., b. 1925.
1929	<i>Luke</i> (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Arthur L.-J., b. 1933.
1839	<i>Lurgan</i> (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, b. 1902, s. 1937.	John D. C. B., O.B.E., b. 1911.
1914	<i>Lyell</i> (3rd), Charles Lyell, b. 1939, s. 1943.	(None.)
1945	<i>Lyle of Westbourne</i> (2nd), Charles John Leonard Lyle, b. 1905, s. 1954, m.	(None.)
1859	<i>Lyvelien</i> (4th), Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, b. 1892, s. 1926, m.	Sydney M. V., b. 1888.
1962	<i>Mabane</i> (1st), William Mabane, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1895, m.	(None.)
1959	<i>MacAndrew</i> (1st), Charles Glen MacAndrew, P.C., T.D., b. 1888, m.	Hon. Colin N. G. Mac A., b. 1919.
1955	<i>McCorquodale of Newton</i> (1st), Malcolm Stewart McCorquodale, P.C., b. 1901, w.	(None.)
1947	<i>MacDermott</i> , John Clarke MacDermott, P.C., M.C., b. 1896, m. (Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland).	(Life Peerage.)
1 76 I.	<i>Macdonald</i> (7th), Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Godfrey M., b. 1947.
1949	<i>Macdonald of Gwaenysgor</i> (1st), Gordon Macdonald, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1888, m.	Hon. Gordon R. M., b. 1915.
1937	<i>McGowan</i> (2nd), Harry Wilson McGowan, b. 1906, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Harry McG., b. 1938.
1955	<i>McNair</i> (1st), Arnold Duncan McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., F.B.A., b. 1885, m.	Hon. John McN., b. 1915.
1922	<i>Maclay</i> (2nd), Joseph Paton Maclay, K.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Joseph P. M., b. 1942.
1951	<i>Macpherson of Drumochter</i> (1st), Thomas Macpherson, b. 1888, m.	Hon. J. Gordon M., b. 1924.
1937	<i>Mancroft</i> (2nd), Stormont Mancroft Samuel Mancroft, K.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Benjamin L. S., M., b. 1957.
1807	<i>Manners</i> (4th), Francis Henry Manners, M.C., b. 1897, s. 1927, m.	Hon. John R. C. M., b. 1923.
1922	<i>Manton</i> (2nd), George Miles Watson, b. 1899, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Joseph W., b. 1924.
1908	<i>Marchantley</i> (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, b. 1922, s. 1949.	(None.)
1961	<i>Marks of Broughton</i> (1st), Simon Marks, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Michael M., b. 1920.
1930	<i>Marley</i> (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, b. 1913, s. 1952, m.	(None.)

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1776 1.	<i>Massy</i> (9th), Hugh Hamon John Somerset Massy, <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David H. S. M., <i>b.</i> 1947. (None.)
1951	<i>Mathers</i> (1st), George Mathers, P.C., K.T., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	
1935	<i>May</i> (3rd), Michael St. John May, <i>b.</i> 1931, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	
1928	<i>Melchett</i> (3rd), Julian Edward Alfred Mond, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Peter R. H. M., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1925	<i>Merrivale</i> (3rd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Derek J. P. D., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1911	<i>Merthyr</i> (3rd), William Brereton Couchman Lewis, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Trevor O. L., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1919	<i>Meston</i> (2nd), Dougall Meston, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James M., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1838	<i>Methuen</i> (4th), Paul Ayshford Methuen, R.A., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Anthony P. M., <i>b.</i> 1891.
1905	<i>Michelham</i> (2nd), Herman Alfred Stern, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Jack Michelham, <i>b.</i> 1903.
1711	<i>Middleton</i> (11th), Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, K.G., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael G. J. W., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1939	<i>Milford</i> (1st), Laurence Richard Philipps, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wogan P., <i>b.</i> 1902.
1933	<i>Milne</i> (2nd), George Douglass Milne, <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George M., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1951	<i>Milner of Leeds</i> (1st), James Milner, P.C., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael M., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1947	<i>Milverton</i> (1st), Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fraser R., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1873	<i>Moncreiff</i> (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rhoderick H. W. M., <i>b.</i> 1954. (None.)
1884	<i>Monk Bretton</i> (3rd), John Charles Dodson, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	William A. L. C., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1885	<i>Monkswell</i> (3rd), Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas J. M., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1728	<i>Monson</i> (11th), John Monson, <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ralph D-S-M., <i>b.</i> 1961.
1885	<i>Montagu of Beaulieu</i> (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1959, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles J. S. R., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1839	<i>Monteagle of Brandon</i> (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard W., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1943	<i>Moran</i> (1st), Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael M., <i>b.</i> 1937. (Life Peerage.)
1918	<i>Morris</i> (2nd), Michael William Morris, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1935.	
1960	<i>Morris of Borth-y-Gest</i> , John William Morris, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1896. (Lord of Appeal.)	
1950	<i>Morris of Kenwood</i> (2nd), Philip Geoffry Morris, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	
1945	<i>Morrison</i> (2nd), Dennis Morrison, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1947	<i>Morton of Henryton</i> , Fergus Dunlop Morton, P.C., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i> (Lord of Appeal, retired.)	(Life Peerage.)
1831	<i>Mostyn</i> (4th), Edward Llewelyn Roger Lloyd-Mostyn, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger L-M., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1933	<i>Mottistone</i> (2nd), (Henry) John Alexander Seely, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick S., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1905.
1945	<i>Mounieuvans</i> (2nd), Richard Andover Evans, <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward P. B. E., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1283	<i>Mowbray</i> (25th), <i>Segrave</i> (26th) (1283), & <i>Stourton</i> (22nd) (1448), William Marmaduke Stourton, M.C. (Premier Baron of England), <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles S., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1932	<i>Moyne</i> (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Jonathan G., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1929	<i>Moyuahan</i> (2nd), Patrick Berkeley Moynihan, O.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Antony M., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1781 1.	<i>Muskerry</i> (7th), Mathew Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Hastings F. T. D., <i>b.</i> 1907.
1627 S.*	<i>Napier and Eitrick</i> (14th), Francis Nigel Napier (5th U.K. Barou, Eitrick, 1872), <i>b.</i> 1930, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles M. N., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1868	<i>Napier of Magdala</i> (5th), (Robert) John Napier, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert N., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1940	<i>Nathan</i> (1st), Harry Louis Nathan, P.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger N., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1960	<i>Nelson of Stafford</i> (2nd), Henry George Nelson, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry R. G. N., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1959	<i>Netherthorpe</i> (1st), James Turner, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Andrew T., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1940	<i>Newall</i> (1st), Cyril Louis Norton Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis N., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1776 1.	<i>Newborough</i> (6th), Robert Vaughan Wynn, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Robert C. M. V. W., D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1917.
1892	<i>Newton</i> (4th), Peter Richard Legh, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard T. L., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1930	<i>Noel Buxton</i> (2nd), Rufus Alexander Buxton, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Martin C. B., <i>b.</i> 1940. (Life Peerage.)
1947	<i>Normand</i> , Wilfred Guild Normand, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i> (Lord of Appeal retired.)	
1957	<i>Norrie</i> (1st), (Charles) Willoughby (Moke) Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George W. M. N., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1884	<i>Northbourne</i> (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher G. W. J., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1866	<i>Northbrook</i> (5th), Francis John Baring, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis T. B., <i>b.</i> 1954.
1878	<i>Norton</i> (7th), John Arden Adderley, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James N. A. A., <i>b.</i> 1947.
1960	<i>Nugent</i> (1st), Terence Edward Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1906	<i>Nunburnholme</i> (3rd), Charles John Wilson, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ben Charles W., <i>b.</i> 1928.

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1950	Ogmore (1st), David Rees Rees-Williams, P.C., T.D., b. 1903, m.	Hon. Gwynm R.-W., b. 1931.
1870	O'Hagan (4th), Charles Towneley Strachey, b. 1945, s. 1961, M.	Richard T. S., b. 1950.
1868	O'Neill (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, b. 1933, s. 1944.	Hon. Terence O'N., b. 1914.
18361.*	Oranmore and Browne (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (2nd U.K. Baron Mereworth, 1926), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Dominick G. T. B., b. 1929.
1868	Ormathwaite (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, b. 1912, s. 1944.	(None.)
1933	Palmer (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, b. 1916, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Gordon W. N. P., O.B.E., b. 1918.
1958	Parker of Waddington, Hubert Lister Parker, P.C., b. 1900, m. (Lord Chief Justice of England).	(Life Peerage.)
1914	Parmoor (2nd), Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, b. 1882 s. 1941.	Hon. Frederick H. C., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1885.
1962	Pearce, Edward Holroyd Pearce, P.C., b. 1901, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage.)
1937	Pender (2nd), John Jocelyn Denison-Pender, C.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1949, m.	Hon. John W. D.-P., b. 1933.
1866	Penrhyn (5th), Frank Douglas-Pennant, b. 1865, s. 1949, m.	Col. Hon. Malcolm F. D.-P., D.S.O., M.B.E., b. 1908.
1909	Pentland (2nd), Henry John Sinclair, b. 1907, s. 1925, m.	(None.)
1603	Petre (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, b. 1914, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John P., b. 1942.
1918	Phillimore (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, b. 1939, s. 1947.	Hon. Claud P., b. 1911.
1945	Piercy (1st), William Piercy, C.B.E., b. 1886, w.	Hon. Nicholas P., b. 1913.
1827	Plunket (7th), Patrick Terence William Span Plunket, M.V.O., b. 1923, s. 1938.	Hon. Robin P., b. 1925.
1831	Poltimore (4th), George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, b. 1882, s. 1918, w.	Hon. Arthur B. W. B., b. 1883.
1690 S.(R).	Polwarth (6th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, T.D., b. 1916, s. 1944, m.	Master of Polwarth, b. 1947.
1930	Ponsonby of Shulbrede (2nd), Matthew Henry Hubert Ponsonby, b. 1904, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Thomas A. P., b. 1930.
1958	Poole (1st), Oliver Brian Sanderson Poole, C.B.E., b. 1911, m.	Hon. David C. P., b. 1945.
1852	Raglan (4th), FitzRoy Richard Somerset, b. 1885, s. 1921, m.	Hon. FitzRoy S., b. 1927.
1957	Rank (1st), Joseph Arthur Rank, b. 1888, m.	(None.)
1932	Rankeillour (3rd), Henry John Hope, b. 1899, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Peter T. M. H., b. 1935.
1953	Rathcavan (1st), (Robert William) Hugh O'Neill, P.C., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Phelim R. H. O'N., M.P., b. 1909.
1916	Rathcreedan (2nd), Charles Patrick Norton, T.D., b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Christopher J. N., b. 1949.
1868 I.	Rattidonnell (5th), Thomas Benjamin McClintock-Bunbury, b. 1938, s. 1959.	(None.)
1821	Ravensworth (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, b. 1924, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Thomas A. H. L., b. 1954.
1821	Rayleigh (5th), John Arthur Strutt, b. 1908, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Charles S., b. 1913.
1937	Rea (2nd) Philip Russell Rea, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1948 m.	John N. R., b. 1933.
16283.	Reay (13th), Aencas Alexander Mackay, b. 1905, s. 1921, m.	Master of Reay, b. 1937.
1902	Redesdale (3rd) Bertram Thomas Carlyle Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, D.S.O., b. 1880, s. 1958, m.	Hon. John P. B. O. F.-M., b. 1885.
1948	Reid, James Scott Cumberland Reid, P.C., b. 1890, m. (Lord of Appeal)	(Life Peerage.)
1940	Reith (1st), John Charles Walslam Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., T.D., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Christopher J. R., b. 1923.
1928	Remnant (2nd), Robert John Farquharson Remnant, M.B.E., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. James W. R., b. 1930.
1806 I.	Rendlesham (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, b. 1915, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Charles W. B. T. b. 1954.
1933	Rennell (2nd), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1895, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Peter R., b. 1904.
1885	Revelstoke (4th), Rupert Baring, b. 1911, s. 1934.	Hon. John B., b. 1931.
1905	Ritchie of Dundee (3rd), John Kenneth Ritchie, b. 1902, s. 1948, w.	Hon. Colin R., b. 1903.
1935	Riverdale (2nd), Robert Arthur Balfour, b. 1901, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Mark R. B., b. 1927.
1961	Robertson of Oakridge (1st), Brian Hubert Robertson, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1896, m.	Hon. William R. R., b. 1930.
1938	Roborough (2nd), Massey Henry Edgcumbe Lopes, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Henry L., b. 1910.
1931	Rochester (2nd), Foster Charles Lowry Lamb, b. 1916, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David C. L., b. 1911.
1934	Rockey (2nd), Robert William Evelyn Cecil, b. 1901, s. 1941, n.	Hon. James H. C., b. 1934.
1782	Rodney (8th), George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney, b. 1821, s. 1909, m.	Hon. John F. R., b. 1920.
1651 S.	Rollo (13th), Eric John Stapylton Rollo (4th U.K. Baron, Dunmung, 1869), b. 1915, s. 1947, m.	Master of Rollo, b. 1943.
1866	Romilly (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1899, s. 1905, w.	(None.)
1959	Rootes (1st), William Edward Rootes, G.B.E., b. 1894, m.	Hon. Geoffrey R., b. 1917.

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1796 I.	Rossmore (7th), William Warner Westenra (6th U.K. Baron, Ross-	(None.)
1838* }	more), b. 1931, s. 1958.	
1939	Rotherwick (2nd), (Herøert) Robin Cayzer, b. 1912, s. 1958, m.	Hon. H. Robin C., b. 1954.
1885	Rothschild (3rd), Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S.,	Hon. Nathaniel R., b. 1936.
	b. 1910, s. 1937, m.	
1911	Rowallan (2nd), Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, K.T., K.B.E., M.C.,	Hon. Arthur C., b. 1919.
	T.D., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	
1947	Rugby (1st), John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.,	Hon. Alan L. M., b. 1913.
	C.I.F., b. 1877, m.	
1945	Rusholme (1st), Robert Alexander Palmer, b. 1890.	(None.)
1913	Russell of Liverpool (2nd), Edward Frederick Langley Russell, C.B.E.,	Hon. Langley G. H. R.,
	M.C., T.D., b. 1895, s. 1920, m.	M.C., b. 1922.
1876	Sackville (5th), Edward Charles Sackville-West, b. 1901, s. 1962.	Lionel B. S.-W., b. 1913.
1911	St. Audries (2nd), Alexander Peregrine Fuller-Acland-Hood, b.	Hon. A. John F.-A.-H., b.
	1893, s. 1917.	1905.
1559	St. John of Bleisno (19th), John Moubray Russell St. John, b. 1917,	Comdr. Oliver St. J.,
	s. 1934.	D.S.C., R.N., b. 1914.
1935	St. Just (2nd), Peter George Grenfell, b. 1922, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1852	St. Leonards (3rd), Frank Edward Sugden, b. 1890, s. 1903.	Arthur H. S., b. 1889.
1887	St. Levau (2nd), Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, b. 1895, s. 1940, m.	Hon. John F. A. St. A.,
		D.S.C., b. 1919.
1885	St. Oswald (4th), Rowland Denys Guy Winn, M.C., b. 1916, s. 1957,	Hon. Derek E. A. W., b.
	m.	1919.
1953	Salter (1st), James Arthur Salter, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1445 S. (R.)	Saltoun (19th), Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., b. 1886, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Flora M. Ramsay, b.
		1935.
1960	Sanderson of Ayot (1st), Basil Sanderson, M.C., b. 1894, w.	Hon. Alan L. S., b. 1931.
1945	Sandford (2nd), Rev. John Cyril Edmondson, b. 1920, s. 1959, m.	Hon. James J. M. E. b. 1949.
1871	Sandhurst (4th), Ralph Sheldon Mansfield, O.B.E., b. 1892, s. 1933 w.	Hon. J. E. Terence M.,
		D.F.C., b. 1920.
1802	Sandys (7th), Richard Michael Oliver Hill, b. 1931, s. 1961.	Lt.-Col. Hon. George C.
		H., b. 1887.
1888	Savile (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, b. 1919, s. 1931.	Hon. Henry L. T. L.-S., b.
		1923.
1447	Saye and Sele (20th), Ivo Murray Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes,	Hon. Nathaniel T.-W.-F.,
	O.B.E., M.C., b. 1885, s. 1949, m.	b. 1920.
1932	Selsdon (2nd), Patrick Mitchell-Thomson, D.S.C., b. 1913, s. 1938, n.	Hon. Malcolm M.-T., b.
		1937.
1489 S. (R.)	Sempill (19th), William Francis Forbes-Sempill, A.F.C., b. 1893,	Hon. Ann Moira Chant, b.
	s. 1934, m.	1920.
1916	Shaughnessy (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, b. 1922, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Patrick I. S., b. 1944.
1783 I. }	Sheffield (6th), Edward John Stanley (6th U.K. Baron, Stanley of	Hon. Lyulph H. V. O. S.,
1839* }	Alderley), b. 1907, s. 1931, m.	b. 1915.
1946	Shephera (2nd), Malcolm Newton Shepherd, b. 1918, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Grahame G. S., b. 1910.
1784	Sherborne (7th), Charles Dutton, b. 1911, s. 1949, m.	Hon. George E. D., b. 1913.
1941	Sherwood (1st), Hugh Michael Seely, b. 1898.	(None.)
1902	Shuttleworth (4th), Charles Ughtred John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.C.,	Hon. Charles G. N. S., b.
	b. 1917, s. 1942, m.	1948.
1950	Silkin (1st), Lewis Silkin, P.C., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Arthur S., b. 1916.
1947	Simon of Wythenshawe (2nd), Roger Simon, b. 1913, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Matthew S., b. 1955.
1449 S.	Sinclair (17th), Charles Murray Kennedy St. Clair, M.V.O., b. 1914,	Malcolm A. J. St. C., M.P.,
	s. 1957	b. 1927.
1957	Sinclair of Clevee (1st), Robert John Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1893,	Maj. Hon. John R. K. S.,
	m.	M.B.E., b. 1919.
1919	Sinha (2nd), Aroon Kumar Sinha, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Sudhindro S., b. 1920.
1828	Skelmersdale (5th), Arthur George Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., b. 1876,	Claude B.-W., b. 1877.
	s. 1930.	
1916	Somerleyton (3rd), Savile William Francis Crossley, b. 1928, s. 1959.	Hon. Richard N. C., b.
		1932.
1784	Somers (8th), John Patrick Somers Cocks, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.	John S. S. C., b. 1907.
1780	Southampton (5th), Charles Fitzroy, b. 1904, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Charles J. F., b. 1928.
1917	Southborough (3rd), Francis John Hopwood, b. 1897, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Francis M. H., b. 1922.
1959	Spens (1st), William Patrick Spens, P.C., K.B.E., Q.C., b. 1885, w.	Hon. William G. M. S.,
		M.B.E., b. 1914.
1640	Stafford (14th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, b. 1926, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Francis M. W. F., b.
		1954.
1938	Stamp (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, b. 1907, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Trevor S., b. 1935.
1318	Strabolgi (11th), David Montagu de Burgh Kenworthy, b. 1914, s.	Rev. the Hon. Jonathan
	1953.	M. A. K., b. 1916.
1911	Strachie (2nd), Edward Strachey, b. 1882, s. 1936, w.	(None.)
1954	Strang (1st), William Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Colin S., b. 1923.
1955	Strathalmond (1st), William Fraser, C.B.E., b. 1888, m.	Hon. William F., b. 1915.
1936	Strathcarron (2nd), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, b.	Hon. Ian D. P. M., b. 1949.
	1924, s. 1937, m.	
1955	Strathclyde (1st), Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, P.C., b. 1891, m.	Hon. Thomas G. D. G.,
		M.P., b. 1917.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1900	<i>Strathcona and Mount Royal</i> (4th), Donald Euan Palmer Howard, b. 1923, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Donald A. H., b. 1961.
1836	<i>Stratheden & Campbell</i> (1841) (4th), Alastair Campbell, b. 1899, s. 1918, w.	Maj. Hon. Gavin C., b. 1901.
1884	<i>Strathspey</i> (5th), Donald Patrick Trevor Grant, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. James P. G., b. 1943.
1838	<i>Suaelej</i> (7th), Merlyn Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1939, s. 1941.	Ninian J. H.-T., b. 1910.
1786	<i>Suffield</i> (11th), Anthony Philip Harbord-Hamond, M.C., b. 1922, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Charles A. A. H.-H. b. 1953.
1893	<i>Swansea</i> (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, b. 1925, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Richard A. H. V., b. 1957.
1907	<i>Swaythling</i> (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1898, s. 1927, m.	Hon. David C. M., b. 1928.
1919	<i>Swinsfen</i> (2nd), Charles Swinsfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Roger M. E., b. 1938.
1935	<i>Sysonby</i> (3rd), John Frederick Ponsoby, b. 1945, s. 1956, M.	(None.)
1831.1	<i>Talbot of Malahide</i> (7th), Milo John Reginald Talbot, C.M.G. (4th U.K. Baron. <i>Talbot de Malahide</i>), b. 1912, s. 1948.	Francis J. R. T., b. 1889 (to Irish Barony).
1856*		Hon. John M. T., b. 1926.
1946	<i>Tedder</i> (1st), Arthur William Tedder, G.C.B., <i>Marshal of the Royal Air Force</i> , b. 1890, m.	
1797 I.	<i>Teignmouth</i> (6th), Hugh Aglionby Shore, b. 1881, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Frederick S., D.S.C., b. 1920.
1831	<i>Templemore</i> (5th), Dermot Richard Claud Chichester, b. 1916, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Arthur P. C., b. 1952.
1884	<i>Tennyson</i> (4th), Harold Christopher Tennyson, b. 1919, s. 1951.	Lieut.-Com. Hon. Mark A. T., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1920.
1918	<i>Terrington</i> (4th), (James Allen) David Woodhouse, b. 1915, s. 1961, m.	Hon. C. Montague W., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P., b. 1917.
1940	<i>Teviot</i> (1st), Charles Iain Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1874, m.	Hon. Charles J. K., b. 1934.
1616	<i>Teynham</i> (19th), Christopher John Henry Roper-Curzon, D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1896, s. 1936, m.	Hon. John R.-C., b. 1923.
1792	<i>Thurlow</i> (7th), Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1910, s. 1952.	Hon. Sir Francis E. H.-T.-C.-B., K.C.M.G., b. 1912.
1876	<i>Tollemache</i> (4th), John Edward Hamilton Tollemache, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Timothy J. E. T., b. 1939.
1564 S.	<i>Torphichen</i> (13th), John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m.	Master of Torphichen, b. 1917.
1946	<i>Tovey</i> (1st), John Cronyn Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1859	<i>Tredegar</i> (6th), (Frederic Charles) John Morgan, b. 1908, s. 1954, m.	(None.)
1947	<i>Trefgarne</i> (2nd), David Garro Trefgarne, b. 1941, s. 1960.	Hon. Trevor G. T., b. 1944.
1921	<i>Trevethin</i> (3rd) and <i>Oaksey</i> (1st), Geoffrey Lawrence, P.C., D.S.O., T.D. (1st U.K. Baron, <i>Oaksey</i> , 1947), b. 1880, s. 1959, m.	Hon. John G. T. L., b. 1929.
1880	<i>Trevor</i> (4th), Charles Edwin Hill-Trevor, b. 1928, s. 1950.	Hon. Nevill E. H.-T., b. 1931.
1461 I.	<i>Trimlestown</i> (10th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1899, s. 1937, w.	Hon. Anthony B., b. 1913.
1940	<i>Tryon</i> (2nd), Charles George Vivian Tryon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Anthony T., b. 1940.
1950	<i>Tucker</i> (Frederick) James Tucker, P.C., b. 1888 (<i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i>), m.	(Life Peerage.)
1935	<i>Tweedsmuir</i> (2nd) John Norman Stuart Buchan, O.B.E., b. 1911, s. 1940, m.	Hon. William B., b. 1916.
1946	<i>Uvedale of North End</i> (1st), Ambrose Edgar Woodall, M.D., F.R.C.S., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1523	<i>Vaux of Harrowden</i> (9th), Rev. Peter Hugh Gordon Gilbey, b. 1914, s. 1958.	Hon. John H. P. G., b. 1915.
1800 I.	<i>Ventry</i> (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubency Eveleigh-de-Moieyns, b. 1898, s. 1936.	Hon. Francis E.-de-M., b. 1901.
1762	<i>Vernon</i> (9th), Francis William Lawrance Venables-Vernon, b. 1889, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John L. V.-V., b. 1923.
1922	<i>Vestey</i> (3rd), Samuel George Armstrong Vestey, b. 1941, s. 1954.	Mark W. V., b. 1943.
1841	<i>Vivian</i> (5th), Anthony Crespleny Claude Vivian, b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Nicholas V., b. 1935.
1934	<i>Wakelurst</i> (2nd), John de Vere Loder, K.G., K.C.M.G., b. 1895, s. 1936, m. (Governor of Northern Ireland).	Hon. John C. L., b. 1925.
1905	<i>Walraun</i> (2nd), William George Hood Walraun, b. 1905, s. 1925.	(None.)
1723	<i>Walpole</i> (9th), Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole, b. 1913, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Robert H. W., b. 1938.
1780	<i>Walsingham</i> (8th) George de Grey, D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Hon. John de G., M.C., b. 1925.
1936	<i>Wardington</i> (2nd), Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, b. 1924, s. 1950.	Hon. William S. P., b. 1923.
1792 I.	<i>Waterpark</i> (7th), Frederick Caryl Phillip Cavendish, b. 1926, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Roderick A. C., b. 1959.
1942	<i>Wedgwood</i> (3rd), Hugh Everard Wedgwood, b. 1921, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Piers A. W. W., b. 1954.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1861	<i>Westbury</i> (5th), David Alan Bethell, M.C., b. 1922, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Richard N. B., b. 1950.
1944	<i>Westwood</i> (2nd), William Westwood, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.	Hon. William G. W., b. 1944.
1544	<i>Wharton</i> (9th), Charles John Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, b. 1908, s. 1934.	Hon. Elizabeth D. Vincent, b. 1906.
1912	<i>Whitburch</i> (1st), Thomas Banks Borthwick, b. 1874.	(None.)
1935	<i>Wigram</i> (2nd), (George) Neville (Clive) Wigram, M.C., b. 1915, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Andrew F. C. W., b. 1949.
1948	<i>Williams</i> (1st), Thomas Edward Williams, b. 1892, m.	(None.)
1491	<i>Willoughby de Broke</i> (20th), John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., A.F.C., b. 1896, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Leopold D. V., b. 1938.
1950	<i>Wilmot of Selmeston</i> (1st), John Wilmot, P.C., b. 1895.	(None.)
1946	<i>Wilson</i> (1st), Henry Maitland Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1881, m.	Hon. Patrick M. W., b. 1915.
1937	<i>Windlesham</i> (2nd), James Bryan George Hennessy, b. 1903, s. 1953, m.	Hon. David J. G. H., b. 1932.
1951	<i>Wise</i> (1st), Frederick John Wise, b. 1887, m.	Hon. John C. W., b. 1923.
1869	<i>Wolverton</i> (5th), Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, b. 1904, s. 1932.	Sir Francis M. G. G., K.C.M.G., b. 1901.
1928	<i>Wraxall</i> (2nd), George Richard Lawley Gibbs, b. 1928, s. 1931.	Hon. Eustace H. B. G., b. 1929.
1915	<i>Wrenbury</i> (3rd), John Burton Buckley, b. 1927, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Colin B., b. 1899.
1932	<i>Wright</i> , Robert Alderson Wright, P.C., G.C.M.G., F.B.A., h. 1869, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i>)	(Life Peerage.)
1838	<i>Wrottesley</i> (4th) Victor Alexander Wrottesley, b. 1873, s. 1910.	Maj. Richard J. W., M.C., b. 1918.
1919	<i>Wyfold</i> (3rd), Hermon Robert Fleming Hermon-Hodge, b. 1915, s. 1942.	(None.)
1829	<i>Wynford</i> (8th), Robert Samuel Best, M.B.E., b. 1917, s. 1943, m.	Hon. John P. R. B., b. 1950.

Peeresses in Their Own Right

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A Peeress in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

COUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Countess of —
Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1643 S.	<i>Dysart</i> , Wenefryde Agatha Greaves, v. 1889, s. 1935, w.	Lady Rosamund G., b. 1914.
1452 S.	<i>Erroll</i> , Diana Denyse Hay (<i>Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland</i>), b. 1926, s. 1941, m.	Lord Hay, b. 1948.
1633 S.	<i>Lowdon</i> , Barbara Huddleston Abney-Hastings, b. 1919, s. 1960, m.	Lord Mauchline, b. 1942.
1660 S.	<i>Newburgh</i> , Maria Sofia Giuseppina Gravina di Rainacca (<i>Princess Giustiniani-Bandini</i>), b. 1889, s. 1941, w.	Prince Giulio Rospigliosi, b. 1907.
1701 S.	<i>Seafeld</i> , Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, b. 1906, s. 1915.	Visct. Reidhaven, b. 1939.

BARONESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Baroness —
Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1309	<i>Beaumont</i> , Mona Josephine Tempest Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E. (<i>Baroness Howard of Glossop</i>), b. 1894, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Miles F. F.-H., M.V.O., M.C., b. 1915.
1421	<i>Berkeley</i> , Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Milman Foiey, M.B.E., b. 1875, s. 1899, w.	Two co-heiresses.
1455	<i>Berners</i> , Vera Rubv Williams, b. 1901, s. 1950, m.	Two co-heiresses.
1332	<i>Darcy de Knayth</i> , Davina Marcia Ingrams, b. 1938, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Caspar D. I., b. 1962.
1264	<i>De Ros</i> , Georgiana Angela Maxwell, b. 1933, m. (<i>Premier Barony of England</i>).	Hon. Peter M., b. 1958.
1295	<i>Furnivall</i> , Mary Frances Katherine Dent, b. 1900, s. 1917.	Two co-heiresses.
1602 S.	<i>Kinloss</i> , Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, b. 1922, s. 1944, m.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1953.
1663	<i>Lucas of Crudwell</i> (<i>Scottish Baroness, Dingwall 1609</i>), Anne Rosemary Palmer, b. 1919, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Ralph M. P., b. 1951.
1681 S.	<i>Narne</i> , Katherine Evelyn Constance Bigham (<i>Viscountess Mersey</i>), b. 1917, s. 1914, m.	Master of Narne, b. 1934.
1911	<i>Ravensdale</i> , Mary Irene Curzon, b. 1896, s. 1925 (<i>Cr. Life Peeress under title, Baroness Ravensdale of Kedleston, 1958</i>).	Nicholas Mosley, M.C., b. 1923.

Created.	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1651 s.	Ruthven, Bridget Helen Monckton, C.B.E. (<i>Viscountess Monckton of Breuchley</i>) b. 1896, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Morpeth, M.C., b. 1923 (see p. 225).
1299	Strange of Knockn, 1426 Hungerford and 1445 De Moleyns. Elizabeth Philipps (<i>Dowager Viscountess St. Davids</i>), b. 1884, s. 1921, w.	Viscount St. Davids, b. 1917. (see p. 232).
1308	Zouche, Mary Cecil Frankland, b. 1875, s. 1917, w.	Sir James F., Bt., b. 1943.

LIFE PEERS

Created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

BARONS

1961	Alport, Cuthbert James McCall Alport, P.C., T.D., b. 1912, m.
1958	Boothby, Robert John Graham Boothby, K.B.E., b. 1900.
1960	Bossom, Alfred Charles Bossom, b. 1881, w.
1960	Casey, Richard Gardiner Casey, P.C., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1890, m.
1962	Champion, Arthur Joseph Champion, b. 1897, m.
1961	Coutanche, Alexander Moncrieff Coutanche, b. 1892, m.
1959	Craigton, Jack Nixon Browne, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1904.
1958	Ferrier, Victor Ferrier Noel-Paton, b. 1900, m.
1961	Fisher of Lambeth, Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1887, m.
1962	Francis-Williams, (Edward) Francis Williams, C.B.E., b. 1903, m.
1962	Franks, Oliver Shewell Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.B.A., b. 1905, m.
1958	Fraser of Lonsdale (William Jocelyn) Ian Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., b. 1897, m.
1958	Geddes of Epsom, Charles John Geddes, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.
1958	Granville-West, Daniel Granville West, b. 1904, m.
1961	Hughes William Hughes, C.B.E., b. 1911, m.
1962	Iford, Geoffrey Clegg Hutchinson, M.C., T.D., Q.C., b. 1893, m.
1959	James of Rusholme, Eric John Francis James, b. 1909, m.
1961	Lindgren, George Samuel Lindgren, b. 1900, m.
1961	Molson, (Arthur) Hugh (Elsdale) Molson, P.C., b. 1903, m.
1959	Morrison of Lambeth, Herbert Stanley Morrison, P.C., C.H., b. 1888, m.
1961	Peddie, James Mortimer Peddie, M.B.E., b. 1906, m.
1959	Plowden, Edwin Noel Plowden, K.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1907, m.
1959	Robbins, Lionel Charles Robbins, C.B., F.B.A., b. 1898, m.
1961	Robens of Woldingham, Alfred Robens, P.C., b. 1910, m.
1962	Sainsbury, Alan John Sainsbury, b. 1902, m.
1958	Shackleton, Edward Arthur Alexander Shackleton, O.B.E., b. 1911, m.
1959	Shawcross, Hartley William Shawcross, P.C., Q.C., b. 1902, m.
1958	Stonham, Victor John Collins, O.B.E., b. 1903, m.
1958	Taylor, Stephen James Lake Taylor, M.D., b. 1910, m.
1962	Todd, Alexander Robertus Todd, D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S., b. 1907, m.
1958	Twining, Edward Francis Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1899, m.
1961	Walston, Henry David Leonard George Walston, b. 1912, m.
1961	Williams of Barnburgh, Tom Williams, P.C., b. 1888, m.
1962	Williamson, Thomas Williamson, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.

BARONESSES

1962	Burton of Coventry, Elaine Frances Burton, b. 1904.
1958	Elliot of Harwood, Katharine Elliot, D.B.E., b. 1903, w.
1959	Horsburgh, Florence Gertrude Horsburgh, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1889.
1958	Ravensdale of Kedleston, see Baronesses in their own Right, "Ravensdale", above.
1958	Swanborough, Stella, Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E., w.
1961	Summerskill, Edith Summerskill, P.C., b. 1901, m.
1958	Wootton of Abinger, Barbara Frances Wright, b. 1897, m.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

Abney Hastings — Loudon	Annesley—Valentia	Baldwin — Baldwin of Bewdley	Beaucherk—St. Albans
Acheson—Gosford	Anson—Lichfield	Balfour—Kinross	Beaumont—Allendale
Adderley—Norton	Armstrong Jones—Snowdon	Baltour—Riverdale	Beckett—Grimsbury
Addington—Sidmouth	Arthur—Glenarthur	Balfour — Balfour of Inchrye	Benn—Stansgate
Agar—Normanton	Ashley Cooper—Shaftesbury	Bampfylde—Folthorpe	Bennet—Tankerville
Agar Robartes—Clifden	Ashton—Ashton of Hyde	Banbury — Banbury of Southam	Beresford—Decies
Aitken—Beaverbrook	Assheton—Clitheroe	Baring—Ashburton	Beresford—Waterford
Akers Douglas—Chilston	Asquith—Oxford & A.	Baring — Cromer	Bernard—Bandora
Alexander—Alexander of Tunis	Astley—Hastings	Baring — Howick of Glendale	Berry—Camrose
Alexander—Alexander of Hillsborough	Astor—Astor of Hever	Baring—Northbrook	Berry—Kemsley
Alexander—Caledon	Bailey—Glamusk	Baring—Revelstoke	Bertie—Lindsey
Allanson Winn—Headley	Baillie—Burton	Barnes—Gorell	Best—Wynford
Allsopp—Hindlip	Baillie Hamilton—Haddington	Barnewall—Trimlestown	Bethell—Westbury
Aman—Marley	Baird—Stonehaven	Bathurst—Bledisloe	Bewicke Copley—Cromwell
Anderson—Waverley			Bigham—Mersey
			Bigham—Naine
			Bingham—Clanmorris

Bingham—Lucan	Cary—Falkland	Devereux—Hereford	Forward Howard — Wicklow
Blades—Ebbisham	Caulfeild—Charlemont	Dewar—Forteviot	Fox Strangways — Ilchester
Bligh—Clifton	Cavendish—Chesham	Dixon—Glenarvon	Frankland—Zouche
Bligh—Darnley	Cavendish—Devonshire	Dodson—Monk Bretton	Fraser—Fraser of Lonsdale*
Blunt Mackenzie—Cromartie	Cavendish—Waesparke	Douglas—Douglas of Barloch.	Fraser—Lova
Boote Wilbraham — Skelmersdale	Cavendish Bentinck — Portland	Douglas — Douglas of Kintleside	Fraser—Saltoun
Borthwick—Whitburgh	Cayzer—Rotherwick	Douglas—Morton	Fraser—Strathalluon
Boscawen—Falmouth	Cecil—Amherst of Hackney	Douglas—Queensberry	Freeman Grenville—Kinloss
Bourke—Mayo	Cecil—Exeter	Douglas Hamilton — Hamilton	Freeman Miltford — Redesdale
Bowes Lyon—Strathmore	Cecil—Rockley	Douglas Hamilton — Sulkirk	Freeman Thomas—Wilmington
Bowyer—Denham	Chaloner—Gisborough	Douglas Home—Home	Fremantle—Cottesloe
Boyd—Kilmarnock	Charters—Wemyss and March	Douglas Pennant—Penrhyn	French—De Freyne
Boyle—Cork and Orrery	Chetwynd Talbot — Shrewsbury	Douglas Scott Montagu —Montagu of Beaulieu	Fuller Acland Hood—St. Audries
Boyle—Glasgow	Chicnester—Donegall	Drummond—Perth	Fyfe—Kilmuir
Boyle—Shannon	Cibchester — Templemore	Duff—Fife	Galbraith—Strathclyde
Brabazon—Meath	Child Villiers—Jersey	Dugdale—Crathorne	Ganzoni—Belstead
Brand—Hampton	Cholmondeley — Delamere	Duke—Merrivale	Gascoyne Cecil—Salisbury
Brassey — Brassey of Apehorpe	Chubb—Hayter	Duncombe—Feversham	Gathome Hardy—Cranbrook
Brett—Esher	Clegg Hill—Hill	Dundas—Melville	Geddes—Geddes of Epsom*
Bridgeman—Bradford	Clifford — Clifford of Chudleigh	Dundas—Zetland	Gibbs—Aldenharn
Brodrick—Midleton	Coats—Glentworth	Dutton—Sherborne	Gibbs—Waxall
Brooke—Alambrooke	Cochrane — Cochrane of Culis	Eady—Swinfen	Gibson—Ashbourne
Brooke—Brookeborough	Cochrane—Dundonald	Eaton—Chelysmore	Giffard—Halsbury
Brooks—Crawshaw	Cocks—Sealers	Eden—Auckland	Gilbey—Vaux of Harrowden
Brougham — Brougham and Vaux	Cohen—Cohen of Birkenhead	Eden—Avon	Glyn—Wolverton
Broughton—Fairhaven	Cokayne — Cullen of Ashbourne	Eden—Henley	Godley—Kilbracken
Browne—Craigton*	Cokayne — Cullen of Ashbourne	Edgcombe—Mount Edgcombe	Gordon—Aberdeen
Browne—Kilmaine	Cole—Leicester	Edmondson—Saudford	Gordon—Hunly
Browne — Oranmore and Browne	Cole—Enniskillen	Edwardes—Kensington	Gordon Lennox—Richmond
Browne—Sligo	Collier—Monkswell	Egerton—Ellesmere	Gore—Arran
Brownlow—Lurgan	Collins—Stonham*	Egerton—Wilton	Gough Calthorpe—Calthorpe
Bruce—Aberdare	Colville—Clydesmuir	Eliot—St. Geruaps	Graham Montrose
Bruce—Balfour of Burleigh	Colville—Colville of Culross	Elliot—Elliot of Harwood*	Graham Toler—Norbury
Bruce—Bruce of Melbourne	Compton—Northampton	Elliot—Minto	Grant—De Longueuil
Bruce — Elgin and Kincardine	Conolly Carew—Carew	Erskine—Buchan	Grant—Strathspye
Brudenell Bruce — Ailesbury	Cooper—Norwich	Erskine—Mar & Kellie	Greaves—Dysart
Buchan—Tweedsmuir	Corbett—Rowallan	Evans—Mountevans	Greenall—Daresbury
Buchan—Hepburn—Hailes	Courtney—Devon	Eveleigh de Moleyns—Ventry	Grenfell—St. Just
Buckley—Wrenbury	Craig—Craigevon	Eyres Monsell—Monsell	Greville—Warwick
Burton—Burton of Coventry*	Crawford—Hungarton	Fane—Westmorland	Grey—Stamford
Butler—Carrick	Crichton—Erne	Feilding—Denbigh	Grigg—Atrincham
Butler—Dunboyne	Crichton Stuart—Bute	Fellowes—Ailwyn	Grimston—Verulam
Butler—Lanesborough	Cripps—Parnoor	Felwos—De Ramsay	Grosvenor—Ebury
Butler—Mountgarret	Crossley—Somerlepton	Fermor Hesketh—Hesketh	Grosvenor—Westminster
Butler—Ormonde	Cubitt—Ashcomb	Finch Hatton—Winchelsea	Guest—Wimborne
Butler—Bowdon—Grey de Ruthyn	Cunliffe Lister—Swinton	Finch Knightley—Aylesford	Guinness—Iveagh
Buxton—Noel-Buxton	Cunningham — Cunningham of Hyndhope	Fisher—Fisher of Lambeth*	Guinness—Moyné
Byng—Stafford	Curzon—Howe	Fitzalan Howard—Beaumont	Gully—Selby
Byng—Torrington	Curzon—Ravensdale*	Fitzalan Howard — Howard of Glassop	Gurdon—Cranworth
Campbell—Argyll	Curzon—Searsdale	Fitzalan Howard—Norfolk	Hamilton—Abercorn
Campbell — Breadalbane and Holland	Cust—Brounlow	Fitz Clarence—Munster	Hamilton—Belhaven and Stenton
Campbell—Cawdor	Dalrymple—Stair	FitzGerald—Leinster	Hamilton — Hamilton of Dalzell
Campbell—Colgrain	Davies—Darwen	Fitzherbert—Stafford	Hamilton — Holm Patrick
Campbell—Glenavy	Davison—Broughshane	FitzRoy—Davaunry	Hamilton Russell—Boyne
Campbell—Stratheden and Campbell	Dawson—Downe	FitzRoy—Grafton	Hamilton Temple Blackwood—Dufferin
Campbell Gray—Gray	Dawson Damer — Portlinton	FitzRoy—Southampton	Hanbury Tracy—Sudeley
Canning—Garvagh	De Courcy —Kingsale	Flower—Ashbrooke	Handcock—Castlemaine
Capell—Essex	De Grey—Walsingham	Foley—Berkeley	Harbord Hamond — Suffield
Carberry—Carbery	De Yarburgh Bateson—Deramore	Foljambé — Liverpool	
Carlington—Carrington	Deane—Muckerrry	Forbes—Granard	
Carleton—Dorchester	Denison—Londesborough	Forbes Sempill—Sempill	
Carnegie—Fife	Denison Pender—Pender	Forster—Forster of Harraby	
Carnegie—Northesk	Dent—Furnivall		
Carnegie—Southesk			

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

Harding—Harding of <i>Petherton</i>	Jolliffe—Hylton	Lysaght—Lisle	Morton—Morton of <i>Henryton</i>
Hardinge — Hardinge of <i>Penhurst</i>	Joynson Hicks—Brentford	Lytelton—Chandos	Mountbatten — <i>Carisbrooke</i>
Hare—Listowel	Kaye Shuttleworth — <i>Shuttleworth</i>	Lytelton — Cobham (<i>Viscountcy</i>)	Mountbatten—Edinburgh's
Harmsworth — <i>Rothermere</i>	Kearley—Devonport	McClintock Bunbury— <i>Rathdonnell</i>	Mountbatten — <i>Milford Haven</i>
Harris—Malmesbury	Keith—Keith of <i>Avonholm</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Mountbatten — <i>Mountbatten of Burma</i>
Harvey—Harvey of <i>Tasburgh</i>	Keith Falconer— <i>Kimore</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Muff— <i>Calverley</i>
Hastings— <i>Huntingdon</i>	Kemays Tynte — <i>Wharton</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Mulholland— <i>Dumleath</i>
Hay—Erroll	Kemp— <i>Rochdale</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Murray— <i>Atholl</i>
Hay—Kinmoull	Kennedy— <i>Ailsa</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Murray— <i>Dunmore</i>
Hay— <i>Tweeddale</i>	Kenworthy— <i>Strabolgi</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Murray— <i>Elb-anle</i>
Heathcote Drummond	Keppel— <i>Albemarle</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Murray— <i>Mansfield and Mansfield</i>
Willoughby— <i>Ancaster</i>	Kerr— <i>Lothian</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Nall Cain— <i>Brocket</i>
Hely Hutchinson— <i>Doughmore</i>	Kerr— <i>Teviot</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Napier — <i>Napier and Napier and Ettrick</i>
Hemphill Martyn— <i>Hemphill</i>	King— <i>Lovelace</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Napier — <i>Napier of Magdala</i>
Henderson— <i>Fairingdon</i>	King Tenison— <i>Kingston</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Needham— <i>Kimmorey</i>
Hennessy— <i>Windlesham</i>	Kitchener — <i>Kitchener of Khartoum</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Nelson— <i>Nelson of Stafford</i>
Henniker Major — <i>Henniker</i>	Kitson— <i>Airedale</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Neville— <i>Braybrooke</i>
Hepburne Scott — <i>Polwarth</i>	Knox— <i>Ranfurly</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Nicolson— <i>Carnock</i>
Herbert— <i>Carnarvon</i>	Lamb— <i>Rochester</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Nivison— <i>Glendyne</i>
Herbert— <i>Hemingford</i>	Lambart— <i>Cavan</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Nod— <i>Gainsborough</i>
Herbert— <i>Pembroke</i>	Lambton— <i>Durham</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Noel Paton— <i>Ferrier*</i>
Herbert— <i>Powis</i>	Lampson— <i>Killearn</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	North— <i>Gulford</i>
Hermon Hodge— <i>Wyfold</i>	Larnach Nevill — <i>Aber-gavenny</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Northcote— <i>Idesteigh</i>
Hervey— <i>Bristol</i>	Lascelles— <i>Harewood</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Norton— <i>Grantley</i>
Hewitt— <i>Lifford</i>	Law— <i>Coleraine</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Norton— <i>Rathcreedan</i>
Hicks Beach— <i>St. Aldwyn</i>	Law— <i>Ellenborough</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Nugent— <i>Westmeath</i>
Hill— <i>Downshire</i>	Lawrence— <i>Trevethin and Oaksey</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	O'Brien— <i>Inchiquin</i>
Hill— <i>Sandys</i>	Lawson— <i>Burnham</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Ogilvy— <i>Airrie</i>
Hill Trevor— <i>Trevor</i>	Lawson Johnston— <i>Luke</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	O'Neill— <i>Rathcavan</i>
Hindley— <i>Hyndley</i>	Le Poer Trench— <i>Clancarty</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Orde Powlett— <i>Bolton</i>
Hogg— <i>Hailsham</i>	Legge— <i>Dartmouth</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Ormsby Gore— <i>Harlech</i>
Holland Hibbert — <i>Knutsford</i>	Legh— <i>Newton</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Osborne— <i>Leeds</i>
Holmes à Court— <i>Heytesbury</i>	Leith— <i>Burgh</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Paget— <i>Anglesey</i>
Hood— <i>Bridport</i>	Lennox Boyd— <i>Boyd of Merton</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pakenham— <i>Longford</i>
Hope— <i>Linlithgow</i>	Leslie— <i>Roths</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pakington— <i>Hampton</i>
Hope— <i>Rankellour</i>	Leslie Melville— <i>Leven</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Palmcr— <i>Lucas of Craadwell</i>
Hope Morley— <i>Hollenden</i>	Lever— <i>Leverhulme</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Palmer — <i>Rusholme</i>
Hopkinson— <i>Colyton</i>	Leveson Gower— <i>Granville</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Palmer — <i>Selborne</i>
Hopwood — <i>Southborough</i>	Lewis— <i>Brecon</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Parker — <i>Macclesfield</i>
Flora Ruthven— <i>Gowrie</i>	Lewis— <i>Essendon</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Parker — <i>Morley</i>
Hovell Thurlow Cumming Bruce— <i>Thurlow</i>	Lewis— <i>Merthyr</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Parker — <i>P. of Waddington</i>
Howard— <i>Carlisle</i>	Liddell— <i>Ravensworth</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Parnell— <i>Congleton</i>
Howard— <i>Effingham</i>	Lindesay Bethune — <i>Lindsay</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Parsons— <i>Rosse</i>
Howard—Howard of <i>Penrith</i>	Lindesay— <i>Crawford</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Paulet— <i>Winchester</i>
Howard— <i>Strathcona</i>	Lindsay — <i>Lindsay of Birker</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Peake— <i>Ingleby</i>
Howard— <i>Suffolk</i>	Littleton— <i>Hatherton</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pearson— <i>Cowdray</i>
Hoyer Millar— <i>Inchyra</i>	Lloyd George — <i>Lloyd George of Dwyfor</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pease— <i>Daryngton</i>
Hubbard— <i>Addington</i>	Lloyd George— <i>Tenby</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pease— <i>Gainsford</i>
Huggins— <i>Malvern</i>	Lloyd Mostyn— <i>Mostyn</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pease— <i>Wardington</i>
Hutchinson— <i>Ilford*</i>	Loder — <i>Wakelurst</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pelham— <i>Chichester</i>
Ingrams— <i>Darcy de Cuayth</i>	Loftus— <i>Ely</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pelham— <i>Yarborough</i>
Innes Kcr— <i>Roxburgh</i>	Lopes— <i>Roborough</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pelham Clinton Hope— <i>Newcastle</i>
Inskip— <i>Caldecote</i>	Lord— <i>Laubury</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Penny— <i>Marchwood</i>
Irby— <i>Boston</i>	Low— <i>Aldington</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pepys— <i>Cottenham</i>
Isaacs— <i>Reading</i>	Lowry Corry— <i>Belmore</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Perceval— <i>Eemont</i>
Isaacs— <i>Swauborough*</i>	Lowther— <i>Lonsdale</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Percy— <i>Northumberland</i>
Jackson— <i>Allerton</i>	Lowther— <i>Ullswater</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pery— <i>Limerick</i>
James—James of <i>Rusholme*</i>	Lubbock— <i>Avebury</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Petty Fitzmaurice— <i>Lansdowne</i>
James— <i>Northbourne</i>	Lumley— <i>Scarbrough</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Phillips— <i>Milford</i>
Jebb— <i>Gladwyn</i>	Lumley Savile— <i>Savile</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Phillips— <i>St. Davids</i>
Jervis— <i>St. Vincent</i>	Lygon— <i>Beauchamp</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Phillips— <i>Strange of Knapton</i>
Jocelyn— <i>Rodeu</i>	Lyle— <i>Lyle of Westbourne</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Phillips— <i>Normanby</i>
	Lyon Dalberg Acton— <i>Acton</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Pleydell Bouverie— <i>Radplumtre</i>
	Lyons— <i>Emisdale</i>	McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Plumptre— <i>Fitzwallter</i>
		McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Plunkett— <i>Dunsany</i>
		McCormac— <i>McCormac</i>	Plunkett— <i>Fingall</i>

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

Plunkett—Louth	Savile—Mexborough	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Watson Armstrong —
Pollock—Hanworth	Scarlett—Abinger	Stuart—Moray [horn]	Armstrong
Pomeroy—Harberton	Sclater Booth—Basine	Stuart—Stuart of Find-	Weir—Inverforth
Ponsonby—Bessborough	Scott—Eldon [Walden]	Studley Herbert — Sea-	Weld Forester—Forester
Ponsonby—De Mauley	Scott Ellis—Howar de	field [chester]	Wellesley—Cowley
Ponsonby—P. of Shulbrede	Scrymgeour Wedder -	Suenson Taylor—Gran-	Wellesley—Wellington
Ponsonby—Sysonby	burn—Dundee [Mellons]	Sugden—St. Leonards	Wentworth Fitzwilliam
Portal—Portal of Hunger-	Seager—Leighton of St.	Sutherland Leveson	—Fitzwilliam
Powys—Lilford [ford]	Seely—Mottistone	Gower—Sutherland	West—Grawville—West*
Pratt—Camden	Seely—Sherwood	Taibot—T. de Malahide	Westera—Rossmore
Preston—Gormanston	Seymour—Hersford	Taylor—Headfort	White—Annaly
Primrose—Rosebery	Seymour—Somerset	Temple Gore Langton—	Whiteley—Marchamley
Prittie—Dunalley	Shaw—Craigmyle	Temple of Stowe	Whitfield—Kenswood
Ramacca—Newburgh	Shirley—Ferrers	Tennant—Glencorner	Willey—Bariby
Ramsay—Dalhousie	Shore—Teignmouth	Thellusson—Rendlesham	Williams—Berners
Ramsbotham—Soulbury	Siddeley—Kenilworth	Thesiger—Chelmsford	Williams—Francis-Wil-
Rees Williams—Ogmore	Sidney—De L'Isle	Thyne—Bath	liams*
Rhys—Dyvevor	Simon—Simon of Wy-	Trench—Ashdown	Williams—Williams of
Richards—Milverton	thenshawe	Tuchet Jesson—Audley	Barnburgh*
Ritchie—Ritchie of Dun-	Sinclair—Caithness	Tufton—Hothfield	Williamson—Forres
dee [ingham]*	Sinclair—Pentland	Turner—Netherthorpe	Willoughby—Middleton
Robens—Robens of Wold-	Sinclair—Sinclair of Cleeve	Turnour—Winterton	Wills—Dulverton
Roberts—Clwya	Sinclair—Thurso	Twisleton Wykeham	Wilmot—Wilmot of Sel-
Robertson—Robertson of	Skeffington—Massereene	Fiennes—Saye and Sele	meston
Oakridge	Smith—Bicester	Tyrrell Kenyon—Kenyon	Wilson—Moran
Roche—Fermoy	Smith—Birkenhead	Upton—Templeton	Wilson—Nunburnholme
Rodd—Rennell	Smith—Colwyn	Vanden Bempe John-	Windsor—Cornwall
Roper Curzon—Teynham	Smith—Dudley (Barony)	stone—Derwent	Windsor—Gloucester
Rous—Stradbroke	Smith—Hambleton	Vane—Banard	Windsor—Kent
Rowley Conwy—Lang-	Somerset—Beaufort	Vane Tempest Stewart—	Windsor Clive — Ply-
ford [of Doxford]	Somerset—Raglan	Londonerry	mouthe
Runciman — Runciman	Spencer—Churchill	Vanneck—Huntingfield	Wingfield—Powerscourt
Russell—Amphill	Spencer Churchill —	Vaughan—Lisburne	Winn—St. Oswald
Russell—Bedford	Marlborough	Vavasseur Fisher—Fisher	Winn—Headley
Russell—De Clifford	Spring Rice—Monteagle	Venables Vernon—Vernon	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Russell—R. of Liverpool	of Brandon	Vereker—Gort	Wood—Halifax
Ryder—Harrowby	Stanhope—Harrington	Verney—Wiltoughby de	Woodall — Uvedale of
Sackville—De La Warr	Stanley—Derby	Broke	North End
Sackville West—Sackville	Stanley—Sheffield	Verney Cave—Braye	Woodhouse—Terrington
St. Aubyn—St. Levan	Stapleton Cotton—Con-	Vernon—Lyveden	Wright—Wootton of
St. Clair—Sinclair [lyn]	bermere	Vesey—De Vesdi	Abinger*
St. Clair Erskine—Ross-	Stcm—Michelham	Villiers—Clarendon	Wyndham—Leconfield
St. John—St. J. of Bleiso	Stewart—Galloway	Vivian—Swansea	Wyndham Quin—Dun-
St. John—Bolingbroke and	Stonor—Camoy	Wallop—Portsmouth	raven
St. John	Stopford—Courtown	Walronde—Wateran	Wynn—Newborough
St. Leger—Doneraile	Stourton—Mowbray	Walsh—Ormathwaite	Yarde Buller—Churston
Samuel—Bearsted	Strachey—O'Hagan	Ward—Bangor	Yerburgh—Alvingham
Sanderson — Sanderson	Strachey—Strachie	Ward—Dudley (Earldom)	Yorke—Hardwicke
of Ayot	Strauss—Conesford	Ward—Ward of Witley	Young—Kennet
Sandilands—Torphichen	Strutt—Belper	Warrender — Bruntisfield	Young Erskine—Mar
Saumarez—De Saumarez	Strutt—Rayleigh	Watson—Manton	Younger—Y. of Leckie

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

Courtesy Titles (in actual use in 1963)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" is the heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough and the "Earl of Aboyne" to the Marquessate of Huntly, and "Viscount Acheson" heir to the Earldom of Gosford; *the titles of second heirs are also given; e.g. Earl of Offaly, son of the "Marquess of Kildare" heir to the Dukedom of Leinster.

∴ In addition to these Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of some Scottish peers is usually styled "The Master of —" e.g. "The Master of Falkland," eldest son of Viscount Falkland.

Marquesses.	Angram—Lothian	*Mount Charles — Con-	Adare—Dunraven
*Blandford—Marlborough	Bective—Headfort	yngham	Althorp—Spencer
Bowmont—Roxburgh	Brecknock—Camden	Mulgrave—Normanby	Amberley—Russell
Douglas & Clydesdale	Cassillis—Ailsa	Offaly—*Kildare	Asquith of Morley—Ox-
—Hamilton	Compton — Northamp-	Percy—Northumberland	ford and Asquith
*Douro—Wellington	ton	Rocksavage — Chol-	Boringdon—Morley
Graham—Montrose	*Dalkeith—Bucleuch	mondeley	Borodale—Beatty
Granby—Rutland	Dumfries—Bute	Ronaldshay—Zeland	Boyle—Shannon
Hamilton—Abercorn	*Euston—Grafton	St. Andrews—Kent	Brocas—Jellicoe
Hartington — Devonshire	Hopetoun—Linlithgow	Shelburne—Lansdowne	Bury—Athemarle
*Kildare—Leinster	*Jermyn—Bristol	Sunderland—*Blandford	Camden—Gainsborough
Lorne—Argyll	Lewes—Abergavenny	Tyrone—Waterford	Chelsea—Cadogan
Tavistock—Bedford	Macduff—Rife	Uxbridge—Anglesey	Cheyton—Waldegrave
Earls.	March—Richmond	Yarmouth—Hereford	Clanfield—Peel
Aboyne—Huntly	Medina—Milford Haven	Viscounts.	Corvedale — Baldwin of
Altamont—Sligo	Mornington—*Douro	Acheson—Gosford	Bewdley

Cranborne—Salisbury	Kelburn—Glasgow	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Cranley—Onslow	Knebworth—Lytton	Sudley—Arran	Eskdail—*Dalkeith
Crowhurst—Cottenham	Lambton—Durham	Suirdale—Donoughmore	Forrester of Corstorphine
Curzon—Howe	Lascalles—Harewood	Tamworth—Ferrers	—Verulam
Dalrymple—Stair	Lewisham—Dartmouth	Tarbat—Cromartie	Garlies—Galloway
Dangan—Cowley	Linley—Snowdon	Throwley—Sondes	Greenock—Cathcart
Dawick—Haig	Lowther—Lonsdale	Tiverton—Halsbury	Guernsey—Aylesford
Deerhurst—Coventry	Lumley—Seabrough	Traprain—Balfour	Hay—Erroll
Dunluce—Antrim	Lymington—Portsmouth	Uffington—Craven	Herbert—Pembroke
Ebrington—Fortescue	Malden—Essex	Vaughan—Lisburne	Howland—*Tavistock
Eden—Avon	Mandeville—Manchester	Villiers—Jersey	Irwin—Halifax
Ednam—Dudley	Melgund—Minto	Walberton—Woolton	Leslie—Roths
Elveden—Iveagh	Moore—Drogheda	Weymouth—Bain	Leveson—Granville
Emlyn—Cawdor	Morpeth—Carlisle	Windsor—Plymouth	Loughborough—Rossly.
Encombe—Eldon	Newport—Bradford	Wolmer—Selborne	Masham—Swinton
Enfield—Stafford	Newry and Mourne—	Barons (Lord —	Mau-hline—Loudoun
Erleigh—Reading	Kilmorey	Apsley—Bathurst	Medway—Cranbrook
Errington—Cromer	Ockham—Lovelace	Aidee—Meath	Montgomery—Eglinton
Feilding—Denbigh	Parker—Macclesfield	Balgonie — Leven	Moreton—Ducie
FitzHarris—Malmesbury	Perceval—Egmont	and Melville	Neidpath—Wemyss &
Folkestone—Radnor	Petersham—Harrington	Bainiel—Crawford	March
Furneauux—Birkenhead	Pollington—Mexborough	Berridale—Caitness	Ogilvy—Airlie
Garmoyle—Cairns	Prestwood—Atlee	Bingham—Lucan	Ossulston—Tankerville
Garnock—Lindsay	Quenington—St. Aldwyn	Binning—Haddington	Oxmantown—Ross
Glenapp—Inchape	Raynham—Townshend	Brooke—Warwick	Porchester—Carnarvon
Glentworth—Limerick	Reidhaven—Seafield	Bruce—Elgin	Primrose—Rosebery
Glerawly—Amesley	Royston—Hardwicke	Buckhurst—De La Warr	Ramsay—Dalhousie
Gwynnedd—Lloyd George	St. Cyres—Haddesleigh	Burgersh—Westmorland	Rideau — Alexander of
of Dwyfor	Sandon—Arbury	Cardross—Buchan	Tunis
Hinchlingbrooke—Sand-	Savernake—Ailesbury	Cochrane—Dundonald	Scrymgeour—Dundee
wich	Slane—*Mount Charles	Courtenay—Devon	Sexmour—Somerset
Ikerrin—Carrick	Somerton—Normanton	Delvin—Westmeath	Silchester—Longford
Ingestre—Shrewsbury	Stopford—Courtown	Done—Moray	Willoughby de Eresby
Ipswich—*Eunston	Storinont—Mansfield	Dunglass—Home	—Ancaster
Jocelyn—Roden	Strathallan—Perth	Eliot—St. Germans	Woodhouse—Kimberley
			Worsley—Yarborough

CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

Contractions and Symbols.—s, or l, appended to the date of creation denotes a Scottish or Irish title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl., Brit., or U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the imperial creation. R, indicates that the Peer is a representative peer for Scotland. The mark * signifies that there is no "of" in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; b, signifies born; s, succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor.

Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the chief advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is one of the Great Officers of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

H.R.H. the Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh.....	1951	Balfour of Inchrye, Lord..	1941	Bruce of Melbourne, Viscount.....	1923
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.....	1925	Barnes, Alfred.....	1945	Buccleuch and Queensberry, Duke of.....	1937
Adeane, Sir Michael.....	1953	Barrowclough, Sir Harold	1954	Bucknill, Sir Alfred.....	1945
Aidington, Lord.....	1954	Beaufort, Duke of.....	1936	Butler, Richard Austen...	1939
Alexander of Hillsborough, Viscount.....	1920	Beaumont, Sir John.....	1944	Cadogan, Sir Alexander ..	1940
Alexander of Tunis, Earl..	1952	Beaverbrook, Lord.....	1918	Campbell, Rt. Rev. Henry Colville Montgomery..	1956
Alexander, Sir Ulick.....	1952	Bellenger, Frederick John	1946	Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian.	1950
Alport, Lord.....	1934	Bevens, John Reginald....	1959	Canterbury, The Archbishop of.....	1956
Amery, Julian.....	1960	Birch, Nigel.....	1955	Carpenter, John Archibald Boyd.....	1954
Amory, Viscount.....	1953	Bottomley, Arthur George	1952	Carrington, Lord.....	1959
Attlee, Earl.....	1935	Bowden, Herbert William	1962	Casey, Lord.....	1939
Avon, Earl of.....	1934	Boyd of Mertout, Viscount	1951	Chandos, Viscount.....	1940
Azikiwe, Nnamdi.....	1960	Boyle, Sir Edward, Bt....	1962	Chatfield, Lord.....	1939
Baker, Philip J. Noel....	1945	Erabazon of Tara, Lord... 1940		Churchill, Sir Winston Spencer.....	1907
Balewa, Sir Abubakar		Brecon, Lord.....	1960		
Tafawa.....	1961	Bridges, Lord.....	1953		
		Brook, Sir Norman.....	1953		
		Brooke, Henry.....	1955		
		Brown, George Alfred....	1951		

Citrine, Lord.....	1940	Home, Earl of.....	1951	Norfolk, Duke of.....	1936
Clitberoe, Lord.....	1944	Hope, Lord John.....	1959	Normand, Lord.....	1932
Clvde, Lord.....	1951	Horsbrugh, Lady.....	1945	Nugent, Sir Richard, Bt....	1962
Cobbold, Lord.....	1959	Howe, Earl.....	1929	Nutting, Haroua Annonny	1951
Cohen, Lord.....	1949	Ilsley, James Lorimer.....	1946	Ogmore, Lord.....	1951
Coleraine, Lord.....	1943	Ingleby, Viscount.....	1943	Ormerod, Sir Benjamin...	1957
Colyton, Lord.....	1952	Inman, Lord.....	1947	Palme Whitred.....	1941
Craigton, Lord.....	1961	Isaacs, George Alfred.....	1945	Parker of Waddington, Lord.....	1954
Crathorne, Lord.....	1951	Ismay, Lord.....	1951	Patrick, Lord.....	1949
Cross, Sir Ronald, Bt.....	1940	Jay, Douglas.....	1952	Pearce, Lord.....	1957
Danckwerts, Sir Harold...	1961	Jenkins, Lord.....	1949	Pearson, Sir Colin.....	1961
Davidson, Viscount.....	1923	Johnston, Thomas.....	1931	Perth, Earl of.....	1957
Davies, Sir William Arthian	1961	Jones, Arthur Creech.....	1945	Powell, Enoch.....	1960
Deedes, William Francis...	1962	Jones, Aubrey.....	1955	Profumo, John Dennis....	1960
De La Warr, Earl.....	1935	Joseph, Sir Keith, Bt.....	1962	Radcliffe, Viscount.....	1949
De L'Isle, Viscount.....	1951	Keith of Avonholm, Lord	1953	Rathcavan, Lord.....	1937
Denning, Lord.....	1948	Key, Charles William.....	1947	Rea, Lord.....	1962
de Silva, Lucien Macull Dominic.....	1953	Killearn, Lord.....	1941	Redmayne, Martin.....	1959
Devlin, Lord.....	1960	Kilmuir, Earl of.....	1945	Reid, Lord.....	1941
Defienbaker, John.....	1957	Kotelawala, Sir John.....	1954	Reith, Lord.....	1942
Dilhorne, Lord.....	1954	Lascelles, Sir Alan.....	1943	Renton, David.....	1962
Diplock, Sir Kenneth.....	1961	Latham, Sir John.....	1933	Rippon, Aubrey Geoffrey Frederick.....	1962
Dixon, Sir Owen.....	1951	Lawson, Lord.....	1945	Robens of Woldingham, Lord.....	1951
Donovan, Sir Terence.....	1960	Leathers, Viscount.....	1947	Robinson, Sir Roland.....	1962
Dugdale, John.....	1949	Listowel Earl of.....	1916	Romer, Sir Charles.....	1951
Dundee, Earl of.....	1959	Lloyd, Geoffrey William...	1943	Rosebery, Earl of.....	1945
Eccles, Lord.....	1951	Lloyd, John Selwyn Brooke.....	1951	Russell, Sir Charles.....	1962
Ede, James Chuter.....	1944	London, The Bishop of.....	1961	St. Aldwyn, Earl.....	1959
Edwards, Ness.....	1947	Longford, Earl of.....	1948	St. Laurent, Louis Stephen	1940
Erroll, Frederick James....	1960	Mabane, Lord.....	1944	Salisbury, Marquess of....	1949
Evatt, Herbert Vere.....	1942	MacAndrew, Lord.....	1952	Salter, Lord.....	1941
Evershed, Lord.....	1947	McBride, Sir Philip.....	1959	Samuel, Viscount.....	1903
Fadden, Sir Artbur.....	1942	McCorquodale of Newton, Lord.....	1945	Sandys, Duncan.....	1941
Fisher of Lambeth, Lord...	1939	MacDermott, Lord.....	1947	Scarborough, Earl of....	1952
Forde, Francis (M.C.N.S.)...	1941	Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, Lord.....	1951	Selborne, Earl of.....	1929
Foster, Sir Harry Hylton- Franks, Lord.....	1957	MacDonald, Malcolm.....	1935	Selkirk, Earl of.....	1955
Fraser, Hugh.....	1962	McEwen, John.....	1953	Sellers, Sir Frederic.....	1957
Gaitskell, Hugh Todd Naylor.....	1947	McKell, Sir William.....	1948	Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey, Bt.....	1945
Goddard, Lord.....	1938	Maclay, John Scott.....	1952	Shawcross, Lord.....	1946
Gore, Sir David Ormsby...	1957	Macleod, Iain.....	1952	Shinwell, Emanuel.....	1945
Grant, William.....	1958	Macmillan, Harold.....	1942	Silkin, Lord.....	1945
Gray, Sir William Ans- truther.....	1962	Macpherson, Niall Mal- colm Stewart.....	1962	Simon, Sir Jocelyn.....	1961
Grenfell, David Rhys.....	1951	Malvern Viscount.....	1947	Simonds, Viscount.....	1944
Griffiths, James.....	1945	Margal, Sir Milton.....	1961	Slessor, Sir Henry.....	1929
Griegg, Sir James.....	1942	Margesson, Viscount.....	1933	Smith, Sir Ber.....	1943
Grimond, Joseph.....	1961	Marples, Alfred Ernest....	1957	Smith, Sir Derek Colclough Walker, Bt.....	1957
Guest, Lord.....	1960	Marquand, Hilary Adair..	1949	Smith, Dame Patricia Hornsby.....	1959
Halles, Lord.....	1951	Massey, Vincent.....	1941	Smith, Sir Reginald Dor- man.....	1939
Hailey, Lord.....	1949	Mathers, Lord.....	1947	Smyth, Sir John.....	1962
Hailsham, Viscount (Lord President).....	1956	Maudling, Reginald.....	1955	Soanes, Arthur Chris- topher John.....	1958
Hall, Viscount.....	1942	Menzies, Robert Gordon	1937	Soskice, Sir Frank.....	1943
Hall, William Glenvil....	1947	Milligan, Lord.....	1955	Soubury, Viscount.....	1939
Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of.....	1940	Mills, Lord.....	1957	Spens, Lord.....	1953
Hankey, Lord.....	1939	Milner of Leeds, Lord....	1945	Stanhope, Earl.....	1929
Hare, John Hugh.....	1955	Molson, Lord.....	1956	Strachey, John St. Lo.....	1946
Harlech, Lord.....	1927	Monckton of Brencley, Viscount.....	1951	Strathclyde, Lord.....	1953
Harman, Sir Charles.....	1959	Monsell, Viscount.....	1923	Strauss, George Russell... 1947	1947
Harrison, Sir Eric John...	1952	Morgan, Sir John Vaughan	1961	Stuart of Findhorn, Visct... 1939	1939
Head, Viscount.....	1951	Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord.....	1951	Summerskill, Lady.....	1949
Headlam, Sir Cutbbert, Bt.	1945	Morrison of Lambeth, Lord	1931	Sutherland, Duke of.....	1935
Heald, Sir Lionel.....	1945	Morton of Henryton, Lord	1944	Swinton, Earl of.....	1922
Heath, Edward Richard George.....	1955	Mountbatten of Burma, Earl.....	1947	Tenby, Viscount.....	1941
Henderson, Lord.....	1950	Munster, Earl of.....	1954	Thomas, Sir Godfrey, Bt....	1958
Henderson, Arthur.....	1947	Nair, Sir Madhavan.....	1941	Thornycroft, Peter.....	1951
Hilbery, Sir Malcolm.....	1959	Nash, Walter.....	1946	Thurso, Viscount.....	1931
Hill, Charles.....	1951	Nathan, Lord.....	1946	Touche, Sir Gordon.....	1959
Hodson, Lord.....	1951	Nkrumah, Kwame.....	1959	Tregeold, Sir Robert.....	1957
Holloway, Edward James.	1950	Noble, Cdr. Sir Allan Her- bert Percy.....	1956	Trevethin and Oaksey, Lord.....	1944
Holt, Harold Edward.....	1953	Noble, Michael Antony Cristobal.....	1962	Tucker, Lord.....	1945
Holyoake, Keith Jacka....	1954				

Turton Robert Hugh...	1955	Welensky, Sir Roland ...	1960	Wilmot of Selmeston, Lord	1945
Upjohn, Sir Gerald.....	1960	Wheatley, Lord.....	1947	Wilson, James Harold	1947
Vosper, Dennis Forwood..	1957	White, Henry Graham ...	1945	Winterton, Earl.....	1924
Walker, Patricia Chresten		Williams, Sir Edward		Wood, Richard Frederick ..	1959
Gordon.....	1950	John.....	1945	Woodburn, Arthur.....	1947
Wand, Rt. Rev. John		Williams of Barnburgh,		Woolton, Earl of.....	1940
William Charles.....	1945	Lord.....	1941	Wright, Lord.....	1933
Ward of Witley, Viscr....	1957	Willink, Sir Henry Urms-		York, The Archbishop of..	1961
Waterhouse, Capt. Charles	1945	ton, Bt.....	1943	Younger, Kenneth.....	1951
Watkinson, Harold Arthur	1954	Willmer, Sir Henry Gordon	1958		

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale.

THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, or courtesy, members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable". The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourable", although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The", omitting the more elaborate styles. A Privy Councillor who is not a Peer should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. —. A Peer below the rank of Marquess who is a Privy Councillor should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —, P.C., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount) — P.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.





THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 100, of whom 500 may belong to the Home Services, 100 to the services of Dominions and 200 to the services of the Colonies and Protectorates.



OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence)

- Victoria Cross.—1856.— See pp. 298-301.
 George Cross.—1940.— See p. 301.
 British Orders of Knighthood.
 Royal Red Cross.—R.R.C. (Class 1).—For ladies, founded 1883.
 Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of the R.N. below the rank of Captain, and for Warrant Officers.
 Military Cross.—Dec. 1914.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl. 1) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.
 Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—For bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force (and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941) for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.
 Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).
 Royal Red Cross (Class II).
 Order of British India.
 Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.
 Order of St. John.
 Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."
 Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Gold, Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.
 Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N., and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F.
 The George Medal.—G.M.—Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.
 Queen's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.
 The Edward Medal.—Established by King Edward VII in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.
 Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.
 King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.
 Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Silver.
 Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service afloat.
 Military Medal.—M.M.—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, and since June 21, 1916, for serving women.
 Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the Air Force Medal.—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C. (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9, 1941).
 Constabulary Medal (Ireland).
 Medal for saving Life at Sea
 Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.
 British Empire Medal.—B.E.M.—formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1921.
 Canada Medal.
 Queen's Police, and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service.
 Queen's Medal for Chiefs.
 War Medals and Stars (in order of date).
 Polar Medals (in order of date).
 Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).
 Imperial Service Medal.
 Police Medal for Valuable Service.
 Badge of Honour.
 Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar Medals.
 King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II. Long and Faithful Service Medals.
 Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 Medal for Meritorious Services.
 Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.
 Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.
 Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 Police and Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 African Police Medal for Meritorious Services.
 Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.
 Colonial Prison Service Medal.
 Army Emergency Reserve Decoration.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.
 Volunteer Long Service Medal.
 Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies)
 Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).
 Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.
 Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.
 Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).
 Militia Long Service Medal.
 Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.
 Territorial Decoration.—1908.—T.D.
 Efficiency Decoration.—E.D.
 Territorial Efficiency Medal.
 Efficiency Medal.
 Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 Decoration for Officers, Royal Naval Reserve.—1910.—R.D.
 Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.—V.R.D.
 Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 R.N.V.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
 Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.—1942.
 The Queen's Medal.—(For Champion Shots in the Military Forces).
 Cadet Forces Medal.
 Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal.
 Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.
 Royal Observer Corps Medal.
 Civil Defence Long Service Medal.
 Service Medal of the Jersey of St. John.
 Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.
 Voluntary Medical Services Medal.—1932.
 Woman's Voluntary Service Medal.
 Colonial Special Constabulary Medal.
 Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals (in order of date)

Orders of Chivalry

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, *Honi soit qui mal y pense (Shame on him who thinks evil of it)*

The number of Knights Companions is limited to 26.

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1936.

H.R.H. PRINCESS WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1944.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1958.

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1947.
 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1958.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1921.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1910.

EXTRA KNIGHTS

H.M. King Leopold III, 1935.
 H.M. the King of Denmark, 1951.
 H.M. the King of Sweden, 1954.
 H.I.M. the Emperor of Ethiopia, 1954.
 H.M. the King of Norway, 1959.
 H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, 1939.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS

The Earl Stanhope, 1934.
 The Duke of Norfolk, 1937.

The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.
 The Marquess of Salisbury, 1946.
 The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1946.
 The Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.
 The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, 1946.
 The Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1946.
 The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, 1946.
 The Duke of Portland, 1948.
 The Lord Harlech, 1948.
 The Earl of Scarborough, 1948.
 The Lord Cranworth, 1948.
 The Duke of Wellington, 1951.
 Sir Winston Churchill, 1953.
 The Earl of Avon, 1954.
 The Earl of Iveagh, 1955.
 The Earl Atlee, 1956.

The Lord Ismay, 1957.
 The Lord Middleton, 1957.
 The Viscount Slim, 1959. [1959.
 The Duke of Northumberland, 1960.
 The Earl of Radnor, 1960.
 The Lord Digby, 1960.
 The Lord Wakehurst, 1962.
Chancellor, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C.
Register, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter King of Arms, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, K.C.V.O.
Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-General Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, *Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity)*.

The number of Knights (other than Royal Knights) is limited to 16.

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Lady of the Thistle—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1937.

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1952.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1933.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1922.
 The Duke of Sutherland, 1929.
 The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1933.
 The Viscount Thurso, 1941.
 The Earl of Airlie, 1942.

The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1945.
 The Earl of Rosebery, 1947.
 The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 1949.
 The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, 1951.
 The Earl of Haddington, 1951.
 The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, 1955.
 The Lord Bilsland, 1955.
 Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, 1956.

The Lord Mathers, 1956.
 The Lord Kinnaird, 1957.
 The Lord Rowallan, 1957.
Chancellor, The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.
Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O.
Usher of the Green Rod, Sir Reginald Graham of Larbert, Bt., F.C., O.B.E.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, *Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?)* (No conferments since 1934)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1934.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1927.
Norroy and Ulster King of Arms Registrar and Knight Attendant, Aubrey John Toppin, C.V.O., F.S.A.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1725)

Ribbon, Crimson, *Motto*, *Tria juncta in uno* (*Three joined in one*). (Remodelled 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since. The Order is divided into civil and military divisions.)



G.C.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



K.C.B. Mil.



K.C.B. Civ.



C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Air Chief Marshal Sir James Rohh, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. A.F.C.; *Registrar and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. D. N. Wimberley, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Genealogist*, Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O., *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Rear-Adm. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, V.C., C.B., D.S.O.; *Deputy Secretary*, The Secretary, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B. Companion.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is denoted by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.



O.M. Mil.



O.M. Civ.

John Masfield, 1935.
Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Chatfield, 1939.
Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Newall, 1940.
The Lord Adrian, 1942.
Sir Henry Hallett Dale, 1944.
Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, 1946.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Visct. Portal of Hungerford, 1945
Field Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.
Admiral of the Fleet the Visct. Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1946.
Thomas Stearns Eliot, 1943.
Sir Robert Robinson, 1949.
The Earl Russell, 1949.
Sir Alexander George Montagu Cadogan, 1951.

The Earl Attlee, 1951.
Wildor Graves Penfield, 1953.
The Lord Hailey, 1956.
Sir John Douglas Cockcroft, 1957.
Sir (Frank) Macfarlane Burnet, 1958.
The Viscount Samuel, 1958.
Field Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1959.
Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, 1960.
Graham Vivian Sutherland, 1960.

Honorary Members, Dwight David Eisenhower, 1945. Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 1955.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.



G.C.S.I.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Motto*, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.



G.C.M.G.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. *Motto*, *Ausplicium melloris ævl* (*Token of a better age*).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; *Prelate*, (vacant); *Chancellor*, The Lord Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Secretary*, Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G.; *Registrar*, Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G.; *King of Arms*, The Lord Inchyra, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir George Beresford Stooke, K.C.M.G.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.1.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.



G.C.I.E.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).

Ribbon, Imperial Purple. *Motto*, *Imperatricis auspiciis* (*Under the auspices of the Empress*).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.



G.C.V.O.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. *Motto*, Victoria.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of the Privy Purse; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chaplain*, The Rev. R. L. Roberts; G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.



THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).

Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It confers no precedence on its holders.

H.M. THE QUEEN

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (1937).

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor (1921).	The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey (1960).	H.M. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands (1950).
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester (1932).	H.M. The King of Sweden (1923).	H.M. The King of Norway (1955).
H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar (1946).	H.I.M. The Emperor of Ethiopia (1930).	President Craveiro Lopes (1957).
Lord Fisher of Lambeth (1949).	H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia (1934).	H.M. the King of Denmark (1957).
Sir John Weir (1949).	H.M. King Leopold III (1937).	President Charles de Gaulle (1960).
The Duke of Norfolk (1953).	H.I.M. The Shahinshah of Persia (1948).	H.M. the King of Thailand (1960).
The Duke of Beaufort (1953).		H.M. The King of Nepal (1961).



THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division) without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). *Motto*, For God and the Empire.

G.B.E. THE SOVEREIGN: *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh K.B.E. K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Air Marshal Sir Roderick Carr, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; *Dean*, The Dean of St. Paul's; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C. *Sub-Dean*, The Rev. Canon A. F. Hood, M.A. *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. G.B.E., Knight Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knight Commander; D.B.E., Dame Commander; C.B.E., Commander; O.B.E., Officer; M.B.E., Member. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec. 1918.



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (June 4, 1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 and the Order is open to both sexes. *Secretary and Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

Abdul Rahman, <i>Tunku</i> , 1961.	Ede, Rt. Hon. James Chuter, 1953.	Maughan, William Somerset, 1954.
Adams, William George Stewart, 1935.	Forster, Edward Morgan, 1953.	Menzies, Rt. Hon. Robert Gordon, 1951.
Alexander o. Hillsborough, The Viscount 1941.	Fraser of Lonsdale, The Lord, 1953.	Moore, Henry Spencer, 1955.
Astor, Nancy, Viscountess, 1937.	Gooch, George Peahody, 1939.	Morrison of Lambeth, The Lord, 1951.
Attlee, The Earl, 1945.	Hailes, The Lord, 1962.	Nash, Rt. Hon. Walter, 1959.
Beazley, Sir John, 1959.	Hill, <i>Prof.</i> Archibald Vivian, 1946.	Nuffield, The Viscount, 1958.
Beone, James, 1947.	Hives, The Lord, 1943.	Scott, John William Robertson, 1947.
Boyd of Merton, The Viscount, 1960.	Ismay, <i>General</i> The Lord, 1945.	Selborne, The Earl of, 1945.
Britten, Edward Benjamin, 1953.	Johnston, Rt. Hon. Thomas, 1953.	Sitwell, Sir Osbert, Bt., 1953.
Bruce o. Melbourn: The Viscount, 1927.	Kotela-wala, Rt. Hon. Sir John, 1956.	Stuart of Findhorn, The Viscount, 1957.
Butler, Rt. Hon. Richard Austen, 1954.	Layton, The Lord, 1919.	Swinton, The Earl of, 1943.
Casey, The Lord, 1944.	Leathers, The Viscount, 1943.	Toynbee, <i>Prof.</i> Arnold Joseph, 1956.
Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949.	Limerick, The Earl of, 1961.	Waley, Arthur David, 1956.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S., 1922.	Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Selwyn, 1962.	Watkinson, Rt. Hon. Harold, 1962.
Clark, Sir Kenneth, 1959.	Maclay, Rt. Hon. John, 1962.	Wilson, <i>Prof.</i> John Dover, 1930.
Clayton, Rev. Philip I. B., 1933.	McNaughton, <i>General</i> Andrew George Latta, 1946.	Woolton, The Earl of, 1942.
Craig, Edward Henry Gordon, 1956.	Malvern, The Viscount, 1944.	<i>Honorary Member</i> , M. René Massigli, 1954.
Crerar, <i>General</i> Henry Duncan Graham, 1945.	Mann, Arthur Henry, 1941.	
Davidson, The Viscount, 1923.	Martin, Rev. Hugh, 1955.	
Dodd, Rev. Charles Harold, 1961.	Massey, Rt. Hon. Vincent, 1945.	
	Matthews, Very Rev. Walter Robert, 1962.	

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since 1902. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

FIRST CLASS.

Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

SECOND CLASS.

H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.
H.R.H. the Princess Alfonso

d'Orleans-Bourbon (the Infanta Beatrix of Spain).
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a how of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferrals have been made since 1948.

H.M. THE QUEEN, 1947.

H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.

H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, 1947.

H.R.H. the Princess Royal, 1919.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, 1937.

H.R.H. Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, 1937.

H.H. Maharani Sahah Chimna Bai Gaekwar of Baroda, 1892.

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay, 1911.

Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe, 1911.

Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Countess of Halifax, 1926.

Pamela, Countess of Lytton, 1927.

H.H. Maharani Regent of Travancore, 1929.

Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow, 1936.

Doreen Geraldine, Dowager Baroness Brahourne, 1937.

Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1943.

Florence Amery, 1945.

H.H. Maharani Tara Devi of Jammu and Kashmir, 1946.

Agnes Anne, Baroness Clydesmuir, 1948.

Baronets, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders and Knights Bachelor



Badge of Baronets
of England, Great Britain, U.K.
(and Ireland marked I.)

Badge of Baronets
of Scotland or Nova Scotia
(marked S.)



NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall he received as a Baronet, or shall he addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When an obelisk (†) precedes a name it indicates that, at the time of going to press, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ().

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert A—, Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A—."

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commander: are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir — (first or Christian name)" and in writing as "Sir A— B—." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as stated for the wife of a Baronet.

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown above. The Officers of the Society are:—*Knights Principal*, Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O., *Deputy Knight Principal*, Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir John Weir Russell; *Clerk*, Mrs. Rodney; *Registry and Library*, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.1.

BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE

(Revised to Aug. 14, 1962)

Peers are not included in this list

A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.

Abayomi, Sir Kofu Adckunle, Kt.	Abrahamson, Sir Martin Arnold, K.B.E.	Adam, <i>General</i> Sir Ronald Forbes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1917).
Abbiss, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.	Acheson, Sir James Glasgow, Kt., C.I.E.	Adams, Sir Ernest Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
Abdul Rashid, <i>Hon.</i> Sir, Kt.	Ackroyd, Sir Cuthbert Lowell, Bt. (1956).	Adams, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Francis Boyd, Kt.
Ahdy, Sir Robert Henry Edward, Bt. (1850).	Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke, Bt. (1644).	Adams, Sir Grantley Herbert, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.C.M.G.	Acland, Sir William Henry Dyke, Bt., M.C., A.F.C., T.D. (1890).	Adams, Sir Maurice Edward, K.B.E.
Abell, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.	Acutt, Sir Keith Courtney K.B.E.	Adcock, Sir Frank Ezra, Kt., O.B.E., F.B.A.
Abercromby, <i>Col.</i> Sir George William, Bt., D.S.O. (S. 1636).	Adair, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Allan Henry Shafto, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1838).	Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Abraham, Sir Theo Chandos Hoskyns-, Kt., C.M.G.		
Abrahams, Sir Adolphe, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.		

- Addis, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Adeane, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir
Michael Edward, G.C.V.O.,
K.C.B.
Adeane, Col. Sir Robert Philip
Wyndham, Kt., O.B.E.
Ademola, Sir Adetokunbo Adeg-
boyega, Kt.
Adjaye, Sir Edward Otchere
Asafu-, Kt.
Agarwala, Hon. Sir Clifford Man-
mohan, Kt.
Agnew, Sir Fulque Melville
Gerald Noel, Bt. (S 1629).
Agnew, Sir (John) Anthony
Stuart, Bt. (1895).
Agnew, Cdr. Sir Peter Garnett,
Bt., M.P. (1957).
Ahmed, Hon. Sir Sultan, K.C.S.I.
Aikman, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.M.E.
Ainley, Sir (Alfred) John, Kt.,
M.C.
Ainscough, Sir Thomas Martland,
Kt., C.B.E.
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bt.
(1917).
Aird, Col. Sir John Renton, Bt.,
M.V.O., M.C. (1901).
Airey, Lt.-Gen. Sir Terence Syd-
ney, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Aitchison, Sir Charles Walter de
Lancey, Bt. (1938).
Aitchison, Capt. Sir David, K.C.V.O.
Aitken, Sir Robert Stevenson,
Kt., M.D., D.Phil.
Alban, Sir Frederick John, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Albery, Sir Bronson (James), Kt.
Albery, Sir Irving James, Kt.,
M.C.
Albu, Sir George Werner, Bt.
(1912).
Alderman, Sir Henry Graham, Kt.
Alderson, Sir Harold George,
Kt., M.B.E.
Aldridge, Sir Frederick, Kt.
Alexander, Sir Charles Gundry,
Bt. (1945).
Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart-, Bt.
(1886).
Alexander, Sir Desmond William
Lionel Cable, Bt. (1899).
Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton,
Bt. (1921).
Alexander, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Ulick,
G.C.B. G.C.V.O. C.M.G. O.B.E.
Alexander, Sir William Picken,
Kt., Ph.D.
Alford, Sir Robert Edmund,
K.B.E., C.M.G.
Alison, Cdr. Sir Archibald, Bt.,
O.B.E., R.N. (1852).
Allan, Sir Henry Ralph More-
ton Havelock-, Bt. (1858).
Allan, Sir Robert George, Kt.,
C.I.E.
Allchin, Sir Geoffrey Cuthbert,
K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Allen, Sir Carleton Kemp, Kt.,
M.C., Q.C.
Allen, Sir Donald Richard, Kt.,
O.B.E., M.C.
Allen, Sir George Vance, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Allen, Sir Richard Hugh Sedley,
K.C.M.G.
Allen, Sir Roger, K.C.M.G.
Allen, Col. Sir Stephen Shepherd,
K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Allen, Sir (William) Denis,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Allen, Sir William Kenneth
Gwynne, Kt.
Alleyne, Capt. Sir John Meynell,
Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1769).
Allfrey, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles
Walter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Allison, Sir (William) John, K.B.E.
Allsop, Hon. Sir James Joseph
Whittlesea, Kt.
Allum, Sir John Andrew Charles,
Kt., C.B.E.
Almond, Sir James, Kt.
Aluwihare, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.,
C.B.E.
Amcotts, Lt.-Col. Sir Weston
Cracroft-, Kt., M.C.
Ameer Ali, Sir Torick, Kt.
Amies, Prof. Sir Arthur Barton
Pilgrim, Kt., C.M.G.
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat-, Bt.
(1874).
Anderson, Sir Alexander James,
Kt., C.S.I., V.D.
Anderson, Sir Austin Innes, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Colin Skelton, Kt.
Anderson, Sir David Stirling,
Kt., Ph.D.
Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Desmond
Francis, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.
Anderson, Sir Donald Forsyth, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Duncan Law,
K.B.E., T.D.
Anderson, Sir Edward Arthur, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Gilmour Menzies,
Kt., C.B.E.
Anderson, Sir James Drummond,
K.C.I.E.
Anderson, Sir John, Bt. (1920).
Anderson, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir John
D'Arcy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Anderson, Sir Kenneth, K.B.E.,
C.B.
Anderson, Lt.-Col. Sir Neville,
Kt., C.B.E.
Anderson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard
Neville, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Andrewes, Sir Christopher
Howard, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
Andrewes, Admiral Sir William
Gerrard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Andrews, Sir Edwin Arthur Chap-
man-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Andrews, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Andrews, Sir (William) Linton,
Kt.
Angas, Sir John Keith, Kt.
Angel, Sir Norman, Kt.
Ankole, The Omugabe of, Kt.
Anson, Sir (George) Wilfrid, Kt.
Anson, Cdr. Sir Peter, Bt., R.N.
(1831).
Ansoorge, Sir Eric Cecil, Kt.,
C.S.I., C.I.E.
Anstice, Vice-Adm. Sir Edmund
Walter, K.C.B.
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, Bt.,
M.C. (S 1694).
Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric
Francis Carmichael-, Bt. (S.
1700; G.B. 1798).
Antrobus, Sir Philip Humphrey,
Bt., M.C. (1815).
Appleby, Sir Robert Rowland,
K.B.E.
Appleton, Sir Edward Victor,
G.B.E., K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.,
Arbuckle, Sir William Forbes,
K.B.E., C.B.
Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald,
Bt. (1823).
Archdale, Comdr. Sir Edward
Folmer, Bt. D.S.C., R.N. (1928).
Archer, Sir Clyde Vernon Har-
court, Kt.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey Francis,
K.C.M.G.
Arkell, Capt. Sir (Thomas) Noel,
Kt.
Armer, Sir (Isaac) Frederick, K.B.E.,
C.B., M.C.
Armitage, General Sir (Charles)
Clement, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armitage, Sir Robert Percival,
K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Armstrong, Sir Andrew St. Clare,
Bt. (1841).
Armstrong, Sir Godfrey George,
Kt., O.B.E., M.C., V.D.
Armstrong, Sir John Dunamace
Heaton-, Kt., M.V.O.
Armstrong, Sir Thomas Henry
Wait, Kt., D.MUS.
Arnytage, Capt. Sir (John) Lionel,
Bt. (1738).
Arnott, Sir Robert John, Bt.
(1896).
Arrowsmith, Sir Edwin Porter,
K.C.M.G.
Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt.
(1841).
Arthur, Sir (Oswald) Raynor,
K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Arundell, Brig. Sir Robert Duncan
Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Ashbridge, Sir Noel, Kt.
Ashburnham, Sir Denny Regi-
nald, Bt. (1661).
Ashby, Sir Eric, Kt., D.Sc.
Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh
(Bolland), Kt.
Ashton, Sir Frederick William
Mallandaine, Kt., C.B.E.
Ashton, Sir Hubert, K.B.E., M.C.,
M.P.
Ashton, Sir John William, Kt.,
O.B.E.
Ashwin, Sir Bernard Carl, K.B.E.,
C.M.G.
Ashworth, Hon. Sir John Percy,
Kt., M.B.E.
Aske, Sir Conan, Bt., (1922).
Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale,
Bt. (1821).
Atherley, Air Marshal Sir Richard
Llewellyn Roger, K.B.E., C.B.,
A.F.C.
Atkins, Col. Sir John, K.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O.
Atkinson, Sir Cyril, Kt.
Atkinson, Hon. Sir Fenton, Kt.
Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.
Attygalle, Hon. Sir Nicholas, Kt.
Aubrey, Sir Stanley James, Kt.
Auchinleck, Field Marshal Sir
Claude John Eyre, G.C.B.,
G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.

- Austen, *General* Sir (Alfred) Rea: Godwin-, K.C.S.I., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Austin, Sir John (Byron Fraser), Bt. (1894).
- Austin, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.
- Axon, Sir Albert Edwin, K.B.E.
- Aykroyd, Sir Alfred Hammond, Bt. (1920).
- Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, Bt. (1929).
- Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald, Bt. (1622).
- Aylwen, Sir George, Bt. (1949).
- Aynsley, Sir Charles Murray Murray-, Kt.
- Ayre, Sir Wilfrid, Kt.
- Ayres, Sir Reginald John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Babington, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Anthony Brutus, Kt., Q.C.
- Babington, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip, K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
- Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger, Bt. (1901).
- Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, Bt., G.B.E., T.D. *Premier Barone of England* (1611 and 1627).
- Baddeley, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Baddeley, Sir John Beresford, Bt. (1922).
- Badenoch, Sir (Alexander) Cameron, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Bagge, Sir (John) Picton, Bt., C.M.G. (1867).
- Bagrit, Sir Leon, Kt.
- Bagwey, Sir Joan Minty, Kt.
- Bahawalpur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Amir of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
- Bahr, Sir Philip Manson-, Kt. C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
- Bailey, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1919).
- Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bailey, Sir Edward Battersby, Kt., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Bailey, Sir George Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bailey, *Prof.* Sir Harold Walter, Kt., D.Phil., F.B.A.
- Bailey, Sir Kenneth Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
- Baillie, Sir Gawaine George Hope, Bt. (1822).
- Bairamian, *Hon.* Sir Vahe Robert, Kt.
- Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).
- Baird, *Prof.* Sir Dugald, Kt., M.D.
- Baird, *Gen.* Sir (Harry Beauchamp) Douglas, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Baird, Sir James Hozier Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (S. 1695).
- Bairstow, *Prof.* Sir Leonard, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Baker, *Air Marshal* Sir Brian Edmund, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
- Baker, Sir Frederick Spencer Arnold, Kt.
- Baker, *Hon.* Sir George Gillespie, Kt., O.B.E.
- Baker, *Hon.* Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston-, Bt. (1796).
- Baker, *Prof.* Sir John Fleetwood, Kt., O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Baker, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Wakeling, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
- Baker, Sir (Stanislaus) Joseph, Kt., C.B.
- Baker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Henry Goldney, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Balcon, Sir Michael, Kt.
- Baldwin, Sir Archer Ernest, Kt., M.C.
- Faldwin, *Air Marshal* Sir John Eustace Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Balewa, *Rt.-Hon.* Sir Abubakar Tafawa, K.B.E.
- Balfour, Sir John G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
- Balfour, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Ball, Sir Edmund Lancaster, Kt.
- Ball, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bt. (1911).
- Bancroft, Sir Oswald Lawrence, Kt., Q.C.
- Bankart, *Vice-Adm.* (S.), Sir (George) Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Banks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald, F.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.O.
- Banks, Sir John Garnett, Kt., C.B.E.
- Banner, Sir George Knowles Harwood-, Bt. (1924).
- Bannerman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Arthur Gordon, Bt. (S. 1682).
- Banwell, Sir (George) Harold, Kt.
- Barber, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Muir, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Barber, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
- Barber, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Francis, Bt., T.D. (1960).
- Barbiroli, Sir Giovanni Battista, Kt.
- Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (S. 1668).
- Barclay, Sir Roderick Edward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Barling, Sir Charles Christian, Bt. (1911).
- Barker, *General* Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Barlow, Sir Christophe: Hilaro, Bt. (1803).
- Barlow, Sir (James) Alan (Noel), Bt., G.C.B., K.B.E. (1902).
- Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt., M.P. (1907).
- Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Barlow, Sir Thomas Dalmahoy, G.B.E.
- Barnard, Sir (Arthur) Thomas, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Barnard, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Barnard, Sir Henry William, Kt.
- Barnes, Sir James Horace, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Barnes, Sir Thomas James, G.C.B., C.B.E.
- Barnes, Sir William Lethbridge Gorell-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Barnett, Sir Ben Lewis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Barnett, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Denis Hensley Fulton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Barnett, Sir Geoffrey Morris, Kt.
- Barnett, Sir George Percy, Kt.
- Barnewall, Sir Reginald Robert, Bt. (1623).
- Baroda, *Col.* H.H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of, G.C.I.E.
- Barotseland, The Paramount Chief of (Mwanawina III), K.B.E.
- Barracough, *Brig.* Sir John Ashworth, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Barran, Sir John Leighton, Bt. (1895).
- Earratt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Sheridan, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Barratt, *Capt.* Sir Francis Henry Godolphin Layland-, Bt., M.C. (1908).
- Barratt, Sir Sydney, Kt.
- Barrett, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
- Barrie, Sir Walter, Kt.
- Barrington, Sir Charles Bacon, Bt. (1831).
- Barrow, Sir Malcolm Palliser, Kt.
- Barrow, Sir Richard John Uniacke, Bt. (1835).
- Barrowclough, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Harold Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
- Barry, Sir (Claude) Francis, Bt. (1809).
- Barry, Sir Gerald Reid, Kt.
- Barry, *Hon.* Sir John Vincent William, Kt.
- Barry, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph, Kt., M.C.
- Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
- Barter, Sir Percy, Kt., C.B.
- Bartholomew, *General* Sir William Henry, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Bartlett, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Basil Hardington, Bt. (1913).
- Bartlett, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Bartley, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Barto: Sir Harold Montague, Kt.
- Barttelot, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
- Barwick, Sir Garfield Edward John, Kt., Q.C.
- Barwick, Sir Richard Llewellyn, Bt. (1912).
- Basser, Sir Adolph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bassett, Sir Walter Eric, K.B.E., M.C.
- Bastyan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edric Montague, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
- Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Bates, Sir Alfred, Kt., M.C.
- Bates, Sir Geoffrey Voltelin, Bt., M.C. (1880).
- Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt., (1937).
- Bates, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie John Vernon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bateson, Sir Dingwall Latham, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.

- Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt., (1928).
- Bathurst, Sir Frederick Peter Methuen Hervey-, Bt. (1818).
- Batterbee, Sir Harry Fagg, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Baulkwill, Sir (Reginald) Pridham, Kt., C.B.E.
- Baxter, Sir (Artbur) Beverley, Kt., M.P.
- Bayer, Sir Horace, Kt.
- Baynes, Sir William Edward Colston, Bt., M.C. (1801).
- Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).
- Bazi-ul-lah, *Sahib Bahadur* K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Beadle, Sir Gerald Clayton, Kt., C.B.E.
- Beadle, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Hugh William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Beale, Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Beale, *Hon.* Sir (Oliver) Howard, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Beale, Sir Samuel Richard, K.B.E.
- Beale, Sir William Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
- Beamish, *Air Marshal* Sir George Robert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Beamish, Col. Sir Tufton Victor Hamilton, Kt., M.C., M.P.
- Bean, Sir Edgar Layton, Kt., C.M.G.
- Beatty, Sir (Alfred) Chester, Kt., F.S.A.
- Beatty, Sir Kenneth James, Kt.
- Beauchamp, Sir Brograve Campbell, Bt. (1911).
- Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, Bt. (1918).
- Beauchamp, Sir Ivor Cuthbert Proctor-, Bt. (1745).
- Leaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), Bt. (1661).
- Beaumont, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John William Fisher, Kt., Q.C.
- Beaver, Sir Hugh Eyre Campbell, K.B.E.
- Beazley, *His Hon.* Sir Hugh Loveday, Kt.
- Beazley, *Prof.* Sir John Davidson, Kt., C.H.
- Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon, Bt., M.C. (1821).
- Becker, Sir Jack Ellerton, Kt.
- Beckett, *Capt.* Sir (Martyn) Gervase, Bt., M.C., (1921).
- Beckett, Sir (William) Eric, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Bedale, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Leigh, K.B.E., C.B.
- Beddington, *Brig.* Sir Edward Henry Lionel, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Bedingfield, *Capt.* Sir Edmund George Felix Paston-, Bt. (1661).
- Bednall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Bedson, Sir Samuel Phillips, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
- Beecham, Sir Adrian Welles, Bt. (1914).
- Beeley, Sir Harold, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Beeman, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Beetham, Sir Edward Betham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Beever, Sir Thomas Agnew, Bt. (1784).
- Begg, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Varyl Cargill, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Beharrell, Sir (George) Edward, Kt.
- Behrens, *Maj.* Sir Edward Bedington-, Kt., C.M.G., M.C., Ph.D.
- Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, Bt. (1921).
- Belcher, Sir Charles Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
- Belgrave, Sir (Charles) Dalrymple, K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Charles Reginald Francis Morrison-, Bt. (1905).
- Bell, Sir (Francis) Gordon, K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Frederick (Archibald), Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Bell, Sir Gawain Westray, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Harold Idris, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1885).
- Bell, Sir Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bellew, Sir Artbur John Grattan-, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Bellew, *Hon.* Sir George Rothe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
- Bellew, Sir Henry Charles Grattan-, Bt. (1838).
- Bellingham, Sir Roger Carroll Patrick Stephen, Bt. (1796).
- Bellman, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E.
- Bemrose, Sir (John) Maxwell, Kt.
- Benn, *Capt.* Sir (Patrick) Ion Hamilton, Bt. (1920).
- Benn, Sir John Andrews, Bt. (1914).
- Bennett, Sir John (Cecil) Sterndale, K.C.M.G.
- Bennett, Sir John Wheeler Wheeler-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Murdoch, Bt. (1929).
- Bennett, Sir Thomas Penberthy, K.B.E.
- Bennett, Sir William Gordon, Kt.
- Benson, Sir Arthur Edward Trevor, G.C.M.G.
- Benson, Sir George, Kt., M.P.
- Benson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Lindsay, Kt., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
- Benstead, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Benthall, Sir (Artbur) Paul, K.B.E.
- Bentinck, *Maj.* Sir Ferdinand William Cavendish-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Berar, H.H. the Prince of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
- Berendsen, Sir Carl August, K.C.M.G.
- Berlin, Sir Isaiab, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bernard, Sir Dallas Gerald Mercer, Bt. (1954).
- Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Reedham, Bt., M.C. (1620).
- Berry, Sir (Henry) Vaughan, Kt.
- Berryman, *General* Sir Frank Horton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Bertboud, Sir Eric Alfred, K.C.M.G.
- Best, Sir John Victor Hall, Kt.
- Beste, *Capt.* Sir Henry Aloysius Bruno Digby-, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., R.N.
- Betham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
- Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland Sharp, Bt. (S 1683)
- Bevan, Sir David Martyn Evans, Bt. (1958).
- Bevan, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Hugh Loraine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Beverly, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.
- Bevir, Sir Anthony, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Bhagchand Soni, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Seth, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bibby, *Maj.* Sir (Arthur) Harold, Bt., D.S.O. (1959).
- Biddle, Sir Reginald Poulton, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Biddulph, Sir Francis Henry, Bt. (1664).
- Biggam, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Gordon, K.B., C.B., M.D.
- Bigge, Sir John Amherst Selby-, Bt., O.B.E., (1919).
- Biggs, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hilary Worthington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bignold, Sir Charles Robert, Kt.
- Binder, Sir Bernhard Heymann, Kt.
- Bingley, *Admiral* Sir Alexander Noel Cambell, G.C.B., O.B.E.
- Binney, Sir George, Kt., D.S.O.
- Binns, Sir Arthur Lennon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Bjrcnall, Sir (Walter) Raymond, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Bird, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bird, Sir Cyril Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bird, Sir Donald Geoffrey, Bt. (1922).
- Bird, Sir Hugh Stonchewer-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Birkin, Sir Charles Lloyd, Bt. (1905).
- Birkmyre, Sir Henry, Bt. (1921).
- Birchnell, Sir Cyril Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Bishop, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bishop, *Instructor Rear-Adm.*, Sir William Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bishop, Sir William Poole, Kt., C.M.G.
- Bisset, *Commandr.* Sir James Gordon Partridge, Kt., R.N.R.
- Black, Sir Archibald Campbell, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Black, Sir Cyril Wilson, Kt., M.P.
- Black, *Capt.* Sir John Paul, Kt.
- Black, Sir Robert Andrew Stransham, Bt. (1922).
- Black, Sir Robert Brown, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Black, Sir William Rushton, Kt.
- Blackall, Sir Henry William Butler, Kt., Q.C.
- Blackburn, Sir Arthur Dickinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Blackburn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Bickerton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
- Blackburne, Sir Kenneth William, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.


- Blackett, *Maj.* Sir Charles Douglas, Bt. (1873).
- Blackmore, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Blackwell, Sir Basil Henry, Kt.
- Blackwood, Sir Francis Elliot Temple, Bt. (1819).
- Blackwood, Sir Robert Rutherford, Kt.
- Blair, Sir James Hunter-, Bt. (1786).
- Blair, *Col.* Sir Patrick James, K.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
- Blair, Sir Reginald, Bt. (1945).
- Blake, *Cdr.* Sir Cuthbert Patrick, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1773).
- Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, Bt. (1907).
- Blake, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Blake, Sir Ulrick Temple, Bt. (1622).
- Blaker, Sir Reginald, Bt., T.D. (1919).
- Blakiston, Sir Arthur Frederick, Bt., M.C. (1763).
- Bland, Sir (George) Nevile (Maltby), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Bland, Sir Thomas Maltby, Kt., T.D.
- Blatch, Sir (William) Bernard, Kt., M.B.E.
- Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke Adrian Francis William, Bt. (1809).
- Bligh, Sir Edward Clare, Kt.
- Bliss, Sir Arthur, Kt., MUS.D., LL.D.
- Bloch, Sir Maurice, Kt.
- Blois, *Capt.* Sir Gervase Ralph Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1886).
- Blomefield, Sir Thomas Edward Peregrine, Bt. (1807).
- Blood, Sir Hilary Rudolph Robert, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Blosse, Sir Robert (Geoffrey) Lynch-, Bt., R.N. (1622).
- Blount, Sir Edward Robert, Bt. (1642).
- Blundell, Sir Michael, K.B.E.
- Blundell, Sir Robert Henderson, Kt.
- Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (1766).
- Blunt, *Prof.* Sir Anthony Frederick, K.C.V.O., F.B.A.
- Blunt, Sir John Lionel Reginald, Bt., (1720).
- Boag, Sir George Townsend, K.C.L.S., C.S.I.
- Board, Sir (Archibald) Vyvyan, Kt., D.S.O. M.C.
- Bodkin, *Hon.* Sir William Alexander, K.C.V.O.
- Boevey, Sir Launcelot Valentine Hyde Crawley-, Bt. (1784).
- Boileau, Sir Gilbert George Benson, Bt. (1838).
- Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue, Bt. (1922).
- Bolitho, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hoblyn Warren, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bolton, Sir George Lewis French, K.C.M.G.
- Bolton, Sir (Horatio) Norman, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Bolton, Sir Ian Frederick Cheney, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
- Bond, Sir Ralph Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bonham, *Maj.* Sir Antony Lionel Thomas, Bt. (1852).
- Bonsor, Sir Bryan Cosmo, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1925).
- Boord, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1896).
- Booth, Sir Douglas Allen, Bt. (1916).
- Booth, Sir G. Arthur W., K.B.E.
- Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore-, Bt. (1760).
- Booth, *Maj.* Sir Paul, Kt.
- Booth, Sir Paul Henry Gore-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Boothby, Sir Fingo Robert Brooke, Bt. (1660).
- Boreel, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1645).
- Bornu, The Shehu of, K.B.E.
- Bornu, The Waziri of, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Borwick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Faulkner, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Boston, Sir Henry Josiah Lightfoot, G.C.M.G.
- Boswall, Sir Thomas Houstoun-, Bt. (1836).
- Bottomley, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Norman Howard, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Bouchier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Cecil Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Boughey, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1708).
- Boughton, Sir Edward Hotham Rouse-, Bt. (1641 and 1791).
- Boult, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt., D.MUS.
- Boulton, Sir (Denis Duncan) Harold (Owen), Bt. (1905).
- Boulton, Sir Edward John, Bt. (1944).
- Bourke, *Maj.* Sir (Edward Alexander) Henry Legge-, K.B.E., M.P.
- Bourke, *Hon.* Sir Paget John, Kt.
- Bourne, *General* Sir Alan George Barwys, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.M.
- Bourne, Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Bourne, *General* Sir Geoffrey Kemp, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Bovell, Sir (Conrad Swire) Kerr, Kt., C.M.G.
- Bovenschen, Sir Frederick Carl, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Bowater, Sir Eric Vansittart, Kt.
- Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt., G.B.E., M.C. (1939).
- Bowater, Sir (Thomas) Dudley (Blennerhassett), Bt. (1944).
- Bowden, Sir Frank, Bt. (1915).
- Bowen, Sir (John) William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic Charles, Bt. (1921).
- Bower, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bower, Sir John Reginald Hornby Nott-, K.C.V.O.
- Bower, *Air Marshal* Sir Leslie William Clement, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Bower, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roger Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Bower, Sir (William) Guy Nott-, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bowker, Sir Leslie Cecil Blackmore, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Bowlby, Sir Anthony Hugh Mostyn, Bt. (1923).
- Bowman, Sir James, Bt., K.B.E. (1961).
- Bowman, Sir John Paget, Bt. (1884).
- Bowra, Sir (Cecil) Maurice, Kt., F.B.A.
- Bowyer, Sir Eric Blacklock, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Boyce, Sir Richard Leslie, Bt. (1952).
- Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt. (1916).
- Boyd, *Admiral* Sir Denis William, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
- Boyd, *Prof.* Sir John, Kt.
- Boyd, Sir John Smith, Kt.
- Boyd, *Brig.* Sir John Smith Knox, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Boyle, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Dermot Alexander, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.
- Boyle, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward Charles Gurney, Bt., M.P. (1904).
- Boynton, *Cdr.* Sir Griffith Wilfrid Norman, Bt., R.N. (1618).
- Brabin, *Hon.* Sir Daniel James, Kt., M.C.
- Bracegirdle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Leighton Seymour, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Brackenridge, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., M.C.
- Bradbeer, Sir Albert Frederick, Kt.
- Braddell, Sir Roland St. John, Kt.
- Bradfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest William Charles, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Bradford, Sir Edward Alexander Slade, Bt. (1902).
- Bradrott, Sir Thomas Andrews, Kt., D.S.O.
- Bradley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Stanley Travers, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
- Bragg, *Prof.* Sir (William) Lawrence, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
- Braithwaite, Sir John Bevan, Kt.
- Brand, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Christopher Joseph) Quintin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
- Branigan, Sir Patrick Francis, Kt., Q.C.
- Branson, *Col.* Sir Douglas Stephenson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Braund, *Hon.* Sir Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Kt.
- Bray, *Capt.* Sir Jocelyn, Kt.
- Bray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Napier Hubert Campbell, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
- Brett, *Hon.* Sir Lionel, Kt.
- Brewer, Sir Henry Campbell, Kt., M.B.E.
- Brickwood, Sir Rupert Redvers, Bt. (1927).

- Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Robin Moore, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bridgeford, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Bridgland, Sir Aynsley Vernon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Briercliffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
- Briggs, Sir (Alfred) George (Ernest), Kt.
- Briggs, *Hon.* Sir Francis Arthur, Kt.
- Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Roderick Napoleon, Bt. D.S.O., M.C. (1831).
- Brind, *Admiral* Sir (Eric James) Patrick, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Brisbane, Sir Hugh Lancelot, Kt., M.B.E.
- Brisco, Sir Hylton Musgrave Campbell, Bt. (1782).
- Briscoe, Sir John Leigh Charlton, Bt. D.F.C. (1910).
- Brise, Sir John Archibald Ruggles-, Bt., C.B., O.B.E. (1935).
- Bristow, Sir Charles Holditch, Kt., C.I.E.
- Bristow, Sir Robert Charles, Kt., C.I.E.
- Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G. broad, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Broadbent, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1893).
- Broadfoot, *Hon.* Sir Walter James, K.B.E.
- Broadhurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Harry, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
- Broadmead, Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Brock, Sir Russell Claude, Kt., F.R.C.S.
- Brocklebank, Sir John Montague, Bt. (1885).
- Brockehurst, Sir Philip Lee, Bt., T.D. (1903).
- Brodie, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin Collins, Bt., M.C. (1834).
- Bromet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bromhead, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Benjamin Denis Gonville, Bt., O.B.E. (1806).
- Bromley, Sir Rupert Howe, Bt. (1757).
- Brook, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Norman Craven, G.C.B.
- Brooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram Norman Sergison-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Brooke, Sir Charles Vyner, G.C.M.G.
- Brooke, Sir Edward Geoffrey de Capell-, Bt., C.B.E. (1803).
- Brooke, *Maj.* Sir George Cecil Francis, Bt. (1903).
- Brooke, *Maj.* Sir John Weston, Bt. (1919).
- Brooke, Sir Richard Christopher, Bt. (1662).
- Brookes, *Capt.* Sir Ernest Geoffrey, Kt.
- Brookes, Sir Norman Everard, Kt.
- Brooks, *General* Sir (Reginald Alexander) Dallas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.M.
- Brooksbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (1919).
- Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (1661).
- Brown, Sir (James) Lionel, Bt. (S 1886).
- Brown, Sir Allen Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).
- Brown, Sir Edward Joseph, Kt., M.B.E.
- Brown, Sir (George) Lindor, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Brown, *Eng. - Vice - Adm.* Sir Harold Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Brown, Sir Harry Percy, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Brown, Sir James Birch, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Brown, Sir James Raitt, Kt.
- Brown, Sir John Douglas Keith, Kt.
- Brown, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Oswald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.
- Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman Seddon Seddon-, Kt., T.D.
- Brown, Sir Percival, Kt., C.B.E.
- Brown, Sir Samuel Harold, Kt.
- Brown, *Air Commodore* Sir Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Brown, Sir William Brian Pigott-, Bt. (1903).
- Brown, Sir William Robson-, Kt., M.P.
- Brown, Sir William Scott, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Browne, Sir Denis John, K.C.V.O.
- Browne, *Col.* Sir Eric Gore-, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
- Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stewart Gore-, Kt., D.S.O.
- Browne, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Thomas Arthur Warne-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Browning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Arthur Montague, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Brownjohn, *General* Sir Nevil Charles Dowell, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen), Bt. (1816).
- Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
- Bruce, *Hon.* Sir Francis Edward Hovell - Thurlow - Cumming-, K.C.M.G.
- Bruce, Sir (Francis) Michael Ian, Bt. (S 1628).
- Bruce, Sir Hervey John William, Bt. (1804).
- Brundrett, Sir Frederick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Bruno, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Prideaux, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
- Brunt, *Prof.* Sir David, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Brunton, Sir (Edward Francis) Lauder, Bt. (1908).
- Bruyner, *Lt.-Col. Hon.* Sir Michael Frederick, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
- Bryant, Sir Arthur Wynne Morgan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. (1878).
- Buchanan, Sir George Hector Macdonald Leith-, Bt. (1775).
- Buchanan, Sir John Cecil Rankin, K.C.M.G., M.D.
- Buchanan, Sir John Scouler, Kt., C.B.E.
- Buchanan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Gray, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Bucher, *General* Sir Roy, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Buckley, *Hon.* Sir Denys Burton, Kt., M.B.E.
- Buckley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Clive, Kt., C.S.I., M.D.
- Buckley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenneth Robertson, K.B.E.
- Bucknill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alfred Townsend, Kt., O.B.E.
- Buganda, H.H. The Kabaka of, K.B.E.
- Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams-, Bt. (1661).
- Bull, Sir George, Bt. (1922).
- Bullard, Sir Edward Crisp, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Bullard, Sir Reader William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Bullin, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Bullock, Sir Christopher Llewellyn, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Bullock, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.V.O., Mus.D.
- Bullock, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, Bt., M.B.E. (1954).
- Bunbury, Sir Charles Henry Napier, Bt. (1681).
- Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
- Bunbury, Sir (Richard David) Michael Richardson-, Bt. (1787).
- Bunyoro-Kitara, The Omukama of, Kt., C.B.E.
- Burbridge, Sir Richard (Grant Woodman), Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
- Burbury, *Hon.* Sir Stanley Charles, K.B.E.
- Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
- Burdett, Sir Savile Aylmer, Bt. (1665).
- Burgess, *Mai.-Gen.* Sir William Livingstone Hatchwell Sinclair-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Burgis, *His Hon.* Sir Edwin Cooper, Kt.
- Burgoyne, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
- Burke, Sir Aubrey Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
- Burke, Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt. (1797).
- Burman, Sir (John) Charles, Kt.
- Burn, Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Burnand, Sir (Richard) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Burne, Sir Lewis Charles, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.

- Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, Kt., O.M., M.D., F.R.S.
- Burnett, *Maj.*, Sir David Humphery, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1913).
- Burney, *Cmdr.*, Sir (Charles) Den-nistounne, Bt., C.M.G., R.N. (1921).
- Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert, G.C.M.G.
- Burns, Sir Charles Ritchie, K.B.E., M.D.
- Burns, Sir John Crawford, Kt.
- Burns, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir (Walter Arthur) George, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Burrard, *Maj.*, Sir Gerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1769).
- Burrell, *Vice-Adm.*, Sir Henry Mackay, K.B.E., C.B.
- Burrell, Sir Walter Raymond, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1774).
- Burrough, *Admiral* Sir Harold Martin, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Burrows, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas, K.C.M.G.
- Burrows, Sir Frederick John, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Burrows, Sir Robert Abraham, K.B.E.
- Burt, Sir Cyril Lodowic, Kt., D.Sc., LL.D.
- Burt, Sir George Mowlem, K.B.E.
- Burton, Sir Geoffrey Pownall, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Buscarlet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Willett Amalric Bower Bowen-, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Busk, Sir Douglas Laird, K.C.M.G.
- Bustamante, Sir (William) Alexander, Kt.
- Butcher, Sir Herbert Walter, Bt., M.P. (1960).
- Butler, Sir (Charles) Owen, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
- Butler, Sir Gerald Snowden, Kt., C.I.E.
- Butler, Sir James Ramsay Montagu, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.
- Butler, Sir Neville Montagu, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Butler, Sir (Reginald) Michael (Thomas), Bt. (1922).
- Butler, *Hon.* Sir Richard Layton, K.C.M.G.
- Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Pierce, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1628).
- Butt, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1929).
- Butters, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.
- Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (1840).
- Buzzard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Wass, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1929).
- Byass, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Robert Sidney, Bt., T.D. (1926).
- Byrne, Sir Laurence Austin, Kt.
- Cabot, Sir Daniel Alfred Edmund, Kt.
- Cacla, Sir Harold Anthony, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Cadbury, *Maj.* Sir Egbert, Kt., D.S.C., D.F.C.
- Cade, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanaly Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cadogan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alexander George Montagu, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Cadogan, *Hon.* Sir Edward Cecil George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cadzow, Sir Norman James Kerr, Kt., V.R.D.
- Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
- Cain, Sir Ernest, Bt. (1920).
- Caine, Sir Derwent Hall, Bt. (1937).
- Caine, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G.
- Cairns, *Hon.* Sir David Arnold Scott, Kt.
- Calder, Sir James Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Calder, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
- Cailander, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Bishop, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Calthorpe, *Brig.* Sir Richard Hamilton Anstruther-Gough, Bt., C.B.E., (1929).
- Calver, Sir Robert Henry Sherwood, Kt., Q.C.
- Cameron, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, Kt.
- Cameron, *Hon.* Sir Ewen Paul, Kt.
- Cameron, *Prof.* Sir Gordon Roy, Kt., F.R.S.
- Cameron, Sir John, Bt. (1893).
- Cameron, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., D.S.C., Q.C. (Lord Cameron).
- Camilleri, *His Hon.* Sir Luigi Antonio, Kt., LL.D.
- Camm, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
- Campbell, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.C., E.D.
- Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- †Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick, Bt. (S 1804).
- Campbell, Sir Charles Rudolph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Campbell, Sir Colin, Kt., O.B.E.
- Campbell, Sir Collin Moffat, Bt., M.C. (S 1668).
- Campbell, *Prof.* Sir David, Kt., M.C., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
- Campbell, Sir David Callender, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
- Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Eric Francis Dennistoun, Bt. (1831).
- Campbell, Sir George Hay, Bt. (1808).
- Campbell, Sir George Riddoch, K.C.I.E.
- Campbell, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G.
- Campbell, *Col.* Sir Guy Theophilus Halswell, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1815).
- Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Harold George, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
- Campbell, *Rt. Rev.* Henry Colville Montgomery, K.C.V.O., M.C., D.D.
- Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Murray Robertson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Campbell, Sir James Clark, Kt., T.D.
- Campbell, Sir John Johnston, Kt.
- Campbell, Sir John Middleton, Kt.
- Campbell, Sir Norman Duga'd Ferrer, Bt. (S 1628).
- Campbell, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Kt.
- Campbell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Campbell, Sir Thomas Cockburn-, Bt. (1821).
- Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Fendall, K.C.I.E.
- Campion, Sir Harry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Canning, Sir Ernest R., Kt.
- Cantlie, *Admiral* Sir Colin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Cantlie, Sir Keith, Kt., C.I.E.
- Cantlie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Neil, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Carberry, Sir John Edward Doston, Kt.
- Carden, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Henry Walter, Bt. (1887).
- Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. (1787).
- Carew, Sir Thomas Palk, Bt. (1661).
- Carllill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Stephen Hope, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Carmichael, Sir Archibald Henry William Gibson-Craig-, Bt. (S 1702 and 1831).
- Carmichael, Sir John, K.B.E.
- Carnac, Sir Henry George Crabbe Rivett-, Bt. (1836).
- Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Carpendale, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Douglas, Kt., C.B.
- Carpenter, Sir Eric Ashton, Kt., O.B.E.
- Carr, Sir Arthur Stretzell Comyns, Kt., Q.C.
- Carr, Sir Cecil Thomas, K.C.B., Q.C., LL.D.
- Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Roderick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Carr, Sir (Frederick) Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
- Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir John Darcy Baker-, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Carr, Sir William Emsley, Kt.
- Carrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Harold, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Carrington, Sir William Speight, Kt.
- Carroll, Sir Alfred Thomas, K.B.E.
- Carroll, Sir John Anthony, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
- Carson, Sir Norman John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Carter, *Admiral* Sir Stuart Sumac Bonham-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adrian, 17^e, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Carver, Sir Stanley Roy, Kt., O.B.E.
- Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt., M.P. (1955).
- Cash, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cash, Sir William, Kt.

- Cassel, Sir Francis Edward, Bt. (1920).
- Cassels, *General* Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Cassels, Sir James Dale, Kt.
- Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, Kt., A.R.A., F.R.L.B.A.
- Casson, Sir Lewis, Kt., M.C.
- Cator, Sir Geoffrey Edmund, Kt., C.M.G.
- Cave, Sir Charles Edward Cole-ridge, Bt. (1896).
- Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne-, Bt. (1641).
- Cawthorn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Joseph, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Cayley, Sir Kenneth Henry Ernest, Bt. (1661).
- Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (1904).
- Cayzer, Sir (William) Nicholas, Bt. (1921).
- Cazalet, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter Grenville Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Chadwick, Sir James, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
- Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton-, Bt. (1935).
- Chadwick, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Chamberlain, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt. (1828).
- Chamier, *Air Commodore* Sir (John) Adrian, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Champion, *Prof.* Sir Harry George, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
- Champion, *Rev.* Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Chamneys, *Capt.* Sir Weldon Dalrymple-, Bt., C.B. (1910).
- Chance, Sir Roger James Fer-guson, Bt., M.C. (1900).
- Clance, Sir (William) Hugh (Stobart), Kt., C.B.E.
- Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Chandler, Sir John Beals, Kt.
- Chandler, Sir John De Lisle, Kt.
- Chaplin, Sir George Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Chapman, *Col.* Sir Robert, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (1958).
- Chapman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Ronald Ivelaw-, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Charles, Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., M.D.
- Charles, Sir Noel Hughes Have-lock, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C. (1928).
- Charlton, *Commodore* Sir William Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.
- Charrington, Sir John, Kt.
- Charteris, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Martin Michael Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.
- Chau, Sik-nin, Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
- Chau Tsun-nin, Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
- Chaytor, Sir William Henry Clervaux, Bt. (1831).
- Chegwidden, Sir Thomas Sidney, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
- Cheshire, *Air Marshal* Sir Walter Graemes, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Chetwynd, Sir (Arthur Henry) Talbot, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1795).
- Cheyne, Sir Joseph Lister Watson, Bt. (1908).
- Chichester, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1641).
- Chick, Sir (Alfred) Louis, K.B.E.
- Chiesman, Sir Walter Eric, Kt., C.B., M.D.
- Child, Sir (Coles) John, Bt. (1919).
- Chilton, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
- Chinoy, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt.
- Chippindall, Sir Giles Tatlock, Kt., C.B.E.
- Chisholm, Sir (Albert) Roderick, Kt.
- Chitham, Sir Charles Carter, Kt., C.I.E.
- Chitty, Sir Thomas Willes, Bt. (1924).
- Choi-meley, *Maj.* Sir Hugh John Francis Sibthorp, Bt., D.S.O. (1896).
- Chrimes, Sir (William) Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
- Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Christison, *Gen.* Sir (Alexander Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1871).
- Christopher, Sir George Perrin, Kt.
- Christophers, *Col.* Sir Samuel Rickard, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Church, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Selby, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1901).
- Churchill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Winston (Leonard Spencer), K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
- Cilento, Sir Raphael West, Kt., M.D.
- Clark, Sir Andrew Edmund James, Bt., M.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1883).
- Clark, *Capt.* Sir George Anthony, Bt. (1917).
- Clark, Sir George Norman, Kt., D.Litt.
- Clark, Sir Henry Laurence Urling, Kt.
- Clark, Sir (John) Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Clark, Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, C.H., K.C.B.
- Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart-, Bt. (1918).
- Clark, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1886).
- Clark, *Prof.* Sir Wilfrid Edward Le Gros, Kt., F.R.S., D.Sc.
- Clark, Sir (William) Arthur (Weir), K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Ciarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Noble Arden-, G.C.M.G.
- Clarke, *Rear-Adm.* (L.) Sir (Charles) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Clarke, Sir Douglas, Kt.
- Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, M.C., K.B.E., C.B.
- Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Clarke, Sir Horace William, Kt.
- Clarke, Sir Humphrey Orme, Bt., (1831).
- Clarke, Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D.
- Clarke, *Col.* Sir Ralph Stephen-son, K.B.E., T.D.
- Clarke, Sir Rupert William John, Bt., M.B.E. (1882).
- Clouston, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Clauson, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Clavering, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Clay, Sir Charles Travls, Kt., C.B.
- Clay, Sir Geoffrey Fletcher, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (1841).
- Clayden, *Hon.* Sir (Henry) John, Kt.
- Claye, *Prof.* Sir Andrew Moyni-han, Kt., M.D.
- Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt., D.S.C. (1732).
- Cleary, *Hon.* Sir Timothy Patrick, Kt.
- Cleary, Sir William Castle, K.B.E., C.B.
- Clee, Sir (Charles) Beaupré Bell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.
- Cleland, *Brig.* Sir Donald Mac-kinnon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt. (s 1679).
- Clerke, Sir John Edward Longue-ville, Bt. (1650).
- Cleverly, Sir Osmond Somers, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
- Clifford, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
- Clifford, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Eric George Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
- Clifford, *Rev.* Sir Lewis Arthur Joseph, Bt. (1887).
- Clougn, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Cloutman, *His Hon.* Sir Brett Mackay, Kt., ∇ T, M.C., Q.C.
- Cloves, Sir Harold, Kt., O.B.E.
- Clutterbuck, Sir (Peter) Alexan-der, G.C.M.G., M.C.
- Clutton, Sir George Lisle, K.C.M.G.
- Clyde, *Col.* Sir David, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
- Clyne, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
- Coates, Sir Albert Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Coates, *Maj.* Sir Clive Milnes-, Bt., O.B.E. (1911).
- Coates, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory Lindsay, Bt. (1921).
- Coates, Sir William (Henry), Kt., Ph.D.
- Coats, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Stuart, Bt. M.C. (1905).
- Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E., A.F.C.
- Coburn, Sir (Marmaduke) Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Cochrane, Sir Desmond Oriel Alastair George Weston, Bt. (1903).
- Cochrane, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward Owen, K.B.E.

- Cochrane, *Air Chief Marshal* Hon. Sir Ralph Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., A.F.C.
- Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt. (s 1671).
- Cockburn, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
- Cockcroft, Sir John Douglas. O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Cocker, Sir William Wiggins, Kt., O.B.E.
- Codrington, Sir Christopher William Gerald Henry, Bt. (1876).
- Codrington, Col. Sir Geoffrey Ronald, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
- Codrington, Sir William Alexander, Bt. (1721).
- Coen, Sir Terence Bernard Creagh, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Coghill, Capt. Sir (Marmaduke Nevill) Patrick (Somerville), Bt. (1778).
- Cohen, Sir Andrew Benjamin, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Cohen, Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-, Bt. (1961).
- Cohen, Sir Edgar Abraham, K.C.M.G.
- Cohen, Sir Herbert (Benjamin), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1905).
- Cohen, Maj. Sir (Jack Benn) Brunel, K.B.E.
- Coker, Sir Salako Ambrosius Benka-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Coldstream, Sir George Phillips, K.C.B., Q.C.
- Coldstream, Prof. Sir William Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.
- Coleman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir (Cyril Frederick) Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Coles, Sir Arthur William, Kt.
- Coles, Sir Edgar Barton, Kt.
- Coles, Sir George James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Coles, Sir Kenneth Frank, Kt.
- Colfox, Lt.-Col. Sir (William) Phillip, Bt., M.C. (1939).
- Colles, Cudt. (S.) Sir (Ernest) Dudley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
- Collett, Sir Henry Seymour, Bt. (1934).
- Collier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Collier, Sir Laurence, K.C.M.G.
- Collingwood, Hon. Sir Charles Arthur, Kt.
- Collingwood, Sir Edward Foyle, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., Sc.D.
- Collingwood, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Richard) George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.M.G.
- Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.
- Collins, Sir James Patrick, Kt.
- Collins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., R.A.N.
- Colman, Sir Michael Jeremiah, Bt. (1907).
- Colman, Sir Nigel Claudian Dalziel, Bt. (1952).
- Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain, Bt. (1786).
- Colson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry St. Clair, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Colston, Sir Charles Blampied, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.
- Colt, Sir Edward William Dutton. Bt. (1694).
- Colthurst, Sir Richard La Touche, Bt. (1744).
- Colville, Sir Henry Cecil, Kt.
- Compton, Sir Edmund Gerald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Conant, Sir Roger John Edward, Bt., C.V.O. (1954).
- Connell, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt.
- Conroy, Sir Diarmaid William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D.
- Constable, Sir Henry Marmaduke Strickland-, Bt. (1641).
- Constantine, Sir George Baxandall, Kt.
- Constantine, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh Alex, K.B.E., C.B., P.S.O.
- Constantine, Hon. Sir Learie Nicholas, Kt., M.B.E.
- Conybeare, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Josias, K.B.E., M.C., M.D.
- Cooch Behar, Maj. H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Cook, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice, Bt. (1886).
- Cook, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Russell Albert Mason, Kt.
- Cook, Sir William Richard Joseph, Kt., C.B., F.R.S.
- Cooke, *Air Marshal* Sir Cyril Bertram, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Cooke, Sir John Fletcher, Kt., C.M.G.
- Cooke, Sir William Henry Charles Wemyss, Bt. (1661).
- Coomaraswamy, Sir Velupillai, Kt., C.M.G.
- Cooper, Maj. Sir Charles Eric Daniel, Bt. (1863).
- Cooper, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir (Harold) Stanford, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir (Henry) Guy, Kt., M.C., D.C.M.
- Cooper, Sir Patrick Graham Astley, Bt. (1821).
- Cooper, Hon. Sir Walter Jackson, Kt., M.B.E.
- Cooper, Sir William Herbert, Bt. (1905).
- Coote, Capt. Sir Colin Reith, Kt., D.S.O.
- Coote, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., *Premier Baronet of Ireland* (1621).
- Cope, Sir Anthony Mohun Leckonby, Bt. (1611).
- Cope, Brig.-Gen. Sir Thomas George, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1918).
- Cope, Sir (Vincent) Zachary, Kt., M.D.
- Copeman, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Nicholas Alfred, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Copland, Sir Douglas Berry, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.Sc.
- Coppock, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Corah, Sir John Harold, Kt.
- Corbet, Sir John Vincent, Bt., M.B.E. (1808).
- Cordingley, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Walter, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Corea, Sir (George) Claude Stanley, K.B.E.
- Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Cornwall, *General* Sir James Handyside Marshall-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cornwall, Sir Reginald Edwin. Bt. (1918).
- Corrie, Sir Owen Cecil Kirkpatrick, Kt., M.C.
- Corry, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Charles Lowry-, Kt., M.C.
- Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo Myles, Bt. (1885).
- Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald, Bt. (1919).
- Cory, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Norton, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Coryton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (William) Alec, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., D.F.C.
- Cosgrove, Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Costain, Sir Richard Rylan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Costello, Sir Leonard Wilfred James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cotter, Lt.-Col. Sir Delaval James Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (1 1763).
- Cotterell, Sir Richard Charles Geers, Bt. (1805).
- Cotton, Sir Charles Andrew, K.B.E.
- Cotton, Sir James Temple, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Cottrell, Sir Edward Baglietto, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cotts, Sir (William) Campbell Mitchell-, Bt. (1921).
- Couchman, *Admiral* Sir Walter Thomas, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Coulson, Sir John Eltringham, K.C.M.G.
- Couper, Sir Guy, Bt. (1841).
- Courtauld, Sir Stephen Lewis, Kt., M.C.
- Courtney, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Lloyd, G.B.S., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Coutts, Sir Walter Fleming, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Covell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, C.I.E., M.D.
- Cowan, Sir Christopher George Armstrong, Kt.
- Cowan, Sir (Henry) Kenneth, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
- Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Marshall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.D.
- Cowley, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Guise, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cox, Sir Christopher William Machell, K.C.M.G.
- Cox, Sir (George) Trenchard, Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.
- Cox, Sir Harold Roxbee, Kt., Ph.D.
- Cox, Sir Herbert Charles Fahl, Kt.
- Cox, Sir Ivor Richard, Kt., D.S.O.
- Cox, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cox, Brig. Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E. M.C.

- Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy-Kt., C.B.E.
- Crabbe, Sir Cecil Brooksby, Kt.
- Crace, *Admiral* Sir John Gregory, K.B.E., C.B.
- Craddock, Sir (George) Beresford, Kt., M.P.
- Craddock, Sir Walter Merry, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Craig, Sir Arthur John Edward, Kt.
- Craig, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, Kt.
- Craig, Sir John Herbert McCutcheon, K.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
- Crankshaw, *Col.* Sir Eric Norman Spencer, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Crazer, Sir John Montagu, Kt.
- Craufurd, Sir Alexander John Fortescue, Bt. (1781).
- Craw, Sir Henry Hewat, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Crawford, Sir (Archibald James) Drom, Kt.
- Crawford, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Crawford, Sir John Grenfell, Kt., C.B.E.
- Crawford, Sir (Walter) Ferguson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Crawford, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Godfrey, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kilner Rupert Brazler-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael O'Moore, K.B.E., M.C.
- Creasy, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir George Elvey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Creasy, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Creed, Sir Thomas Percival, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- Credy, Sir Herbert James, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Creighton, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenelm Everard Lane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
- Cresswell, *Rev.* Cyril Leonard, K.C.V.O.
- Creswell, Sir Michael Justin, K.C.M.G.
- Crihett, Sir (Wilfrid Charles) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
- Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1913).
- Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. (1908).
- Crocker, *General* Sir John Tredinick, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Crocker, Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
- Croft, Sir Bernard Hugh Denman, Bt. (1671).
- Croft, Sir John William Graham, Bt. (1818).
- Croft, Sir William Dawson, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.I.E., C.V.O.
- Crofton, Sir (Hugh) Patrick Simon, Bt. (1801).
- Crofton, Sir Malhy Sturges, Bt. (1828).
- Crombie, Sir James Ian Cormack, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Cross, Sir Alexander, Bt. (1912).
- Cross, *Hon.* Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale), Kt.
- Cross, *Air Marshal* Sir Kenneth Brian Boyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Cross, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Hibbert, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1941).
- Crosley, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (1909).
- Crosthwaite, Sir Bertram Maltland, Kt., V.D.
- Crosthwaite, Sir (Ponsonby) Moore, K.C.M.G.
- Crosthwaite, Sir William Henry, Kt.
- Crow, Sir Alwyn Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Crowthor, Sir Geoffrey, Kt.
- Croysdale, Sir James, Kt.
- Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander Charles, , K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Cudmore, *Hon.* Sir Collier Robert, Kt.
- Cuke, Sir (Hampden) Archibald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cumings, Sir Charles Cecil George, K.B.E.
- Cumming, Sir Duncan Cameron, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon-, Bt. (1804).
- Cunard, Sir Henry Palmes, Bt. (1859).
- Cuninghame, Sir John Christopher Foggo Montgomery-, Bt. (N.S. 1672).
- Cuninghame, Sir William Alan Fairlie-, Bt., M.C. (s 1630).
- Cunliffe, Sir Cyril Henley, Bt. (1759).
- Cunliffe, Sir John Robert Ellis, Kt.
- Cunliffe, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Cunningham, *General* Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cunningham, Sir Charles Banks, Kt., C.S.I.
- Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O.
- Cunningham, Sir George, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
- Cunningham, Sir Graham, K.B.E.
- Cunningham, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir John Henry Dacres, G.C.B., M.V.O.
- Cunynghame, Sir (Henry) David St. Leger Brooke Selwyn, Bt. (s 1702).
- Curguven, Sir Arthur Joseph, Kt.
- Currie, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
- Currie, Sir Walter Mordaunt Cyril, Bt. (1847).
- Cursetjee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Heerajee Jehangir Manockjee, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O.
- Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Gerald, K.C.V.O., R.N.
- Curtis, *Sq.-Ldr.* Sir Arthur Randolph Wormeley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
- Curtis, Sir George Harold, Kt., C.B.
- Curtis, Sir Peter, Bt. (1802).
- Cushion, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William Boston, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cutforth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cuthbert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Wilson, K.B.E., C.B.
- Dain, Sir Harry Guy, Kt.
- D'Alhac, *Air Marshal* Sir John Henry, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Dale, *His Hon.* Sir Edgar Thornley, Kt.
- Dale, Sir Henry Hallett, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Daley, Sir Dennis Leo, Kt.
- Daley, Sir (William) Allen, Kt., M.D.
- Dalling, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Dalrymple, Sir (Charles) Mark, Bt. (1887).
- Dalrymple, Sir Hew Fleetwood Hamilton-, Bt. (s 1697).
- Dalton, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dalton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Norman Eric, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Clive Kirkpatrick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- D'Ambrunenil, Sir Phillip, Kt.
- Danckwerts, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Harold Otto, Kt.
- Daniel, *Admiral* Sir Charles Saumarez, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Dannatt, Sir Cecil, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, Kt., C.B.
- Darbhanga, *Col.* Maharajadhiraj of, K.C.I.E.
- Darell, Sir Jeffrey Lionel, Bt., M.C. (1795).
- Darling, Sir Malcolm Lyall, K.C.I.E.
- Darvall, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Lawrence, K.C.B., M.C.
- Darwin, Sir Charles Galton, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Dash, Sir Arthur Jules, Kt., C.I.E.
- Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.F.C.
- Dashwood, Sir Henry George Massy, Bt. (1684).
- Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay, Bt., C.V.O., *Premier Baronet of Great Britain* (1707).
- Datar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Davenport, *Hon.* Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Davenport, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Henry Bromley-, Kt., T.D., M.P.
- David, Sir Edgeworth Beresford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- David, Sir Percival Victor, Bt. (1911).
- Davidson, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alexander Paul, K.B.E., C.B.
- Davidson, *Prof.* Sir (Leybourne) Stanley (Patrick), Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
- Davie, *Rev.* Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson-, Bt. (1847).
- Davies, Sir Daniel Thomas, K.C.V.O., M.D.

- Davies, *His Hon.* Sir David, Kt., Q.C.
 Davies, *Hon.* Sir Edward John, Kt.
 Davies, *Hon.* Sir (Herbert) Edmund, Kt.
 Davies, Sir Robert John, Kt., O.B.E.
 Davies, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William) Arthur, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Ernest, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946).
 Davis, Sir Godfrey, Kt.
 Davis, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Davis, Sir Robert Henry, Kt.
 Davis, *Admiral* Sir William Wellcose, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Dawnay, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.
 Dawson, Sir Benjamin, Bt. (1925).
 Dawson, *Cdr.* Sir Hugh Trevor, Bt., C.B.E., R.N. (1920).
 Dawson, Sir (Joseph) Bernard, K.B.E., M.D.
 Dawson, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Lloyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Day, Sir (Albert) Cecil, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Day, Sir Albert James Taylor, Kt., C.B.E.
 Day, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 D'Costa, Sir Alfred Horace, Bt.
 Dean, Sir Arthur William Henry, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., E.D.
 Dean, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Dean, Sir John Norman, Kt.
 Dean, Sir Maurice Joseph, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Dean, Sir Patrick Henry, K.C.M.G. de Beer, Sir Gavin Rylands, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Debenham, Sir Piers Kenrick, Bt. (1931).
 De Buusen, Sir Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
 De Burgh, *General* Sir Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Deedes, *General* Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Deeley, Sir Anthony Meyrick Mallaby, Bt. (1922).
 D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
 de Fonseka, Sir (Deepal) Susanta, Kt.
 de Freltas, Sir Geoffrey Stanley, K.C.M.G.
 De Guingand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 De Havilland, *Capt.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E.
 De Houghton, Sir Henry Phillip Anthony Mary, Bt. (1611).
 De La Bere, *Brig.* Sir Ivan, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
 De la Bère, Sir Rupert, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1953).
 Delacombe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Rohan, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 De la Poer Beresford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
 De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt. (1908).
 De Lestang, Sir Marie Charles Emmanuel Clement Nageon, Kt.
 Delve, Sir Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
 de Montmorency, Sir Miles Fletcher, Bt., (1831).
 Dempsey, *General* Sir Miles Christopher, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
 Denholm, Sir John Carmichael, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dening, Sir (Maberly) Esler, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Denman, Sir Charles Spencer Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1945).
 Denning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Francis Stewart, K.B.E., C.B.
 Denny, Sir Alistair Maurice Archibald, Bt., (1913).
 Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham de Waltham, Bt. (1878).
 Denny, *Admiral* Sir Michael Maynard, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 de Normann, Sir Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dent, Sir Robert Annesley Wilkinson, Kt., C.B.
 Derbyshire, Sir Harold, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
 Dering, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rupert Anthony Yea, Bt. (1627).
 d'Erlanger, Sir Gerard John Regis Leo, Kt., C.B.E.
 De Satege, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Valentine Bache, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Des Forges, Sir Charles Lee, Kt., C.B.E.
 De Silva, Sir (Albert) Ernest, Kt.
 De Soysa, Sir (Lambert) Wilfrid (Alexander), Kt.
 De Stein, Sir Edward, Kt.
 De Trafford, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1841).
 Deverell, Sir Colville Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt. (1916).
 Dew, *Prof.* Sir Harold Robert, Kt.
 Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt., (1917).
 D'Eyncourt, Sir (Eustace) Gervais Tennyson, Bt. (1930).
 De Zoysa, *Hon.* Sir Cyril, Kt.
 Dhrangadhra, H.H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
 Dickens, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
 Dickson, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir William Forster, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Dilke, Sir John Fisher Wentworth, Bt. (1862).
 Dill, Sir Nicholas Bayard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Dillon, Sir Robert William Charlter, Bt. (1801).
 Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth, Bt. (1902).
 Diplock, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William John) Kenneth, Kt.
 Dixie, Sir (Alexander Archibald) Douglas Wolstan, Bt. (1660).
 Dixon, Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Dixon, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Dixon, Sir Francis Netherwood, Kt., C.B.
 Dixon, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Francis Wilfred) Peter, K.B.E.
 Dixon, Sir John, Bt. (1919).
 Dixon, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Owea, G.C.M.G.
 Dixon, Sir Pierson John, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Dixon, Sir Samuel Gurney, Kt.
 Doak, Sir James, Kt.
 Dobbie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George Shedden, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Dobson, Sir Roy Hardy, Kt., C.B.E.
 Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley Frank, K.B.E.
 Dodd, Sir John Samuel, Kt.
 Dodds, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., M.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S.
 Dodds, Sir James Leishman, K.C.M.G.
 Dods, *Prof.* Sir Lorimer Fenton, Kt., M.V.O.
 Dodson, Sir Gerald, Kt.
 Dodsworth, Sir John Christopher Smith, Bt. (1784).
 Dodsworth, Sir (Leonard) Lumley (Savage), Kt.
 Dollan, Sir Patrick Joseph, Kt.
 Domville, *Admiral* Sir Barry Edward, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Domville, Sir (Gerald) Guy, Bt. (1814).
 Don, *Very Rev.* Alan Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Donald, *Air Marshal* Sir Grahame, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt.
 Donovan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Terence Norbert, Kt.
 Dorman, *Maj.* Sir Charles Geoffrey, Bt., M.C. (1923).
 Dorman, Sir Maurice Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Dormer, Sir Cecil Francis Joseph, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
 Doubleday, Sir Leslie, Kt.
 Douglas, Sir James Boyd, Kt., C.B.E.
 Douglas, Sir James Louis Fitzroy Scott, Bt. (1786).
 Douglas, Sir Sholto Courtenay Mackenzie, Bt., M.C. (1831).
 Dow, Sir Hugh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Dowbiggin, Sir Herbert Layard, Kt., C.M.G.
 Dowding, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Ninian, K.B.E., C.B.
 Dowler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Arnold Bullick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Dowling, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roy Russell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Down, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Eward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Downie, Sir Harold Frederick, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Dowse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Brian, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

- Dowty, Sir George Herbert, Kt.
Doyle, *Capt.* Sir John Francis
Reginald William Hastings, Bt.
(1828).
D'Oyiy, *Cdr.* Sir John Rochfort,
Bt., R.N. (1863).
Drake, Sir Eugen (John Henry
Vanderstegen) Millington-,
K.C.M.G.
Drake, Sir (Hugh) Garrard Tyr-
whitt-, Kt.
Drax, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Reginald
Aylmer Ranfurly Plunkett-
Ernie-Erle-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Drayton, Sir Robert Harry, Kt.,
C.M.G.
Drew, Sir Ferdinand Caire, Kt.,
C.M.G.
Drewe, Sir Cedric, K.C.V.O.
Dring, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur John,
K.B.E., C.I.E.
Driver, Sir Arthur John, Kt.
Drummond, Sir James Hamlyn
Williams Williams-, Bt. (1828).
Drummond, Sir Walter James, Kt.
Drummond, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir
(William) Alexander (Duncan),
K.B.E., C.B.
Drury, Sir Alan Nigel, Kt., C.B.E.,
M.D., F.R.S.
Dryden, Sir Noel Percy Hugh,
Bt. (1733 and 1795).
Duckworth, *Maj.* Sir Richard
Dyce, Bt. (1909).
Du Cros, Sir Philip Harvey, Bt.
(1916).
Dudley, Sir Alan Alves, K.B.E.,
C.M.G.
Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael
(Robert Vivian), Bt. (1911).
Duff, Sir (Charles) Patrick, K.C.B.,
K.C.V.O.
Duff, Sir James FitzJames, Kt.
Dugdale, Sir William (Francis
Stratford), Bt., F.S.A. (1930).
du Heaume, Sir Francis Herbert,
Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Duhig, *Most Rev.* James, K.C.M.G.
Duke, Sir Charles Beresford,
K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Duke, Sir (Robert) Norman,
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Dumas, Sir Lloyd, Kt.
Dumas, Sir Russell John, Kt.
C.M.G.
Dunbar, Sir Adrian Ivor, Bt.,
(1894).
Dunbar, Sir (Archibald) Edward,
Bt., M.C. (1700).
Dunbar, Sir David Hope-, Bt.
(1864).
Dunbar, Sir Drummond Cos-
patrick Ninian, Bt., M.C.
(1898).
Dunbar, Sir George Cospatrick
Duff-Sutherland-, Bt. (1705).
Dunbar, Sir John Greig, Kt.
Duncan, *Col.* Sir Alan Gomme
Gomme-, Kt., M.C.
Duncan, Sir Arthur Bryce, Kt.
- Duncan, Sir (Charles Edgar)
Oliver, Bt. (1905).
Duncan, Sir Harold Handasyde,
K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Duncan, *Capt.* Sir James Alexan-
der Lawson, Bt., M.P. (1957).
Duncan, *Hon.* Sir Walter Gordon,
Kt.
Duncanson, Sir John McLean, Kt.
Duncombe, Sir Everard Philip
Digby Pauncefort-, Bt., D.S.O.
(1859).
Dundas, Sir Ambrose Dundas
Flux, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dundas, Sir Henry Matthew, Bt.
(1898).
Dundas, Sir Robert Whyte
Melville, Bt. (1821).
Dunfield, Sir Brian (Edward
Spencer), Kt., Q.C.
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal
of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dunk, Sir William Ernest, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Dunkley, Sir Herbert Francis, Kt.
Dunlop, *Prof.* Sir Derrick Mel-
ville, Kt., M.D.
Dunlop, *Brig.* Sir John Kinnin-
mont, K.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1916).
Dunlop, Sir Thomas Dacre,
K.C.M.G.
Dunn, Sir John Henry, Bt.
(1917).
Dunn, *Maj.* Sir Philip Gordon,
Bt. (1921).
Dunne, Sir Laurence Rivers, Kt.,
M.C.
Dunnett, Sir George Sangster,
K.B.E., C.B.
Dunnett, Sir (Ludovic) James,
K.C.B., C.M.G.
Dunning, Sir Simon William Pat-
rick, Bt. (1930).
Dunphie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles
Anderson Lane, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O.
Duntze, Sir George Edwin
Douglas, Bt., C.M.G. (1774).
Dupree, Sir Vernon, Bt. (1921).
Durand, *Col.* Sir Alan Algernon
Marion, Bt., M.C. (1802).
Durlacher, *Admiral* Sir Laurence
George, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
Durrant, Sir William Henry
Estridge, Bt. (1784).
Duthie, Sir William Smth, Kt.,
O.B.E., M.P.
Dutton, Sir Ernest Rowe-,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Duveen, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., R.D.
Dwyer, Sir John Patrick, K.C.M.G.
Dyer, Sir Leonard Schroeder
Swinerton, Bt. (1878).
Dyett, Sir Gilbert (Joseph Cullen),
Kt., C.M.G.
Dyke, Sir Oliver Hamilton Au-
gustus Hart, Bt. (1677).
Dyson, Sir Cyril Douglas, Kt.
Dyson, Sir George, K.C.V.O.,
Mus.D.
Eades, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Eager, Sir Clifden Henry Andrews,
K.B.E., Q.C.
- Earle, *Air Marshal* Sir Alfred,
K.B.E., C.B.
Earle, Sir George Foster, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Earle, Sir Hardman Alexander
Mort, Bt. (1869).
Eastham, *His Hon.* Sir Tom, Kt.,
Q.C.
Easton, *Air Commodore* Sir James
Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Eaton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Will-
son Musgrave, K.B.E., C.B.,
D.S.O., D.S.C.
Eborall, Sir (Ernest) Arthur, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Cur-
rimbhoy, Bt. (1910).
Eccles, *Admiral* Sir John Arthur
Symons, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eccles, *Prof.* Sir John Carew, Kt.,
D.Phil., F.R.S.
Eccles, Sir Josiah, Kt., C.B.E.,
M.M.
Echlin, Sir Norman David Fea-
ton, Bt. (1721).
Edden, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William)
Kaye, K.B.E., C.B.
Eddis, Sir Basil Eden Garth, Kt.
Eddy, Sir (Edward) George, Kt.,
O.B.E.
Edelsten, *Admiral* Sir John Here-
ward, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert, Bt.
(1672 and 1776).
Edge, Sir Knowies, Bt. (1937).
Edgeil, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John
Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.
Edmenson, Sir Walter Alex-
ander, Kt., C.B.E.
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald Bruce
Charles, Bt. (1774).
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bartle
Mordaunt Marsham, Kt., C.V.O.,
M.C.
Edwards, Sir David, Kt.
Edwards, Sir Eric Cyril Boyd, Kt.,
M.C.
Edwards, Sir George Robert, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Edwards, Sir Henry Charles
Serrell Prestley, Bt. (1866).
Edwards, Sir Ifan ab Owen,
Kt.
Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton,
Bt. (1921).
Edwards, *Prof.* Sir (John)
Goronwy, Kt., D.Litt., F.B.A.
Edwards, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Edwards, *Admiral* Sir Ralph
Alan Bevan, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Edey, Sir Benjamin Thomas, Kt.,
C.B.E.
Egerton, Sir Phillip John Caledon
Grey-, Bt. (1617).
Elder, Sir Stewart Duke-, G.C.V.O.,
M.D., F.R.S.
Elderton, Sir Thomas Howard,
K.C.I.E.
Eldridge, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William)
John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Eliott, Sir Arthur Francis Aug-
ustus Boswell, Bt. (1666).

- Elkins, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Elkins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt. (1905).
- Ellerton, Sir (Frederick) Cecil, Kt.
- Ellington, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Edward Leonard, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir John Blumenfeld, Kt.
- Elliott, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir William, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C.
- Elliott, Sir Claude Aurelius, Kt., O.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir Hugh Francis Ivo, Bt., O.B.E. (1917).
- Elliott, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maurice Herbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Ellis, Sir Arthur William Micklc, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Ellis, Sir Charles Drummond, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Ellis, Sir Thomas Hobart, Kt.
- Ellwood, *Air Marshal* Sir Aubrey Beauclerk, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Elmhirst, *Air Marshal* Sir Thomas Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Elphinstone, Sir Alexander Logie, Bt. (s 1701).
- Elphinstone, Sir Howard (Graham), Bt. (1816).
- Elphinstone, Sir Lancelot Henry, Kt.
- Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam Rice, Bt. (1717).
- Elwes, *Hon.* Sir Richard Everard Augustine, Kt. O.B.E., T.D.
- Elworthy, *Air Marshal* Sir (Samuel) Charles, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Embertson, Sir (John) Wesley, Kt.
- Embry, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Basil Edward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Emerson, Col. Sir Ralf Billing, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Emery, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
- Emmerson, Sir Harold Corti, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Empson, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Enever, Sir Francis Alfred, Kt., C.B., M.C.
- Enfield, Sir Ralph Roscoe, Kt., C.B.
- Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phirozshah, Kt.
- Engledow, *Prof.* Sir Frank Leonard, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
- Entwistle, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Fullard, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- Errington, Sir Eric, Kt., M.P.
- Erskine, Col. Sir Arthur Edward, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Erskine, *General* Sir George Watkin Eben James, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Erskine, Sir John Maxwell, Bt., G.B.E. (1961).
- Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt. (1821).
- Esmonde, Sir Anthony Charles, Bt. (1 1629).
- Esplen, Sir William Graham, Bt., (1921).
- Evans, Sir Anthony Adney, Bt. (1920).
- Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
- Evans, Sir (Benjamin) Ifor, Kt., D.Lit.
- Evans, Sir Bernard, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
- Evans, Sir Charles (Arthur) Lovatt, Kt., F.R.S.
- Evans, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Leo Glandore, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Evans, Sir (David) Emrys, Kt.
- Evans, Sir David Lewis, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
- Evans, Sir Evelyn Ward, Bt. (1902).
- Evans, Sir Francis Edward, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Evans, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.I.E.
- Evans, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Charles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Evans, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Evans, Sir Ian William Gwynne, Bt. (1913).
- Evans, Sir John Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Evans, Sir Lincoln, Kt., C.B.E.
- Evans, *His Hon.* Sir (William) Shirley (Worthington) Worthington, Bt. (1916).
- Eye, Sir (Arthur) Malcolm Trustram, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1943).
- Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt. (1911).
- Every, Sir John Simon, Bt. (1641).
- Evets, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Fullerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Evill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Douglas Claude Strathern, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Ewart, Sir (William) Ivan (Cecil), Bt., D.S.C. (1887).
- Ewbank, Sir Robert Benson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Ewling, *Prof.* Sir Alexander William Gordon, Kt., Ph.D.
- Ewing, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert) Alastair, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Ewing, Sir Ronald Archibald Orr-, Bt. (1886).
- Eyre, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Oliver Eyre Crosthwaite, Kt., M.P.
- Ezra, Sir Alwyn, Kt.
- Fadden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Arthur William, G.C.M.G.
- Fagge, Sir John Willam Frederick, Bt. (1660).
- Fair, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., M.C.
- Fairbairn, Sir William Albert, Bt. (1869).
- Fairley, Sir Andrew Walker, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fairley, Sir Nell Hamilton, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Fairweather, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Kt., C.I.E.
- Falconer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Falkiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmond Patrick, Bt. (1 1778).
- Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evelyn Dalrymple, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Faridkot, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter (Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (1796).
- Farquharson, Sir James Robbie, K.B.E.
- Farrant, Sir Geoffrey Upcott, Kt., C.B.E.
- Farren, Sir William Scott, Kt., C.B., M.B.E., F.R.S.
- Farrer, Sir (Walter) Leslie, K.C.V.O.
- Farrington, *Maj.* Sir Henry Francis Colden, Bt. (1818).
- Fass, Sir (Herbert) Ernest, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Faulkner, Sir Alfred Edward, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Fayrer, Sir Joseph Herbert Spens, Bt., D.S.C. (1896).
- Fedden, Sir Roy, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc.
- Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Randie Guy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Feilden, Sir William Morton Buller, Bt., M.C. (1846).
- Felling, Sir Keith Grahame, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
- Fellowes, Sir Edward Abdy, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Fennelly, Sir (Reginald) Daniel, Kt., C.B.
- Fenton, Col. Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
- Ferens, Sir Thomas Robinson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ferguson, Sir Edward Brown, Kt.
- Ferguson, Sir Gordon, Kt., M.C.
- Ferguson, *Hon.* Sir John Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ferguson, *Maj.* Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neil Edward Johnson-, Bt., T.D. (1906).
- Ferguson, Sir Ewen MacGregor Field, Kt.
- Ferguson of Kilkerran, Sir James, Bt. (s 1703).
- Fergusson, Sir James Herbert Hamilton Colyccr-, Bt. (1856).
- Fergusson, Sir (John) Donald (Baifour), G.C.B.
- Ferranti, Sir Vincent Zlani de, Kt., M.C.
- Festing, *Field Marshal* Sir Francis Wogan, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Fetherstonhaugh, *Admiral Hon.* Sir Herbert Meade-, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- Fetherstonhaugh, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Timothy, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- folkes, Sir Robert Francis Alexander, Bt. (1774).
- forde, Sir Arthur Frederic Brownlow, Kt.
- Field, Sir Ernest Wensley Lapt-horn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Field, Sir John Osbaldiston, Kt., C.M.G.
- Fielden, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edward Hedley, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Wisleaton-Wykeham-, Bt. (1916).

- Fildes, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S., Sc.D.
- Findlay, Sir (John) Edmund (Ritchie), Bt. (1925).
- Finlay, *Hon.* Sir George Panton, Kt.
- Finnemore, *Hon.* Sir Donald Leslie, Kt.
- Firebrace, *Cdr.* Sir Aylmer Newton George, Kt., C.B.E., R.N.
- Fish, Sir (Eric) Wilfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.
- Fisher, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertie Drew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Douglas Blake, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Fisher, *Brig.* Sir Gerald Thomas, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Fisher, Sir Godfrey Arthur, K.C.M.G.
- Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
- Fisk, Sir Ernest Thomas, Kt.
- Fison, Sir (Frank Guy) Clavering, Kt.
- Fison, Sir (William) Guy, Bt., M.C. (1905).
- Fitton, *Col.* Sir Charles Vernon, Kt. O.B.E., M.C.
- Fitzgerald, Sir (Adolf) Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
- FitzGerald, Sir Arthur Henry Brinsley, Bt., *The Knight of Kerry* (1880).
- FitzGerald, Sir John Joseph, Bt. (1903).
- Fitz-Gerald, Sir Patrick Herbert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- Fitzgerald, Sir (William) Raymond, Kt.
- FitzHerbert, Sir William, Bt. (1784).
- Fitzmaurice, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Desmond FitzJohn, Kt., C.I.E.
- Fitzmaurice, Sir Gerald Gray, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Flavelle, Sir (Joseph) Ellsworth, Bt. (1917).
- Flaxman, *Hon.* Sir Hubert James Marlowe, Kt., C.M.G.
- Fleming, *Instr. Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Flemming, Sir Gilbert Nicolson, K.C.B.
- Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt., C.B.E., R.M.
- Fletcher, *Maj.* Sir Henry Lancelot Aubrey-, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O. (1782).
- Fletcher, Sir James, Kt.
- Fletcher, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Bisset, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Flint, Sir William Russell, Kt., R.A.
- Florey, *Prof.* Sir Howard Walter, Kt., P.R.S.
- Floud, Sir Francis Lewis Castle, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
- Flower, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fordham, Kt., O.B.E.
- Flower, Sir (Walter) Newman, Kt.
- Floyd, *Brig.* Sir Henry Robert Kincaid, Bt., C.B., C.B.E. (1816).
- Fogarty, *Air Chief-Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Foley, Sir (Ernest) Julian, Kt., C.B.
- Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey (Shield), Kt., C.M.G.
- Fooks, Sir Raymond Hatherell, Kt., C.B.E.
- Foot, Sir Hugh Mackintosh, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Forbes, *Hon.* Sir Alastair Granville, Kt.
- Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson, G.B.E.
- Forbes of Pitsligo, Sir Charles Edward Stuart-, Bt., (S 1626).
- Forbes, *Col.* Sir John Stewart, Bt., D.S.O. (1823).
- Ford, *Capt.* Sir Aubrey St. Clair-, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).
- Ford, *Vice-Adm. (E.)* Sir Denys Chester, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Ford, *Prof.* Sir Edward, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Ford, *Maj.* Sir Edward William Spencer, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Ford, Sir Henry Russell, Bt. (1929).
- Ford, Sir Leslie Ewart, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter St. Clair-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Ford, *Admiral* Sir Wilbraham Tennyson Randle, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Forsdyke, Sir (Edgar) John, K.C.B.
- Forwood, Sir Dudley Richard, Bt. (1895).
- Foster, Sir Frank Savin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Foster, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Harry Braustyn Hylton Hylton-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Foster, Sir John Gregory, Bt. (1930).
- Foster, *Gen.* Sir Richard Foster Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Foster, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Robert Mordaunt, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Foulis, Sir Archibald Charles Liston-, Bt. (S 1634).
- Fowke, Sir Frederick (Woolaston Rawdon), Bt. (1814).
- Fox, Sir Cyril Fred, Kt., Ph.D., F.S.A.
- Fox, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fox, *Maj.* Sir John St. Vigor, Kt.
- Fox, Sir Sidney Joseph, Kt.
- Fox, Sir Theodore Fortescue, Kt., M.D., LL.D.
- Foy, Sir Thomas Arthur Wyness, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Francis, Sir (Cyril Gerard) Brooke, Kt., Q.C.
- Francis, Sir Frank Chalton, K.C.B., F.S.A.
- Francis, *Hon.* Sir Josiah, Kt.
- Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1920).
- Frankau, Sir Claude (Howard Stanley), Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Frankland, Sir James Assheton, Bt. (1660).
- Franklin, Sir Eric Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Franklyn, *General* Sir Harold Edmund, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Fraser, Sir Angus, Kt.
- Fraser, Sir Arthur Ronald, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
- Fraser, Sir Bruce Donald, K.C.B.
- Fraser, Sir Francis Richard, Kt., M.D.
- Fraser, *Air Marshal* Sir (Henry) Paterson, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Fraser, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1961).
- Fraser, Sir James David, Bt. (1943).
- Fraser, Sir Keith Charles Adolphus, Bt. (1806).
- Fraser, *Brig.* Sir Kenneth Barron, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Fraser, Sir (Richard) Michael, Kt., C.B.E.
- Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fraser, Sir Stuart (Mitford), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Fraser, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Frazer, Sir Thomas, Kt. O.B.E.
- Frederick, *Maj.* Sir Charles Boscawen, Bt. (1723).
- Freeman, Sir John Keith Noel, Bt. (1945).
- French, Sir Henry Leon, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Fressanges, *Air Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
- Fretwell, Sir George Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Frew, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Matthew Brown, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
- Frew, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Sydney Oswald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Frome, Sir Norman Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., D.F.C.
- Froom, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
- Fry, Sir Leslie Alfred Charles, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Fry, Sir (Theodore) Penrose, Bt. (1894).
- Fry, Sir William Kelsey, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.
- Fuchs, Sir Vivian Ernest, Kt., Ph.D.
- Fuller, *Maj.* Sir (John) Gerard (Henry Fleetwood), Bt. (1910).
- Fullerton, *Admiral* Sir Eric John Arthur, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Furlonge, Sir Geoffrey Warren, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Furness, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1913).
- Furse, *Maj.* Sir Ralph Dolignon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fyfe, Sir William Hamilton, Kt.
- Fysh, Sir (Wilmot) Hudson, K.B.E., D.F.C.
- Gadson, Sir Lawrence Percival, Kt.
- Gage, Sir Berkeley Everard Foley, K.C.M.G.
- Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Gainer, Sir Donald St. Clair, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Gairdner, *General* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

- Gaisford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip, *Kt.*, C.I.E.
- Gale, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Humfrey Myddelton, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.V.O.*, *M.C.*
- Gale, *General* Sir Richard Nelson, *G.C.B.*, *K.B.E.*, *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*
- Galer, Sir (Frederic) Bertram, *Kt.*
- Galloway, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*
- Gallwey, Sir Reginald Frankland Payne-. *Bt.* (1812).
- Galpern, Sir Myer, *Kt.*, *M.P.*
- Gamage, Sir Leslie Carr, *Kt.*, *M.C.*
- Gamble, Sir David Arthur Josias, *Bt.* (1897).
- Gammell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew Harcourt, *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*
- Gane, Sir Irving Blanchard, *K.C.V.O.*
- Garbett, Sir Colin Campbell, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*, *C.M.G.*
- Gardener, Sir Alfred John, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.E.*
- Gardiner, Sir Alan Henderson, *Kt.*, *D.Litt.*
- Gardiner, Sir Thomas Robert, *G.C.B.*, *G.B.E.*
- Gardner, Sir Douglas Bruce Bruce-, *Bt.* (1945).
- Gardner, Sir George William Hoggan, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*
- Garner, Sir Harry Mason, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*
- Garner, Sir (Joseph John) Saville, *K.C.M.G.*
- Garran, Sir Isham Peter, *K.C.M.G.*
- Garrett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Alwyn) Ragnar, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*
- Garrett, Sir (Arthur) Wilfrid, *K.B.E.*
- Garrett, Sir (Joseph) Hugh, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*
- Garrett, Sir Ronald Thorabury, *Kt.*
- Garrett, Sir William Herbert, *Kt.*, *M.B.E.*
- Garrod, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Guy (Roland), *G.B.E.*, *K.C.B.*, *M.C.*, *D.F.C.*
- Garthwaite, Sir William Francis Cuthbert, *Bt.*, *D.S.C.* (1910).
- Garvey, Sir Ronald Herbert, *K.C.M.G.*, *K.C.V.O.*, *M.B.E.*
- Gascoigne, Sir Alvary Douglas Frederick, *G.B.E.*, *K.C.M.G.*
- Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julian Alvery, *K.C.M.G.*, *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*
- Gass, Sir Neville Archibald, *K.B.E.*, *M.C.*
- Gasson, Sir Lionel Beli, *Kt.*
- Gater, Sir George Henry, *G.C.M.G.*, *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*
- Gault, *Brig.* Sir James Frederick, *K.C.M.G.*, *M.V.O.*, *O.B.E.*
- Gauntlett, Sir (Mager) Frederic, *K.C.I.E.*, *K.B.E.*
- Gavin, Sir William, *Kt.*, *C.B.E.*
- Gentle, Sir Frederick (William), *Kt.*, *Q.C.*
- Gentry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William George, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*
- George, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Robert Allingham, *K.C.M.G.*, *K.C.V.O.*, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *M.C.*
- Gepp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Ernest) Cyril, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*
- Gerahty, Sir Charles Cyril, *Kt.*, *Q.C.*
- German, Sir Ronald Ernest, *Kt.*, *C.M.G.*
- Gerrard, Sir Albert Denis, *Kt.*
- Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, *Bt.* (1665).
- Gibb, *Prof.* Sir Hamilton Alexander Roskeen, *Kt.*, *F.B.A.*
- Gibbons, Sir John Edward, *Bt.* (1752).
- Gibbs, Sir Frank Stannard, *K.B.E.*, *C.M.G.*
- Gibbs, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Cokayne, *K.C.M.G.*
- Gibbs, *Air Marshal* Sir Gerald Ernest, *K.B.E.*, *C.I.E.*, *M.C.*
- Gibbs, *Hon.* Sir Humphrey Vicary, *K.C.M.G.*, *O.B.E.*
- Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, *Bt.* (1931).
- Gibson, Sir Donald Edward Evelyn, *Kt.*, *C.B.E.*
- Gibson, Sir Edmund Currey, *K.C.I.E.*
- Gibson, *Hon.* Sir Frank Ernest, *Kt.*
- Gibson, Sir (Horace) Stephen, *Kt.*, *C.B.E.*
- Gibson, Sir Kenneth Lloyd, *Bt.* (1926).
- Gibson, Sir William, Waymouth, *Kt.*
- Gidney, Sir Claude Henry, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.S.I.*
- Gieglud, Sir (Arthur) John, *Kt.*
- Giffard, *General* Sir George James, *G.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*
- Gilbert, Sir Ian Anderson Johnson-, *Kt.*, *C.B.E.*
- Gilbert, *Hon.* Sir (Joseph) Trounseil, *Kt.*, *C.B.E.*, *Q.C.*
- Gilbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, *Bt.* (1893).
- Gilchrist, Sir James Albert, *Kt.*, *Q.C.*
- Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Oswald Bissil, *Kt.*
- Gill, Sir Archibald Joseph, *Kt.*
- Gill, *Commodore* Sir Roy, *K.B.E.*, *R.D.*
- Gillan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George van Baerle, *K.C.I.E.*
- Gillan, Sir (James) Angus, *K.B.E.*, *C.M.G.*
- Gillett, Sir Edward Bailey, *Kt.*
- Gillett, Sir Michael Cavcnagh, *K.B.E.*, *C.M.G.*
- Gillett, Sir Stuart, *Kt.*, *C.M.G.*
- Gillett, Sir (Sydney) Harold, *Bt.*, *M.C.* (1959).
- Gilliat, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Martin John, *K.C.V.O.*, *M.B.E.*
- Gillies, Sir Alexander, *Kt.*
- Gilmour, Sir John Edward, *Bt.*, *D.S.O.*, *T.D.*, *M.P.* (1897).
- Gilmour, Sir John Little, *Bt.* (1926).
- Gimson, Sir Franklin Charles, *K.C.M.G.*
- Girdwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eric Stanley, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*
- Gladstone, Sir Albert Charles, *Bt.*, *M.B.E.* (1846).
- Gladstone, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Vaughan, *G.B.E.*, *K.C.B.*
- Glanville, Sir William Henry, *Kt.*, *C.B.*, *C.B.E.*, *D.Sc.*, *Ph.D.*, *F.R.S.*
- Glen, Sir Alexander, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *M.C.*
- Glenday, Sir Vincent Goncalves, *K.C.M.G.*, *O.B.E.*
- Glennie, *Admiral* Sir Irvine Gordon, *K.C.B.*
- Glover, *Col.* Sir Douglas, *Kt.*, *T.D.*, *M.P.*
- Glover, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Guy de Courcy, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*
- Giubb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Bagot, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*, *O.B.E.*, *M.C.*
- Gluckstein, Sir Louis Halle, *Kt.*, *T.D.*, *Q.C.*
- Glyn, Sir Anthony Geoffrey Leo Simon, *Bt.* (1927).
- Glyn, Sir Francis Maurice Grosvenor, *K.C.M.G.*
- Glyn, *Col.* Sir Richard Hamilton, *Bt.*, *O.B.E.*, *T.D.*, *M.P.* (1759 and 1800).
- Godber, Sir George Edward, *K.C.B.*, *D.M.*
- Goddard, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Victor, *K.C.B.*, *C.B.E.*
- Godfrey, Sir John Albert, *Kt.*
- Godfrey, Sir William Maurice, *Bt.* (1785).
- Godley, *Brig.* Sir Francis William Crewe Fetherston-, *Kt.*, *O.B.E.*
- Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Badridas, *Kt.*, *C.I.E.*
- Goff, Sir Ernest (William) Davls-, *Bt.* (1905).
- Goldie, Sir Noel Barré, *Kt.*, *Q.C.*
- Go'doney, Sir Henry Hastings, *Bt.*, *M.C.* (1880).
- Goldsmid, Sir Henry Joseph D'Avigdor-, *Bt.*, *D.S.O.*, *M.C.*, *M.P.* (1934).
- Gomes, Sir Stanley Eugene, *Kt.*
- Gonzi, *Most Rev. Monsignor* Michael, *K.B.E.*, *D.D.* (*Archbishop of Malta*).
- Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, *Bt.* (1866).
- Gooch, *Col.* Sir Robert Eric Sherlock, *Bt.*, *D.S.O.* (1746).
- Goodale, Sir Ernest William, *Kt.*, *C.B.E.*, *M.C.*
- Goodall, Sir Stanley Vernon, *K.C.B.*, *O.B.E.*
- Goodbody, *General* Sir Richard Wakefield, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*
- Goode, Sir William Ailmond Codrington, *K.C.M.G.*
- Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, *Bt.* (1943).
- Goodeve, Sir Charles Frederick, *Kt.*, *O.B.E.*, *V.D.*, *F.R.S.*
- Goodfellow, Sir William, *Kt.*
- Goodhart, Sir John Gordon, *Bt.* (1911).
- Goodman, Sir Victor Martin Reeves, *K.C.B.*, *O.B.E.*, *M.C.*
- Goodman, Sir William George Toop, *Kt.*
- Goodsou, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred Lassam, *Bt.* (1922).
- Goodwin, Sir Stuart Coldwell, *Kt.*
- Goold, Sir George Ignatius, *Bt.* (1801).

- Goonetileke, Sir Oliver Ernest, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Gordon, Sir (Archibald) Douglas, Kt., C.I.E.
- Gordon, Sir Archibald McDonald, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gordon, Sir Douglas Frederick Duff-, Bt. (1813).
- Gordon, Sir Eyre, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Gordon, Sir Garnet Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Gordon, *Capt.* Sir Henry Robert, Kt., D.S.C.
- Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. (S 1706).
- Gordon, Sir Lionel Eldred Pottinger Smith-, Bt. (1838).
- Gore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph St. George Brian, Bt. (1622).
- Core, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William) David Ormsby-, K.C.M.G.
- Goring, Sir William Burton Nigel, Bt. (1627).
- Gorman, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.
- Goschen, Sir Edward Christian, Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
- Gosling, Sir Arthur Hulin, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
- Gothard, Sir Clifford Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
- Gott, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
- Gouge, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Gough, *General* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Gould, Sir Robert Macdonald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Gould, Sir Ronald, Kt.
- Gould, *Hon.* Sir Trevor Jack, Kt.
- Goulding, Sir William Basil, Bt. (1904).
- Gower, Sir (Robert) Patrick (Malcolm), K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
- Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, G.C.B., G.B.E.
- Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
- Grace, Sir (Oliver) Gilbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Crace, Sir Raymond Eustace, Bt. (1795).
- Gracey, *General* Sir Douglas David, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.
- Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond-, Bt., T.D. (1783).
- Graham, *Admiral* Sir Angus Edward Malise Bontine Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B.
- Graham, Sir Clarence Johnston, Kt.
- Graham, Sir (Frederick) Fergus, Bt., K.B.E., T.D. (1783).
- Graham, Sir George Goldie, Kt.
- Graham, Sir John Gibson, Kt., M.C.
- Graham, Sir John Reginald Noble, Bt., *VC*, O.B.E. (1906).
- Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Miles William Arthur Peel, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart, Bt. (1629).
- Graham, Sir Richard Bellingham, Bt., O.B.E. (1662).
- Grandy, *Air Marshal* Sir John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Gransden, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, Sir (Albert) William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.B.
- Grant, *Maj.* Sir Ewan George Macpherson-, Bt. (1838).
- Grant, Sir Francis Cullen, Bt. (S 1705).
- Grant, Sir Kerr, Kt.
- Grant, Sir Patrick Alexander Benedict, Bt. (S 1688).
- Grantham, Sir Alexander William George Herder, G.C.M.G.
- Grantham, *Admiral* Sir Guy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Grasset, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cravely, Sir Walter Booth-, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Graves, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Gray, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gray, Sir Alexander George, Kt.
- Gray, Sir Archibald (Montague Henry), K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
- Gray, *Prof.* Sir James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
- Gray, Sir John Milner, Kt.
- Gray, Sir William, Bt. (1917).
- Gray, *Maj. Rt. Hon.* Sir William John Anstruther-, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1956).
- Grayson, Sir Ronald Henry Rudyard, Bt. (1922).
- Greaves, Sir John Bewley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Greaves, Sir John Brownson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Lycett), Bt. (1836).
- Green, Sir John, Kt.
- Green, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William) Wyndham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Greenaway, Sir Derek Burdick, Bt. (1933).
- Greene, Sir Edward Allan, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1900).
- Greenfield, Sir Harry, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Greenfield, Sir Henry Challen, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Greenwell, Sir Peter McClinbock, Bt. (1906).
- Greenwood, Sir James Mantle, Kt., C.B.E.
- Greeson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Clarence Edward, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
- Greeves, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gregg, Sir Norman McAlister, Kt., M.C.
- Gregory, Sir Theodore, Kt., D.Sc.
- Gresley, Sir Nigel, Bt. (1612).
- Gresson, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Macfarlane, K.B.E.
- Grey, Sir Ralph Francis Ainwick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Grey, Sir Robin Edward Dysart, Bt. (1814).
- Grierson, Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (S 1685).
- Grieve, Sir (Herbert) Ronald (Robinson), Kt.
- Griffin, Sir Arthur Cecil, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
- Griffin, Sir Herbert John Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Griffin, Sir John Bowes, Kt., Q.C.
- Griffin, Sir (Lancelot) Cecil (Lepel), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph Edwin Hotchkiss, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, Kt., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-, Bt. (1922).
- Grigg, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Percy) James, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
- Grime, Sir Harold Riley, Kt.
- Grinston, Sir Robert Villiers, Bt., M.P. (1952).
- Groom, Sir Thomas Reginald, Kt.
- Groom, *Air Marshal* Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Grotrian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).
- Grove, Sir Walter Phillip, Bt. (1874).
- Grubb, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gubbins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin McVean, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Guest, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles Edward Neville, K.B.E., C.B.
- Guest, *Col. Hon.* Sir Ernest Lucas, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Guinness, Sir Alec, Kt., C.B.E.
- Guinness, Sir Kenelm Ernest Lee, Bt. (1867).
- Guisse, Sir Anselm William Edward, Bt. (1783).
- Gull, Sir Michael Swinnerton Cameron, Bt. (1872).
- Gunn, Sir William Archer, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gunning, Sir (Orlando) Peter, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).
- Gunson, Sir James Henry, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Gunston, *Maj.* Sir Derrick Wellesley, Bt., M.C. (1938).
- Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon, Bt. (1901).
- Gurney, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Gutch, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Guthrie, Sir Giles Connop McEacharn, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (1936).
- Guthrie, Sir (William) Tyrone, Kt.
- Gwatkin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gwatkin, *Brig.* Sir Norman Wilmshurst, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Gwynn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Gwynne, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Roland Vaughan, Kt., D.S.O.
- Hackett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Winthrop, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Hacking, Sir John, Kt.
- Haddon, Sir Richard Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hadow, Sir Gordon, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.

- Hadow, Sir Robert Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Haggard, Sir Godfrey, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Haggerston, Sir (Hugh) Carnaby de Marie, Bt. (1642).
Hague, Sir (Charles) Kenneth (Felix), Kt.
Haines, Sir Cyril Henry, K.B.E.
Hale, Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Hale, Sir William Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
Haley, Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
Halid Bey, Sir Mehmed, Kt.
Hall, Sir Arnold Alexander, Kt., F.R.S.
Hall, Sir Douglas Basil, K.C.M.G.
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir Douglas Montgomery Bernard, Bt., D.S.O. (1919).
Hall, Sir (Frederick) John (Frank), Bt. (1923).
Hall, Sir Herbert Hall, K.C.M.G.
Hall, Sir John Hathorn, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Hall, Sir Julian Henry, Bt. (s 1687).
Hall, Sir Noel Frederick, Kt.
Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.
Hall, Air Marshal Sir Robert Hamilton Clark-, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hall, Sir Robert Lowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hall, Sir Roger Evans, Kt., C.B.E.
Hall, Cdr. Sir (William) Stephen (Richard) Kling-, Kt.
Hallam, Sir Clement Thornton, Kt.
Hallett, Vice-Adm. Sir Cecil Charles Hughes-, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Hallett, Sir Hugh Imbert Periam, Kt., M.C.
Hallett, Sir Maurice Garnler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Halliday, General Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, VC, K.C.B., R.M.
Halliday, Sir William Reginald, Kt., LL.D.
Hallinan, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
Hallinan, Sir Eric, Kt.
Hallstrom, Sir Edward John Lees, Kt.
Hallsworth, Sir Joseph, Kt.
Halse, Most Rev. Reginald Charles, K.B.E., D.D.
Halsey, Capt. Sir Thomas Edgar, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1920).
Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Guy (Musgrave), Bt. (1924).
Hambro, Sir Charles Jocelyn, K.B.E., M.C.
Hamer, Sir George Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Hames, Sir George Colville Hayter, Kt., C.B.E.
Hamilton, Capt. Lord Claud Nigel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hamilton, Rt. Rev. Eric Knightley Chetwode, K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, Admiral Sir Frederick Hew George Dalrymple-, K.C.B.
- Hamilton, Sir George Rostrevor, Kt.
Hamilton, Sir Horace Perkins, G.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).
Hamilton, Sir (Robert Charles) Richard Caradoc, Bt. (s 1646).
Hamilton, Capt. Sir Robert William Stirling-, Bt., R.N. (s 1673).
Hamilton, Sir (Thomas) Sydney (Perceval), Bt. (1776 and 1819).
Hammick, Sir George Frederick, Bt. (1834).
Hammond, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Hampson, Sir Cyril Aubrey Charles, Bt. (1642).
Hancock, Lt.-Col. Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
Hancock, Sir Henry Drummond, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hancock, Air Marshal Sir Valston Eldridge, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Hancock, Prof. Sir (William) Keith, Kt., F.B.A.
Hanham, Sir Henry Phelps, Bt. (1667).
Hankey, Hon. Sir Robert Maurice Alers, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Hanner, Sir (Griffin) Wyndham Edward, Bt. (1774).
Hannays, Sir Leonard Courtney, Kt., Q.C.
Hannon, Sir Patrick Joseph Henry, Kt.
Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. (1887).
Hanson, Sir (Charles) John, Bt. (1918).
Happell, Sir Alexander John, Kt., O.B.E.
Happell, Sir Arthur Comyn, Kt.
Harcourt, Sir (Robert) John (Rolston), Kt.
Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund, Bt. (1801).
Hardman, Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Hardman, Air Chief Marshal Sir (James) Donald (Innes), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
Hardwicke, Sir Cedric Webster, Kt.
Hardy, Prof. Sir Allster Clavering, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hardy, General Sir Campbell Richard, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.M.
Hardy, Sir Edward, Kt.
Hardy, Sir Harry, Kt.
Hardy, Sir James Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
Hardy, Sir Rupert John, Bt. (1876).
Hare, Sir Ralph Leigh, Bt. (1818).
Harford, Sir (George) Arthur, Bt. (1934).
Harford, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
Hargreaves, His Hon. Sir Gerald De La Pryme, Kt.
Hargreaves, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Harington Sir Charles Robert, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Harington, Sir Richard Dundas, Bt. (1611).
Harkness, Sir Douglas Alexander Earsman, K.B.E.
Harkness, Sir Joseph Welsh Park, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Harley, Sir Stanley Jaffa, Kt.
Harley, Sir Thomas Winlack, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis Stafford-King-, Bt. (1914).
Harman, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eustace, Kt.
Harmsworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey Annesley, Bt. (1918).
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred Beresford, Bt. (1922).
Harper, Sir Arthur Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Harper, Sir Richard Stephenson, Kt.
Harragin, Sir Walter, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Harries, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Douglas, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Harris, Sir Archibald, Kt.
Harris, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (1953).
Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Douglas Gordon, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Harris, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick's, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S.
Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
Harris, Sir Lionel Herbert, K.B.E., T.D.
Harris, Sir Percy Wyn, E.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Harris, Sir Ronald Montague Joseph, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Harris, Sir William Henry, K.C.V.O., D.Mus.
Harrison, Sir Archibald Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Harrison, Sir (Bernard) Gny, Kt.
Harrison, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Harrison, Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Harrison, Col. Sir (James) Harwood, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1961).
Harrison, Sir Robert Colin, Bt. (1922).
Harrod, Sir (Henry) Roy Forbes, Kt., F.B.A.
Harston, Maj. Sir Ernest Sirdefield, Kt., C.B.E.
Hart, Sir (Edgar) Bruce, Bt. (1893).
Hart, Brig.-Gen. Sir Herbert Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Hart, Sir William Ogden, Kt., C.M.G.
Hartigan, Lt.-Gen. Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.Ch.
Hartley, Brig.-Gen. Sir Harold G.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Craddock-, Bt. (1796).

- Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. (1805).
- Hartwell, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.M.G.
- Harvey, *Air Commodore* Sir Arthur Vere, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
- Harvey, *Col.* Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay-, K.C.M.G.
- Harvey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Offley, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
- Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir George David, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Harvey, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt. (1933).
- Harvey, Sir Robert James Paterson, K.B.E., C.B.
- Harwood, Sir Edmund George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Haslam, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Robert) Humphrey, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hatton, Sir Ronald George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Havelock, Sir Thomas Henry, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Havers, *Hon.* Sir Cecil Robert, Kt.
- Havers, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Ephraim) William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hawes, Sir 'Richard Brunel, Kt., C.M.G.
- Hawes, Sir Ronald Nesbitt-, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Hawke, Sir (Edward) Anthony, Kt.
- Hawker, Sir (Frank) Cyril, Kt.
- Hawkey, Sir Roger Pryce, Bt. (1945).
- Hawkins, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
- Hawkins, Sir Humphry Villiers Caesar, Bt. (1778).
- Hawley, *Maj.* Sir David Henry, Bt. (1795).
- Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, Bt. (1911).
- Hawton, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth, K.C.B.
- Hawtreay, Sir Ralph George, Kt., C.B., F.B.A.
- Hay, Sir (Alan) Philip, K.C.V.O., T.D.
- Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, Bt. (s 1663).
- Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn, Bt. (s 1635).
- Hay, Sir Frederick Baden-Powell, Bt. (s 1793).
- Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple-, Bt., (1798).
- Hay, Sir James Lawrence, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hay, Sir John George, Kt.
- Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.I.E.
- Haygarth, *Col.* Sir Joseph Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hayman, Sir (Cecil George) Graham, Kt.
- Haynes, Sir George Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.
- Hayward, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
- Hayward, Sir Edward Waterfield, Kt.
- Hayward, Sir Isaac James, Kt.
- Hayward, Sir Maurice Henry Weston, K.C.S.I.
- Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, Bt. (1838).
- Heading, *Hon.* Sir James Alfred, Kt., C.M.G., D.C.M., M.M.
- Headlam, *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Cuthbert Morley, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).
- Heald, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Lionel Frederick, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Healey, *Maj.* Sir Edward Randal Chadwyck-, Bt., M.C. (1919).
- Hearne, Sir Hector, Kt.
- Heath, *Air Marshal* Sir Maurice Lionel, K.B.E., C.B.
- Heathcote, Sir Leonard Vyvyan, Bt. (1833).
- Heaton, Sir John Henniker, Bt. (1912).
- Hedges, Sir John Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Heinze, *Prof.* Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt., LL.D.
- Helm, Sir (Alexander) Knox, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Helmore, Sir James (Reginald Carroll), K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Helsby, Sir Laurence Norman, K.B.E., C.B.
- Henderson, Sir Alan Gerald Russell, Kt.
- Henderson, Sir Charles James, K.B.E.
- Henderson, Sir David Kennedy, Kt., M.D.
- Henderson, Sir Guy Wilmot McLintock, Kt., Q.C.
- Henderson, Sir Ian Leslie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Henderson, Sir James, K.B.E.
- Henderson, Sir James Thyne, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Henderson, Sir (John James) Craik, Kt.
- Henderson, Sir Malcolm Siborne, K.C.M.G.
- Henderson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Nigel Stuart, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Vivian Leonard, Kt., M.C.
- Hendy, Sir Philip, Kt.
- Heneage, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Pelham, Kt., D.S.O.
- Hennessy, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
- Hennessy, Sir Patrick, Kt.
- Henniker, *Brig.* Sir Mark Chandos Auberon, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1813).
- Henry, Sir David, Kt.
- Henry, Sir James Holmes, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1923).
- Heppburn, Sir Ninian Buchan Archibald John Buchan-, Bt. (1815).
- Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick, Kt.
- Herbert, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Herbert, Sir Edward Dave Asher, Kt., O.B.E.
- Herbert, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edwin) Otway, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Herbert, Sir Edwin Savory, K.B.E.
- Herbert, *Rt. Rev.* Percy Mark, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Herchenroder, Sir (Marie Joseph Barnabe) Francis, Kt., Q.C.
- Hercus, Sir Charles Ernest, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.D.
- Heron, *Col.* Sir George Wykeham, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Herring, *Lt.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Edmund Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.
- Hetherington, Sir Hector James Wright, G.B.E., LL.D.
- Hewetson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Hackett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Hewett, Sir John George, Bt., M.C. (1813).
- Hewitt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edgar Rainey Ludlow-, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Hewitt, Sir Joseph, Bt. (1921).
- Hewson, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Bushby, Kt.
- Heyes, Sir Tasman Hudson Eastwood, Kt., C.B.E.
- Heygate, Sir John Edward Nourse, Bt. (1831).
- Heysen, Sir Hans, Kt., O.B.E.
- Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, Bt. (1838).
- Hickinbotham, Sir Tom, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Hickman, Sir (Alfred) Howard (Whitby), Bt. (1903).
- Hicks, Sir (Cedric) Stanton, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
- Hicks, *Col.* Sir Denys Theodore, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Hilbery, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Malcolm, Kt.
- Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Reginald John Thoroton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Hiles, Sir Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
- Hill, *Prof.* Sir Austin Bradford, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Hill, Sir (George) Cyril Rowley, Bt. (1779).
- Hill, Sir James, Bt. (1917).
- Hill, Sir (James William) Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hill, Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hill, Sir Robert Erskine-, Bt. (1945).
- Hill, Sir (Thomas St.) Quintin, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Hillary, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
- Hills, Sir Reginald Playfair, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
- Hinchcliffe, *Hon.* Sir George Raymond, Kt.
- Hinchliffe, Sir (Albert) Henry (Stanley), Kt.
- Hincks, *Hon.* Sir Cecil Stephen, Kt.
- Hinde, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Robert (Norris), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Hinshelwood, Sir Cyril Norman, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Hinton, Sir Christopher, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Hirst, Sir (Frank) Wyndham, K.B.E.
- Hitchman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, K.C.B.

- Hoare, Sir Archer, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hoare, Sir Edward O'Bryen, Bt. (1784).
 Hoare, Sir Frederick Alfred, Kt.
 Hoare, Sir Peter William, Bt. (1786).
 Hoare, Sir Samuel, Kt., C.B.
 Hobart, Lt. - Cdr. Sir Robert Hampden, Bt., R.N. (1914).
 Hobbs, Sir John Berry, Kt.
 Hobhouse, Sir Arthur Lawrence, Kt.
 Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chisholm, Bt., T.D. (1812).
 Hobson, Sir Henry Arthur, K.B.E.
 Hobson, Sir John Gardiner Sumner, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.
 Hobson, Sir Patrick, Kt.
 Hochoy, Sir Solomon, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Hodge, Sir John Rowland, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).
 Hodge, Prof. Sir William Vallance Douglas, Kt., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
 Hodges, Sir Reginald John, Kt.
 Hodgson, Sir Gerald Hassall, Kt.
 Hodgson, Sir Mark, Kt., O.B.E.
 Hodson, Wing-Cdr. Sir John, Kt., C.B.
 Hodson, Maj. Sir Edmond Adair, Bt., D.S.O. (1789).
 Hogan, Sir Michael Joseph Patrick, Kt., C.M.G.
 Hogg, Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay, Bt. (1905).
 Hogg, Lieut.-Col. Sir Kenneth Weir, Bt., O.B.E. (1846).
 Holbrook, Col. Sir Claude Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
 Holcroft, Sir Reginald Culcheth, Bt. (1921).
 Holden, Sir Edward, Bt. (1893).
 Holden, Sir George, Bt. (1919).
 Holden, Sir Harry Castle, Bt. (1909).
 Holder, Sir Frank Wilfred, Kt., C.M.G.
 Holder, Sir John Eric Duncan, Bt. (1898).
 Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elsmie, Bt., C.B.E. (1920).
 Holford, Prof. Sir William Graham, Kt.
 Holland, Sir Alfred Herbert, Kt.
 Holland, Sir Eardley Lancelot, Kt., M.D.
 Holland, Sir Edward Milner, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Hollaard, Sir Henry Tristram, Kt., C.I.E.
 Holland, Sir Jim Sothorn, Bt. (1917).
 Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O., V.D.
 Hollinghurst, Air Chief Marshal Sir Leslie Norman, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
 Hollins, Sir Frank Hubert, Bt. (1907).
 Hollis, General Sir Leslie Chasemore, K.C.B., K.B.E., R.M.
 Hollis, Sir Roger Henry, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Holman, Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Holmes, Sir Gordon Morgan, Kt. C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Holmes, Sir Maurice Gerald, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Holmes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Holmes, Sir Stephen Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Holmes, Lt.-Gen. Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Holt, Sir Edward, Bt. (1915).
 Holt, Sir James Arthur, Kt.
 Holt, Sir John Anthony Langford, Kt., M.P.
 Home, Sir David George, Bt. (1671).
 Home, Sir John Hepburn Milne, Kt.
 Hone, Sir Evelyn Denison, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Hone, Maj.-Gen. Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
 Honeyman, Sir George Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Honeywood, Col. Sir William Wynne, Bt., M.C. (1660).
 Hood, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt., T.D. (1922).
 Hooke, Sir Lionel Alfred George, Kt.
 Hooper, Sir Frederic Collins, Bt. (1962).
 Hope, Sir Archibald Philip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (1628).
 Hope, Sir James, Bt., M.M. (1932).
 Hope, Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Mirehouse, Kt., O.B.E.
 Horlick, Lt.-Col. Sir James Nockells, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1914).
 Hornby, Sir (Henry) Russell, Bt. (1899).
 Hornby, Sir Roger Antony, Kt.
 Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt. M.C. (1929).
 Hornibrook, Sir Manuel Richard, Kt., O.B.E.
 Horobin, Sir Ian Macdonald, Kt.
 Horrocks, Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Horsfall, Sir (John) Donald, Bt. (1909).
 Horsman, Sir Henry Kt., M.C.
 Hort, Sir James Fenton, Bt. (1767).
 Horwill, Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt.
 Hoskins, Sir Cecil Harold, Kt.
 Hoskyns, Sir Benedict Leigh, Bt. (1676).
 Hotham, Admiral Sir Alan Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Houldsworth, Brig. Sir Henry Walter, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Houldsworth, Sir (Harold) Basil, Bt. (1956).
 Houldsworth, Sir Reginald Douglas Henry, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1887).
 Houlton, Sir John Wardle, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 How, Sir Friston Charles, Kt., C.B.
 Howard, Sir Algar Henry Stafford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.
 Howard, Hon. Sir Arthur Jared Palmer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Howard, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Weston, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Howard, Sir Harold Walter Seymour, Bt. (1955).
 Howard, Maj. Sir Henry (George), Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
 Howard, Sir Henry Rudolph, Kt.
 Howard, Sir John Alfred Golding, Kt.
 Howard, Sir John Curtois, Kt.
 Howard, Sir (Stanley) Herbert, Kt.
 Howard, Hon. Sir (Stephen) Gerald, Kt.
 Howe, Sir Robert George, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Howe, Sir Ronald Martin, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
 Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Howitt, Sir Harold Gibson, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Howorth, Sir Rupert Beswicke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
 Htoon Aung Gyaw, Sir, Kt.
 Hubback, Vice-Adm. Sir (Arthur) Gordon (Voules), K.B.E., C.B.
 Hubback, Sir John Austen, K.C.S.I.
 Hudleston, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edmund Cuthbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Hudson, Hon. Sir Robert James, K.C.M.G., M.C., Q.C.
 Hudson, Sir William, K.B.E.
 Huggess, Sir Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull, K.C.M.G.
 Huggins, Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.C.
 Hughes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor Thomas Percival, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Hughes, Sir Richard Edgar, Bt. (1773).
 Hughes, Hon. Sir Wilfred Selwyn Kent, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D.
 Hulsh, Sir Raymond Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hulbert, Wing-Cdr. Sir Norman John, Kt., M.P.
 Hull, Sir Hubert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hull, Sir Percy Claude, Kt., Mus.Doc.
 Hull, General Sir Richard Amyatt, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hulse, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. (1739).
 Hulton, Sir Edward George Warris, Kt.
 Hulton, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Bt. (1905).
 Hume, Sir (Hubert) Nutcombe, K.B.E., M.C.
 Humphrys, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Hungerford, Sir (Alexander) Wilson, Kt.
 Hunt, Brig. Sir (Henry Cecil) John, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Hunt, Sir Ruben James, Kt.

- Hunt, Sir William Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Hunter, Col. Sir Herbert Patrick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Hunter, Sir John Adams, K.C.M.G.
 Hunter, Sir Summers, Kt.
 Hunting, Sir Percy Llewellyn, Kt.
 Hunton, General Sir Thomas Lionel, K.C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.M.
 Hurd, Sir Anthony Richard, Kt., M.P.
 Hurst, Sir Alfred (William), K.B.E., C.B.
 Hurst, Sir Cecil James Barrington, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C.
 Hurst, Sir (James Henry) Donald, Kt.
 Hutchings, Sir Kobert Howell, K.C.I.F., C.M.G.
 Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
 Hutchinson, Sir Herbert John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Burt, Kt., C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Hutchinson, Sir Lewis Bede, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Balfour Oliphant, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, Brig. Sir Eric Alexander Ogilvy, Bt. (1923).
 Hutchinson, Lt.-Cdr. Sir (George) Ian Clark, Kt., R.N.
 Hutchinson, Hon. Sir James Douglas, Kt.
 Hutchison, Sir James Riley Holt, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1956).
 Hutchison, Sir John Colville, K.B.E.
 Hutchison, Sir Peter, Bt. (1939).
 Hutchison, Sir William Kenneth, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hutchison, Sir William Oliphant, Kt., P.R.S.A.
 Hutt, Sir (Alexander McDonald) Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Hutton, Sir Leonard, Kt.
 Hutton, Sir Maurice Inglis, Kt., C.M.G.
 Hutton, Sir Noel Kilpatrick, K.C.B., Q.C.
 Hutton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
 Huxley, Sir Julian Sorell, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Hyde, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Hyderabad and Berar, Lt.-Gen. H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Royal Victorian Chain.
 Hyland, Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill, Kt.
 Hyne, Hon. Sir Ragnar, Kt.
 Idun, Sir Samuel Okie Quashie, Kt.
 Ife, The Oni of, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Iliff, Sir William Angus Boyd, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Illingworth, Prof. Sir Charles Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Iltott, Sir John Moody Albert, Kt.
 Imrie, Sir John Dunlop, Kt., C.B.E.
 Indore, H.H. ex-Maharaja Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
 Ingilby, Sir Joslan William Vivian, Bt. (1866).
 Inglis, Sir Claude Cavendish, Kt., C.I.E., F.R.S.
 Inglis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Inglis, Vice-Adm. Sir John Gilchrist Thesiger, K.B.E., C.B.
 Inglis of Glencorse, Sir Maxwell Ian Hector, Bt. (S 1703).
 Inghold, Prof. Sir Christopher Kelk, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Ingram, Capt. Sir Bruce Stirling, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Ingram, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1893).
 Innes, Sir Charles Alexander, K.B.E.
 Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.
 Innes, Sir Walter James, Bt. (S 1628).
 Inniss, Hon. Sir Clifford de Lisle, Kt.
 Iqbal Ahmad, Sir, Kt.
 Iredell, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alfred William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Irving, Sir Stanley Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Isaachsen, Sir Oscar Lionel, Kt.
 Ishaam, Sir Gyles, Bt. (1627).
 Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Sir, Kt.
 Isitt, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Leonard Monk, K.B.E.
 Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jackson, Air Marshal Sir (Harold) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.
 Jackson, Col. Sir Francis James Giddow, Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Jackson, Sir George Christopher Mather, Bt. (1869).
 Jackson, Sir Harold Wartars, Kt.
 Jackson, General Sir Henry Choimondeley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Jackson, Sir Hugh Nicolas, Bt. (1913).
 Jackson, Sir John Montrésor, Bt. (1815).
 Jackson, Sir Michael Roland, Bt. (1902).
 Jackson, Sir Robert Gillman Allen, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Jackson, Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis, G.C.M.G.
 Jackson, Sir Willis, Kt., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.
 Jacob, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Edward) Ian (Clau), G.B.E., C.B.
 Jacob, Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd, Kt.
 Jaffray, Sir William Otho, Bt. (1892).
 Jaipur, Lt.-Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 James, Wing-Cdr. Sir Archibald William Henry, K.B.E., M.C.
 James, Sir David John, Kt.
 James, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.
 James, Sir Gerard Bowes Kingston, Bt. (1823).
 James, Sir John Ernest, Kt.
 James, Sir John Morrice Cairns, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
 James, Admiral Sir William Milbourne, G.C.B.
 Jameson, Rear-Adm. (E.) Sir William Scarlett, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jameson, Sir (William) Wilson, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D.
 Jamkhandi, Raja of, K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Herbert Charles, Kt.
 Janner, Sir Barnett, Kt., M.P.
 Jansz, Sir Herbert Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
 Jardine, Maj. Sir Ian Liddell, Bt., M.C. (1916).
 Jardine, Sir John, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1919).
 Jardine, Capt. Sir John William Buchanan, Bt. (1885).
 Jaroin, Sir William Edward, Bt. (S 1672).
 Jarratt, Sir William Smith, Kt.
 Jarrett, Sir Clifford George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Jarvis, Sir (Arnold) Adrian, Bt. (1922).
 Jatar, Lt.-Col. Sir Nilkanti Shriram, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Jayasundera, Sir Ukwatte Acharige, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.
 Jayetleke, Hon. Sir Edward George Perera, Kt., Q.C.
 Jefferis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Mills Rowland, K.B.E., M.C.
 Jefferson, Lt.-Col. Sir John Alexander Dunnington, Bt., D.S.O. (1958).
 Jeffreys, Prof. Sir Harold, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Jeffries, Sir Charles Joseph, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Jeffries, Hon. Sir Shirley Williams, Kt.
 Jehanghir, Sir Cowasjee, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.I.E. (1908).
 Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bt. (1857).
 Jenkin, Sir William Norman Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Jenkins, Sir Owain Trevor, Kt.
 Jenkins, Sir (Thomas) Gilmour, K.C.B., K.B.E. M.C.
 Jenkins, Sir William Albert, Kt.
 Jenkinsou, Sir Anthony Banks, Bt. (1861).
 Jenks, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt. (1932).
 Jennings, Sir Roland, Kt.
 Jennings, Sir (William) Ivor, K.B.E., Q.C., Lt.D.
 Jenour, Sir (Arthur) Maynard (Chesterfield), Kt., T.D.
 Jensen, Sir John Klunder, Kt., O.B.E.
 Jephcott, Sir Harry, Bt. (1962).
 Jerram, Sir (Cecil) Bertram, K.C.M.G.
 Jerram, Rear-Adm. (S.) Sir Rowland Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Jessel, Sir George, Bt., M.C. (1883).
 Jessel, Sir Richard Hugh, Kt.
 Jivanjee, Sir Yusufali Alibhai Karimjee, Kt.
 John, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar, G.C.B.
 Johnson, Sir Ernest James, Kt.
 Johnson, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.

- Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Johnson, Sir Henry Allen Beaumont, Bt. (1818).
- Johnson, Sir John Paley, Bt., M.B.E. (1755).
- Johnson, Sir Philip Bulmer, Kt.
- Johnson, Sir William Clarence, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Johnston, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Johnston, Sir Charles Hepburn, K.C.M.G.
- Johnston, Sir Gaston, Kt., Q.C.
- Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt. (s 1626).
- Johnston, Sir William Wallace Stewart, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., M.D.
- Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (s. 1700).
- Joint, Sir (Edgar) James, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Jones, Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd, Kt., M.C.
- Jones, *Prof.* Sir (Bennett) Melville, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.S.
- Jones, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Pibbs, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Jones, Sir Clement Wakefield, Kt., C.B.
- Jones, Sir Cyril Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Jones, Sir Edward Redmayne, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Eric Malcolm, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Eric Newton Griffith, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir George, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Jones, Sir (George) Basil Todd, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Glyn Smallwood, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Jones, *Hon.* Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Henry Frank Harding, Kt., M.B.E.
- Jones, *Hon.* Sir Hildreth Glyn, Kt., T.D.
- Jones, Sir (John) Henry Morris, Kt., M.C.
- Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (John) Humphrey Edwardes, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Jones, Sir John Prichard, Bt. (1910).
- Jones, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Whitworth, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Jones, Sir Lawrence Evelyn, Bt., M.C., T.D., (1831).
- Jones, Sir Lewis, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Owen Haddon Wansbrough, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
- Jones, *Capt.* Sir Pryce Victor Pryce, Bt. (1918).
- Jones, Sir Reginald Watson, Kt.
- Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Owen, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Jones, Sir Vincent Strickland, K.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Walter Benton, Bt. (1910).
- Jones, Sir (William John) Andrew, Kt., C.M.G.
- Jones, Sir Wynne Cemlyn-, Kt.
- Jordan, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Bowen, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Joseph, *Maj.* Sir (Herbert) Leslie, Kt.
- Joseph, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Keith Sinjohn, Bt., M.P. (1943).
- Joubert de la Ferté, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Philip Bennet, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Joy, Sir George Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Julian, Sir (Kenneth) Ivor, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jungwirth, Sir William John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Kaberry, Sir Donald, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1960).
- Kalat, *Maj.* H.H. the Khan of, G.C.I.E.
- Kano, The Emir of, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Karimjee, Sir Tayabali Hassanali Alibhoy, Kt.
- Karminski, *Hon.* Sir Seymour Edward, Kt.
- Kater, *Hon.* Sir Norman William, Kt.
- Katsina, The Emir of, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Kaula, Sir Ganga, Kt., C.I.E.
- Kay, Sir James Reid, Kt.
- Kaye, Sir John Christopher Lister Lister-, Bt., (1812).
- Kaye, Sir Stephen Henry Gordon, Bt. (1923).
- Keane, Sir Richard Michael, Bt., (1801).
- Kearns, Sir Henry Ward Llonel, Kt., C.B.E.
- Keatnge, Sir Edgar Maync, Kt., C.B.E.
- Keay, Sir John, Kt.
- Keay, Sir Lancelot Herman, K.B.E.
- Keefe, Sir Ronald Barry, Kt.
- Keeling, Sir John Henry, Kt.
- Keen, Sir Bernard Augustus, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Keevil, *Col.* Sir Ambrose, K.B.E., M.C.
- Keightley, *General* Sir Charles Frederick, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.
- Kelr, Sir David Lindsay, Kt.
- Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres, Bt. (1801).
- Kelly, Sir Arthur John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kelly, Sir Gerald Festus, K.C.V.O., R.A.
- Kelly, Sir Patrick Aloysius, Kt., C.I.E.
- Kemp, Sir Leslie Charles, K.B.E.
- Kemsley, *Col.* Sir Colin Norman Thornton, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
- Kendal, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kendrick, Sir Thomas Downing, K.C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Kennard, Sir Lawrence Ury Charles, Bt. (1891).
- Kennaway, Sir John Lawrence, Bt. (1791).
- Kennedy, Sir (Henry Charles) Donald (Cleveland) Mackenzie-, K.C.M.G.
- Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Noble, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Kennedy, Sir John Ralph Bayly, Bt. (1836).
- Kennedy, *Hon.* Sir Robert, Kt.
- Kent, Sir Harold Simcox, K.C.B.
- Kenyon, Sir Bernard, Kt.
- Kerr, Sir Hamilton William, Bt., M.P. (1957).
- Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Harold) Reginald, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Kerridge, Sir Robert James, Kt.
- Kettle, Sir Russell, Kt.
- Keville, Sir William Errington, Kt., C.B.E.
- Key, Sir Charles Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
- Key, Sir Neill Cooper-, Kt., M.P.
- Keynes, Sir Geoffrey Langdon, Kt., M.D.
- Kjillick, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Herbert, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Killick, Sir Anthony Bernard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt. (1904).
- Kimmins, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Charles Hannam, K.B.E., C.B.
- Kinahan, *Admiral* Sir Harold Richard George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Kinahan, Sir Robert George Caldwell, Kt., E.R.D.
- King, Sir Alexander Boyne, Kt., C.B.E.
- King, Sir Alexander William, Bt. (1815).
- King, Sir Anthony Highmore, Kt., C.B.E.
- King, Sir Arthur Henry William, K.B.E.
- King, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles John Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
- King, Sir (Clifford) Robertson, K.B.E.
- King, Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- King, Sir James Granville Le Neve, Bt., T.D. (1888).
- King, Sir John Richard Duckworth-, Bt. (1792).
- King, Sir Norman, K.C.M.G.
- Kingham, Sir Robert Dixon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kingsley, Sir Patrick Graham Toler, K.C.V.O.
- Kinloch, Sir Alexander Davenport, Bt. (s 1686).
- Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. (1873).
- Kipping, Sir Norman Victor, K.B.E.
- Kirby, Sir Arthur Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Kirby, Sir James Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kirby, *Hon.* Sir Richard Clarence, Kt.
- Kirkbride, Sir Alec Scath, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Kirkmaul, *General* Sir Sidney Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Augustine, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Elliott, Bt. (s. 1685).

- Kirkwood, Sir Robert Lucien Morrison, Kt.
 Kitson, Sir George Vernon, K.B.E.
 Kitto, *Hon.* Sir Frank Walters, K.B.E.
 Kleinwort, Sir Alexander Santiago, Bt. (1909).
 †Knill, Sir Stuart, Bt. (1893).
 Knowles, Sir Francis Gerald William, Bt. (1765).
 Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Fortescue, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Knox, Sir Edward Ritchie, Kt., M.C.
 Knox, *General* Sir Harry Hugh Sidney, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Knox, Sir Robert Uchtrede Eyre, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Knox, Sir Robert Wilson, Kt.
 Knox, Sir (Thomas) Malcolm, Kt.
 Koelle, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Harry Philpot, K.C.B.
 Kohpar, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
 Kotalawala, Sir Don Henry, Kt.
 Kotalawala, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir John Lionel, C.H., K.B.E.
 Krebs, *Prof.* Sir Hans Adolf, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
 Krishnamachariar, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Vangal Thiruvengkatachari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Kyle, *Air Marshal* Sir Wallace Hart, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Labouchere, Sir George Peter, K.C.M.G.
 Lacey, Sir Ralph Wilfred, K.B.E.
 Lacon, Sir George Vere Francis, Bt. (1818).
 Lacy, Sir Maurice John Pierce, Bt. (1921).
 Lagos, The Oba of, K.B.E.
 Laidlaw, Sir George Palmer, Kt., O.B.E.
 Laing, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Laird, Sir Patrick Ramsay, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
 Laithwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Lake, *Capt.* Sir Atwell Henry, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., R.N. (1711).
 Lakin, Sir Henry, Bt. (1909).
 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot, Kt.
 Lala Gujjar Mal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
 Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt. (1911).
 Lambert, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir David Sidney, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Lambert, Sir Edward Thomas, K.B.E., C.V.O.
 †Lambert, Sir Greville Foley, Bt. (1711).
 Lamond, Sir William, Kt.
 Lampson, Sir Curtis George, Bt., (1866).
 Lancaster, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Strike, K.B.E., C.B.
 Lane, Sir Allen Lane Williams, Kt.
 Lanc, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Reginald Cambridge, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Lanc, Sir Charlton Adelbert Gustavus, Kt.
 Lane, Sir William Arbuthnot, Bt., C.B.E. (1913).
 Lang, Sir John Gerald, G.C.B.
 Langham, Sir John Charles Patrick, Bt. (1660).
 Langley, Sir Carleton George, Kt.
 Langman, Sir John Lyell, Bt. (1906).
 Langrishe, Sir Terence Hume, Bt. (1777).
 Larcom, Sir Philip, Bt. (1868).
 Larmor, Sir (John) Graham, Kt.
 Lascelles, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alan Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
 Lascelles, Sir Daniel William, K.C.M.G.
 Lascelles, Sir Francis William, K.C.B., M.C.
 Latham, *Hon.* Sir Charles George, Kt.
 Latham, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Greig, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Latham, Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
 Latham, Sir Richard Thomas Paul, Bt. (1919).
 Lathbury, *General* Sir Gerald William, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
 Lauder, *Maj.* Sir George Andrew Dick-, Bt. (s. 1690).
 Laurence, *Admiral* Sir Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Laurent, Sir Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
 Laurie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Emlillus, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1834).
 Law, Sir Charles Ewan, Kt.
 Lawes, Sir John Claud Bennet, Bt. (1822).
 Lawrance, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Salisbury, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Lawrence, Sir David Roland Walter, Bt. (1906).
 Lawrence, Sir Henry Eustace Waldemar, Bt. (1858).
 Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1867).
 Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Charles Arthur Digby, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
 Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter Grant, Bt. (1905).
 Lawson, Sir Ralph Henry, Bt. (1841).
 Lawson, Sir William Halford, Kt., C.B.E.
 Lawther, Sir William, Kt.
 Lawton, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Horace, Kt.
 Laycock, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Layton, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris, Bt. (1892).
 Leadbitter, Sir Eric Cyril Egerton, K.C.V.O.
 Leale, *Rev.* Sir John, Kt.
 Learmonth, *Prof.* Sir James Rognvald, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Leather, Sir Edwin Hartley Cameron, Kt., M.P.
 Lechmere, Sir Ronald Berwick Hungerford, Bt. (1818).
 Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Albert) George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
 Lee, Sir Frank Godbould, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Lee Hau Shik, *Col.* Sir, K.B.E.
 Lee, Sir (Henry) Desmond (Pritchard), Kt.
 Lee, Sir Kenneth, Bt., LL.D. (1941).
 Lee, *Hon.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.M.G.
 Leeds, *Cdr.* Sir Reginald Arthur St. John, Bt., R.N. (1812).
 Leeper, Sir Reginald Wildig Allen, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir Alan, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Lees, Sir Charles Archibald Edward Ivor, Bt. (1804).
 Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir (Ronald) Beresford, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Lees, Sir Thomas Edward, Bt., (1897).
 Lees, Sir (William) Hereward Clare, Bt. (1937).
 Leese, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Oliver William Hargreaves, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1908).
 Le Fleming, Sir Frank Thomas, Bt. (1705).
 Lefroy, Sir Edward Henry Bruce, Kt.
 Legard, Sir Thomas Digby, Bt. (1660).
 Leggatt, *Col. Hon.* Sir William Watt, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
 Leggett, Sir Frederick William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Leicester, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Byrne Warren, Bt. (1671).
 Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (1918).
 Leighton, Sir Michael John Bryan, Bt. (1693).
 Leitch, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Leith, Sir (Robert) Ian (Algernon) Forbes-, Bt., M.B.E. (1923).
 Le Marchant, Sir Denis, Bt. (1841).
 Lennard, Sir Flenias Cecil Arthur Barrett-, Kt.
 Lennard, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen Arthur Hallam Farnaby, Bt. (1880).
 Lennard, Sir Thomas Richard Fiennes Barrett-, Bt. (1801).
 Leon, Sir Ronald George, Bt. (1911).
 Le Rougetel, Sir John Helier, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Leslie, Sir (Henry John) Lindores, Bt. (s. 1625).
 Leslie, Sir (John Randolph) Shane, Bt. (1876).
 Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Hector Wroth, Bt. (1804).
 Lett, Sir Hugh, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1941).
 Lever, Sir Ernest Harry, Kt.
 Lever, Sir Tresham (Joseph Philip), Bt. (1911).
 Levinge, *Maj.* Sir Richard Vere Henry, Bt., M.B.E. (1704).
 Levy, Sir (Enoch) Bruce, Kt., O.B.E.
 Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, Bt. (1913).
 Lewcy, Sir Arthur Werner, Kt.

- Lewis, *Prof.* Sir Aubrey Julian, Kt., M.D.
- Lewis, *Brig.* Sir Clinton Gresham, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lewis, Sir Edward Roberts, Kt.
- Lewis, Sir (John) Duncan Orr-, Bt. (1920).
- Lewis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard George, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Lewis, Sir (William) Hawthorne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, Bt. (1927).
- Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon, Bt., T.D. (1905).
- Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor-, Bt. (1805).
- Lladeret, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude Francis, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
- Lidbury, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Lidbury, Sir David John, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Liddall, Sir Walter Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lienhop, *Hon.* Sir John Henry, Kt.
- Liesching, Sir Percivale, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Ligertwood, *Hon.* Sir George Couets, Kt.
- Light, Sir Edgar William, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, Bt., M.B.E. (1791).
- Lilloco, *Hon.* Sir Alexander, Kt.
- Lillicrap, Sir Charles Switt, K.C.B., M.B.E.
- Lim, Sir Han Hoe, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lind, *Hon.* Sir Albert Ell, Kt.
- Lindsay, Sir Ernest Daryl, Kt.
- Lindsay, *Maj.* Sir (George) Humphry (Maurice) Broun-, Kt., D.S.O.
- Lindsay, Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Lindsay, Sir Martin Alexander, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. M.P. (1962).
- Lindsay, Sir William O'Brien, K.B.E.
- Lindsell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid Gordon, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
- Linstead, Sir (Reginald) Patrick, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Lintort, Sir Henry John Bevis, K.C.M.G.
- Lister, Sir (Charles) Percy, Kt.
- Lister, Sir (Thomas) Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lithgow, Sir William James, Bt., (1925).
- Little, *Admiral* Sir Charles James Colbrooke, G.C.B., G.B.E.
- Littie, Sir (Rudolf) Alexander, K.C.B.
- Littlewood, Sir Sydney Charles Thomas, Kt.
- Livingston, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip Clermont, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Llewellyn, Sir David Trellarne, Kt.
- Llewellyn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, Bt. (1922).
- Llewellyn, *Col.* Sir (Robert) Godfrey, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1959).
- Llewelyn, Sir Charles Michael Dilwyn-Venables-, Bt., M.V.O., (1890).
- Lloyd, *Maj.* Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), Bt., D.S.O. (1950).
- Lloyd, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh Pugh, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
- Lloyd, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey Clifford, K.C.V.O., M.C.
- Lloyd, Sir Robert Owen, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lloyd, Sir Thomas Ingram Kynaston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Lockhart, Sir Allan Robert Elliot, Kt., C.I.E.
- Lockhart, Sir John Beresford Sinclair-, Bt., E.D. (S 1636).
- Lockhart, *General* Sir Rob (McGregor Macdonald), K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
- Lockhart, Sir Robert (Hamilton) Bruce, K.C.M.G.
- Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.
- Lockwood, Sir John Francis, Kt.
- Lockwood, Sir Joseph Flavith, Kt.
- Locock, Sir Charles Bird, Bt. (1857).
- Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, Bt. (1887).
- Loder, Sir Louis Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Loehnis, Sir Clive, K.C.M.G.
- Loewen, *General* Sir Charles Falkland, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Logan, Sir Douglas William, Kt., D.Phil.
- Logan, Sir William Marston, K.B.F., C.M.G.
- Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Lombe, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward Malcolm Evans-, K.C.B.
- Long, Sir Bertram, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Longmore, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Murray, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Lord, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
- Lothian, Sir Arthur Cunningham, K.C.I.F., C.S.I.
- Lovell, *Prof.* Sir (Alfred Charles) Bernard, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Low, Sir David Alexander Cecil, Kt.
- Low, Sir Francis, Kt.
- Low, Sir Henry Teifer, Kt., C.B.E.
- Low, Sir James Richard Morrison-, Bt. (1908).
- Lowe, Sir (Albert) George, Kt.
- Lowe, *Hon.* Sir Charles John, K.C.M.G.
- Lowe, Sir David, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lowe, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edgar Noel, K.B.E., C.B.
- Lowe, Sir Francis Gordon, Bt. (1918).
- Lowson, Sir Denys Colquhoun Flowerdew, Bt. (1951).
- Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Guy, Bt., O.B.E. (1824).
- Loyd, *General* Sir Henry Charles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
- Lucas, *Maj.* Sir Jocelyn Morton, Bt., K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (1887).
- Luce, *Admiral* Sir (John) David, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Luce, Sir William Henry Tucker, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Lucy, *Capt.* Sir (Henry) Montgomerie (Ramsay) Fairfax-, Bt., M.C. (1836).
- Luke, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Luke, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
- Luke, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.
- Lumley, Sir Dudley Owen, K.B.E., C.B.
- Lumsden, Sir James Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lund, Sir Thomas George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lunn, Sir Arnold Henry Moore, Kt.
- Lushington, Sir Herbert Castleman, Bt. (1791).
- Lydford, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Lyell, *Hon.* Sir Maurice Legat, Kt.
- Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt. (1920).
- Lyle, Sir Ian Duff, Kt., D.S.C.
- Lyons, Sir William, Kt.
- Lythgoe, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Maby, Sir Charles George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Macadam, Sir Ivison Stevenson, Kt. C.V.O., C.B.E. F.R.S.E.
- McAdden, Sir Stephen James, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
- Macalister, Sir Robert Lachlan, Kt.
- McAlpine, Sir (Alfred) Robert, Bt. (1918).
- McAlpine, Sir (Thomas) Malcolm, K.B.E.
- Macara, Sir (Charles) Douglas, Bt. (1911).
- McArthur, Sir Gordon Stewart, Kt.
- McArthur, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Porter, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- MacIntyre, Sir John Barrington, Bt. (1799).
- Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingston, K.B.F., Q.C.
- Macaulay, Sir Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
- McBride, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Philip Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.
- McCall, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.D.
- McCall, *Admiral* Sir Henry William Urquhart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- MacCallum, Sir Peter, Kt., M.C.
- McCance, Sir Andrew, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- McCarthy, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Desmond (Bewley), K.C.B., D.S.O.
- McCarthy, Sir Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
- McCarthy, Sir Leslie Ernest Vivian, Kt.
- McCarthy, Sir Mortimer Eugene, Kt., C.B.E.
- McCauley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Patrick Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
- McCay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ross Cairns, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- McColl, Sir Alexander Lowe, Kt.

- McConnell, *Cdr.* Sir Robert Melville Terence, Bt., V.R.D. (1900).
- McCowan, Sir David James Cargill, Bt. (1934).
- McCreery, *General* Sir Richard Loudon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- McCullagh, Sir (Joseph) Crawford, Bt. (1935).
- McCulloch, Sir Malcolm McLeod, Kt., C.B.E.
- McDavid, Sir Edwin Frank, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- McDavid, Sir Herbert Gladstone, Kt., C.B.E.
- MacDermot, Sir Dermot Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- McDonald, *Air Marshal* Sir Arthur William Baynes, K.C.B., A.F.C.
- McDonald, Sir Charles George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Macdonald of Slat, Sir Ian Godfrey Bosville, Bt. (s 1625).
- Macdonald, Sir John, Kt.
- McDonald, *Hon.* Sir John Gladstone Black, Kt.
- Macdonald, Sir John Ronald Maxwell-, Bt. (s 1682 and s 1707).
- McDonald, Sir (Robert) Ross, Kt., Q.C.
- McDonald, *Hon.* Sir William John Farquhar, Kt.
- MacDonald, *Air Marshal* Sir William Laurence Mary, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Macdougall, Sir (George) Donald (Alastair), Kt., C.B.E.
- McDougall, Sir Malcolm, Kt.
- McElwaine, Sir Percy Alexander, Kt.
- McEvoy, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Theodore Newman, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- McEwen, Sir James Napier Finnie, Bt. (1953).
- McEwin, *Hon.* Sir (Alexander) Lyell, K.B.E.
- McFadyean, Sir Andrew, Kt.
- Macfadyen, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Macfadyen, Sir Eric, Kt.
- McFadzean, Sir William Hunter, Kt.
- McFarland, Sir Basil (Alexander Talbot), Bt., C.B.E. (1914).
- MacFarquhar, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- MacGeagh, *Col.* Sir Henry Foster, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
- MacGillivray, Sir Donald Charles, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- McGlashan, *Rear-Adm.* (E) Sir Alexander Davidson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- McGlashan, Sir George Tait, Kt., C.B.E.
- McGovern, Sir Patrick Silvesta, Kt., C.B.E.
- MacGregor, Sir Alexander Stuart Murray, K.B.E., M.D.
- MacGregor, Sir Colin Malcolm, Kt.
- MacGregor of MacGregor, Sir Gregor, Bt. (1795).
- McGregor, *Air Marshal* Sir Hector Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- McGregor, Sir James Robert, K.B.E.
- Macgregor, Sir Robert James McConnell, Bt., M.M. (1828).
- McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt. (1831).
- Machtig, Sir Eric Gustav, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
- McIlraith, Sir Martin, Kt.
- Macintosh, *Prof.* Sir Robert Reynolds, Kt., M.D.
- Macintyre, Sir Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mack, Sir (William) Henry (Bradshaw), G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- McKaig, *Col.* Sir John Bickerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
- Mackay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Iven Giffard, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- McKean, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Lionel Douglas Dalzell, K.B.E., C.B.
- McKee, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- McKee, *Maj.* Sir William Cecil, Kt., E.R.D.
- McKell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- McKenna, *Hon.* Sir Bernard Joseph Maxwell, Kt.
- McKenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Alexander George Anthony) Allan, Bt. (1890).
- Mackenzie, Sir Clutha Nantes, Kt.
- Mackenzie, Sir Duncan George, K.C.I.E.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Edward Montague) Compton, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mackenzie, Sir (James) Moir, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Lewis) Rodcrick Kenneth, Bt. (s. 1703).
- Mackenzie, Sir Robert Evelyn, Bt. (s 1673).
- Mackenzie, *Capt.* Sir Robert Henry Muir, Bt. (1805).
- McKerron, Sir Patrick Alexander Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Mackeson, *Brig.* Sir Harry Ripley, Bt. (1954).
- McKie, Sir William Nell, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.
- Mackinlay, Sir George Mason, Kt.
- McKinnon, Sir James, Kt.
- McKisack, Sir Audley, Kt.
- Mackinlay, Sir Albert Sornain Romer, Kt.
- Mackworth, *Cdr.* Sir David Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. (1776).
- McLaggan, Sir (John) Douglas, K.C.V.O.
- Maclaren, Sir Hamish Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- McLarty, *Hon.* Sir (Duncan) Ross, K.B.E., M.M.
- Maclan, *Maj.* Sir Charles Hector Fitzroy, Bt. (s 1631).
- Maclan, Sir Fitzroy Hew, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1957).
- MacLean, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hector Charles Donald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- McLean, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Graeme, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- McLean, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Maclan, Sir Robert Alexander, Kt.
- McLean, Sir William Hannah, K.B.E.
- McLeay, *Hon.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.M.
- Maclennan, Sir Ian Morrison Ross, K.C.M.G.
- Maclennan, Sir Robert Lalng, Kt., C.I.E.
- McLeod, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1925).
- McLeod, *Rev.* Sir George Fielden, Bt., M.C., D.D. (1924).
- McLeod, *General* Sir Roderick William, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- McLintock, Sir William Traven, Bt. (1934).
- Maclure, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John William Spencer, Bt., O.B.E. (1898).
- McMahon, Sir (William) Patrick, Bt. (1817).
- MacMichael, Sir Harold (Alfred), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Macmillan, Sir Ernest Campbell, Kt., Mus. Doc.
- MacMillan, *General* Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- McMullen, *Major-Gen.* Sir Donald Jay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- McMullin, *Hon.* Sir Alister Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
- Macnab, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Alex Colin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Macnaghten, Sir Antony, Bt. (1836).
- McNair, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., M.B.E.
- McNair, *Hon.* Sir William Lennox, Kt.
- MacNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D.
- McNaughton, Sir George Matthew, Kt., C.B.
- Macneal, Sir Hector Murray, K.B.E.
- McNee, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.Sc.
- McNeice, Sir (Thomas) Percy (Fergus), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- McNeill, Sir James McFadyen, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
- Macpherson, Sir John Stuart, G.C.M.G.
- Macready, Sir Nevill John Wilfrid, Bt. (1923).
- McRobert, *Col.* Sir George Reid, Kt., C.I.E.
- MacTaggart, Sir Andrew McCormick, Kt.
- MacTaggart, Sir Ian Auld, Bt. (1938).
- MacTaggart, Sir William, Kt., P.R.S.A.
- MacTier, Sir (Reginald) Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
- McTiernan, *Hon.* Sir Edward Aloysius, K.B.E.
- McVey, Sir Daniel, Kt., C.M.G.
- McWatters, Sir Arthur Cecil, Kt., C.I.E.
- Madden, *Admiral* Sir Alexander Cumming Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Madden, *Admiral* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., K.C.B. (1919).

- Maddex, Sir George Henry, K.B.E.
 Maddocks, Sir Kenneth Phipson, K.C.M.G.
 Madhorao Genesh Deshpande Rao Bahadur Sir, K.B.E.
 Madsen, Prof. Sir John Percival Vissing, Kt., D.Sc.
 Magee, Sir Cuthbert Gaultier, Kt., C.B.E.
 Magill, Sir Ivan Whiteside, K.C.V.O.
 Magnus, Sir Philip, Bt. (1917).
 Mahadeva, Sir Arunachalam, K.C.M.G.
 Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt. (1819).
 Mahon, Hon. Sir Gerald Mac Mahon, Kt.
 Mahoney, Sir John Andrew, Kt., O.B.E.
 Maithar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Maini, Sir Amar Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
 Maitland, Sir Alexander, Kt., Q.C.
 Maitland, Sir Alexander Keith, Bt. (1818).
 Maitland, Cdr. Sir John Francis Whitaker, Kt., M.P.
 Maitland, Sir Keith Richard Felix Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (1917).
 Makhdum Murid Hussain Quraishi, Khau Bahadur Nawab Sir, Kt.
 Makgill, Maj. Sir (John) Donald (Alexander Arthur), Bt. (S 1627).
 Makins, Sir (Alfred) John (Ware) Kt.
 Makins, Sir Roger Mellor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Makins, Lt.-Col. Sir William Vivian, Bt. (1903).
 Malcolm, Sir Michael Albert James, Bt. (S 1665).
 Malet, Col. Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt., O.B.E. (1791).
 Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tlwana, Lt.-Col. Nawab Sir, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
 Mallaby, Sir (Howard) George (Charles), K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Mallet, Sir Victor Alexander Louis, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Mallet, Sir (William) Ivo, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Mallinson, Col. Sir Stuart Sldney, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Mallinson, Sir William Paul, Bt. (1935).
 Malone, Sir Clement, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Maltby, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Copeland, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Maltby, Sir Thomas Karran, Kt.
 Mamo, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., O.B.E.
 Mance, Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Osborne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (1911).
 Mander, Sir Frederick, Kt.
 Mander, Sir Geoffrey Le Mesurier, Kt.
 Mandl, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Manifold, Hon. Sir (Thomas) Chester, Kt.
 Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, Sir, Kt.
 Manktelow, Sir (Arthur) Richard, K.B.E., C.B.
 Mann, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1905).
 Mann, Sir James Gow, K.C.V.O.
 Manning, Hon. Sir Henry Edward, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1622).
 Mansergh, Vice-Adm. Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Mansergh, General Sir (Eric Carden) Robert, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Mansergh, Admiral Sir Maurice James, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Mansfield, Hon. Sir Alan James, K.C.M.G.
 Manuwa, Sir Samuel Layinka Ayodeji, Kt., C.M.G. O.B.E.
 Manzoni, Sir Herbert John Baptista, Kt., C.B.E.
 Mappin, Sir Frank Crossley, Bt. (1886).
 Margai, Rt. Hon. Sir Milton Augustus Strieby, Kt., M.B.E.
 Margetson, Maj. Sir Philip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
 Markar, Haji Sir Mohammed Macan-, Kt.
 Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. (1911).
 Markham, Sir (Sydney) Frank, Kt., M.P.
 Marling, Lt.-Col. Sir John Stanley Vincent, Bt., O.B.E. (1882).
 Marnham, Sir Ralph, K.C.V.O.
 Marr, Sir Leslie Lynn, Bt. (1919).
 Marriott, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Charles Oakes, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Marriott, Sir Ralph George Cavendish Smith-, Bt. (1774).
 Marrott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.
 Marsden, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Marsden, Sir John Denton, Kt. (1924).
 Marsh, Sir Percy William, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Marshall, Hon. Sir Archie Pellow, Kt.
 Marshall, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
 Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Marshall, Sir James, Kt.
 Marshall, Sir Sldney Horatio, Kt.
 Marshall, Sir William Marchbank, Kt.
 Martin, Sir Alec, K.B.E.
 Martin, Sir Charles Carnegie, Kt., C.B.E.
 Martin, Admiral Sir Deric Holland-, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Martin, Sir George William, K.B.E.
 Martin, Prof. Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., Ph.D.
 Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Martin, Prof. Sir Leslie Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Martin, Hon. Sir Norman (Angus), Kt.
 Martineau, Sir Wilfrid, Kt., M.C., T.D.
 Masani, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt.
 Mason, Sir Dan Hurdis, Kt., O.B.E., E.R.D.
 Mason, Vice-Adm. (E.) Sir Frank Trowbridge, K.C.B.
 Mason, Sir Laurence, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
 Mason, Sir Paul, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Massey, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
 Massey, Prof. Sir Harrie Stewart Wilson, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Massiah, Sir (Hallam) Grey, Kt., C.B.E.
 Masson, Sir (James) Irvine Orme, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Masson, Sir John Robertson, Kt.
 Masterman, Sir Christopher Hughes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Masterman, Sir John Cecil, Kt., O.B.E.
 Matheson, General Sir Torquhil George, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G. (1882).
 Mathew, Sir Charles, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
 Mathew, Sir Theobald, K.B.E., M.C.
 Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1917).
 Matters, Sir (Reginald) Francis, Kt., V.R.D., M.D.
 Matthew, Prof. Sir Robert Hogg, Kt., C.B.E., A.R.S.A.
 Matthews, Sir Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
 Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., S.C.D., F.R.S.
 Matthews, Very Rev. Walte: Robert, C.H., K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Matthews, Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
 Maud, Sir John Primatt Redcliffe, G.C.B., C.B.E.
 Maude, Sir (Evelyn) John, K.C.B., G.B.E.
 Maufe, Sir Edward Brantwood, Kt., R.A.
 Maxwell, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir Alexander Hyslop, K.C.M.G.
 Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (S 1681).
 Maxwell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Aymer, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Maxwell, Vice-Adm. (E.) Hon. Sir Denis Crichton, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron-, Bt. (S 1683).
 Maxwell, Sir Reginald Maitland, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Maxwell, Sir Robert Hugh, K.B.E.
 Maxwell, Rear-Adm. Sir Well-wood George Courtenay, K.B.F., C.M.G., D.C.I.
 May, Surg. Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
 Mayo, Hon. Sir Herbert, Kt.
 Mayurbhanj, Flight-Lt. The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.

- Mbanefo, Sir Louis Nwachukwu, Kt.
- Meagher, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Mealing, Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
- Mears, Sir Grimwood, K.C.I.E.
- Medley, Sir John Dudley Gibbs, Kt.
- Medlicott, *Brig.* Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Medlycott, Sir Hubert Mervyn, Bt. (1868).
- Meek, Sir David Burnett, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Meere, Sir Francis Anthony, Kt., C.B.E.
- Megaw, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Mehta, Sir Chunilal Baichand, Kt.
- Mehta, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Manekji Navrosji, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Meiklereid, Sir (Ernest) William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt. (1924).
- Melville, Sir Harry Work, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Melville, Sir Leslie Galfreid, K.B.E.
- Mensforth, Sir Eric, Kt., C.B.E.
- Menson, Sir Charles William Tachie-, Kt., C.B.E.
- Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart-, Bt. (x838).
- Menzies, *Hon.* Sir Douglas Ian, K.B.E.
- Menzies, Sir Lawrence James, Kt.
- Menzies, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
- Menzies, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stewart Graham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Mercer, *Prof.* Sir Walter, Kt.
- Mercicca, *Hon.* Sir Arturo, Kt., LL.D.
- Meredith, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Warburton, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Meredith, Sir Vincent Robert Sissons, Kt.
- Merriam, Sir Laurence Pierce Brooke, Kt., M.C.
- Merrick, Sir John Edward Slegfried, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Merriman, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt.
- Merton, Sir Thomas Ralph, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Merton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Hugh, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Messent, Sir Philip Santo, Kt.
- Messer, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Messervy, *General* Sir Frank Walter, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Metcaife, Sir Frederic William, K.C.B.
- Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
- Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bt. (1802).
- Methven, Sir Harry Finlayson, Kt.
- Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt. (1910).
- Meynell, Sir Francis, Kt.
- Meyrick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George David Elliott Tapps-Gervis-, Bt., M.C. (1791).
- Meyrick, *Admiral* Sir Sidney Julius, K.C.B.
- Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. (1880).
- Michaelis, *Brig. Hon.* Sir Archie, Kt.
- Michelmore, Sir Walter Harold Strachan, Kt., M.B.E.
- Michelmore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Middlebrook, Sir Harold, Bt. (1930).
- Middlemore, Sir William Hawkslow, Bt. (1919).
- Middleton, Sir George Humphrey, K.C.M.G.
- Middleton, Sir George Proctor, K.C.V.O.
- Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. (1662).
- Miers, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Cecil Capel, *V.C.*, C.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Miéville, Sir Eric Charles. G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.
- Milbank, Sir Frederick Richard Powlett, Bt. (1882).
- Milbank, *Maj.* Sir Mark Vane, K.C.V.O., M.C.
- Milburn, Sir John Nigel, Bt. (1905).
- Mildmay, Sir Verus Arundell Maunder, St. John-, Bt. (1772).
- Miles, Sir Charles Watt, Kt., O.B.E.
- Miles, Sir Charles William, Bt., O.B.E. (1859).
- Miles, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
- Miles, Sir John Charles, Kt.
- Millais, Sir Ralph Regnault, Bt. (1885).
- Millbourn, Sir (Philip) Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
- Miller, Sir Alastair George Lionel Joseph, Bt. (1788).
- Miller, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Euan Alfred Bews, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Miller, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Christie-, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Miller, Sir (Ian) Douglas, Kt.
- Miller, Sir James, Kt.
- Miller, *Col.* Sir James MacBride, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Miller, Sir John Holmes, Bt. (1795).
- Miller, Sir Richard Hope, Kt.
- Miller, Sir Stanley Norie-, Bt., M.C. (1936).
- Mills, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Mor-daunt, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
- Mills, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Holroyd, G.C.B., D.F.C.
- Mills, *Col.* Sir John Digby, Kt., T.D.
- Mills, Sir Peter Frederick Leighton, Bt. (1921).
- Milman, Sir William Ernest, Bt., M.M. (1800).
- Milne, Sir David, G.C.B.
- Milne, Sir James Allan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Milne, Sir John (Sydney) Ward-law-, K.B.E.
- Milner, Sir (George Edward) Mordaunt, Bt. (1717).
- Minter, Sir Frederick Albert, G.C.V.O.
- Misra, Sir Lakshmpati, Kt.
- Missenden, Sir Eustace James, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mitchell, Sir David George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D.
- Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.
- Mitchell, *Col.* Sir Harold Paton, Bt. (1945).
- Mitchell, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mitchell, Sir Kenneth Grant, K.C.I.E.
- Mitchell, *Prof.* Sir Mark Ledingham, Kt.
- Mitchell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Euen, G.C.M.G., M.C.
- Mitchell, Sir (Seton) Stuart Crichton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Mitra, Sir Dharendra Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
- Moberly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertrand Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Moberly, Sir Walter (Hamilton), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Litt.
- Mocatta, *Hon.* Sir Alan Abraham, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mockett, Sir Vere, Kt., M.B.E.
- Mody, Sir Hormasji Peroshaw, K.B.E.
- Moffat, Sir John Smith, Kt., O.B.E.
- Moir, Sir Ernest Ian Royds, Bt. (1916).
- Mole, Sir Charles Johns, K.B.E., M.V.O.
- Molony, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1925).
- Monck, Sir John Berkeley, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Moncreiffe, Sir (Rupert) Iain (Kay), Bt. (S 1685).
- Moncrieff, *Admiral* Sir Alan Kenneth Scott-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Monson, Sir Edmund St. John Debonnaire John, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1905).
- Montgomery, Sir Basil Purvis-Russell-Hamilton-, Bt. (1807).
- Montgomery, Sir Frank Percival, Kt., M.C.
- Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.
- Moon, Sir Edward Penderel, Kt., O.B.E.
- Moon, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1887).
- Moon, Sir (Peter) Wilfred Giles, Bt. (1855).
- Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt. (1923).
- Moore, Sir Harold (John de Courcy), Kt.
- Moore, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, G.C.M.G.
- Moore, *Admiral* Sir Henry Ruthven, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Moore, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (James Newton) Rodney, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Moore, Sir Norman Winfrid, Bt. (1919).
- Moore, Sir Richard Greenslade, Kt., O.B.E.
- Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Cecil Russell, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1956).
- Moore, *Hon.* Sir Walter K., Kt., C.B.E.
- Moore, Sir William Samson, Bt. (1932).
- Mooring, Sir (Arthur) George (Rixson), K.C.M.G.

- Mootham, Sir Orby Howell, Kt. Mordaunt, Sir Nigel John, Bt., M.B.E. (1611).
- Mordecai, Sir John Stanley, Kt., C.M.G.
- Morgan, Sir Edward James Ranemb, Kt.
- Morgan, Sir Frank William, Kt., M.C.
- Morgan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick Edgworth, K.C.B.
- Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Kenyon Vaughan-, Bt., M.P. (1960).
- Morgan, Sir John Vernon Hughes-, Bt. (1925).
- Morgan, Admiral Sir Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
- Morgan, General Sir William Duthie, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Morison, Sir Ronald Peter Kt., Q.C.
- Morland, Sir Oscar Charles, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Morley, Sir Alexander Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Morrell, Capt. Sir Arthur Routley Hutson, K.B.E.
- Morren, Sir William Booth Rennie, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Morris, Air Vice-Marshal Sir (Alfred) Samuel, K.B.E., C.B.
- Morris, Sir Charles Richard, Kt.
- Morris, Sir Cedric Lockwood, Bt. (1806).
- Morris, Air Marshal Sir Douglas Griffith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Morris, General Sir Edwin Logie, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Morris, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E., Q.C.
- Morris, Air Marshal Sir Leslie Dalton-, K.B.E., C.B.
- Morris, Sir Parker, Kt.
- Morris, Sir Philip Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Morrow, Sir Arthur William, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
- Morse, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
- Morshead, Sir Owen Frederick, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Mortimer, Rev. Sir Charles Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
- Morton, Maj. Sir Desmond John Falkiner, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Morton, Sir Ralph John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Moses, Sir Charles Joseph Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald, Bt. (1781).
- Moss, Sir Eric de Vere, Kt., C.I.E.
- Moss, Sir John Herbert Theodore Edwards-, Bt. (1868).
- Mossop, Sir Allan George, Kt.
- Mostyn, Sir Jeremy John Antony, Bt. (1670).
- Mott, Sir Adrian Spear, Bt. (1930).
- Mott, Prof. Sir Nevill Francis, Kt., F.R.S.
- Mounsey, Sir George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
- Mountain, Sir Brian Edward Stanley, Bt. (1922).
- Mountford, Sir James Frederick, Kt., D.Litt.
- Mowat, Col. Sir Alfred Law, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (1922).
- Mowbray, Sir George Robert, Bt., K.B.E. (1880).
- Moxham, Sir Harry Cuthbertson, Kt.
- Moylan, Sir John FitzGerald, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami, K.C.S.I.
- Mudie, Sir (Robert) Francis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Muhammad Noor, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Khaja, Kt., C.B.E.
- Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan *Nawab* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Muhammad Nawaz, Col. Sir, K.C.I.E.
- Muir, Sir David John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Muir, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.B.
- Muir, Sir John Harung, Bt. (1802).
- Muirhead, Sir John Spencer, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Mulholland, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry George Hill, Bt. (1945).
- Mulholland, Sir William Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mullings, Sir Clement Tudway, Kt., C.S.I.
- Munro, Sir Arthur Herman, Bt. (S. 1634).
- Munro, Hon. Sir Leslie Knox, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Munro, Sir (Richard) Gordon, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Munro, Sir Torquill (Thomas Alfonso), Bt. (1825).
- Murphy, Sir Alexander Paterson, Kt.
- Murphy, Sir George Francis, Bt. (1912).
- Murphy, Sir William Lindsay, K.C.M.G.
- Murrant, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Murray, Sir Alau John Digby, Bt. (S. 1628).
- Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot, Kt., O.B.E.
- Murray, Sir Francis Ralph Hay, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Murray, Brig. Sir (George David) Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Murray, General Sir Horatius, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Murray, Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., F.S.A.
- Murray, Hon. Sir John Murray, Kt.
- Murray, Sir (John) Stanley, Kt.
- Murray, Sir Keith Anderson Hope, Kt., Ph.D.
- Murray, Sir Kenneth, Kt.
- Murray, Sir Robert Allstair, Kt., O.B.E.
- Murray, Sir Rowland William Patrick, Bt. (S. 1630).
- Murray, Sir William Patrick Keith, Bt. (S. 1673).
- Murrie, Sir William Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
- Musgrave, Sir Charles, Bt. (1611).
- Musgrave, Sir (Frank) Cyril, K.C.B.
- Musgrave, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1782).
- Musker, Sir John, Kt.
- Muspratt, General Sir Sydney Frederick, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Musto, Sir Arnold Albert, Kt., C.I.E.
- Mutta Venkatasubba Rao, Sir, Kt.
- Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
- Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
- Nair, Rt. Hon. Sir Chettur Madhavan, Kt.
- Nairac, Sir George Edouard, Kt., Q.C.
- Nairn, Sir Douglas Leslie Spencer, Bt., T.D. (1933).
- Nairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904).
- Nall, Lt.-Cdr. Sir Michael Joseph, Bt., R.N. (1954).
- Napier, Hon. Sir Albert Edward Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.
- Napier, Hon. Sir John Mellis, K.C.M.G.
- Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. (1867).
- Napier, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt. (S. 1627).
- Narang, Sir Gokul Chand, Kt., Ph.D.
- Nasmith, Admiral Sir Martin Eric Dunbar-, VC, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Nawanagar, Lt.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Jam Sahib of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Nayudu, Sri *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Madura Balasundram, Kt., C.I.E.
- Neale, Prof. Sir John Ernest, Kt., F.B.A.
- Neale, Lt.-Col. Sir (Walter) Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
- Name, Lt.-Gen. Sir Phillip, VC, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Name, Sir Thomas, Kt., F.S.B.
- Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (1795).
- Neden, Sir Wilfred John, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Needham, Sir Raymond Walter, Kt., Q.C.
- Neerunjun, Sir Rampersad, Kt., O.B.E.
- Negus, Sir Victor Ewings, Kt.
- Neill, Col. Sir Frederick Austin, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
- Nelson, Sir Frank, C.C.M.G.
- Nelson, Maj. Sir William Vernon Hope, Bt., O.B.E. (1912).
- Nepean, Lt.-Col. Sir Evan Yorke, Bt. (1802).
- Nethersole, Sir Michael (Henry Braddon), K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Neville, Sir Sydney Oswald, Kt.
- Nevill, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur de Terrotte, K.B.E., C.B.
- Neville, Lt.-Col. Sir (James) Edmund (Henderson), Bt., M.C. (1927).
- Neville, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.
- Newbould, Sir Alexander Theodore, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., E.D.

- Newland, Sir Henry Simpson, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Newman, Sir Gerard Robert Henry Sigismund, Bt. (1912).
- Newman, Sir Ralph Alurel, Bt. (1836).
- Newsam, Sir Frank Aubrey, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C.
- Newton, Sir Basil Cochrane, K.C.M.G.
- Newton, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
- Newton, Sir Edgar Henry, Bt. (1924).
- Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael (Rex), Bt. (1900).
- Nicholetts, *Air Marshal* Sir Gilbert Edward, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Nicholls, Sir Harmar, Bt., M.P. (1960).
- Nicholls, Sir John Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Nicholls, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Burtonshaw, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Nicholls, *Hon.* Sir Robert Dove, Kt.
- Nichols, Sir Philip Bouverie Bowyer, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Nicolson, *General* Sir Cameron Gordon Graham, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Nicholson, Sir Godfrey, Bt., M.P. (1958).
- Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1859).
- Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., C.I.E. (1912).
- Nicholson, Sir John William, Kt., M.M.
- Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Nicoll, Sir John Fearns, K.C.M.G.
- Nicolls, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Nicolson, *Hon.* Sir Harold George, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Nicolson, Sir Kenneth, Kt., M.C.
- Nield, *Hon.* Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Niemeyer, Sir Otto (Ernst), G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Nightingale, Sir Geoffrey Slingsby, Bt. (1628).
- Nihill, *Hon.* Sir (John Harry) Barclay, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Niven, Sir (Cecil) Rex, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Nixon, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
- Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher John Louis Joseph, Bt., M.C. (1906).
- Nixon, Sir Frank Horsfall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Noble, *Cmdr. Rt. Hon.* Sir Allan Herbert Percy, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
- Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1923).
- Noble, Sir Humphrey Brunel, Bt., M.B.E., M.C. (1902).
- Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
- Norman, Sir Edward James, Kt.
- Norman, Sir Mark Annesley, Bt. (1915).
- Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.C.
- Norris, Sir Alfred Henry, K.B.E.
- Norris, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Fred Wivell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Norris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frank Kingsley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Norritt, Sir James Henry, Kt.
- North, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Kingsley, Kt.
- North, Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
- North, Sir (William) Jonathan (Frederick), Bt. (1920).
- Northam, Sir Reginald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Northcott, *General* Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Northey, Sir Armand Hunter Kennedy Wilbraham, Kt.
- Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Norton, Sir (Walter) Charles, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
- Norwood, Sir Charles John Boyd, Kt.
- Nosworthy, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Poitiers, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Nosworthy, Sir Richard Lysle, K.C.M.G.
- Nott, *Cmdr.* Sir James Grenville Pyke, Kt., C.M.G., R.N.
- Notridge, Sir William Rolfe, Kt.
- Nugent, Sir (George) Guy (Bulwer), Bt. (1806).
- Nugent, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (George) Richard (Hodges), Bt., M.P. (1960).
- Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. (1795).
- Nugent, *Maj.* Sir Peter Walter James, Bt. (1831).
- Nugent, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Roland Thomas, Bt. (1961).
- Nussey, Sir Thomas Moore, Bt. (1909).
- Nuttall, Sir James, Kt.
- Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Lillington, Bt. (1922).
- Nutting, Sir Harold Stansmore, Bt. (1903).
- Nye, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Archibald Edward, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Nye, Sir Geoffrey Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Oakeley, Sir (Edward) Atholl, Bt. (1790).
- Oakes, Sir Sydney, Bt. (1939).
- Oakshott, Sir Hendrie Dudley, Bt., M.B.E., M.P. (1959).
- Obeyskere, Sir James Peter, Kt.
- O'Brien, Sir (Frederick) Lucius, Kt.
- O'Brien, Sir John Edmond Noel, Bt., M.C. (1849).
- O'Brien, Sir Tom, Kt.
- O'Bryan, *Hon.* Sir Norman, Kt.
- Ochterlony, Sir Charles Francis, Bt. (1823).
- O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (1869).
- O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- O'Connor, *General* Sir Richard Nugent, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Ogders, Sir Charles Edwin, Kt.
- Oehlers, Sir George Edward Noel, Kt., O.B.E.
- Officer, Sir (Frank) Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Ogden, Sir Alwyne George Neville, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Ogg, Sir William Gammie, Kt.
- Ogilvie, Sir Charles (MacIvor Grant) Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Drummond, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Ogilvie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Heneage, K.B.E.
- Ogilvy, Sir David John Wilfrid, Bt. (S 1626).
- Ohlson, Sir Eric James, Bt. (1920).
- Ojukwu, Sir Odumegwu, Kt., O.B.E.
- Okeover, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Ian Peter Andrew Monro Walker, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1886).
- Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Oliphant, Sir Marcus Laurence Elwin, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Oliver, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Nigel, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Oliver, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Oliver, Sir Roland Giffard, Kt., M.C.
- Oliver, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pasfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Olivier, Sir Laurence Kerr, Kt.
- O'Loughlin, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. (1838).
- O'Malley, Sir Owen St. Clair, K.C.M.G.
- O'Neill, *Hon.* Sir Con Douglas Walter, K.C.M.G.
- Orslow, Sir Geoffrey Henry Hughes, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Orslow, *Admiral* Sir Richard George, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Orslow, Sir Richard Wilmo, Bt. T.D. (1797).
- Oppenheim, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
- Oppenheim, Sir Duncan Morris, Kt.
- Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (1921).
- Oram, Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., M.B.E.
- Orde, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G.
- Orde, Sir Percy Lancelot, Kt., C.I.E.
- Orde, *Maj.* Sir Simon Arthur Campbell, Bt. (1790).
- Ormerod, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Benjamin, Kt.
- Ormerod, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Berkeley, K.B.E.
- Ormsrod, *Hon.* Sir Roger Fray Greenwood, Kt.
- Orr, Sir Samuel, Kt.
- Osborn, Sir Danvers Lioucl Rouse, Bt. (1662).
- Osborn, Sir Frederic James, Kt.
- Osborne, Sir Cyril, Kt., M.P.
- Osborne, Sir (Francis) D'Arcy Godolphin, K.C.M.G.

- Osborne, Sir Peter George, Bt. (1629).
- Osbourn, *Air Commodore* Sir Henry Percy Smyth-, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- O'Sullivan, *Hon.* Sir Neil, K.B.E.
- Oulsmann, Sir (Samuel) Harrison (Yardley), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Outerbridge, *Col. Hon.* Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. (1859).
- Overton, Sir Arnold Edersheim, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Overy, Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
- Ovey, Sir Esmond, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Owen, Sir Alfred George Beech, Kt., C.B.E.
- Owcn, Sir (Arthur) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe-, Bt. (1920).
- Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Goronwy, Kt., D.S.O.
- Owen, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1813).
- Owen, *Hon.* Sir William Francis Langer, K.B.E.
- Owen, Sir (William) Leonard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Owens, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., R.D., R.N.R.
- Owo, The Olowo of, Kt.
- Packard, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Charles) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Packer, Sir (Douglas) Frank (Hewson), Kt., C.B.E.
- Packer, *Admiral* Sir Herbert Annesley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Paddon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stanley Somerset Wreford, Kt., C.I.E.
- Padmore, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
- Page, Sir (Charles) Max, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Paget, *Capt.* Sir James Francis, Bt., R.N. (1871).
- Paget, Sir John Starr, Bt. (1886).
- Paine, Sir (Herbert) Kingsley, Kt., C.M.G.
- Paley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander George) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Palitana, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (1886).
- Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. (1660).
- Palmer, Sir John Archdale, Bt. (1791).
- Palmer, *Brig.* Sir Otho Leslie Prior-, Kt., D.S.O., M.P.
- Palmer, Sir William, G.B.E., C.B.
- Panabokke, Sir Tikiri Banda, Kt.
- Panckridge, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Robert (Silvester), K.B.E., C.B.
- Fanna, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Papworth, *Rev.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
- Pararajasingam, Sir Sangarapillai, Kt.
- Parham, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Robertson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Paris, Sir Edward Talbot, Kt., C.B., D.Sc.
- Park, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Keith Rodney, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
- Parker, Sir Harold, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Parker, Sir Karl Theodore, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A.
- Parker, Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (1681).
- Parker, *Capt.* Sir William Lorenzo, Bt., O.B.E. (1844).
- Parke, Sir Roderick Wallis, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Parkin, Sir Ian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Parkinson, Sir (Arthur Charles) Cosmo, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Parkinson, Sir Harold, K.B.E.
- Parkinson, Sir John, Kt., M.D.
- Parkinson, Sir Kenneth Wade, Kt.
- Parlakimedi, *Capt.* Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Parr, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Parry, *Prof.* Sir David Hughes, Kt., Q.C.
- Parry, Sir Henry Wynn, Kt.
- Parry, *Brig.* Sir Richard Gambier-, K.C.M.G.
- Parry, *Admiral* Sir (William) Edward, K.C.B.
- Parsons, Sir (Alfred) Alan Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.
- Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Edward Broadbent, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawab of, K.C.S.I.
- Pascoe, Sir (Frederick) John, Kt.
- Paskin, Sir (Jesse) John, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Pasley, Sir Rodney Marshall Sabine, Bt. (1794).
- Patch, Sir Edmund Leo Hall-, G.C.M.G.
- Patch, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hubert Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Paterson, Sir (Alexander) Swinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Paterson, Sir George Mutlow, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Patlala, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
- Patna, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Paton, *Prof.* Sir George Whitecross, Kt.
- Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Patrick, Sir Paul Joseph, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Patron, Sir Joseph, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Patterson, Sir John Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Pattinson, *Hon.* Sir Baden, K.B.E.
- Paul, Sir John Warburton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Paul, Sir Brian Kenneth Dean, Bt. (1821).
- Paul, *Hon.* Sir Gilbert James, Kt.
- Pavlidis, Sir Paul George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pawsey, Sir Charles Ridley, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.
- Payne, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Withers, Kt.
- Payne, Sir William Labatt, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Peacock, Sir Edward Robert, G.C.V.O.
- Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
- Pearce, Sir (Charles) Frederick (Byrde), Kt., C.B.E.
- Pearce, Sir George Alfred, Kt., O.B.E.
- Peard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenyon Harry Terrell, K.B.E.
- Pearson, *Tr. Hon.* Sir Colin Hargreaves, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pearson, Sir James Reginald, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (1916).
- Pease, Sir Edward, Bt. (1882).
- Pease, Sir Richard Arthur, Bt. (1920).
- Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Paul, Bt., M.C. (1797).
- Peck, Sir James Wallace, Kt., C.B.
- Pedder, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Reid, K.B.E., C.B.
- Peek, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. (1874).
- Peel, *Capt.* Sir (Francis Richard) Jonathan, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Peel, Sir John Harold, K.C.V.O.
- Peile, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lancelot Arthur Babington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Peirse, Sir Henry Campbell de la Poer Beresford-, Bt., C.B. (1814).
- Peirse, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Richard Edmund Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Pelham, Sir (George) Clinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Pelly, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Claude Bernard Raymond, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
- Pelly, Sir Harold Alwyne, Bt., M.C. (1840).
- Pelly, Sir Kenneth Raymond, Kt., M.C.
- Pendred, *Air Marshal* Sir Lawrence Fleming, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Pengilly, Sir Alexander, Kt.
- Penney, Sir William George, K.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Penney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Ronald Campbell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Fenny, Sir James Downing, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Pennycuik, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt.
- Fenton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
- Peppiatt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.
- Peppiatt, Sir Leslie Ernest, Kt., M.C.
- Pereira, Sir Horace Alvarez de Courcy, Kt.
- Peren, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Sylvester, K.B.E.
- Perez, Sir Joseph Leon Mathieu-, Kt.
- Peries, Sir (Pattiya Pathirannahalage) Albert Frederick, K.B.E.
- Perkins, Sir (Walter) Robert Dempster, Kt.
- Perks, Sir (Robert) Malcolm Mewburn, Bt. (1908).
- Perring, Sir Ralph Edgar, Kt.
- Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, K.B.E.
- Perry, *Hon.* Sir Frank Tennyson, Kt., M.B.E.
- Perry, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.
- Peters, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.C.

- Peters, *Prof.* Sir Rudolph Albert, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.
 Peters, Sir William, Kt., C.M.G.
 Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. (1890).
 Peto, *Cdr.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Morton), Bt., R.N. (1855).
 Peto, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Michael, Bt. (1927).
 Petric, Sir Charles Alexander, Bt., C.B.E. (1918).
 Phaltan, *Maj.* the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Phibbs, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Phillimore, *Hon.* Sir Henry Josceline, Kt., O.B.E.
 Philipps, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Grismond Picton, Kt., C.V.O.
 Philipps, Sir Richard Foley Foley-, Bt. (1887).
 Philipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Philipps, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
 Philipps, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Clarmont, K.B.E., C.B.
 Philipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Philipps, Sir Leslie Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
 Phillips, Sir Robin Francis, Bt. (1912).
 Phillips, Sir Thomas Williams, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Phillipson, Sir Sidney, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Philp, *Hon.* Sir Roslyn Foster Bowic, K.B.E.
 Pickering, Sir George Hunter, Kt.
 Pickering, *Prof.* Sir George White, Kt., F.R.S.
 Pickford, Sir Anthony Frederick Ingham, Kt.
 Pickles, Sir John Sydney, Kt.
 Pickthorn, Sir Kenneth William Murray, Bt., Litt.D., M.P. (1959).
 Pierre, Sir Joseph Henry, Kt.
 Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitzmaurice, Bt. (1861).
 Piersené, Sir Stephen Herbert, Kt., T.D.
 Pigot, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1764).
 Pigott, *Maj.* Sir Berkeley, Bt. (1808).
 Pike, Sir Theodore Ouseley, K.C.M.G.
 Pike, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, Sir Thomas Geoffrey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Pike, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Gregory Huddleston, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Pilcher, Sir Gonne St. Clair, Kt., M.C.
 Pilditch, Sir Denys, Kt., C.I.E.
 Pilditch, Sir Richard Edward, Bt. (1929).
 Pile, *General* Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
 Pilkington, *Capt.* Sir Richard Autony, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
 Pilkington, Sir Thomas Henry Milborne - Swinnerton-, Bt. (S 1635).
 Pilkington, Sir (William) Henry, Kt.
 Pim, *Capt.* Sir Richard Pike, K.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.
 Pinsent, Sir Roy, Bt. (1938).
 Pipon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Murray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Pirbhai, Sir Eboo, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pirie, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Clark, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Pitman, Sir Hubert Percival Lancaster, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pitman, Sir (Isaac) James, K.B.E., M.P.
 Pizey, *Admiral* Sir (Charles Thomas) Mark, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Plant, *Prof.* Sir Arnold, Kt.
 Platt, Sir Harry, Bt., M.D. (1958).
 Platt, *Prof.* Sir Robert, Bt., M.D. (1959).
 Platt, *General* Sir William, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Playfair, Sir Edward Wilder, K.C.B.
 Playfair, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Henry Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
 Playford, *Hon.* Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
 Pless, Sir Clement John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Plimssoll, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Plowman, *Hon.* Sir (John) Anthony, Kt.
 Plummer, Sir Leslie Arthur, Kt., M.P.
 Pode, Sir Edward Julian, Kt.
 Poett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Joseph Howard) Nigel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Poland, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Albert Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Pole, *Col.* Sir John Gawen Carew, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1628).
 Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten-, Bt. (1791).
 Pollard, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pollard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Pollen, Sir John Michael Hungerford, Bt. (1795).
 Pollen, *Capt.* Sir Walter Michael Hungerford, Kt., M.C.
 Pollock, Sir George, Kt., Q.C.
 Pollock, Sir George Seymour Montagu-, Bt. (1872).
 Pollock, Sir John, Bt. (1866).
 Pollock, Sir Ronald Evelyn, Kt.
 Pollock, Sir William Horace Montagu-, K.C.M.G.
 Ponsoby, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., T.D. (1956).
 Ponsoby, Sir George Arthur, K.C.V.O.
 Poole, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Hayden Owen Laue-, K.B.E., C.B., G.C.V.O. (1953).
 Poore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt. (1795).
 Pope, Sir Sidney Barton, Kt.
 Porbandar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Porritt, Sir Arthur Espie, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Portal, Sir Francis Spencer, Bt. (1901).
 Portal, *Admiral* Sir Reginald Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall Horsbrugh-, Bt., D.S.O. (1902).
 Porter, Sir George Swinburne, Bt. (1880).
 Pott, Sir Leslie, K.B.E.
 Potter, Sir Alan Graeme, Kt.
 Potter, Sir Henry Steven, K.C.M.G.
 Potter, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Brunton Lee, K.B.E., M.D.
 Potter, Sir William Ian, Kt.
 Pound, Sir Derek Allen, Bt. (1905).
 Powell, *Maj.* Sir Richard George Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1897).
 Powell, Sir Richard Royle, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Power, Sir John Patrick McLanahan, Bt. (1924).
 Power, *Admiral* Sir Manley Laurence, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Powicke, Sir (Frederick) Maurice, Kt., D.Litt., LL.D.
 Powles, Sir Guy Richardson, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
 Powlett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peveril Barton Reibey Wallop William-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward, Bt. (1902).
 Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton, K.C.M.G.
 Prain, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pratt, Sir (Edward) Bernard, Kt.
 Pratt, Sir John Thomas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Prempeh II., Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman, K.B.E.
 Prescott, Sir Richard Stanley, Bt. (1938).
 Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore, Kt.
 Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1815).
 Preston, Sir Kenneth Huson, Kt.
 Preston, *Admiral* Sir Lionel George, K.C.B.
 Pretty, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Walter Philip George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Probst, *Capt.* Sir George James Augustine, Bt. (1805).
 Preziosi, Sir Luigi, Kt., M.D.
 Price, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles James Napler Rugge-, Bt. (1804).
 Price, Sir (Charles) Roy, K.C.M.G.
 Price, Sir Henry Philip, Bt. (1953).
 Price, *Maj.* Sir Robert Henry Green-, Bt. (1874).
 Price, Sir Rose Francis, Bt. (1815).
 Prichard, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Priddlem, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
 Pridge, Sir Eric Denholm, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Priestley, Sir Gerald William, K.C.I.E.
 Priestley, Sir Raymond Edward, Kt., M.C.
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Bt. (1903).
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Kt.
 Pringle, Sir Stuart Robert, Bt. (S 1683).
 Prior, Sir Charles Gcoffrey, K.C.I.E.
 Prior, Sir Henry Carlos, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

- Pritchard, Sir Fred Eills, Kt., M.B.E.
 Pritchard, Sir Neil, K.C.M.G.
 Pritchett, Sir Theodore Beal, Kt., M.C.
 Proby, *Maj.* Sir Richard George, Bt., M.C. (1952).
 Proctor, Sir (Philip) Dennis, K.C.B.
 Pryke, Sir David Dudley, Bt. (1926).
 Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, Kt.
 Puckle, Sir Frederick Hale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Pugh, *His. Hon.* Sir (John) Alun, Kt.
 Pugh, *Prof.* Sir William John, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Pugsley, *Prof.* Sir Alfred Grenville, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Pugsley, Sir Reuben James, Kt., O.B.E.
 Puttick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Pym, *Maj.* Sir Charles Evelyn, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pyman, *General* Sir Harold English, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O.
 Quartermaine, Sir Allan Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Quénet, *Hon.* Sir Vincent Ernest, Kt.
 Quilter, Sir Anthony Raymond Leopold Cuthbert, Bt. (1897).
 Raby, Sir Victor Harry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Radcliffe, Sir Clifford Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
 Radcliffe, Sir Everard Joseph, Bt. (1873).
 Radcliffe, Sir Ralph Hubert John Delmé, Kt.
 Radclyffe, Sir Charles Edward Mofft, Kt., M.P.
 Radhakrishnan, Sir Sarvepalli, Kt.
 Radley, Sir (William) Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.
 Rae, Sir Alexander Montgomery Wilson, K.C.M.G., M.D.
 Rae, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.
 Raeburn, Sir Collin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Raeburn, Sir Edward Alfred, Bt. (1923).
 Raffray, Sir Philippe, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Ragg, Sir Hugh Hall, Kt.
 Raghunath Purushoittam Paranjpye, Sir, Kt.
 Rahlmtoola, Sir Fazl Ibrahim, Kt., C.I.E.
 Raikes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Taunton, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
 Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin MacKinnon), K.B.E.
 Railing, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Raisman, Sir (Abraham) Jeremy, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Rajagopalachari, Sir Shriuiva; Prasonna, Kt.
 Rajapakse, Sir Lalita Abhaya, Kt., Q.C.
 Rall, Sir Strati, Bt., M.C. (1912).
 Ram, Sir Shri, Kt.
 Ram Chandra Mardaral Deo, *Raja Bahadur*, Sir, Kt.
 Ramage, Sir Richard Ogilvy, Kt., C.M.G.
 Raman, Sir (Chandrasekhara) Venkata, Kt., F.R.S.
 Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Chetpat P. A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Rampur, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Ramsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alan Hollick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander Burnett, Bt. (1806).
 Ramsay, *Admiral Hon.* Sir Alexander Robert Maule, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Ramsay, Sir Neils Alexander, Bt. (1866).
 Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey Charles Frescheville, Kt., C.I.E.
 Ramsden, Sir (Geoffrey) William Pennington, Bt. (1869).
 Ramsey, *Admiral* Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.
 Ranasinha, Sir Arthur Godwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Rance, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert Elvin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B.
 Randall, Sir Alec Walter George, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Randall, *Prof.* Sir John Turton, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys), Bt. (1898).
 Rankine, Sir John Dalziel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Ransford, *Col.* Sir Alister John, Kt., C.I.E.
 Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Rasch, *Col.* Sir (Frederic) Carne, Bt. (1903).
 Rasleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Battle, Bt. (1831).
 Rattray, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Rullion, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
 Rau, Sir Benegal Ramji, Kt., C.I.E.
 Raw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Sydney Moffat, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rawlings, *Admiral* Sir (Henry) Bernard (Hughes), G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Rawlinson, Sir (Alfred) Frederick, Bt. (1891).
 Rawlinson, Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
 Rawlinson, Sir Peter Anthony Grayson, Q.C., M.P.
 Rawson, Sir Stanley Walter, Kt.
 Rayner, *Brig.* Sir Ralph Herbert, Kt.
 Read, Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Reade, Sir Clyde Nixon, Bt. (1861).
 Readhead, Sir James Templeman, Bt. (1922).
 Rebbeck, Sir Frederick Ernest, K.B.E.
 Rebbeck, *Rear-Adm.* Sir (Leopold) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Reddish, Sir Halford Walter Lupton, Kt.
 Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Redgrave, Sir Michael Scudamore, Kt., C.B.E.
 Redman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Redman, Sir (Herbert) Vere, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton, Bt. (1911).
 Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Reed, Sir Carol, Kt.
 Reed, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt.
 Reed, Sir John Seymour Blake, Kt., O.B.E.
 Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., M.D.
 Rees, *Hon.* Sir (Charles William) Stanley, Kt., T.D.
 Rees, Sir Frederic Tavinor, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 Rees, Sir Hugh Ellis, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Rees, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
 Rees, Sir Richard Lodowick Edward Montagu, Bt. (1919).
 Reid, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Reid, Sir Douglas Neilson, Bt. (1922).
 Reid, Sir Edward James, Bt., O.B.E. (1897).
 Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (George) Ranald Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Reid, Sir George Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
 Reid, *Admiral* Sir (John) Peter (Lorne), G.C.B., C.V.O.
 Reid, Sir Robert Niel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bernard Rawdon, K.C.M.G., C.I.F., O.B.E.
 Reilly, Sir (D'Arcy) Patrick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Renals, Sir, Stanley Bt. (1895).
 Rendel, Sir George William, K.C.M.G.
 Renison, Sir Patrick Muir, K.C.M.G.
 Rennie, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Baillie, Kt.
 Rennie, Sir Gilbert (McCall), G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Rennie, Sir John Shaw, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Renold, Sir Charles Garonne, Kt.
 Renshaw, Sir (Charles) Stephen (Bine), Bt. (1903).
 Renwick, Sir Eustace Denchar, Bt. (1921).
 Renwick, Sir Robert Burnham, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
 Rey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Ferdinand, Kt., C.M.G.
 Reynolds, *Air Marshal* Sir Bryan Vernon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Reynolds, Sir David James, Bt. (1923).
 Reynolds, Sir Jeffery Fellowes Crofts, Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
 Reynolds, *Maj.* Sir Percival Reuben, K.B.E.
 Rhodes, Sir Christopher George, Bt. (1919).
 Rhodes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Dean, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Ricardo, Sir Harry Kapu, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Conness, Bt. (1791).
 Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.
 Richardson, *Prof.* Sir Albert Edward, K.C.V.O., R.A., F.S.A.
 Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Leslie, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

- Richardson, Sir (Horace) Frank, Kt.
- Richardson, Sir Ian Rory Hay Stewart-, Bt. (S 1620).
- Richardson, Sir (John) Henry (Swain), Kt.
- Richardson, Sir John Samuel, Kt., M.V.O., M.D.
- Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt. (1924).
- Richardson, Sir Ralph David, Kt.
- Richardson, Sir William Wigham, Bt., M.B.E. (1929).
- Riches, Sir Eric William, Kt., M.C.
- Riches, *General* Sir Ian Hurry, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Richmond, Sir Arthur Cyril, Kt., C.B.E.
- Richmond, Sir Bruce Lyttelton, Kt.
- Richmond, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1929).
- Richmond, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
- Richmond, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Rickett, Sir Denis Hubert Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Ricketts, Sir Robert Cornwallis Gerald St. Leger, Bt. (1828).
- Riddell, Sir John Charles Buchanan-, Bt. (S 1628).
- Ride, Sir Lindsay Tasman, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Rideal, Sir Eric Keightley, Kt., M.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.
- Ridley, Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Rieu, Sir (Jean) Louis, K.C.S.I.
- Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Hugh) John (Macbeth), Bt. (1920).
- Rigg, Sir Theodore, K.B.E.
- Riley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Guy, K.B.E., C.B.
- Ripley, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1880).
- Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thomson, Bt. (1918).
- Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., M.C.
- Ritchie, Sir John Neish, Kt. C.B.
- Ritchie, *Capt.* (S) Sir Lewis Anselm, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N.
- Ritchie, *General* Sir Neil Methuen, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Ritchie, Sir Thomas Malcolm, Kt.
- Ritson, Sir Edward Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Road, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Robb, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Robb, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir James Milne, G.C.B., K.B.E. D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Roberts, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman, Kt., Q.C.
- Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon, K.C.M.G.
- Roberts, Sir George William Kelly, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Roberts, Sir James Denby, Bt. (1909).
- Roberts, Sir (James Reginald) Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir John, Kt.
- Roberts, Sir Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roberts, Sir Norman Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Roberts, *General* Sir Cuvry Lindfield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Roberts, Sir Peter Geoffrey, Bt., M.P. (1919).
- Roberts, Sir Sydney Castle, Kt.
- Roberts, *Col.* Sir Thomas Langdon Howland, Bt. (1809).
- Roberts, Sir Walter St. Clair Howland, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Roberts, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E.
- Robertshaw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ballin Illingworth, K.B.E., C.B.
- Robertson, Sir Alexander, Kt., D.C.M.
- Robertson, Sir Carrick Hey, Kt.
- Robertson, Sir David, Kt., M.P.
- Robertson, *Prof.* Sir Dennis Holme, Kt., C.M.G., F.B.A.
- Robertson, Sir Frederick Wynne, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Robertson, Sir George Stuart, Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
- Robertson, Sir Howard Morley, Kt., M.C., A.R.A.
- Robertson, Sir James (Jackson), Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
- Robertson, Sir James Wilson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Robieson, Sir William Dunkell, Kt., LL.D.
- Robins, Sir Reginald Edwin, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Robinson, Sir Albert Edward Phineas, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Foster Gotch, Kt.
- Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Villiers Laud, Bt., M.C. (1655).
- Robinson, Sir George Gilmour, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Harold Ernest. Kt.
- Robinson, Sir John Beverley, Bt. (1854).
- Robinson, Sir John Edgar, Kt.
- Robinson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (John) Reiland, Kt., M.P.
- Robinson, Sir Leslie Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Robinson, Sir Niall Bryan Lynch-, Bt., D.S.C. (1920).
- Robinson, Sir Norman de Winton, Kt.
- Robinson, Sir Robert, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Robinson, Sir Victor Lloyd, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Robinson, Sir (Wilfred Henry) Frederick Bt. (1908).
- Robinson, Sir William Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Robson, Sir Thomas Buston, Kt., M.B.E.
- Robson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady, Bt., D.S.O. (1938).
- Rodrigo, Sir (Senapathige Theobald) Philip, Kt., O.B.E.
- Roe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rogers, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leonard, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S.
- Rogers, Sir Philip James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Roll, Sir Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Roll, *Rev.* Sir James William Cecil, Bt. (1921).
- Rolland, *Very Rev.* Sir Francis William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Romer, *General* Sir Cecil Francis, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Romer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Robert Ritchie, O.B.E.
- Ronald, Sir Nigel Bruce, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Roome, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horace Eckford, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Rooney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Patrick James, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rootes, Sir Reginald Claud, Kt.
- Roper, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Ropner, *Col.* Sir Leonard, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1952).
- Ropner, Sir Robert Desmond, Kt.
- Ropner, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1904).
- Ropner, Sir (William) Guy, Kt.
- Rose, Sir Alan Edward Percival, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Rose, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1909).
- Rose, Sir Francis Cyril, Bt. (1872).
- Rose, Sir Hugh, Bt., T.D. (1935).
- Rose, Sir Phillip (Humphrey Vivian), Bt. (1874).
- Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson, Kt.
- Roseway, Sir (George) David, K.B.E., C.B.
- Roskill, *Hon.* Sir Eustace Wentworth, Kt.
- Ross, Sir Archibald David Manisty, K.C.M.G.
- Ross, *Hon.* Sir Dudley Bruce, Kt.
- Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith-, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Ross, Sir Henry James, Kt.
- Ross, *Prof.* Sir James Paterson, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1960).
- Ross, Sir (William) David, K.B.E., D.Litt.
- Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstub Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
- Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.
- Rouse, Sir Alexander Macdonald, Kt., C.I.E.
- Rowan, Sir (Thomas) Leslie, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Rowcroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Eric) Bertram, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rowell, Sir Andrew Herrick, Kt.
- Rowell, Sir (Herbert Babbington) Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Rowell, Sir Reginald Kaye, Kt.
- Rowell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney Fairbairn, K.B.E., C.B.
- Rowland, Sir John Edward Maurice, Kt.
- Rowland, Sir Wentworth Lowe, Bt. (1950).
- Rowlan, s. *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir (Richard) Alun, K.B.E., M.D.
- Rowlandson, Sir (Stanley) Graham, Kt., M.B.E.
- Rowley, Sir Joshua Francis, Bt. (1786).
- Kowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Joshua, Bt. (1836).
- Roxburgh, Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.

- Roxburgh, Sir (Thomas) James (Young), Kt., C.I.E.
- Roy, Sir Asoka Kumar, Kt.
- Royden, Sir John Ledward, Bt. (1905).
- Royle, Sir Lancelot Carrington, K.B.E.
- Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Ruddle, Lt.-Col. Sir (George) Kenneth (Fordham), Kt., T.D.
- Rugg, Sir (Edward) Percy, Kt.
- Rumball, Air Vice-Marshal Sir (Campion) Aubrey, K.B.E.
- Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Algernon (Fraser), K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1779).
- Runciman, Hon. Sir James Cochran Stevenson, Kt.
- Rundall, Sir Francis Brian Anthony, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Rupendra Coomarr Mitter, Sir, Kt.
- Russell, Sir Arthur Edward Ian Montagu, Bt. (1812).
- Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1916).
- Russell, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Ritchie, Kt.
- Russell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Russell, Sir (Edward) John, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Russell, Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt. C.B.E.
- Russell, Admiral Hon. Sir Guy Herbrand Edward, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Russell, Sir John Weir, Kt.
- Russell, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Russell, Sir (Sydney) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Russell, Sir (Thomas) Guthrie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Russon, Sir (William) Clayton, Kt., O.B.E.
- Rutherford, Sir John George, Kt.
- Ryan, Sir Derek Gerald, Bt., (1919).
- Rycroft, Sir Benjamin William, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Rycroft, Sir (Richard) Newton, Bt. (1784).
- Rymill, Sir Arthur Campbell, Kt.
- Sachs, Hon. Sir Eric, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Sadd, Sir Clarence Thomas Albert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth, Bt. (1689).
- St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. (1766).
- Sallsbury, Sir Edward James, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Salmon, Hon. Sir Cyril Barnett, Kt.
- Salmon, Sir Samuel Isidore, Kt.
- Salmond, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Maitland, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Salt, Sir David Shirley, Bt. (1869).
- Salt, Sir Edward William, Kt.
- Salt, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Henry, Bt. (1899).
- Samson, Sir William Frederick, Kt.
- Samuel, Sir John Oliver Cecil, Bt. (1898).
- Samuelson, Sir Francis Henry Bernard, Bt. (1884).
- Sanders, Vice-Adm. Sir (Reginald) Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Sanders, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Penrose Martyn, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sanderson, Air Marshal Sir (Alfred) Clifford, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, Bt. (1920).
- Sanderson, Sir Harold Leslie, Kt., D.C.M.
- Sandford, Sir Foliott Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Sansom, Sir George Bailey, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Sarat Kumar Ghose, Hon. Sir, Kt.
- Sargent, Sir John Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sargent, Sir Malcolm, Kt., Mus.D.
- Sargent, Sir Orme Garton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Sargent, Sir (Sidney) Donald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Satow, Sir Harold Eustace, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Saundby, Air Marshal Sir Robert Henry Magnus Spencer, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Saunders, Sir Alexander Morris Carr, K.B.E.
- Saunders, Sir Harold Leonard, Kt.
- Saunders, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
- Savage, Sir Alfred William Lungley, K.C.M.G.
- Savage, Sir (Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.
- Savill, Sir Eric Humphrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
- Savory, Sir Douglas Lloyd, Kt.
- Savory, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Sayad Muhammad, Nawab Sir, Kt.
- Sayer, Vice-Adm. Sir Guy Burchier, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Sayers, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
- Scarlett, Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Scarman, Hon. Sir Leslie George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Scherger, Air Marshal Sir Frederick Rudolph William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Schlink, Sir Herbert Henry, Kt.
- Schonell, Prof. Sir Fred Joyce, Kt. Ph.D., D.litt.
- Schonland, Sir Basil Ferdinand Jamieson, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Schreiber, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond Charles Acton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Schuster, Sir (Felix) Victor, Bt. (1906).
- Schuster, Sir George Ernest, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Scicluna, Sir Hannibal Publus, Kt., M.B.E.
- Scobie, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ronald Mackenzie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Scoones, General Sir Geoffrey Allen Percival, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scoones, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Scopes, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Scopes, Sir Leonard Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, Sir David John Montagu-Douglas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, Lt.-Col. Sir Douglas Winchester, Bt. (1913).
- Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dolman, Bt. (1806).
- Scott, Sir Harold Richard, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Scott, Brig. Sir Henry (Lawrence), Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scott, Sir Ian Dixon, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Scott, Col. Sir Jervoise Bolitho, Bt. (1962).
- Scott, Col. Sir Malcolm Stoddart, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
- Scott, Sir Oliver Christopher Anderson, Bt. (1909).
- Scott, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Scott, Sir Robert Claude, Bt. (1821).
- Scott, Sir (Robert) Donald, Kt.
- Scott, Sir Robert Heatlie, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. (1907).
- Scott, Sir William, Kt., O.B.E.
- Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir William Dalgliesh, Kt., C.B.E.
- Scrivener, Sir Patrick Stratford, K.C.M.G.
- Scrivener, Sir Thomas Vaisey, Kt., C.M.G.
- Seaford, Sir Frederick Jacob, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Seal, Sir Eric Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
- Seale, Sir John Carteret Hyde, Bt. (1838).
- Sebright, Sir Hugo Giles Edmund, Bt. (1826).
- Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Seel, Sir George Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Selby, Sir Walford Harmood Montague, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Sel, Sir (Albert) Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Selleck, Sir Francis Palmer, K.B.E., M.C.
- Sellers, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Aked, Kt., M.C.
- Selway, Air Marshal Sir Anthony Dunkerton, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Senter, Sir John Watt, Kt., Q.C.
- Seton, Sir Alexander Hay, Bt. (1863).
- Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
- Seton, Sir Robert James, Bt. (1863).
- Seward, Sir Eric John, K.B.E.
- Seymour, Sir George Seymour, Kt., O.B.E.
- Seymour, Sir Horace James, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Seymour, Cdr. Sir Michael Culme, Bt., R.N. (1809).
- Shakerley, Maj. Sir Cyril Holland, Bt. (1838).

- Shakespeare, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hithersay, *Bt.* (1942).
- Shankland, Sir Thomas Murray, *Kt.*, C.M.G.
- Shapcott, *Brig.* Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Sharp, Sir Edward Harold Wilfred, *Bt.* (1922).
- Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, *Bt.* (1920).
- Sharpe, Sir Reginald Taaffe, *Kt.*, Q.C.
- Sharpe, Sir William Rutton Searle, *Kt.*
- Shaw, Sir Bernard Vidal, *Kt.*
- Shaw, Sir Evelyn Campbell, K.C.V.O., LL.D.
- Shaw, *Cdr.* Sir John James Kenward Best-, *Bt.*, R.N. (1665).
- Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G.
- Shaw, Sir Robert de Vere, *Bt.*, M.C. (1821).
- Shea, *General* Sir John Stuart Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Shearer, Sir James Greig, *Kt.*
- Shedden, Sir Frederick Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Sheepshanks, Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sheffield, Sir Robert Arthur, *Bt.* (1755).
- Sheldon, Sir Wilfrid Percy Henry, K.C.V.O.
- Shelley, *Brig.* Sir John Frederick, *Bt.* (1611).
- Shelley, Sir Sydney Patrick, *Bt.* (1806).
- Shenton, Sir William Edward Leonard, *Kt.*
- Shepherd, Sir Victor George, K.C.B.
- Shepherd, Sir (Edward) Henry Gerald, K.C.M.G.
- Sheppard, Sir John Tresidder, *Kt.*, M.B.E.
- Sheridan, Sir Joseph, *Kt.*
- Sherwill, Sir Ambrose James, K.B.E., M.C.
- Shiffner, Sir Henry David, *Bt.* (1818).
- Shipway, Sir Francis Edward Shipway, K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Shires, Sir Frank, *Kt.*
- Shoenberg, Sir Isaac, *Kt.*
- Sholl, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Richard, *Kt.*
- Shone, Sir Robert Minshull, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Shone, Sir Terence Allen, K.C.M.G.
- Shoobert, Sir (Wilfred) Harold, *Kt.*, C.I.E., E.D.
- Shoobridge, *Hon.* Sir Rupert Oakley, *Kt.*
- Shuckburgh, Sir (Charles Arthur) Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald Stewkley, *Bt.* (1660).
- Sikkim, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Sim, Sir (George) Alexander (Strachan), *Kt.*
- Sim, Sir Wilfrid Joseph, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Simeon, Sir John Edmund Barrington, *Bt.* (1815).
- Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, *Kt.*
- Simner, *Col.* Sir Percy Reginald Owen Abel, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
- Simon, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Jocelyn Edward Salis, *Kt.*
- Simon, Sir Leon, *Kt.*, C.B.
- Simpson, Sir Basil Robert James, *Bt.*, O.B.E. (1935).
- Simpson, *General* Sir Frank Ernest Wallace, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Simpson, Sir George Clarke, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Simpson, Sir James Dyer, *Kt.*
- Simpson, Sir James Fletcher, *Kt.*
- Simpson, Sir John Roughton, *Kt.*, C.B.
- Simpson, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
- Sims, Sir Alfred John, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Sims, Sir Arthur, *Kt.*
- Sinclair, Sir George Evelyn, *Kt.*, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Sinclair, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman Blair, *Bt.* (s. 1704).
- Sinclair, Sir Kenneth Duncan Leckey, *Kt.*
- Sinclair, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Laurence Frank, K.C.B., G.C., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Sinclair, Sir Leonard, *Kt.*
- Sinclair, Sir Ronald Ormiston, *Kt.*
- Sinclair, Sir William, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Sinderson, Sir Harry Chapman, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O., M.D.
- Singhania, Sir Padampat, *Kt.*
- Sinker, Sir (Algerney) Paul, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Sita Ram, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, *Kt.*
- Sitwell, *Capt.* Sir (Francis) Osbert (Sacheverell), *Bt.*, C.H., C.B.E. (1808).
- Skiffington, Sir Donald MacLean, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Hewitt, *Bt.* (1912).
- Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander D'Estotville, *Bt.* (1622).
- Skrine, Sir Clarmont Percival, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Slade, Sir Julian Benjamin Alfred, *Bt.* (1831).
- Slater, *Admiral* Sir Robln (Leonard Francis) Durnford-, K.C.B.
- Slater, Sir William Kershaw, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Slattery, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Matthew Sausse, K.B.E., C.B.
- Slayer, *Admiral* Sir William Rudolph, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Sleeman, *Col.* Sir James Lewis, *Kt.*, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D.
- Sleight, Sir John Frederick, *Bt.* (1920).
- Slessor, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry, *Kt.*
- Slessor, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Cotesworth, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Sloan, Sir Tennant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Smallpeice, Sir Basil, K.C.V.O.
- Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, *Bt.* (1903).
- Smirk, *Prof.* Sir Frederick Horace, K.B.E., M.D.
- Smith, Sir Allan Chalmers, *Kt.*, M.C.
- Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, *Kt.*
- Smith, *Brig.* Sir Alick Drummond Buchanan-, *Kt.*, C.B.E., T.D.
- Smith, Sir Andrew, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Smith, *Lieut-Gen.* Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Smith, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ben, K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Bracewell, *Bt.*, K.C.V.O. (1947).
- Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Cecil Furness-, *Kt.*, Q.C.
- Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Smith, Sir Christopher Sydney Winwood, *Bt.* (1809).
- Smith, Sir Clifford Edward Heathcote-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Smith, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Derek Colclough Walker-, *Bt.*, T.D., Q.C. (1960).
- Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Edward Michael) Conolly Abel, G.C.V.O., C.B.
- Smith, Sir Frank Edward, G.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S.
- Smith, Sir Frank Edwin Newson-, *Bt.* (1944).
- Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, *Kt.*
- Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey Thistleton-, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
- Smith, *Col.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, *Kt.*, V.D.
- Smith, *Col.* Sir Henry Abel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Smith, Sir Henry Thompson, K.B.E., C.B.
- Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir John Alfred Lucie-, *Kt.*, O.B.E., V.D.
- Smith, Sir John Hamilton-Spencer-, *Bt.* (1804).
- Smith, Sir Jonah Walker-, *Kt.*
- Smith, Sir Laurence Barton Grafftey-, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Norman Percival Arthur, *Kt.*, C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Smith, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-, G.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Richard Rathborne Vassar-, *Bt.* (1917).
- Smith, *Prof.* Sir Sydney Alfred, *Kt.*, C.B.E., M.D.
- Smith, Sir Thomas, *Kt.*, V.D.
- Smith, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Straker-, *Kt.*
- Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Eustace, *Kt.*, C.B.E., T.D.
- Smith, Sir Thomas Gilbert, *Bt.* (1897).
- Smith, Sir Tom Elder Barr, *Kt.*
- Smith, Sir (William) Gordon, *Bt.*, V.R.D. (1945).
- Smith, Sir William Princce-, *Bt.*, O.B.E., M.C. (1911).
- Smith, Sir William Proctor, *Kt.*
- Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon-, *Bt.* (1920).
- Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, *Kt.*

- Smith, *Capt.* Sir (William Robert) Dermot (Joshua) Cusack-, Bt. (1799).
- Smithers, Sir Arthur Tennyson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smyth, *Brig. Rt. Hon.* Sir John George, Bt., *V.C.*, M.C., M.P. (1955).
- Smyth, *Capt.* Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer-, Bt., R.N. (1661).
- Snedden, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Snelling, Sir Arthur Wendell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Snelson, Sir Edward Alec Abbott, K.B.E.
- Snow, Sir Charles Percy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Snow, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Soame, Sir Charles Burnett Buckworth-Herne-, Bt. (1697).
- Sobha Singh, *Hon. Sardar Bahadur* Sir Sardar, Kt., O.B.E.
- Sokhey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sahib Singh, Kt., M.D.
- Sokoto, *Hon.* The Saradauna of, K.B.E.
- Somerville, Sir John Livingston, Kt., F.R.S.E.
- Somerville, Sir Robert, K.C.V.O.
- Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdock, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sorley, *Air Marshal* Sir Ralph Squire, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C.
- Soskice, *Kt. Hon.* Sir Frank, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Soulsby, Sir Llewellyn T. G., Kt.
- Souter, Sir William Alfred, Kt.
- Southby, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald Richard James, Bt., R.N. (1937).
- Southwell, Sir (Charles Archibald) Philip, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Southwell, Sir Richard Vynne, Kt., F.R.S.
- Souttar, Sir Henry Sessions, Kt., C.B.E.
- Soysa, Sir Warusalennedige Abraham Bastian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Spearman, Sir Alexander Bowyer, Bt. (1840).
- Spearman, Sir Alexander (Cadwallader) Malnwarding, Kt., M.P.
- Spears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward (Louis), Bt., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1953).
- Speed, Sir Eric Bourne Bentlck, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Speed, Sir Robert William Arney, Kt., C.B.
- Speelman, *Jonkheer* Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1686).
- Spence, *Maj.* Sir Basil Hamilton Hebden Neven-, Kt.
- Spence, Sir Basil Urwin, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., R.A.
- Spence, Sir George Hemming, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Spencer, Sir Kelvin Tallent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Spencer, Sir Thomas George, Kt.
- Spender, *Hon.* Sir Percy Claude, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., Q.C.
- Spens, Sir Will, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sperling, Sir Rowland Arthur Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Spicer, Sir (Albert) Dykes, Bt. (1906).
- Spreckley, *Air Marshal* Sir Herbert Dorman, K.B.E., C.B.
- Spriggs, Sir Frank Spencer, K.B.E.
- Spurrier, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Srinivasa Varadachariar, Sir, Kt.
- Stable, *Hon.* Sir Wintringham Norton, Kt., M.C.
- Stacey, Sir Ernest, Kt.
- Stallard, Sir Peter Hyla Gawne, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Stamer, Sir (Lovelace) Anthony, Bt. (1809).
- Stanier, *Brig.* Sir Alexandre: Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1927).
- Stanier, Sir William Arthur, Kt., F.R.S.
- Stanley, Sir Robert Christopher Stafford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Stanton, *Hon.* Sir Joseph, Kt.
- Stapledon, Sir Robert de Stapledon, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Staples, Sir Robert George Alexander, Bt. (1628).
- Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot, Bt. (1679).
- Starkey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Randle, Bt. (1935).
- Stedeford, Sir Ivan Arthur Rice, C.B.E.
- Stedman, Sir George Foster, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Steel, Sir Christopher Eden, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Steel, *Maj.* Sir (Fiennes) William Strang, Bt., (1938).
- Steel, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Miles, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Steele, *Air-Marshal* Sir Charles Ronald, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Steele, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Steele, *General* Sir James Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Stenhouse, Sir Nicol, Kt.
- Stenton, Sir Frank Merry, Kt., LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.
- Stephen, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., M.C.
- Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt. (1801).
- Stephens, Sir (Leon) Edgar, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stephenson, Sir Arthur George, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Stephenson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Gilbert Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Blake), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1936).
- Stephenson, Sir Hugh Southern, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Stephenson, *Hon.* Sir John Frederick Eustace, Kt.
- Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D.F.C.
- Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Stern, *Col.* Sir Frederick Claude, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stevens, *Air Marshal* Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, *Hon.* Sir Bertram Sydney Barnsdale, K.C.M.G.
- Stevens, Sir Harold Samuel Eaton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Stevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jack Edwin Stawell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Stevens, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Felgate, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, Sir Roger Bentham, K.C.M.G.
- Stevenson, *Hon.* Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed), Kt.
- Stevenson, Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stevenson, Sir Ralph (Clarmont) Skrine, G.C.M.G.
- Stevenson, Sir Roy Hunter, Kt., M.B.E.
- Steward, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir David James Henderson-, Bt. (1957).
- Stewart, Sir Herbert Kay, Kt., C.I.E.
- Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. (1803).
- Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (1623).
- Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Keith Lindsay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, Bt., G.B.E. (1960).
- Stewart, Sir Robert Sproul, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).
- Stewart, Sir Thomas Alexander, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Guy Shaw-, Bt., M.C. (1667).
- Stirling, Sir Charles Norman, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Stirling, Sir John, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.
- Stirling, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stoby, Sir Kenneth Slevewright, Kt.
- Stockdale, Sir Edward Villiers Minshall, Bt. (1960).
- Stockwell, *General* Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stone, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
- Stone, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Stoneham, Sir Ralph Thompson, K.B.E.
- †Stonhouse, Sir Arthur Allan, Bt. (1628).
- Stooke, Sir George Beresford-, K.C.M.G.
- Stopford, *General* Sir Montagu George North, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Storey, Sir Samuel, Bt., M.P. (1960).
- Storrar, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Stott, Sir Philip Sidney, Bt. (1920).
- Stourton, Sir Ivo Herbert Evelyn Joseph, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Stout, Sir Thomas Duncan Macgregor, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
- Stow, Sir Frederick Lawrence Phillips-, Bt. (1907).
- Stow, Sir John Montague, K.C.M.G.
- Stracey, Sir Michael George Motley, Bt. (1818).

- Strachan, Sir Andrew Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Strangman, Sir Thomas Joseph, Kt., O.C.
- Strath, Sir William, K.C.B.
- Stratton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Henry, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Streat, Sir (Edward) Raymond, K.B.E.
- Streatfield, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow, Kt., M.C.
- Street, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Whistler, K.C.M.G.
- Strohenger, Sir Ernest John, G.B.E., C.B.
- Strong, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth William Dobson, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Stronge, *Capt. Rt. Hon.* Sir (Charles) Norman (Lockhart), Bt., M.C. (1803).
- Stronge, Sir Herbert Cecil, Kt., Q.C.
- Strutt, Sir (Henry) Austin, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Stuart, Sir Alexander Moody, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stuart, Sir Campbell, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- †Stuart, Sir Phillip Luttrell, Bt. (1660).
- Studey, Sir Dennis Frederic Bankes, Bt. (1859).
- Studd, Sir Eric, Bt., O.B.E. (1929).
- Studdy, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Studholme, Sir Henry Gray, Bt., C.V.O., M.P. (1956).
- Studholme, *Col.* Sir Richard Home, Kt., O.B.E.
- Sturdee, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lionel Arthur Doveton, Bt., C.B.E. (1016).
- Sturdee, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Vernon Ashton Hobart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Sturges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Grice, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
- Style, Sir William Montague, Bt. (1627).
- Sugden, *General* Sir Cecil Stanway, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Sugden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Haskins Clappam, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Suleman Cassum Mitha, *Hon. Sardar Sahib* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sullivan, Sir Richard Benjamin Magniac, Bt. (1804).
- Sullivan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Sullivan, Sir William John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summerhayes, Sir Christopher Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summers, Sir Geoffrey, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
- Summers, Sir (Gerard) Spencer, Kt., M.P.
- Summers, Sir Richard Felix, Kt.
- Summerscale, Sir John Percival, K.B.E.
- Summerson, Sir John Newenham, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Edward), Kt., C.M.G.
- Sutherland, Sir Benjamin Ivan, Bt. (1921).
- Sutherland, Sir Gordon Brims Black McIvor, Kt., F.R.S.
- Suttic, Sir George Philip Grant-, Bt. (S 1702).
- Sutton, Sir (Oliver) Graham, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Sutton, Sir Robert Lexington, Bt. (1772).
- Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster-, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Swan, Sir Kenneth Raydon, Kt., O.B.E., O.C.
- Swann, Sir Anthony Charles Christopher, Bt., C.M.G., O.B.E., (1906).
- Swayne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John George Des Rêaux, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Swift, Sir Brian Herbert, Kt., M.C., M.D.
- Swinburne, Sir Spearman Charles, Bt. (1660).
- Swincy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Alexander Neville, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Syfret, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Neville, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sykes, Sir (Benjamin) Hugh, Bt. (1921).
- Sykes, Sir Francis Godfrey, Bt. (1781).
- Sykes, Sir (Mark Tatton) Richard, Bt. (1783).
- Sylvester, Sir (Artbur) Edgar, K.B.E.
- Syme, *Prof.* Sir Ronald, Kt., F.B.A.
- Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Stewart, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Symon, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. O.B.E.
- Symonds, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Putnam, K.B.E., C.B.
- Symonette, Sir Roland Theodore, Kt.
- Synges, Sir Robert Carson, Bt. (1801).
- Tait, Sir Frank Samuel, Kt.
- Tait, Sir John, Kt.
- Tait, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Victor Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Talbot, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson-, Bt. (1662).
- Tandy, Sir Arthur Harry, K.B.E.
- Tange, Sir Arthur Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tangye, *Capt.* Sir Basil Richard Gilzean, Bt. (1912).
- Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt., C.M.G.
- Tapp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nigel Prior Hanson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
- Targett, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tasker, Sir Theodorc James, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Tate, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).
- Taylor, *Admiral* Sir Richard Victor Symonds-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Taylor, *Hon.* Sir Alan Russell, K.B.E.
- Taylor, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., M.P.
- Taylor, Sir (Eric) Stuart, Bt., O.B.E., M.D. (1917).
- Taylor, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ernest Augustus, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Ingram, Kt., F.R.S.
- Taylor, Sir George, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
- Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (George) Brian (Ogilvie), K.B.E., C.B.
- Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Hugh Stott, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Taylor, Sir John, Kt.
- Taylor, Sir John William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Taylor, Sir Lionel Goodenough, Kt.
- Taylor, *Capt.* Sir Patrick Gordon, Kt., G.C., M.C.
- Taylor, Sir Reginald William, Kt., C.M.G.
- Taylor, Sir William Ling, Kt., C.B.E.
- Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald, Kt., D.Sc.
- Teeling, Sir (Lnke) William Burke, Kt., M.P.
- Tek Chand, Sir, Kt.
- Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Durand, Bt., D.S.O. (1876).
- Templer, *Field Marshal* Sir Gerald Walter Robert, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Tennant, *Admiral* Sir William George, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Tennant, Sir William Robert, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.G.
- Terrell, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Antonio Reginald, Kt.
- Terry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Bouhler Imbert-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
- Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence, Kt.
- Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Thelwell, Sir Arthur Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tbesiger, *Admiral* Sir Bertram Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Thesiger, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Alfred, Kt., M.B.E.
- Thirkill, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E. M.C.
- Thomas, *Hon.* Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungood-, Kt.
- Thomas, Sir Ben Bowen, Kt.
- Thomas, Sir Clment Price-, K.C.V.O.
- Thomas, Sir Frederick William, Kt.
- Thomas, Sir George Alan, Bt. (1766).
- Thomas, Sir George Hector, Kt.
- Thomas, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Godfrey John Vignoles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. (1694).
- Thomas, *General* Sir (Gwilym) Ivor, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Thomas, Sir (James William) Tudor, Kt., D.Sc., M.D.
- Thomas, Sir Percy Edward, Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
- Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Ancurin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Thomas, *Hon.* Sir (Walter) Eric Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

- Thomas, Sir William James Cooper, Bt. (1929).
- Thomas, Sir (William) Michael (Marsh), Bt. (1918).
- Thomas, Sir (William) Miles (Webster), Kt., D.F.C.
- Thompson, *Capt.* Sir Algar de Clifford Charles Meyse-, Bt. (1874).
- Thompson, *Capt.* Sir (Cyril) Ivan, Kt.
- Thompson, Sir Edward Walter, Kt.
- Thompson, Sir Geoffrey Harington, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Thompson, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt.
- Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
- Thompson, Sir (Louis) Lionel (Harry), Kt., C.B.E.
- Thompson, Sir Peile Beaumont, Bt. (1890).
- Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, Bt., M.C. (1805).
- Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Treffy Owen, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E.
- Thompson, Sir Eric Westbury, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Thomson, Sir (Arthur) Landsborough, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
- Thomson, *Prof.* Sir Arthur Percgrine, Kt., M.C., M.D.
- Thomson, Sir George Paget, Kt., F.R.S.
- Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home, Bt. (1925).
- Thomson, *Hon.* Sir James Beveridge, Kt.
- Thomson, Sir (James) Douglas (Wishart), Bt. (1929).
- Thomson, Sir John Mackay, Kt., C.B.
- Thomson, Sir Ronald (Jordan), Kt.
- Thomson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
- Thorne, *General* Sir (Augustus Francis) Andrcw (Nicol), K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Thorne, Sir John Anderson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Thornley, Sir Colin Hardwick, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Thornley, Sir Hubert Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Thornton, Sir (Henry) Gerard, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Thorold, Sir Guy Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Thorold, Sir James (Ernest), Bt., (1642).
- Thorpe, Sir Fred Garner, Kt.
- Throckmorton, Sir Robert Georg Maxwell, Bt. (1642).
- Thumboo Chetty, Sir Bernard, Kt., O.B.E.
- Thuraisingham, Sir Ernest Emmanuel Clough, Kt., C.B.E.
- Thwln, Sir U, Kt.
- Tibbits, Sir Cliff, Kt.
- Tichborne, Sir Anthony Joseph Henry Doughty-, Bt., (1621).
- Tickell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eustace Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Tirikatene, *Hon.* Sir Eruera Tihema, K.C.M.G.
- Titman, Sir George Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Tivey, Sir John Proctor, Kt.
- Tod, Sir Alan Cecil, Kt., T.D.
- Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Todd, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tollemache, Sir (Cecil) Lyonel (Newcomen), Bt. (1793).
- Tomkinson, Sir Geoffrey Stewart, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Tomlinson, Sir George (John Frederick), K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Tomlinson, Sir Thomas Symonds, Kt.
- Tong, Sir Walter Wharton, Kt.
- Tooth, Sir Hugh Veer Huntly Duff Lucas-, Bt., M.P. (1920).
- Toro, The Omukama of, Kt.
- Tory, Sir Geofroy William, K.C.M.G.
- Tottenham, *Admiral* Sir Francis Loftus, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Tottenham, Sir (George) Richard (Frederick), Kt., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Touche, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Gordon Cosmo, Bt., M.P. (1962)
- Touche, Sir Norman George, Bt. (1920).
- Tower, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis Thomas Butler, K.B.E., C.B.
- Town, Sir (Hugh) Stuart, Kt.
- Townley, Sir John Barton, Kt.
- Townend, Sir Harry Douglas, Kt.
- Tozer, *Maj.* Sir James Clifford, Kt.
- Train, Sir (John Cumberland) Landale, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Travancore, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Tredgold, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Clarkson, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Trelawny, Sir John Barry Salusbury-, Bt. (1628).
- Tremayne, *Air Marshal* Sir John Tremayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Trench, Sir David Clive Crosbie, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Trend, Sir Burke St. John, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Trevelyan, Sir George Lowthian, Bt. (1874).
- Trevelyan, Sir Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby John, Bt. (1662).
- Trevor, Sir Cecil Russell, Kt., C.I.E.
- Trimmer, Sir George (William Arthur), Kt.
- Tritton, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey Ernest, Bt., C.B.E. (1905).
- Trivedi, Sir Chandul Madhavlal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Trollope, Sir Anthony Owen Clavering, Bt. (1642).
- Trott, *Hon.* Sir William James Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Troubridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Thomas) St. Vincent (Wallace), Bt., M.B.E. (1799).
- Troup, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew Gardincr, K.B.E., C.B.
- Trout, Sir Herbert Leon, Kt.
- Troutbeck, Sir John Monro, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Trower, Sir William Gosselin, Kt.
- Troyte, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gilbert John Acland-, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, G.B.E., T.D.
- Truscott, Sir Eric Homewood Stanham, Bt. (1909).
- Trustam, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt.
- Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt., Q.C.
- Tuck, Sir Bruce Adolph Reginald, Bt. (1910).
- Tucker, Sir Henry James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tucker, Sir James Millard, Kt., O.C.
- Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Tudsbury, Sir Francis Cannon Tudsbury, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tuite, Sir Brian Hugh Morgan, Bt. (1822).
- Tuker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Ivan Simms, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Tupper, Sir James Macdonald, Bt. (1888).
- Turing, Sir Robert Andrew Henry, Bt. S (1638).
- Turnbull, Sir Alfred Clarke, K.B.E.
- Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Turnbull, Sir Richard Gordon, G.C.M.G.
- Turner, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Frederick Richard Gordon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Turner, Sir George Wilfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Henry Samuel Edwin, Kt.
- Turner, Sir Michael William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Turner, *Prof.* Sir Ralph Lilley, Kt., M.C., F.B.A.
- Turner, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Ross, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Turner, Sir (Ronald) Mark (Cunliffe), Kt.
- Turner, Sir Sidney, Kt., C.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Victor (Alfred Charles), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Francis Robcrt, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Tuttle, *Air Marshal* Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Twiss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Louis Oberkirch, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Twyford, Sir Harry Edward Augustus, K.B.E.
- Twynam, Sir Henry Joseph, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Twysden, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir William Adam Duncan, Bt., R.N. (1611).
- Tyler, Sir Henry Hcwey Francis Macdonald-, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tyler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Norman, K.B.E., C.B.
- Tymms, Sir Fredrick, K.C.I.E., M.C.
- Tyndall, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.M.G.
- Tyrell, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E., C.M.G.

- Tyrrrell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Tyrwhitt, Sir Reginald Thomas Newman, Bt. (1919).
- Tyson, Sir John (Dawson), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Tyler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Kerr Fraser-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Unwin, Sir Stanley, Kt., LL.D.
- Upcott, Sir Gilbert Charles, K.C.B.
- Upjohn, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Gerald Ritchie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Upjohn, Sir William George Dismore, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Urchhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Urton, Sir William Holmes Lister, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Usher, Sir George Clemens, Kt.
- Usher, Sir Robert Stuart, Bt. (1899).
- Uvarov, Sir Boris Petrovitch, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Vaisey, Sir Harry Bevir, Kt.
- Vallat, Sir Francis Aimé, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Vandepeerc, Sir Donald (Edward), K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Van Ryneveld, *General* Sir Pierre, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Vasey, Sir Ernest Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Vasavour, *Cdr.* Sir Geoffrey William, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1828).
- Veale, Sir Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Veale, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey de Paiva, Kt.
- Venning, *General* Sir Walter King, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Verdin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Bertram, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Vereker, Sir (George) Gordon (Medlicott), K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Verity, Sir Edgar William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Verity, Sir John, Kt.
- Verner, Sir Edward Derrick Wingfield, Bt. (1846).
- Verney, Sir Harry (Calvert Williams), Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
- Verney, Sir John, Bt., M.C. (1946).
- Vernon, Sir Sydney, Kt.
- Vernon, Sir Wilfred Douglas, Kt.
- Vernon, Sir (William) Norman, Bt. (1914).
- Vesey, *General* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Vestey, Sir (John) Derek, Bt. (1921).
- Vian, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Philip, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Vickers, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey, Kt., $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{C}$.
- Vickers, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.
- Villiers, Sir (Francis) Edward (Earle), *Vic.*
- Villiers, *Gen.-Adm.* Sir (John) Michael, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Vincent, Sir Alfred, Kt.
- Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Vincent, Sir (Harold) Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Vincent, Sir Lacey Eric, Bt. (1936).
- Vizianagram, Rajkumar, of, Kt.
- Vyse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Dacre Howard-, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Vyse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Granville Hylton Howard-, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Vyvyan, Sir Richard Philip, Bt. (1645).
- Wace, Sir (Ferdinand) Blyth, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Wackett, Sir Lawrence James, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Waddell, Sir Alexander Nicol Anton, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.
- Waddell, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Graham, K.B.E.
- Wade, Sir Arnigél de Vins, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Wade, *Col.* Sir George Albert, Kt., M.C.
- Wadham, *Prof.* Sir Samuel McMahon, Kt.
- Wadsworth, Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (1911).
- Wagner, Sir Anthony Richard, K.C.V.O.
- Wake, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1621).
- Wakefield, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Bt., C.I.E. (1962).
- Wakefield, Sir (William) Wavell, Kt., M.P.
- Wakeley, Sir Cecil Pembrey Grey, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc. (1952).
- Wakely, Sir Clifford Holland, K.B.E.
- Wakeman, *Capt.* Sir Offley, Bt., C.B.E. (1828).
- Walch, Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
- Waldock, *Prof.* Sir (Claud) Humphrey (Meredit), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L.
- Wales, Sir (Alexander) George, Kt.
- Walker, Sir Baldwin Patrick, Bt. (1856).
- Walker, *Maj.* Sir Cecil Edward, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1906).
- Walker, Sir Francis William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Walker, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir George Augustus, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Walker, *Maj.* Sir George Ferdinand Forester-, Bt. (1835).
- Walker, *Admiral* Sir Harold Thomas Coulthard, K.C.B.
- Walker, Sir Hubert Edmund, Kt., C.B.E.
- Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. (1868).
- Walker, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Walker, Sir Ronald Fitzjohn, Kt.
- Walker, Sir William Giles Newson, Kt., T.D.
- Wall, Sir (George) Rolande (Percival), Kt., M.C.
- Wallace, Sir John Stewart Stewart-, Kt., C.B.
- Wallace, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
- Waller, Sir John Stanicr, Bt. (1815).
- Waller, Sir Robert William, Bt. (1780).
- Wallinger, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, K.C.M.G.
- Walmsley, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
- Walsh, Sir David Philip, K.B.E., C.B.
- Walsh, *Prof.* Sir John Patrick, K.B.E.
- Walsham, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John Scarlett Warren, Bt., O.B.E. (1831).
- Walshe, Sir Francis Martin Rouse, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Walton, *Col.* Sir Cusack, Kt., D.S.O.
- Walton, Sir George Hands, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
- Walton, Sir Richmond, K.B.E., C.B.
- Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., Mus., Doc.
- Wand, *Rt. Rev.* John William Charles, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Ward, *General* Sir (Alfred) Dudley, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Ward, Sir John Guthrie, K.C.M.G.
- Ward, Sir Joseph George Davidson, Bt. (1911).
- Ward, *Cdr.* Sir Melville Willis, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1914).
- Ward, Sir (Victor) Michael Barrington-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (S 1631).
- Ware, Sir Frank, Kt., C.I.E.
- Waring, Sir Alfred Harold, Bt. (1935).
- Waring, Sir (Arthur) Bertram, Kt.
- Waring, Sir Douglas Tremayne, Kt., C.B.E.
- Warmington, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1908).
- Warner, *Hon.* Sir Arthur George, K.B.E.
- Warner, Sir Edward Courtenay Henry, Bt. (1910).
- Warner, Sir George Redston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Warner, Sir Pelham Francis, Kt., M.B.E.
- Warr, *Very Rev.* Charles Laing, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Warren, Sir Brian Charles Pennefather, Bt. (1784).
- Warren, *Hon.* Sir Edward Emerson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Warren, Sir Mortimer Langton, Kt.
- Warter, Sir Philip, Kt.
- Warwick, Sir Norman Richard Combe, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Waterer, Sir (Robert) Bernard, Kt., C.B.
- Waterfield, Sir (Alexander) Percival, K.B.E., C.B.
- Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas Edwin, K.B.E.
- Waterlow, Sir Philip Alexander, Bt. (1873).
- Waterlow, *Col.* Sir (William) James, Bt., M.B.E., E.D. (1930).
- Waters, *Maj.* Sir Arnold Horace Santo, Kt., $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{C}$, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

- Waters, Sir George Alexander, Kt., LL.D.
 Watherston, Sir David Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Watkinson, Sir (George) Laurence, K.B.E., C.B. M.C.
 Watney, Col. Sir Frank Dormay, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.
 Watson, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
 Watson, Sir Arthur Egerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Watson, General Sir Daril Gerard, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Watson, Sir (David) Ronald Milne-, Bt. (1937).
 Watson, Capt. Sir Derrick William Inglefield Inglefield-, Bt., T.D. (1895).
 Watson, Sir Hugh, Kt.
 Watson, Sir James Anderson Scott, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. (1866).
 Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (1912).
 Watson, Vice-Adm. Sir (Robert) Dymock, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Watson, Sir William, Kt.
 Watt, Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
 Watt, Brig. Sir George Steven Harvie-, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1945).
 Watt, Sir Robert Alexander Watson-, Kt., C.B.
 Watt, Prof. Sir Robert Dickie, Kt.
 Wauchop, Sir Patrick George Don-, Bt. (S 1867).
 Waugh, Sir Arthur Allen, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Way, Sir Richard George Kitchener, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Weatherby, Sir Francis, Kt., M.C.
 Weatherhead, Sir Arthur Trencham, Kt., C.M.G.
 Webb, Sir (Ambrose) Henry, Kt.
 Webb, Sir Charles Morgan, Kt., C.I.E.
 Webb, Hon. Sir William Flood, K.B.E.
 Webbs, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Webber, Sir Robert John, Kt.
 Webster, Sir David Lumsden, Kt.
 Webster, General Sir Thomas Sheridan Riddell-, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Wedderburn, Cdr. Sir John Peter Ogilvy-, Bt., R.N. (1803).
 Wedderspoon, Sir Thomas Adam, Kt.
 Wedgwood, Sir John Hamilton, Bt., T.D. (1942).
 Weedon, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Colin Winterbotham, K.B.E., C.B.
 Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., Royal Victoria Jubilee.
 Weir, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stephen Cyril Ettrick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Welby, Sir Oliver Charles Earl, Bt. (1801).
 Welch, Lt.-Col. Sir (George James) Cullum, Bt., O.B.F., M.C. (1957).
 Weldon, Sir Anthony Edward Wolsley, Bt. (1723).
 Welensky, Rt. Hon. Sir Roland, K.C.M.G.
 Wells, Sir Charles Maltby, Bt. (1944).
 Wells, Sir Frederick Michael, Bt. (1948).
 Wells, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Wells, Admiral Sir Lionel Victor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Wenham, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Wernher, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harold Augustus, Bt., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1905).
 West, Sir Frederick John, Kt., O.B.E.
 West, Sir Harold Ernest Georges, Kt.
 West, General Sir Michael Montgomerie Alston Roberts, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Westall, General Sir John Chaddeley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
 Westlake, Sir Charles Redvers, Kt.
 Weston, Sir Arthur Reginald Astley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Weston, Sir Eric, Kt.
 Westrup, Prof. Sir Jack Allan, Kt.
 Wetherall, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Harry) Edward de Robillard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. M.C.
 Wheatley, Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn James, K.B.E.
 Wheeler, Sir Arthur (Frederick Pullman Derek), Bt. (1920).
 Wheeler, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., P.R.A.
 Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., F.B.A., F.S.A.
 Wheler, Capt. Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. (1860).
 Whishaw, Sir Ralph, Kt., C.B.E.
 Whistler, General Sir Lashmer Gordon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Whitaker, Sir (Frederick) Arthur, K.C.B.
 Whitaker, Maj. Sir James Herbert Ingham, Bt. (1936).
 Whitby, Sir Bernard James, Kt.
 White, Sir (Alfred Edward) Rowden, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
 White, Sir Bernard Kerr, K.B.E.
 White, Brig. Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
 White, Sir Deunis Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 White, Sir Dick Goldsmith, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 White, Sir (Eric) Richard Meadows, Bt. (1937).
 White, Sir Frederick William George, K.B.E., Ph.D.
 White, Sir (George) Stanley, Bt. (1904).
 White, Wing-Cdr. Sir Henry Arthur Dalrymple-, Bt., D.F.C. (1926).
 White, Surgeon Rear-Adm. Sir Henry Ellis Yeo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
 White, Lt.-Gen. Sir Maurice Fitzgibbon Grove-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 White, Maj. Sir (Rudolph) Dymoke, Bt. (1922).
 White, Sir Thomas Astley Woolaston, Bt. (1802).
 Whitehead, Hon. Sir Edgar Cuthbert Fremantle, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Whitehead, Sir Rowland John Rathbone, Bt. (1889).
 Whiteley, Capt. Sir (Herbert) Maurice Huntington-, Bt., R.N. (1918).
 Whiteley, General Sir John Francis Martin, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
 Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, Kt.
 Whitford, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Whitley, Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
 Whitley, Air Marshal Sir John René, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Whitmore, Sir John Henry Douglas, Bt. (1954).
 Whittingham, Air Marshal Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Whittington, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Whittle, Air Commodore Sir Frank, K.B.E., C.B.
 Whittome, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., C.B.
 Whitworth, Admiral Sir William Jock, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Whyatt, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.
 Whyte, Sir (Alexander) Frederick, K.C.S.I.
 Wickham, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. D.S.O.
 Widgery, Hon. Sir John Passmore, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
 Wigan, Sir Frederick Adair, Bt. (1898).
 Wiggin, Sir Charles Richard Henry, Bt., T.D. (1892).
 Wigglesworth, Air Marshal Sir (Horace Ernest) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
 Wigram, Rev. Sir Clifford Woolmore, Bt. (1805).
 Wijeyeratne, Sir Edwln Aloysius Perera, K.B.E.
 Wijewardene, Hon. Sir (Edwin) Arthur (Lewis), Kt.
 Wilberforce, Hon. Sir Richard Orme, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Wilbraham-, Sir Randle John Baker, Bt. (1776).
 Wildish, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Sir Henry William, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wiles, Sir Harold Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wilkinson, Sir George Henry, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1941).
 Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.
 Wilkinson, Sir Thomas Crowe Spenser-, Kt.
 Willan, Sir Harold Curwen, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
 Willcox, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Beresford Dennitts, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
 Williams, Sir Alexander Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Williams, Sir Brandon Meredith Rhys-, Bt. (1918).
 Williams, Sir (Daniel) Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
 Williams, Sir David Philip, Bt. (1915).

- Williams, *Hon.* Sir Dudley, K.B.E., M.C.
 Williams, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
 Williams, Sir Ernest Hillas, Kt.
 Williams, Sir (Evan) Owen, K.B.E.
 Williams, Sir Griffith Goodland, K.B.E., C.B.
 Williams, Sir Gwilym Ffrangcon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
 Williams, Sir Harold Herbert, Kt., F.B.A.
 Williams, Sir Henry Morton Leech, Kt., M.B.E.
 Williams, Sir Ifor, Kt., D.Litt.
 Williams, Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury-, Kt., C.V.O.
 Williams, Sir John Francis, Kt.
 Williams, Sir John Lias Cecil Cecil-, Kt.
 Williams, Sir John Rolleston Lort-, Kt., Q.C.
 Williams, *Mar.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Hamlyn, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Williams, Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (1909).
 Williams, Sir Reginald Lawrence William, M.B.E. (1798).
 Williams, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 † Williams, Sir Robert Ernest, Bt. (1866).
 Williams, Sir Robin Philip, Bt. (1953).
 Williams, Sir Roy Ellis Hume-, Bt. (1922).
 Williams, Sir Thomas Herbert Parry-, Kt., D.Litt.
 Williams, Sir William Emrys, Kt., C.B.E.
 Williamson, Sir Alexander Kt., C.B.E.
 Williamson, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
 Williamson, Sir Horace, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
 Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1642).
 Willink, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry Urmston, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L. (1957).
 Willis, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Algernon Osborne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Willis, Sir (Zwinglius) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
 Willmer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
 Willmott, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., M.C.
 Wills, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Ernest) Edward de Winton, Bt. (1904).
 Wills, Sir Gerald, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.
 Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
 Wills, *Brig.* Sir Kenneth Agnew, K.B.E., M.C. E.D.
 Willmot, *Capt.* Sir John Eardley-, Bt. (1821).
 Willmot, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1759).
 Wilshaw, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.
 Wilson, Sir Alan Herrles, Kt., F.R.S.
 Wilson, Sir Arton, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wilson, Sir Bertram, Kt.
 Wilson, Sir Garnet Douglas, Kt.
 Wilson, Sir George, K.B.E.
 Wilson, *Rev.* Sir (George) Percy (Maryon) Maryon-, Bt. (1661).
 Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Wilson, *Prof.* Sir Graham Selby, Kt., M.D.
 Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.B.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Wilson, Sir James Robertson, Bt. (1906).
 Wilson, Sir (James) Stuart, Kt.
 Wilson, Sir John Mitchell Harvey, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1920).
 Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.I.E.
 Wilson, Sir Mathew Martin, Bt. (1874).
 Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.
 Wilson, *General* Sir Roger Cochrane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Wilson, Sir Roland, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wilson, Sir Roy Mickel, Kt., Q.C.
 Windeyer, *Prof.* Sir Brian Wellingham, Kt.
 Windeyer, *Hon.* Sir (William John) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
 Windham, *Hon.* Sir Ralph, Kt.
 Windley, Sir Edward Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Wingate, *Col.* Sir Ronald Evelyn Leslie, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1920).
 Winn, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Roger (Noel), Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
 Winneke, Sir Henry Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
 Winniffrith, Sir (Alfred) John (Digby), K.C.B.
 Winnington, Sir Francis Salwey William, Bt. (1755).
 Winsted, Sir Richard (Olaf), K.B.E., C.M.G. F.B.A.
 Winterbotham, Sir Geoffrey Leonard, Kt.
 Winterton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas) John (Willingby), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Wise, Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Wiseman, Sir John William, Bt. (1628).
 Wolfenden, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wolff, *Hon.* Sir Albert Asher, K.C.M.G.
 Wolffsohn, Sir Arthur Norman, Kt.
 Wolff, Sir Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
 Wolfson, Sir Isaac, Bt. (1962).
 Wolsley, Sir Charles Garnet Mark Richard, Bt. (1628).
 Wolsley, Sir Garnet, Bt. (1745).
 Wombwell, Sir (Frederick) Philip (Alfred William), Bt., M.B.E. (1778).
 Womersley, Sir Peter John Walter, Bt. (1945).
 Wood, Sir Anthony John Page, Bt. (1837).
 Wood, Sir David Basil Hill-, Bt. (1921).
 Wood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
 Wood Sir John Arthur Haigh, Bt., M.C., D.S.C. (1918).
 Wood, Sir Robert Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wood, Sir William Wilkinson, Kt.
 Woodall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Dane, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Woodhead, Sir John Ackroyd, G.C.I.F., K.C.S.I.
 Woodhouse, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.
 Woodley, Sir (Frederick George) Richard, Kt.
 Woods, Sir John Harold Edmunds, G.C.B., M.V.O.
 Woods, *Admiral* Sir Wilfrid John Wentworth, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Woodyard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Eric Winslow, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Woodward, Sir (Ernest) Llewellyn, Kt.
 Woolford, Sir Eustace Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Woolley, Sir Charles Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Wooten, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
 Worboys, Sir Walter John, Kt.
 Worley, Sir Newnham Arthur, K.B.E., Q.C.
 Worledge, Sir John Leonard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Worsley, *Col.* Sir William Arthington, Bt. (1938).
 Wort, Sir Alfred William Ewart, Kt.
 Worthington, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Luis, K.B.E., C.B.
 Worthington, Sir (John) Hubert, Kt., O.B.E., R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
 Wrangham, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Walter, Kt.
 Waxall, Sir Morville William Lascelles, Bt. (1813).
 Wray, Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts-, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Wrench, Sir (John) Evelyn (Leslie), K.C.M.G.
 Wrey, Sir (Castel) Richard Bourchier, Bt. (1628).
 Wright, Sir Andrew Barkworth, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
 Wright, Sir Denis Arthur Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
 Wright, Sir Geoffrey Cory-, Bt. (1903).
 Wright, Sir Charles Seymour, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Wright, Sir Leonard Morton, Kt.
 Wright, Sir Michael Robert, G.C.M.G.
 Wright, *Admiral* Sir Royston Hollis, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Wrightson, Sir John Garmondsway, Bt. (1900).
 Wrigley, Sir John Crompton, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wrisberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick George, K.B.E., C.B.
 Wunderly, Sir Harry Wyatt, Kt., M.D.
 Wyatt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Guy (Norris), K.B.E., C.B.

Wyatt, Sir Stanley, Kt.	Yeaman, Sir Ian David, Kt.	Young, Sir William Neil, Bt. (1769).
Wycherley, Sir (Robert) Bruce, Kt., M.C.	Young, Sir Alastair Spencer Templeton, Bt. (1945).	Younger, <i>Capt.</i> Sir James Paton, Kt. C.B.E.
Wylie, Sir Francis Verner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Young, Sir George Samuel Knatchbull, Bt. (1813).	Younger, Sir William Robert, Bt. (1911).
Wynn, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Owen Watkin Williams-, Bt. (1688).	Young, Sir James Reid, Kt.	Yusuf, Sir Mohamad, Kt.
Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E.	Young, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt.	Yusuf, <i>Nawab</i> Sir Muhammad, Kt.
Yarrow, Sir Eric Grant, Bt., M.B.E. (1926).	Young, Sir John William Roe, Bt. (1821).	Zealley, Sir Alec Thomas Sharland, Kt.
Yates, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.	Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, G.C.M.G.	Zuckerman, <i>Prof.</i> Sir Solly, Kt., C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Yeablesy, Sir Richard Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.	Young, Sir (Thomas) Eric (Boswell), Kt.	

Baronetries Extinct (Since last issue)—

Cornwall (G.B. 1764); Madge (U.K. 1919); Paul of Paulville (I. 1794); Peyton (G.B. 1776); Pollock of Edinburgh (U.K. 1939); Saunders-Pryse (U.K. 1866); Savory (U.K. 1890).

Baronetries Created—

Hooper; Jephcott; Lindsay; Scott of Rotherfield; Touche of Dorking; Wakefield; Waley-Cohen; Wolfson.

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, e.g. "The Countess of —, G.C.V.O." Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, K.G., K.T., C.I., G.M.V.O.	Brookeborough, The Viscountess, D.B.E.	Davenport, Dame Lilian Emily Isabel Jane Bromley-, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, C.I., G.C.V.O.	Brookes, Mabel Balcombe, Lady, D.B.E.	Davidson, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Bryans, Dame Anne Margaret, D.B.E.	Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O. G.B.E.	Buckley, <i>Hon.</i> Dame Ruth Burton, D.B.E.	de Valois, Dame Ninette, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Cargill, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Helen Wilson, D.B.E.	Devonshire, Mary Alice, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Carter, Lady (Helen) Violet Bonham, D.B.E.	Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Alexandra of Kent, G.C.V.O.	Cavan, Joan, Countess of, D.B.E.	Elgin & Kincardine, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Acton, Dame (Ellen) Marlan, D.B.E.	Chick, Dame Harriette, D.B.E., D.Sc.	Evans, Dame Edith Mary (Mrs. Booth), D.B.E.
Albemarle, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Churchill, Clementine, Lady, G.B.E.	Evans, Dame Regina Margaret, D.B.E.
Alexander of Tunls, The Countess, G.B.E.	Cockayne, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.	Farrer, <i>Hon.</i> Dame Frances Margaret, D.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Judith, D.B.E.	Colville, Lady (Helen) Cynthia, D.C.V.O., D.B.E.	Fonteyn, Dame Margot, D.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Kitty, D.B.E., Ph.D.	Colvin, <i>Brig.</i> Dame Mary Katherine Rosamund, D.B.E., T.D.	Forbes, <i>Air Chief Commandant</i> Dame Katherine Trefusis, D.B.E.
Ashcroft, Dame Peggy (Mrs. Hutchinson), D.B.E.	Connor, Dame (Annie) Jean, D.B.E., M.D.	Freyberg, The Baroness, G.B.E.
Baden-Powell, Olave St. Clair, Baroness, G.B.E.	Cook, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Gardiner, Dame Helen Louise, D.B.E., M.V.O.
Barnett, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame (Mary) Henrietta, D.B.E.	Cosgrove, Dame Gertrude Ann, D.B.E.	Gaskell, Lady Constance Milnes-, D.C.V.O.
Beale, Dame Doris Winifred, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Couchman, Dame Elizabeth May Ramsay, D.B.E.	Genee, Dame Adeline (Mrs. Genee-Isitt), D.B.E., Mus. Doc.
Berry, Dame Alice Miriam, D.B.E.	Coulshed, <i>Brig.</i> Dame (Mary) Frances, D.B.E., T.D.	Gillespie, <i>Brig.</i> Dame Helen Shiels, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Bevin, Dame Florence Anne, D.B.E.	Courtney, Dame Kathleen D'Oller, D.B.E.	Gilmour, Dame Mary, D.B.E.
Blair, <i>Matron in Chief</i> Dame Emily Mathieson, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Cox, Dame Marjorie Sophie, D.B.E.	Gilmour, Lady Susan, D.B.E.
Brock, Dame (Madeline) Dorothy, D.B.E., Litt.D.	Cripps, <i>Hon.</i> Isobel, Lady, G.B.E.	Godwin, Dame (Beatrice) Anne, D.B.E.
Brooke, Dame Barbara Muriel, D.B.E.	Crowdy, Dame Rachael Elcanor (Mrs. Thornhill), D.B.E.	Goodrich, Dame Matilda, D.B.E., R.R.C.
	Curtis, Dame Myra, D.B.E.	Granville, Rose, Countess, G.C.V.O.
	Curwen, Dame (Anne) May, D.B.E.	Greenwood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
	Daly, Dame Mary Dora, D.B.E.	Halifax, Dorothy, Countess of, D.C.V.O.
		Hambleden, Patricia, Viscountess, D.C.V.O.

Hanbury, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Felicity Hyde, D.B.E.	Millar, <i>Commandant</i> Dame (Evelyn Louisa) Elizabeth Hoyer-, D.B.E.	Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell Russell-, D.B.E.
Hancock, Dame Florence May, D.B.E.	Monro, Hon. Mary Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.	Smith, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Dame (Margaret) Patricia Hornsby-, D.B.E., M.P.
Hardy, Lady Isobel Constance Mary Gathorne-, D.C.V.O.	Myer, Dame (Margery) Merlyn Baillieu, D.B.E.	Spencer, The Countess, D.C.V.O.
Harlech, The Baroness, D.C.V.O.	Northumberland, Helen, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.	Stephens, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Anne, D.B.E.
Haydon, <i>Brigadier</i> Dame Anne, D.B.E.	Oliver, Beryl, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.	Strickland, Barbara, Lady, D.B.E.
Herring, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Oliver, Hon. Dame Annie Florence Gillies Cardell-, D.B.E.	Templewood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Hess, Dame Myra, D.B.E., Mus.D.	Oudendyk, Dame Margaret, D.B.E.	Teyte, Dame Maggie (Mrs. Cottingham), D.B.E.
Hillingdon, Edith Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Parker, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Dame Dehra, G.B.E.	Thorndike, Dame Sybil, D.B.E. (Lady Casson).
Hudson, Mary Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.	Peel, Lady Adelaide Margaret, D.C.V.O.	Tonga, <i>Queen</i> Salote Tubou of, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Humphrys, Gertrude Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Penson, Dame Lillian Margery, D.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt, Ph.D.	Turner, Dame Eva, D.B.E.
Hyde, The Lady, D.C.V.O.	Pentland, Marjorie Adellne, Baroness, D.B.E.	Tyrwhitt, <i>Brigadier</i> Dame Mary Joan Caroline, D.B.E.
Johnson, <i>Brig.</i> Dame (Cecilie) Monica, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Pitt, Dame Edith Maud, D.B.E., M.P.	Vaisey, Dame Dorothy May, D.C.V.O.
Jones, Dame Katharine Henrietta, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Portland, The Duchess of, D.B.E.	Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-, G.B.E., D.Sc.
Jones, Dame Mary Latchford Kingsmill, D.B.E.	Railton, <i>Brig.</i> Dame Mary, D.B.E.	Vaughan, Dame Janet Maria, (Mrs. Gourlay), D.B.E.
Kilroy, Dame Alix Hester Marle (Lady Meynell), D.B.E.	Rambert, Dame Marie (Mrs. Ashley Dukes), D.B.E.	Walwyn, Eileen Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Kilmuir, The Viscountess, D.B.E.	Rankin, Dame Annabelle Jane Mary, D.B.E.	Ward, Dame Irene Mary Bewick, D.B.E., M.P.
Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., R.A.	Richmond and Gordon, Hilda Madeleine, Duchess of, D.B.E.	Watt, Dame Katherine Christie, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Limerick, The Countess of, G.B.E.	Roberts, Dame Jean, D.B.E.	Welsh, <i>Air Chief Commandant</i> Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide Lord, D.B.E.	Robertson, <i>Commandant</i> Dame Nancy Margaret, D.B.E.	West, Dame Rebecca (Mrs. Andrews), D.B.E.
Lloyd, Dame Hilda Nora, D.B.E.	Robson, Dame Flora McKenzie, D.B.E.	Whareley, <i>Chief Controller</i> Dame Leslie Violet, D.B.E.
Lloyd, <i>Commandant</i> Dame Mary Kathleen, D.B.E.	Rosebery, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Wheeler, Dame Olive Annie, D.B.E.
Lonsdale, <i>Prof.</i> Dame Kathleen, D.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.	Salmon, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Nancy Marion, D.B.E.	Whyte, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Roberta Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.	Scarborough, The Countess of, D.C.V.O.	Wilkinson, <i>Matron-in-Chief</i> Dame Louisa Jane, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Lowrey, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Alice, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Seymour, Lady Katharine, D.C.V.O.	Williams, Juliet Evangeline, Lady Rhys-, D.B.E.
Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.	Sharp, Dame Evelyn Adelaide, G.B.E.	Williamson, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.
McIlroy, Dame Louise, D.B.E., M.D.	Sitwell, Dame Edith Louisa, D.B.E.	Wills, Dame Violet Edith, D.B.E.
Macleod of Macleod, Dame Flora, D.B.E.	Smieton, Dame Mary Guillan, D.B.E.	Woolcombe, Dame Jocelyn May, D.B.E.
Marsham, Dame Joan (Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham), D.B.E.		
Maxse, Dame Marjorie, D.B.E.		
McZies, Dame Pattie Maie, G.B.E.		

NOTABLE HONOURS OF THE YEAR

Among the honours notified in the New Year and Birthday Honours Lists, 1962, were the following: (For Peerages created see pp. 222 and 246; for Baronetcies created, see p. 296).

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR

Lord Hailes.

Very Rev. W. R. Matthews.

G.C.B. (Military)

Admiral Sir Alexander Bingley.*Air Marshal* Sir Charles Elworthy.*General* Sir Gerald Lathbury.*General* Sir Horatio Murray.

G.C.B. (Civil)

Sir Henry Hancock.

Sir Alexander Johnston.

G.C.M.G.

Sir Robert Black.

Sir Ashley Clarke.

G.B.E. (Civil)

Sir Kenneth Blackburne.

Sir Hector Hetherington.

Sir Oscar Morland.

K.C.B. (Military)

Vice-Adm. V. C. Begg.*Air Marshal* L. W. C. Bower.*Lieut.-Gen.* R. N. H. C. Bray.*Vice-Adm.* C. L. G. Evans.*Lieut.-Gen.* J. W. Hackett.*Vice-Adm.* N. S. Henderson.*Lieut.-Gen.* R. H. Hewetson.*Air Marshal* D. G. Morris.*Leut.-Gen.* C. L. Richardson.*Vice-Adm.* J. M. Villiers.*Air Marshal* G. A. Walker.

K.C.B. (Civil)

G. E. Godber.

Henry Hardman.

B. St. J. Trend.

Lord Tryon.

K.C.M.G.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edric Bastyan.*Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julian Gascoigne.

J. M. C. James.

Clive Loehnis.

D. F. Macdermot.

Brig. G. A. C. Macnab.

F. R. H. Murray.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Oliver.

Hon. C. D. W. O'Neill.

J. W. Paul.

Neil Pritchard.

Eric Roll.

Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bt.

I. D. Scott.

D. C. C. Trench.

F. A. Vallat, Q.C.

K.C.V.O.

Maj. Gen. W. A. G. Burns.*Lt.-Col.* Hon. M. M. C. Charteris.*Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Cord-

ingley.

Lt.-Col. M. J. Gilliat.*Maj.-Gen.* I. T. P. Hughes.

P. G. T. Kingsley.

Capt. H. C. Lloyd.

G. P. Middleton.

Maj. M. V. Milbank.

Sir Arthur Snelling.

D.C.V.O.
The Countess of Scarbrough.
Mrs. D. M. Vaisey.

K.B.E. (Military)
Air Marshal J. D. Baker-Carr.
Maj.-Gen. K. R. Brazier-Creagh.
Vice-Adm. R. A. Ewing.
Air Marshal M. E. Heath.
Lieut.-Gen. E. D. Howard-Vyse.
Air Vice-Marshal E. N. Lowe.
Vice-Adm. H. C. D. Maclean.
Surgeon Vice-Adm. W. R. S. Panckridge.

Air Vice-Marshal W. P. G. Pretty.
Vice-Adm. R. T. Sanders.
Lieut.-Gen. W. F. R. Turner.

K.B.E. (Civil)
Kenneth Anderson.
Michael Blundell.
The Kabaka of Buganda.
M. C. Gillett.
E. N. Griffith-Jones, Q.C.
G. H. Haines.
Sir Charles Harington.
Col. Sir Ambrose Keevil.
Sir Norman Kipping.
Sir Frank Lord.
Leslie Pott.
H. T. Smith.
A. H. Tandy.
D. P. Walsh.
D. C. White.

D.B.E. (Civil)
Miss B. A. Godwin.
Miss Marie Rambert.

Mrs. Jean Roberts.
Miss Eva Turner.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

G. M. Anderson.
The Omugabe of Ankole.
C. V. H. Archer.
F. W. M. Ashton.
Leon Bagrit.
Brig. J. A. Barraclough.
G. F. Chaplin.
E. F. Collingwood.
D. W. Conroy.
L. N. Constantine.
Capt. C. R. Coote.
Bernard De Bunsen.
F. W. Delye.
A. J. Driver.
J. G. Dunbar.
J. O. Field.
H. J. M. Flaxman.
John Fletcher-Cooke.
T. F. Fox.
Angus Fraser.
R. M. Fraser.
D. E. E. Gibson.
G. H. Gordon.
J. M. Greenwood.
C. S. Hallinan.
G. E. Haynes.
J. F. Hedges.
W. K. Hutchison.
Bernard Kenyon.
W. E. Keville.
A. H. Kling.
J. A. Langford-Holt, M.P.
W. H. Lawson.

E. H. C. Leather, M.P.
J. F. Lockwood.
David Low.
David Lowe.
J. R. Lumsden.
S. J. McAdden, M.P.
William McDougall.
William MacTaggart, P.R.S.A.
G. J. Mac Mahon.
Alexander Maitland, Q.C.
Prof. R. H. Matthew.
Eric Menzies.
L. J. Menzies.
J. S. Mordecai.
Prof. N. F. Mott.
Ramparsad Neerajlal.
J. W. Nicolson.
F. E. Oliver.
L. W. Phillips.
C. H. Pollard.
Prof. J. T. Randall.
Joseph Rawlinson.
L. T. Ride.
E. L. Russell.
Isaac Shoenberg.
Lt.-Col. T. E. Smith.
Col. R. H. Studholme.
R. F. Summers.
George Taylor.
L. W. B. Teeling, M.P.
A. F. Thelwell.
The Omukama of Toro.
Lt.-Col. R. B. Verdin.
William Watson.
Prof. G. S. Wilson.
R. M. Wilson, Q.C.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. VC

The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1918 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th, 1855.*



The VC is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists of a cross-pattee of bronze, 1½ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." Holders of the VC receive a tax-free annuity of £100, irrespective of need or other conditions. In 1921, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown.

Surviving Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Adlam, Lt.-Col. T. E. (Bedf. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1918	Bent, R.-S.-M. S. J. (East Lancs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1914
Agansingh Raj, <i>Havildar</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> 1944	Bhanbhagta Gurung, <i>Lance-Naik</i> (2nd Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> 1945
Agar, <i>Commodore</i> Augustine W. S., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1919	Bhandari Ram, <i>Lance-Naik</i> (Baluch R.), <i>World War</i> 1944
All Haidar, <i>Sepoy</i> (Frontier Force Rifles), <i>World War</i> 1945	Bissett, <i>Maj.</i> W. D. (A. & S. H.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1918
Amey, <i>Corpl.</i> W. (R. War. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1918	Borella, <i>Capt.</i> A. C. M.M. (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> 1915
Anderson, Lt.-Col. C. G. W. (Australian M.F.), <i>World War</i> 1942	Boyle, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> E. C. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1918
Andrew, <i>Brig.</i> Leslie W., D.S.O. (N. Z. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1917	Brereton, C.-S.-M. A. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1918
Annard, <i>Capt.</i> R. W. (Durham L.I.), <i>World War</i> 1940	Brooks, C.-S.-M. E. (O.B.L.I.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1917
Archibald, <i>Sapper</i> Adam (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1918	Brown, <i>Corpl.</i> W. E., D.C.M. (A.I.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1913
Auten, <i>Capt.</i> H., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1918	Burman, <i>Sergt.</i> W. F. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1917
Axford, <i>Corpl.</i> T. L., M.M. (A.I.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Burton, <i>Corpl.</i> R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), <i>World War</i> 1944
Barrett, <i>Col.</i> John C. (R. Leic. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918	Butler, <i>Pte.</i> Wm. B. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917
Bassett, <i>Col.</i> Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1915	Bye, <i>Sergt.</i> Robert (Welsh Gds.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1917
Beak, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Danel M. William, D.S.O., M.C. (R. Scots. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1913	Cain, <i>Maj.</i> R. H. (R. Northumberland Fus.), <i>World War.</i> 1914
Beattie, <i>Capt.</i> S. H. (R.N.), <i>World War.</i> 1942	Caldwell, C.-S.-M. Thomas (Lanark Yeo. & R. Scots. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1913
Beesley, <i>Corpl.</i> W. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War.</i> 1913	Calvert, <i>Sergt.</i> L., M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1918
Bennett, <i>Capt.</i> E. P., M.C. (Wor. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> 1917	Campbell, <i>Brigadier</i> L. M., D.S.O., T.D. (A. & S. Highrs.), <i>World War.</i> 1943

- Carmichael, *Sergt. J. (N. Staff. R.), Gt. War.* 1917
 Carne, *Col. J. P., D.S.O. (Glos. R.), Korea...* 1951
 Carroll, *Pte. John (Aus. Inf.), Gt. War...* 1917
 Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (4th Dn. Gds.), Gt. War* 1915
 Cartwright, *Pte. George (Aust.), Gt. War...* 1913
 Cator, *Capt. Harry, M.M. (E. Surr. R.) Gt. War* 1917
 Chafer, *Pte. G. W. (E. York. R.), Gt. War* 1916
 Chapman, *Sergt. E. T. (Monmouthshire R.), World War* 1945
 Chatta Singh, *Havildar (Bhopal Inf.), Gt. War* 1916
 Cheshire, *Group Capt. G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), World War* 1944
 Christian, *Pte. H. (K. O. Royal R.), Gt. War* 1916
 Christie, *L.-Cpl. J. A. (Lond. R.), Gt. War* 1913
 Cloutman, *His Honour Sir Brett M., M.C., O.C. (R.E.), Gt. War* 1918
 Coltman, *Capt. William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), Gt. War* 1913
 Colvin, *Maj. Hugh (Chesh. R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Cooper, *Lt. E. (K.R.R.C.), Gt. War* 1917
 Coppins, *L/Sgt. F. G. (Manitoba R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Counter, *Corpl. Jack T. (King's R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Craig, *Wing Cdr. J. M. (R.A.F.), Gt. War* 1917
 Cross, *Corpl. Arthur H. (M.G.C.), Gt. War* 1918
 Crowe, *Capt. John (Worc. R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Cruickshank, *Fl. Lt. J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), World War* 1944
 Cruickshank, *Pte. R. E. (Lond. R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Crutchley, *Admiral Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), Gt. War* 1918
 Cumming, *Brig. A. E., O.B.E., M.C. (Indian Army), World War* 1942
 Currie, *Maj. D. V., C.B.E. (S. Alberta R., Canada), World War* 1944
 Curtis, *Sergt. H. A. (R. Dub. Fus.), Gt. War* 1913
 Cutler, *Lt. A. R. (Australia), World War* 1941
 Dalziel, *Sergt. Henry (Aust. I.F.), Gt. War* 1918
 Davey, *Corpl. P., M.M. (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War* 1918
 Davies, *Corpl. J. T. (S. Lancs R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Davies, *Sergt. J. (R. Welch Fus.), Gt. War* 1916
 Davies, *Maj.-Gen. L. A. E. Price, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), S. Africa* 1901
 Davies, *Vice-Adm. Richard B., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., Gt. War* 1915
 Dawson, *Col. James Lennox (R.E.), Gt. War* 1915
 Dean, *Col. D. J., O.B.E. (R. W. Kent R.), Gt. War* 1918
 De L'Isle, *Mal. Viscount, P.C., G.C.M.G. Hon. W. P. Sidney (Gren. Gds.), World War* 1944
 Dinesen, *Lt. T. (Roy. Highlanders of Canada), Gt. War* 1918
 Dorrell, *Lt.-Col. G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), Gt. War* 1914
 Downie, *Sergt. B. (R. Dub. F.), Gt. War* 1915
 Drain, *Sergt. J. H. C. (R.H.A.), Gt. War* 1914
 Dresser, *Pte. T. (Green Howards), Gt. War* 1914
 Duffy, *Pte. James (R. Innis. Fus.), Gt. War* 1913
 Dwyer, *Lt. John J. (Aust. M.G.C.), Gt. War* 1917
 Eadley, *Sergt. G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.L.), World War* 1944
 Edwards, *Corpl. F. J. (Middd. R.), Gt. War* 1916
 Edwards, *Air Commodore H. I., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), World War* 1941
 Edwards, *Capt. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), Gt. War* 1917
 Egerton, *Sergt. E. A. (Sherwood F.), Gt. War* 1917
 Elliott, *Lt. the Rev. K. (N.Z.M.F.), World War* 1942
 Irvine-Andrews, *Lt.-Col. H. M. (E. Lancs. R.), World War* 1940
 Evans, *Brig.-Gen. Lewis Pugh, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch), Gt. War* 1917
 Finch, *Lt. (Q.M.) N. A. (R.M.A.), Gt. War* 1918
 Findlay, *Col. George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), Gt. War* 1918
 Foote, *Maj. Gen. H. R. B., C.B., D.S.O. (R. Tank R.), World War* 1913
 Foote, *Rev. J. W. (Canada), World War* 1942
 Foster, *Corpl. E. (E. Surr. R.), Gt. War* 1917
 Fraser, *Cdr. I. E., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), World War* 1945
 Freyberg, *Lt.-Gen. Lord, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (Gren. Gds.), Gt. War* 1916
 Frickleton, *Capt. Samuel (N.Z.), Gt. War* 1917
 Fuller, *Sgt. W. (Welch Regt.), Gt. War* 1914
 Ganju Lama, *M.M., Jemadar (Gurkha Rifles), World War* 1944
 Gardner, *Capt. P. J., M.C. (R.T.R.), World War* 1941
 Garlorth, *Sergt. C. E. (15th Hrs.), Gt. War* 1914
 Geary, *Rev. B. H., C.F. (E. Surr. R.), Gt. War* 1915
 Ghale, *Subedar, Gajc (Gurkha Rlf.), Wild. War* 1943
 Gian Singh, *Jemadar (Punjab R.), World War* 1945
 Good, *Corpl. H. J. (Quebec R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Gordon, *L.-Cpl. B. S., M.M. (Aust.), Gt. War* 1917
 Gordon, *W.O. I J. H. (Australia), World War* 1917
 Gould, *Lt. T. W. (R.N.), World War* 1942
 Gourley, *2nd Lt. C. E. M.M. (R.F.A.), Gt. War* 1918
 Graham, *Lt.-Col. Sir Reginald, Bt., O.B.E. (M.G.C.), Gt. War* 1917
 Grant, *Col. John D., C.B., D.S.O. (I.A.), Tibet* 1904
 Grant, *Lt. J. G. (Well. R., N.Z.), Gt. War* 1918
 Greaves, *Sergt. Fred. (Sherwood F.), Gt. War* 1917
 Gregg, *Brig. Hon. Milton F., C.B.E., M.C. (Nova Scotia R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Gregg, *Sergt. W., D.C.M., M.M. (R.B.), Gt. War* 1918
 Grimshaw, *Lt.-Col. John (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War* 1917
 Haime, *Lt.-Col. R. L. M.C. (H.A.C.), Gt. War* 1917
 Hall, *Sergt. Arthur (Australia), Gt. War* 1918
 Halliday, *Gen. Sir Lewis S. T., K.C.B. (R.M.L.I.), China* 1900
 Halton, *Pte. A. (K. O. Royal R.), Gt. War* 1917
 Hamilton, *Lt. I. B. (H.L.I.), Gt. War* 1917
 Hanna, *Lt. Robert (Can. Inf.), Gt. War* 1914
 Harvey, *Brig. F. M. W. (Can. Inf.), Gt. War* 1917
 Hayward, *Lt.-Col. Reginald F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts. R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Heavyside, *Pte. M. (Durh. L. I.), Gt. War* 1917
 Herring, *Maj. A. C. (N'thants R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Hewitson, *Corpl. J. (K. O. Roy. R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Hewitt, *2nd Lieut. William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), Gt. War* 1917
 Hill, *Pte. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), Gt. War* 1916
 Hinton, *Sergt. J. D. (N.Z.M.F.), World War* 1941
 Holbrook, *Com. N. D. (R.N.), Gt. War* 1911
 Holland, *Capt. John V. (Leinster R.), Gt. War* 1915
 Hollis, *C.S.M. S. E. (Green Howards), World War* 1944
 Holmes, *Capt. F. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), Gt. War* 1914
 Howell, *Corpl. G. J., M.M. (Aust. Inf.), Gt. War* 1917
 Hufham, *Maj. J. P. (Duke of Wellington's R.), Gt. War* 1913
 Hulme, *Sergt. A. C. (N.Z.M.F.), World War* 1941
 Hunter, *Sergt. D. F. (H.L.I.), Gt. War* 1913
 Hutchinson, *Corpl. J. (Lanc. Fus.), Gt. War* 1915
 Hutt, *Corpl. A. (R. Warwick. R.), Gt. War* 1917
 Inshall, *Group Capt. Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), Gt. War* 1915
 Inwood, *Corpl. R. R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.), Gt. War* 1917
 Ishar Singh, *Lt. (Punjabis), Waziristan* 1921
 Jackson, *W.O. N. C. (R.A.F.V.R.), Wild. War* 1945
 James, *Brig. Manley Angell, D.S.O., M.C. (Glouc. R.), Gt. War* 1918
 Jamieson, *Maj. D. A. (R. Norfolk R.), World War* 1944
 Jefferson, *L.-Corpl. F. A. (Lancs. Fus.), Wild. War* 1914
 Jerrard, *F/Lt. Alan (R.A.F.), Gt. War* 1913
 Johnson, *Maj.-Gen. Dudley G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (S. Wales B.), Gt. War* 1913
 Joynt, *Lt.-Col. W. D. (Aust. I. F.), Gt. War* 1918

Judson, <i>Capt.</i> Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Norton, <i>Capt.</i> G. R., M.M. (S.A.M.F.), <i>World War.</i>	1944
Kamal Ram, <i>Havildar</i> (Punjab R.), <i>Wld. War</i>	1944	Ockenden, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (R. Dub. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Karanbahadur Rana, <i>Naik</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	O'Meara, <i>Pte.</i> Martin (Australia), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1916
Kelliber, <i>Pte.</i> R. (Australia), <i>World War.</i> ...	1943	Parkash Singh, <i>Capt.</i> (Punjab R.), <i>World War</i>	1943
Kenna, <i>Pte.</i> E. (Australian M.F.), <i>Wld. War.</i>	1945	Partridge, <i>Pte.</i> F. J. (Australia), <i>World War.</i> ...	1945
Kenneally, C.-Q.-M.-S. J. P. (Irish Gds.), <i>Wld. War.</i>	1943	Peakes, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> George Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Ind.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Kenny, <i>Pte.</i> H. E. (Loyal R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916	Peeler, <i>W.O.</i> Walter (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1917
Kerr, <i>Pte.</i> J. Chipman (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916	Phillips, <i>Capt.</i> R. E. (R. War. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Khudadad Khan, <i>Subedar</i> (129th Bal.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1914	Pitcher, <i>Pety Off.</i> E., D.S.M. (R.M.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Knight, <i>2nd Lt.</i> A. J., M.B.E. (Sher. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Place, <i>Capt.</i> B. C. G., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>Wld. War</i>	1943
Lachiman Gurung, <i>Rifleman</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War.</i>	1945	Pooll, <i>Capt.</i> A. H. Batton-, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Lalbahadur, Thapa, <i>Subedar-Major</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War.</i>	1943	Porteous, <i>Brig.</i> P. A. (R.A.), <i>World War.</i> ...	1942
Lauder, <i>Pte.</i> D. R. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916	Premindra Singh Bhagat, <i>Capt.</i> (Corps. of Ind. Engineers), <i>World War.</i>	1941
Laurent, <i>Lt.</i> H. J. (N.Z. Rif. Bgdc.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Procter, <i>Rev.</i> A. H. (King's R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Leak, <i>Pte.</i> John (Australia), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916	Ratcliffe, <i>Pte.</i> W., M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Learoyd, <i>Wing-Cmdr.</i> R. A. B. (R.A.F.), <i>World War.</i>	1940	Rattee, <i>Sergt.</i> R. R. (Australia), <i>World War.</i>	1945
Le Patourel, <i>Col.</i> H. W. (R. Hampshire R.), <i>World War.</i>	1942	Readitt, <i>Sergt.</i> John (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Lewis, <i>Pte.</i> H. W. (Welch R.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1916	Rees, <i>Sergt.</i> Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Lister, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Reid, <i>Fl.-Lt.</i> W. (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>World War.</i>	1943
Lowerson, <i>Sergt.</i> A. D. (Aust.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1918	Ricketts, <i>Sgt.</i> T. (R. Newf'land R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Luke, <i>Sergt.</i> F. (R.H.A.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914	Ritchie, <i>Corpl.</i> W. (Seaforth H.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1916
McAulay, <i>Sergt.</i> John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.)...	1918	Roberts, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> F. C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Worc. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
McCarthy, <i>Lt.</i> L. D. (Aust.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1913	Roberts, <i>Lt.-Com.</i> P. S. W., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>World War.</i>	1942
McDougall, <i>Sergt.</i> S. R. (A.I.F.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1916	Robinson, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> E. G., O.B.E. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
McIntyre, <i>Lt.</i> David Lowe, C.B. (Arg. & Suth. High.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Robson, <i>Pte.</i> H. H. (Royal Scots), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1914
McNally, <i>Sergt.</i> William, M.M. (Green Howards), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Rouppel, <i>Brig.</i> G. R. P., C.B. (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
McNamara, <i>Corpl.</i> John (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Rutherford, <i>Capt.</i> C. B., M.C., M.M. (Quebec R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Magennis, <i>Lt/S J. J.</i> (R.N.), <i>World War.</i>	1945	Ruthven, <i>Maj.</i> William (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Mahony, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> J. K. (Westminster R., Canada), <i>World War.</i>	1944	Ryder, <i>Sergt.</i> Robert (Middx. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916
Malleson, <i>Com. W. St. A.</i> (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1915	Ryder, <i>Capt.</i> R. E. D. (R.N.), <i>World War.</i>	1942
Martin, <i>Brig.</i> C. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915	Sadlier, <i>Lt.</i> C. W. R. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1918
Masters, <i>Pte.</i> R. G. (R.A.S.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1918	Sage, <i>Pte.</i> T. H. (Som. L. I.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Maxwell, <i>Lt.</i> J., M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Shankland, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Robert, D.C.M. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Merritt, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> C. C. I. (S. Saskatchewan R.), <i>World War.</i>	1942	Sharpe, <i>Sergt.</i> C. (Lines R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Metcalf, <i>L.-Sergt.</i> William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Shepherd, <i>Rflm.</i> A. E. (K.R.R.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Miers, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Sir A. C. C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>World War.</i>	1942	Sherbrooke, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> R. St. V., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>World War.</i>	1942
Miles, <i>Pte.</i> Francis G. (Glouc. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Smith, <i>Sergt.</i> E. A. (Seaforth Highrs. of Canada), <i>World War.</i>	1944
Mitchell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Smith, <i>Pte.</i> James (Border R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1914
Motyneux, <i>Sergt.</i> John (R. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1917	Smyth, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir J. G., Bt., M.C., M.P. (Ludhiana Sikhs), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Moon, <i>Lt.</i> Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1917	Smythe, <i>Lt.</i> G. M. (S.A.M.F.), <i>Wld. War</i>	1942
Moore, <i>Capt.</i> M. S. S. (R. Hants. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Spackman, <i>Sergt.</i> Charles Edward (Border R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Mott, <i>Sergt.</i> E. J., D.C.M. (Border R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Speakman, <i>Sergt.</i> W. (Black Watch), <i>Korea.</i>	1951
Mountain, <i>Sergt.</i> A. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Stannard, <i>Capt.</i> R. B., D.S.O., R.D. (R.N.R.), <i>World War.</i>	1940
Mouney, <i>Sergt.</i> John (Irish Gds.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1917	Starcevich, <i>Pte.</i> L. T. (Australia), <i>World War.</i>	1945
Mullin, <i>Capt.</i> G. H., M.M. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Steele, <i>Com. G. C.</i> (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Murray, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Steele, <i>Sergt.</i> T. (Seaforth H.), <i>Gt. War.</i> ...	1917
Myles, <i>Capt.</i> E. K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916	Stone, <i>Gunner</i> C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Namdeo Jadhao, <i>Havildar</i> (Mahratta L. I.), <i>World War.</i>	1945	Storkey, <i>His Honour</i> P. V. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Nasmith, <i>Adm.</i> Sir M. E. Dunbar-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., (R.N.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915	Strachan, <i>Maj.</i> H., M.C. (Can. Cav.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Nceme, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Phillip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915	Stringer, <i>Pte.</i> G. (Manch. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Newland, <i>Maj.</i> James E. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Tandey, <i>Lt/Corpl.</i> H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Newman, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> A. C., O.B.E., T.D. (Essex R.), <i>World War.</i>	1942	Tilston, <i>Maj.</i> F. A. (Essex Scottish, Canada), <i>World War.</i>	1945
Nicholls, <i>L.-Cpl.</i> H. (G. Gds.), <i>World War.</i> ...	1940	Tombs, <i>Corpl.</i> J. (King's R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
		Topham, <i>Corpl.</i> F. G. (1st Canadian Parachute Bn.), <i>World War.</i>	1945
		Towers, <i>Pte.</i> James (Cameronians), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
		Towner, <i>Maj.</i> Edgar Thomas, M.C. (Aust. M.C.C.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918

Train, <i>Corpl. C. W.</i> (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	West, <i>Air Commodore Ferdinand M. F.</i> , C.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Trent, <i>Group Capt. L. H.</i> , D.F.C. (R.N.Z.A.F.), <i>World War.</i>	1943	White, <i>Col. Archib. Cecil T.</i> , M.C. (Green Howards), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1916
Triquet, <i>Brig. P.</i> (R. 22R. of Canada), <i>World War.</i>	1943	White, <i>Pte. I.</i> (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Tulbahadur Pun, <i>W.O.I.</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War.</i>	1944	White, <i>Lt. Wm. A.</i> (M. G. Corps), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Turner, <i>Lt.-Col. V. B.</i> (R.B.), <i>World War.</i>	1942	Whitfield, <i>Sergt. H.</i> (K. Shrop. L. I.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Turrall, <i>Pte. Thos. G.</i> (Worc. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915	Whittle, <i>Sergt. John W.</i> , D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Umrao Singh, <i>Havildar</i> (I.A.), <i>World War.</i>	1917	Williams, <i>C.-Sergt.-Maj. John H.</i> , D.C.M., M.M. (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Upham, <i>Capt. C. H.</i> (and Bar, 1942), (N.Z.M.F.) <i>World War.</i>	1941	Williams, <i>Seaman W.</i> (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917
Veale, <i>Corpl. T. W. H.</i> (Devon R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1919	Wilson, <i>Lt.-Col. E. C. T.</i> (E. Surrey R.), <i>World War.</i>	1940
Vickers, <i>Capt. Sir C. Geoffrey</i> (Sherwood For.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915	Wood, <i>Pte. W.</i> (R. Northd. Fus.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Wakeford, <i>Maj. R.</i> (R. Hampshire R.), <i>World War.</i>	1944	Woods, <i>Pte. James P.</i> (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Wallace, <i>Capt. S. T. D.</i> (R.F.A.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Woolley, <i>Rev. Geoffrey H.</i> , O.B.E., M.C., Q.H.C. (Qu. Vic. Rif.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Waters, <i>Maj. Sir Arnold</i> , C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918	Wright, <i>C.S.M. P. H.</i> (Coldstream Gds.), <i>World War.</i>	1944
Watkins, <i>Maj. T.</i> (Welch R.), <i>World War.</i>	1944	Wyat, <i>L.-Sergt. G. H.</i> (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1915
Watt, <i>Ch. Skipper I.</i> (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Young, <i>Pte. T.</i> (Durh. L.I.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918
Welch, <i>Sgt. J.</i> (R. Berk. R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1917	Zengei, <i>Sergt. Raphael L.</i> , M.M. (Saskatchewan R.), <i>Gt. War.</i>	1918

THE GEORGE CROSS, G.C.

The ribbon is dark blue threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves

FOR GALLANTRY

INSTITUTED September 24th, 1940 (with amendments, November 3rd, 1942)

The George Cross is worn before all other decorations (except the *VC*) on the left breast § and consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.

§ When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

Empire Gallantry Medal.—The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the Empire Gallantry Medal made after the outbreak of war in 1939.

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

(INCORPORATED MAY 14, 1888, WITH ADDENDA 1888, 1890, 1907, 1926, 1955 and 1958), St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

Sovereign Head H.M. the Queen.
Grand Prior H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester,
 K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G.,
 G.C.V.O.

Lord Prior The Lord Wakehurst, K.G., K.C.M.G.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem where a hospice for the relief of Christian pilgrims was founded in the eleventh century. Initially a monastic order, it later became militarized and its Knights fought alongside the Crusaders against the spread of Islam. After the loss of the Holy Land, the Order became sovereign in Rhodes and then in Malta. Like other ancient Orders of Chivalry, the Order of St. John was represented in most European countries, though its Priorities in England and Scotland were dissolved at the same time as the monasteries. The Order was expelled from Malta by Napoleon in 1798 and the Grand Magistracy eventually settled in Rome.

In 1827 the Knights of France, with the authority of the Grand Magistracy, assisted in the revival of what is now the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, whose Chancery is at St. John's Gate, the surviving gatehouse of the former Priory of England in Clerkenwell. A Royal Charter was granted to the Order in 1888 by Queen Victoria, and the first Grand Prior was King Edward VII, while Prince of Wales. The Badge is a white eight-pointed cross, embellished in alternate angles with a lion and an unicorn; the riband is of black watered silk. By a Royal Charter of March 15, 1955, members are divided into six grades:—(1) Balliffs and Dames Grand Cross; (2) Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; (3) Commanders; (4) Officers; (5) Serving Brothers and Sisters; and (6) Esquires. The Chaplains of the Order form a special class, taking precedence between the Knights and Commanders. A notification of these distinctions having been conferred appears in the London Gazette, but they do not confer any rank, title or precedence.

The work of the Order consists of the maintenance of its three Foundations—The Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem (founded 1882); The St. John Ambulance Association, which is concerned with education in First Aid and kindred subjects; and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the main object of which is to provide trained personnel for attendance on the public where the rendering of First Aid may be required.

The British Constitution

THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the *Ministers of the Crown Act (1937)*, provision is made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) of whom not more than 15 may be members of the House of Commons. The *Ministers of the Crown (Parliamentary Secretaries) Act (1960)* laid down aggregate limit of 33 Parliamentary Secretaries.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of £2,000 per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1906. In 1957 the salary was increased to £3,000.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

(1900-1959)

General Election	Conservative and Unionist	Liberal	Labour
1906.....	403	185	11
1906.....	153	387	41
1910 (Jan.)....	273	275	40
1910 (Dec.)....	272	272	42
1918.....	382 (a)	161 (b)	74 (c)
1922.....	347	118 (d)	142
1923.....	253	151	191
1924.....	411	39	150
1929.....	260	59	237
1931.....	471	72 (e)	65 (f)
1935.....	387	54 (g)	166 (h)
1945.....	180	25 (i)	396 (j)
1950.....	298 (k)	9	315 (l)
1951.....	320 (m)	6	296 (l)
1955.....	344 (m)	6	277 (n)
1959.....	365 (m)	6	258 (o)

NOTES.—(a) Including 48 Non-Coalition Unionists. (b) Including 28 Non-Coalition Liberals. (c) Including 63 Non-Coalition Labour. (d) Liberal National 59; Liberal 59. (e) Liberal National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Samuel); 4 (Lloyd George). (f) National Labour 13 (Macdonald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (g) Liberal National 33; Liberal 21. (h) National Labour 8; Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (i) Liberal National 13; Liberal 12. (j) Labour 393; I.L.P. 3. (k) Incl.

Nat. Liberal. (l) Irish Nationalists (2) and Speaker make total of 625. (m) Including associates. (n) Sinn Fein (2) and Speaker make total of 630. (o) Independent (1) makes total of 630.

Conservatives and associates have subsequently gained one seat from Labour and lost one seat to Labour at by-elections and the Conservative candidate in S.E. Bristol by-election was declared to have been elected. Liberals have gained one seat from Conservatives.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by a private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its *First Reading*, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the *Second Reading*, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the *Committee Stage* and is referred to a Committee (of the whole House, Select, or Standing—see "Committees," pp. 313-14). Bills of major importance are usually, and Money Bills are always, sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, a Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a *Select Committee*, and if opposed, witnesses may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the *Report Stage*, when the Bill is accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another, Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its *Third Reading* (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an *Act of Parliament*, on receiving the *Royal Assent*, which is signified by the Sovereign on the Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers) in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the *Royal Veto*) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or a foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Councillors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Councillors three or four members of the Royal Family who are next in succession to the Throne among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance, during the Queen's African tour in 1961, the Councillors of State were Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent.

In the event of the Sovereign on accession being under the age of eighteen years or at any time unavailable or incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body for the performance of the royal functions provision is made for a Regency. The Regency Act, 1953, has designated the Duke of Edinburgh as Regent, should a Regency become necessary during the minority of the children of her present Majesty.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Towards the close of Charles II's reign the Exclusion Bill debates in Parliament (1679-80) were marked by the rise of two parties in the political life of the nation and they became known as *Whigs* and *Tories*, names given by the opponents to each other but afterwards mutually accepted, to continue as political labels until Whig was changed to *Liberal* and Tory to *Conservative*.

The Oxford English Dictionary explains the terms as follows:—

Whig [origin obscure; probably shortening of *Whiggamore*].—An adherent of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland in the seventeenth century. Applied to the Exclusionists who opposed the succession of James, Duke of York, to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic.

Tory [Anglicized spelling of Irish *toraíde* "pursuer"] . . . applied to any Irish Papist or Royalist in arms. A nickname given 1679-80 by the Exclusionists to those who opposed the exclusion of James, Duke of York (a Roman Catholic), from the succession to the crown.

Before the reign of William and Mary (1688-1702) the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the *Junto* and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the *Cabinet* and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of *personnel* or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The *Act of Settlement* (1701) secured the Protestant succession to the throne and with the accession of George I (1714) the main cause of the political division was removed, leaving the Whigs as the dominant party for many years, the Tories being regarded as Jacobites in permanent opposition to the Hanoverians; but before the close of George II's reign (1760) they had become reconciled to the dynasty and during the French wars they secured an ascendancy in Parliament.

The accession of a King unfamiliar with the English language led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a *Prime Minister*, a position first acquired by Robert Walpole in 1721 and retained without interruption for 20 years and 326 days.

In 1828 the old party of the Whigs became known as *Liberals*, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political reform and progressive legislation. In 1831 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As

the outcome of a conference at Birmingham in 1877 a National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after a further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with a further fall to 12 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election, 9 after the 1950 Election and 6 after the 1951, 1953 and 1959 Elections.

Soon after the change from Whig to Liberal the Tory Party became known as *Conservative*, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generally adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into a compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but a separate *Liberal Unionist* organization was maintained until 1912, when it was united with the Conservatives under the title of National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations, the members of which became known as *Unionists*.

The Labour Party.—Labour candidates for Parliament made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892, when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour." Of this number John Burns (Battersea) and J. Keir Hardie (West Ham) were elected "Labour" Members of Parliament and 13 others as "Liberal-Labour" members. At the General Election of 1895 the number of successful candidates fell to 12, with a further fall to 11 at the election of 1900.

On Feb. 27, 1900, as a result of a resolution passed by the Trades Union Congress in the previous September, a Conference of Trade Union and Socialist bodies was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, and an organization called the *Labour Representative Committee* was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and a readiness to co-operate with any party which may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In 1905 the L.R.C. became known as *The Labour Party*.

Parliamentary Whips

In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, *Whips* (originally known as "Whippers-in") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a "whip," its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to a three-lined whip, headed "Most important," is tantamount to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party.

Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government Whips receive salaries from public funds, the Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip in the Commons*) receiving £3,750; the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (*Chief Whip in the Lords*), the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (*Assistant*

do.) and the first of the Junior Lords of the Treasury (*Deputy Chief Whip in the Commons*), each £2,200; the (Political) Lords in Waiting and the remaining Junior Lords of the Treasury, each £2,000.

The House of Lords

The *Government Whips* are: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (The Earl St. Aldwyn), the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard (Lord Newton) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting (Lord Denham and Lord St. Oswald).

The *Labour Whips* are: The Earl of Lucan (*Chief Whip*); The Lords Burden and Shepherd.

The *Liberal Whip* is The Lord Amulree.

The House of Commons

The *Government Whips* are: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip*) and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. *Assistant Whips* (who are unpaid) are also usually appointed.

The *Labour Whips* are Rt. Hon. H. W. Bowden (*Chief Whip*); E. W. Short; G. H. R. Rogers; J. D. Cronin; C. A. Howell; G. M. Lawson; S. Irving; E. C. Redhead; I. Davies; J. McCann; A. D. Broughton; C. F. Grey.

The *Liberal National Whip* is Sir Herhert Walter Butcher, Bt.

The *Liberal Whip* is D. W. Wade.

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

(Elected at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Oct, 1959).

Sixteen Representative Peers are elected for each Parliament by the entire adult Peerage of Scotland specially convened for that purpose.

Duke of Atholl.	Lord Forbes.
Earl of Caithness.	Lord Saltoun.
Earl of Perth.	Lord Sempill.
Earl of Haddington	Lord Balfour of
Earl of Airlie.	Burleigh.
Earl of Selkirk.	Lord Fairfax of
Earl of Mar and Kcille.	Cameron.
Earl of Northesk.	Lord Polwarth.
Earl of Dundonald.	Lord Sinclair.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

No elections were held after the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1920, and the last Irish Representative Peer (the 4th Earl of Kilmorey) died in 1961.

MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Since the Reform Bill, 1832)

Year	Party	Majority
1833	Whig	307
1835	Whig	107
1837	Whig	51
1841	Conservative	81
1847	Whig	1
1852	Liberal	13
1857	Liberal	79
1859	Liberal	43
1865	Liberal	67
1868	Liberal	128
1874	Conservative	46
1880	Liberal	62
1885	Liberal (84) and Irish Nationalist (82)	166
1886	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1802		Duration	
Assembled	Dissolved	Yrs.	m. d.
	George III		
1802 Oct. 29	1806 Oct. 25	3	11 26
1806 Dec. 15	1807 April 29	0	4 14
1807 June 22	1812 Sept. 29	5	3 7
1812 Nov. 24	1818 June 10	5	6 16
1819 Jan. 14	1820 Feb. 29	1	1 15
	George IV		
1820 April 23	1826 June 2	6	1 10
1826 Nov. 14	1830 July 24	3	8 10
	William IV		
1830 Oct. 26	1831 April 22	0	5 27
1831 June 14	1832 Dec. 3	1	5 19
1833 Jan. 29	1834 Dec. 30	1	11 1
1835 Feb. 19	1837 July 17	2	4 28
	Victoria		
1837 Nov. 15	1841 June 23	3	7 8
1841 Aug. 19	1847 July 23	5	11 4
1847 Nov. 18	1852 July 1	4	7 13
1852 Nov. 4	1857 March 21	4	4 17
1857 April 30	1859 April 23	1	11 23
1859 May 31	1865 July 5	6	1 6
1866 Feb. 1	1868 Nov. 11	2	9 10
1868 Dec. 10	1874 Jan. 25	5	1 16
1874 March 5	1880 March 25	6	0 20
1880 April 29	1885 Nov. 13	5	6 20
1886 Jan. 12	1886 June 26	0	5 14
1886 Aug. 5	1892 June 28	5	10 24
1892 Aug. 4	1895 July 3	2	11 5
1895 Aug. 12	1900 Sept. 25	5	1 14
	Victoria and Edward VII		
1900 Dec. 3	1906 Jan. 3	5	1 6
	Edward VII		
1906 Feb. 13	1910 Jan. 15	3	11 2
	Edward VII and George V		
1910 Feb. 15	1910 Nov. 23	0	9 13
	George V		
1911 Jan. 31	1918 Nov. 25	7	9 25
1919 Feb. 4	1922 Oct. 26	3	8 22
1922 Nov. 20	1923 Nov. 16	0	11 27
1924 Jan. 8	1924 Oct. 9	0	9 1
1924 Dec. 2	1929 May 10	4	5 7
1929 June 25	1931 Oct. 6	2	3 11
1931 Nov. 3	1935 Oct. 25	3	11 22
	George V, Edward VIII and George VI		
1935 Nov. 10	1945 June 15	9	6 25
	George VI		
1945 Aug. 1	1950 Feb. 3	4	6 3
1950 March 1	1951 Oct. 5	1	7 4
	George VI and Elizabeth II		
1951 Oct. 31	1955 May 6	3	6 6
	Elizabeth II		
1955 June 9	1959 Sept. 18	4	3 9
1959 Oct. 27	..		

Year	Party	Majority	Year	Party	Majority
1900	Unionist	134	1900	Unionist	134
1906	Liberal	356	1906	Liberal	356
1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124	1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126	1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1918	Coalition	263	1918	Coalition	263
1922	Conservative	79	1922	Conservative	79
1923	No Majority.		1923	No Majority.	
1924	Conservative	225	1924	Conservative	225
1929	No Majority.		1929	No Majority.	
1931	National Government	425	1931	National Government	425
1935	National Government	247	1935	National Government	247
1945	Labour	186	1945	Labour	186
1950	Labour	8	1950	Labour	8
1951	Conservative	16	1951	Conservative	16
1955	Conservative	59	1955	Conservative	59
1959	Conservative	100	1959	Conservative	100

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.	1685. Sir John Trevor.
1661. Sir E. Turner.	1688. H. Powle.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.	1694. Paul Foley.
1673. Edwd. Seymour.	1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1700. Robert Harley
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.	(Earl of Oxford and Mortimer).
1680. W. Williams.	1702. John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708 Sir Richard Onslow (<i>Lord Onslow</i>).	1761. Sir John Cust.
1710. Wm. Bromley.	1770. Sir F. Norton.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.	1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1715. Spencer Compton (<i>Earl of Wilmington</i>).	1788. Hon. W. Grenville (<i>Lord Grenville</i>).
1727. Arthur Onslow.	1789. Henry Addington (<i>Viscount Sidmouth</i>).

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (<i>Lord Redesdale</i>).
1802. Charles Abbot (<i>Lord Colchester</i>).
1817. Charles M. Sutton (<i>Viscount Canterbury</i>).
1835. James Abercomby (<i>Lord Dunfermline</i>).
1839. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (<i>Viscount Eversley</i>).
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (<i>Viscount Ossington</i>).
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (<i>Viscount Hampden</i>).
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (<i>Viscount Peel</i>).
1895. William Court Gully (<i>Viscount Selby</i>).
1905. James W. Lowther (<i>Viscount Ullswater</i>).
1921. John Henry Whitley.
1928. Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.
1943. Col. D. Clifton Brown (<i>Viscount Ruffside</i>).
1952. William Shepherd Morrison (<i>Viscount Dunsrossit</i>).
1959. Sir Harry Hylton-Foster.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

A movement to grant parliamentary franchise to women was supported in the mid-nineteenth century by Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli and John Stuart Mill, but the vote was not accorded to women until 1918, although they had been included in the County Councils electorate by the Local Government Act of 1888. After a *Speaker's Conference* of all parties, which reported in favour of a limited form of women's suffrage, a clause enfranchising women was carried in both Houses and the *Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act* containing the clause which removed the sex disqualification for membership of the House of Commons, and conferred the franchise on women at the age of 30, received the Royal Assent in 1918. A further Act of 1928 granted them the vote on the same terms as men at the age of 21. Twenty-four women were elected at the 1959 Election (12 Labour, 11 Conservative and 1 Ulster Unionist), 2 fewer than at the Dissolution. One more woman Conservative member has since been returned at a by-election, but there is now one Labour woman member fewer.

FORFEITED DEPOSITS

Candidates at parliamentary elections who fail to obtain more than one-eighth of the total votes cast in their constituencies forfeit the deposit of £150 which all candidates must lodge. This law has been in force since the 1918 election.

Deposits forfeited at the 1959 Election totalled 116, 16 more than in 1951. Deposits were lost by 55 Liberal candidates, 17 Communists, 14 Welsh Nationalists, 7 Sinn Fein, 3 Scottish Nationalists, 2 Conservatives, 1 Labour and 17 others. Seventeen

out of 18 Communist candidates forfeited their deposits. In 1950 the record number of 443 deposits was lost.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

6 Rue Constantin, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has been in existence since 1889; originally started to popularize the idea of International Arbitration, it achieved its object very substantially in helping to create the Permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Conference and to bring about the convocation of the Second Conference of The Hague. In 1945, the Union resumed work on all questions connected with peace and reconstruction, which have been studied under various aspects. Some of them are as follows:—

The development of international law; economic development; national sovereignty; principles of international morality; social problems; immigration and emigration; intellectual relations.

In addition to member groups in national Parliaments, the Union works largely through standing study committees, which meet each Spring, and annual plenary conferences, which meet in the late summer.

BRITISH GROUP.

Hon. Presidents, The Lord Chancellor; Mr. Speaker, President, The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

Vice-Presidents, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G.; The Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.H., C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaiskell, C.B.E., M.P.; The Earl of Home, P.C.

Chairman, Sir Herbert Butcher, Bt., M.P.
Secretary, Maj-Gen. W. A. Dimoline, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. M.C.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed under the title "Empire Parliamentary Association" in 1911, its object was, then as now, to facilitate the exchange of information, closer understanding and more frequent intercourse between those engaged in the parliamentary government of the Commonwealth. In 1949, the Association was reorganized as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and a General Council was instituted as the governing body.

The Association now consists of eleven main branches in the Parliaments of the self-governing countries of the Commonwealth—the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika—and three auxiliary branches, in the Parliaments of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Malta and Singapore. There are also branches in State, Provincial and Territorial Legislatures, as well as in the Parliaments of Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the States of Jersey. In addition, there are sixteen affiliated branches in Legislatures of those Commonwealth countries which are not completely self-governing, making a total of 67 branches. The branch in Pakistan is at present in abeyance. Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences and General Meetings are held every year in different countries of the Commonwealth. Chairman of the General Council, Hon. R. A. Njoku (Federation of Nigeria).

Secretary-General, R. V. Vanderfelt, O.B.E., Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, P. G. Molloy, M.C., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

MINISTRIES SINCE 1929

Date	Prime Minister	Exchequer	Lord President	Foreign	Home	Commonwealth*	Board of Trade
1929 June 8	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parnoor	A. Henderson	J. R. Clynes	J. H. Thomas, D Passfield, C	W. Graham
1931 Aug. 25	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden N. Chamberlain	S. Baldwin	Reading Sir J. Simon	Sir H. Samuel Sir J. Gilmour	J. H. Thomas, D Sir P. C.-Lister, C	Sir P. C.-Lister W. Runciman
1935 June 7	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare	Sir J. Simon	J. H. Thomas, D M. MacDonald, C	W. Runciman
1935 Nov. 22	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare R. A. Eden	Sir J. Simon	M. MacDonald, L J. H. Thomas, C W. Ormsby- Gore, C	W. Runciman
1937 May 20	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Halifax Hailsham Runciman	R. A. Eden Halifax	Sir S. Hoare	W. Ormsby- Gore, C Stanley, D M. MacDonald, C	O. Stanley
1939 Sept. 3	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Stanhope	Halifax	Sir J. Anderson	A. Eden, D M. MacDonald, C	O. Stanley Sir A. Duncan
1940 May 11	W. S. Churchill	Sir K. Wood Sir J. Anderson	N. Chamberlain Sir J. Anderson C. R. Attlee	Halifax A. Eden	Sir J. Anderson H. Morrison	Caldecote, D Cranborne, D Lloyd, C Moyn, C C. R. Attlee, D Cranborne, D O. Stanley, C	Sir A. Duncan O. Lyttelton Sir A. Duncan H. Dalton J. J. Llewellyn
1945 May 23	W. S. Churchill	Sir J. Anderson	Woolton	A. Eden	Sir D. Somervell	Cranborne, D O. Stanley, C	O. Lyttelton
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee	H. Dalton Sir S. Cripps H. T. N. Gaitskell	H. Morrison Addison	E. Bevin H. Morrison	J. Chuter Ede	Addison, D G. H. Hall, C A. C. Jones, C P. Noelbaker C-R P. C. Gordon- Walker, C-R	Sir S. Cripps I. H. Wilson Sir H. Shawcross
1951 Oct. 26	W. S. Churchill	R. A. Butler	Woolton Salisbury	Sir A. Eden	Sir D. Maxwell Fyte G. Lloyd-George	O. Lyttelton, C A. T. Lennox-Boyd Ismay, C-R Salisbury, C-R Swinton, C-R	G. E. P. Thorneycroft
1955 April 7	Sir A. Eden	R. A. Butler H. Macmillan	Salisbury	H. Macmillan J. S. B. Lloyd	G. Lloyd-George	Home, C-R A. T. Lennox-Boyd	G. E. P. Thorneycroft
1957 Jan. 13	H. Macmillan	G. E. P. Thorneycroft D. H. Amory J. S. B. Lloyd R. Maudling	Salisbury Home Hailsham Home Hailsham	J. S. B. Lloyd Home	R. A. Butler H. Brooke	Home, C-R A. T. Lennox-Boyd I. N. Macleod, C D. Sandys, C-R R. Maudling, C D. Sandys, C-R & C	Sir D. Eccles R. Maudling F. J. Erroll

* C = Secretary of State for the Colonies (1854); D = for the Dominions (1925-1947); C-R = for Commonwealth Relations (1947)

Date	Ld. Chancellor	Admiralty (1673)	War (1794)	Air (1922)	Health (1854)	Agriculture (1800)	Education (1857)
1929 June 8	Sankey	A. V. Alexander	T. Shaw	Thomson Amulfree	A. Greenwood	N. Buxton C. Addison	Sir C. P. Trevelyan H. B. Lees-Smith
1931 Aug. 25	Sankey	Sir A. Chamberlain Sir B. E. Monsell	Grew Hallsham	Amulfree Londonderry	N. Chamberlain Sir E. Hilton-Young	Sir J. Gilmour W. E. Elliot	Sir D. Maclean Irwin
1935 June 7	Hallsham	Monsell	Halifax	Sir P. C.-Lister Swinton	Sir K. Wood Sir K. Wood	W. E. Elliot W. S. Morrison	O. Stanley O. Stanley
1935 Nov. 22	Hallsham	Sir S. Hoare	A. Duif-Cooper	Swinton	Sir K. Wood W. E. Elliot	W. S. Morrison Sir R. Dorman-Smith	Stanhope De la Warr
1937 May 28	Hallsham Maugham	A. Duif-Cooper Stanhope	L. Hore-Belisha	Sir K. Wood Sir K. Wood	W. E. Elliot	Sir R. Dorman-Smith	De La Warr
1939 Sept. 3	Caldecote	W. S. Churchill	L. Hore-Belisha O. Stanley	Sir K. Wood Sir S. Hoare	W. E. Elliot	Sir R. Dorman-Smith	De La Warr
1940 May 11	Simon	A. V. Alexander	A. Euen D. Margesson Sir J. Grigg	Sir A. Sinclair	M. MacDonald E. Brown	R. S. Hudson	H. Ramsbotham R. A. Butler
1941 May 23	Simon Jowitt	B. Bracken	Sir J. Grigg	H. Macmillan	H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	R. K. LNW
1945 July 26	Simon Jowitt	A. V. Alexander Hall Pakenham	J. J. Lawson F. J. Bellenger E. Shinwell E. J. St. L. Strachey	Stansgate P. J. Noel Baker A. Henderson	A. Bevan H. A. Marquand	T. Williams	Ellen Wilkinson C. Tomlinson
1951 October 20	Simonds Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas	A. H. Head	De L'isle and Dudley	H. F. C. Crook-shank I. N. Macleod	Sir T. L. Dugdale D. Heathcoat-Amory	Florence Horsbrugh Sir D. Eccles
1955 April 7	Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas (Cilleppin) Hallsham	A. H. Head J. H. Hare	De L'isle and Dudley F. N. C. Birch	I. N. Macleod	D. Heathcoat-Amory	Sir D. Eccles Sir D. Eccles
1957 Jan. 13	Kilmuir Dilborne	Selkirk Carrington	J. H. Hare A. C. J. Soames J. D. Profumo	G. K. Ward J. Amery H. C. P. J. Fraser	R. H. Turton D. F. Vosper D. C. Walker-Smith J. E. Powell	D. Heathcoat-Amory A. C. J. Soames	Hailsham G. W. Lloyd Sir D. Eccles Sir V. E. Boyle

PRIME MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1721 to 1742, rose to a power no Minister had ever before attained and was the subject of a protest entered in the journal of the House of Lords, the grievance being that the Sovereign should repose confidence in any one Minister to the exclusion of the remainder. He is usually regarded as the first Prime Minister and the eminence he achieved was repeated in the reign of George III, when the illness of the Sovereign necessitated the appearance of a leading and presiding minister, the Prince Regent not taking the Sovereign's place in this respect. After the Regency the Sovereign ceased to preside at Cabinet Meetings and the leading Minister became, in fact, Prime Minister.

MINISTRIES SINCE 1940

Date	Lord Privy Seal	Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Scotland	Labour	Works†
1940 May 11	C. R. Attlee Sir S. Cripps Cranborne Beaverbrook	Hankey Duff Cooper E. Brown	E. Brown T. Johnston	E. Bevin	Tryon Reith Portal D. Sandys
1945 May 23	Beaverbrook	Sir A. Salter	Rosebery	R. A. Butler	D. Sandys
1945 July 26	A. Greenwood Inman Addison E. Bevin R. R. Stokes	J. B. Hynd Pakenham H. Dalton Alexander of Hillsborough	J. Westwood A. Woodburn H. McNeil	G. A. Isaacs A. Bevan A. Robens	G. Tomlinson C. W. Key R. R. Stokes G. A. Brown
1951 October 26	Salisbury	Swinton	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton	D. M. Eccles E. N. C. Birch
1955 April 7	H. F. C. Crookshank R. A. Butler	Woolton Selkirk	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton I. N. Macleod	E. N. C. Birch P. G. T. Buchanan- Hepburn
1957 Jan. 13	A. A. Butler Hailsham E. R. G. Heath	C. Hill I. N. Macleod	J. S. MacLay M. A. C. Noble	I. N. Macleod E. R. G. Heath J. H. Hare	A. H. E. Molson Lord John Hope A. G. F. Rippon
Date	Defence	Supply§	Transport*	Fuel and Power (from 1942)†	Postmaster-General
1940 May 11	W. S. Churchill	H. Morrison Sir A. Duncan Beaverbrook Sir A. Duncan	Sir J. Reith J. T. C. Moore- Brabazon Leathers	G. Lloyd-George	W. S. Morrison H. F. C. Crookshank
1945 May 21	W. S. Churchill	Sir A. Duncan	Leathers	G. Lloyd-George	H. F. C. Crookshank
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee A. V. Alexander E. Shinwell	J. C. Willmot G. R. Strauss	A. Barnes	E. Shinwell H. T. N. Galtskell P. J. Noel-Baker	Listowel W. Palling N. Edwards
1951 October 26	W. S. Churchill Alexander of Tunls H. Macmillan	D. Sandys J. S. B. Lloyd	J. S. MacLay A. T. Lennox-Boyd I. A. Boyd-Carpenter H. A. Watkinson	G. W. Lloyd	De La Warr
1955 April 7	J. S. B. Lloyd Sir W. Monckton A. H. Head	R. Maudling	H. A. Watkinson	G. W. Lloyd A. Jones	C. Hill
1957 Jan. 13	D. Sandys H. A. Watkinson G. E. P. Thorneycroft	A. Jones D. Sandys G. E. P. Thorneycroft J. Amery	H. A. Watkinson A. E. Marples	Mills R. F. Wood	A. E. Marples J. R. Bevlins

* Transport and Civil Aviation Oct, 1951 to Oct, 1959.

† Power since Jan, 1957.

‡ Aviation since Oct, 1959.

§ Public Building and Works since July, 1962.

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTRY

(As reconstructed in July 1962)

- Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury*, THE RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P., born Feb. 10, 1894.
First Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. Richard Austen Butler, C.H., M.P., born Dec. 9, 1902.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Home, born July 2, 1903.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P., born March 7, 1917.
Lord President of the Council, Minister for Science and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, Q.C., born Oct. 9, 1907.
Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Dilhorne, born Aug. 1, 1905.
Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. Edward Richard George Heath, M.B.E., M.P., born July 9, 1916.
Secretary of State for the Home Department, The Rt. Hon. Henry Brooke, M.P., born April 9, 1903.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Iain Norman Macleod, M.P., born Nov. 11, 1913.
Chief Secretary to the Treasury and Paymaster-General, The Rt. Hon. John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., born June 2, 1908.
Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., born Jan. 24, 1908.
Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. Michael Antony Cristobal Noble, M.P., born March 19, 1913.
Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Hugh Hare, O.B.E., M.P., born Jan. 22, 1911.
President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Frederick James Erroll, M.P., born May 27, 1914.
Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Sinjohn Joseph, Bt., M.P., born Jan. 17, 1918.
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, The Rt. Hon. (Arthur) Christopher (John) Soames, C.B.E., M.P., born Oct. 12, 1920.
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Charles Gurney Boyle, Bt., M.P., born Aug. 31, 1923.
Minister of Transport, The Rt. Hon. Ernest Marples, M.P., born Dec. 9, 1907.
Minister of Defence, The Rt. Hon. (George Edward) Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., born July 26, 1909.
Minister of Health, The Rt. Hon. (John) Enoch Powell, M.B.E., M.P., born June 16, 1912.
Minister without Portfolio, The Rt. Hon. William Francis Deedes, M.C., M.P., born June 1, 1918.

The above form the Cabinet

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK

- First Lord of the Admiralty*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, K.C.M.G., M.C., born June 6, 1919.
Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. John Dennis Profumo, O.B.E., M.P., born Jan. 30, 1915.
Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Charles Patrick Joseph Fraser, M.B.E., M.P., born Jan. 23, 1918.
Ministers of State (Foreign Affairs), Joseph Bradshaw Godber, M.P., born March 17, 1914; The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dundee, born May 3, 1902.
Minister of State (Colonial Affairs), The Marquess of Lansdowne, born Nov. 27, 1912.
Minister of State (Scottish Office), The Rt. Hon. Lord Craigton, C.B.E., born Sept. 3, 1904.
Minister of State (Board of Trade), Alan Green, M.P., born Sept. 29, 1911.
Minister of State (Welsh Affairs), The Rt. Hon. Lord Brecon, born 1905.
Minister of State (Technical Co-operation), The Rt. Hon. Dennis Forwood Vosper, T.D., M.P., born Jan. 2, 1916.
Minister of State (Home Affairs), The Earl Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C., born April 4, 1918.
Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, The Rt. Hon. Niall Malcolm Stewart Macpherson, M.P., born Aug. 3, 1908.
Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. John Reginald Bevins, M.P., born August 20, 1908.
Minister of Public Building and Works, The Rt. Hon. (Aubrey) Geoffrey (Frederick) Rippon, M.P., b. 1924.
Minister of Power, The Rt. Hon. Richard Frederick Wood, M.P., born Oct. 5, 1920.
Minister of Aviation, The Rt. Hon. Julian Amery, M.P., born March 27, 1919.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES AND OTHER MINISTERS

- Attorney-General*, Sir John Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. W. Grant, T.D., Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, D. C. Anderson, V.R.D., Q.C.
Admiralty (Civil Lord), C. I. Orr-Ewing, O.B.E., M.P.
Agriculture and Fisheries (Joint), The Lord St. Oswald, M.C.; J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins, M.P.
Air, J. E. Ridsdale, M.P.
Aviation, B. R. Z. de Ferranti, M.P.
Colonies, N. T. L. Fisher, M.C., M.P.
Commonwealth Relations (Joint), The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.; J. D. R. T. Tilney, T.D., M.P.
Education, C. J. Chataway, M.P.
Foreign (Joint), P. J. M. Thomas, M.P.; P. H. B. O. Smithers, V.R.D., D.Phil., M.P.
Health, B. R. Braine, M.P.
Home (Joint), C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C., M.P.; Hon. C. M. Woodhouse, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P.
Housing and Local Govt., Capt. F. V. Corfield, M.P.
Labour, W. S. I. Whitelaw, M.C., M.P.
Pensions and National Insurance (Joint), Mrs. M. H. Thatcher, M.P.; Lt.-Cdr. S. L. C. Maydon, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P.
Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), Miss I. M. P. Pike, M.P.
Power, J. W. W. Peyton, M.P.
Public Building and Works, R. C. Sharples, O.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Science, D. K. Freeth, M.P.
Scottish Office (Joint), Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P.; W. G. Leburn, T.D., M.P.; R. C. Brooman-White, M.P.
Trade, D. E. C. Price, M.P.
Transport (Joint), J. A. Hay, M.P.; The Lord Chessham; Vice-Adm. J. Hughes-Hallett, C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Treasury, Rt. Hon. M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P.; (do.) *Financial Secretary*, A. P. L. Barber, T.D., M.P.; (do.) *Economic Secretary*, E. D. L. du Cann, M.P.
Junior Lords, J. E. B. Hill, M.P.; W. J. Peel, M.P.; F. F. Pearson, M.P.
War Office, J. E. Ramsden, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Todd Naylor Gaitskell, C.B.E., M.P., born April 9, 1906.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament originated in the demand of the King's Great Council, consisting of prelates, earls and barons, that there should be discussion about the affairs of state and in 1242 the word "parliament" was first used in an official document to describe such an assembly. In 1265 Simon de Montfort in the king's name summoned to a parliament not only the great men but also for the first time two representatives elected by each county, city and town, and by the end of the reign of Edward I it had become usual to summon the Commons.

The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tried for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. Bills such as the Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and the Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorise expenditure, and are commonly known as Supply Bills, must begin in the Commons and have not been amended by the Lords in any respect in modern times. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regards to Lords amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1948—(a) a bill which the Speaker has certified as a Money Bill, i.e. as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence; (b) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of a Parliament) which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in the second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1911 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of 1914-18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1911, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918, fourteen days after the Armistice. At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and Parliament which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

Parliament is dissolved (as it is summoned) by the Sovereign, and until the passing of the Representation of the People Act (1867), Parliament was dissolved by the Demise of the Crown, but in that Act provision was made for its continuance to the normal duration, unless previously dissolved.

The longest recorded sitting of the House of Commons is 41 hours 30 minutes (from 4 p.m., Jan. 31 to 9.30 a.m. Feb. 2, 1881), that of the House of Lords is 11 hrs. 57 minutes (from 4.15 p.m. to 4.12 a.m. Nov. 1934).

Since 1803 reports of the proceedings of Parliament in open session have been published. From 1803-1888 these were known as *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and in 1943 the word "Hansard" was restored to the title page. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office and periodical issues are on sale throughout the country.

Payment of Members.—Members of the House of Lords are unpaid. They are entitled to re-imbursment of travelling expenses from their residence to the House in respect of regular attendance and repayment of expenses within a maximum of £3 3s. for each day of such attendance.

Since 1911 members of the House of Commons have received payments and travelling facilities, the payment of £400 being increased in 1937 to £600, and in 1946 to £1,000 per annum. Since 1957, members have received payment of £1,750 per annum; they are entitled to claim income tax relief on expenses incurred in the course of parliamentary duties. Members of Parliament contribute towards a Fund to provide pensions or grants to ex-members, their widows and orphans whose incomes are below certain limits; the income of the Fund in 1960-61 was £32,624 and expenditure grants £24,079. The Capital Account (1961) stood at £110,394. An Act was passed in 1957 enabling the Treasury to make an annual contribution to the fund. £22,000 was so contributed in 1961-62.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of some 900 Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 senior Bishops from the remaining English sees. The Lords Temporal are: Peers by descent of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, peers of new creation, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (who are life peers), Scottish Representative Peers (16 elected for duration of Parliament) and Life Peers and Life Peeresses created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958. An Irish Peer not in the House of Lords is eligible for election as a member of the House of Commons for an English, Welsh or Scottish constituency.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

By the *Representation of the People Act* (1885) membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the *Act of Union with Ireland*) to 670, and by a similar Act (1918) it was increased to 707. By the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920) and the *Irish Free State Agreement Act* (1922) membership was decreased to 615, Irish

representation being reduced from 105 to 13 members. By the *Representation of the People Act* of 1945 25 new constituencies were created, making the total 640; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership was reduced to 625. As the result of Orders in Council made in 1955 under the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act*, 1949, the total membership has now been increased to 630.

Elected by	General Elections 1950 and 1951	General Elections 1955 and 1959
London Boroughs.....	43	42
English Boroughs.....	248	247
English Counties.....	215	222
Welsh Boroughs.....	10	10
Welsh Counties.....	26	26
Scottish Burghs.....	32	32
Scottish Counties.....	39	39
N. Irish Boroughs.....	4	4
N. Irish Counties.....	8	8
Total.....	625	630

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

An ordinance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or kept wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace at Westminster, built according to legend by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by William the Conqueror (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus) was the normal place of Parliament from about 1340. St. Stephen's Chapel (originally built for King Stephen) was used from 1547 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867, at a cost of £2,198,000.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 330 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flag-staff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 320 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the 13½-ton Hour Bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. The dials of the clock are 22½ feet in diameter the hands being 11 feet (hour) and 14 feet (minute) in length. The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sun-down to sunrise during the hours the House is in session.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the foundation stone of a new building, from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The *Lord High Chancellor of England* is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the *Woolsacks*, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the House in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the *Woolsack* and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Number 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, is the official town residence of the Prime Minister. No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whip. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684.

Chequers, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. 1, 1921, as a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the *Chequers* estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Crown-wellian portraits and relics.

PRIME MINISTERS

Sir Robert Walpole, *Whig*, April 3, 1721.
Earl of Wilmington, *Whig*, Feb. 16, 1742.

Henry Pelham, *Whig*, Aug. 25, 1743.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, May 13, 1751.
Duke of Devonshire, *Whig*, Nov. 25, 1755.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, July 2, 1757.
Earl of Bute, *Tory*, May 28, 1752.
George Grenville, *Whig*, April 15, 1763.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, July 10, 1785.
Earl of Chatham, *Whig*, Aug. 2, 1765.
Duke of Grafton, *Whig*, Dec. 1767.
Lord North, *Tory*, Feb. 6, 1770.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, March 27, 1782.
Earl of Shelburne, *Whig*, July 13, 1782.
Duke of Portland, *Coalition*, April 4, 1783.
William Pitt, *Tory*, Dec. 7, 1783.
Henry Addington, *Tory*, March 21, 1801.
William Pitt, *Tory*, May 16, 1801.
Lord Grenville, *Whig*, Feb. 12, 1805.
Duke of Portland, *Tory*, March 31, 1807.
Spencer Perceval, *Tory*, Dec. 6, 1809.
Earl of Liverpool, *Tory*, June 15, 1812.
George Canning, *Tory*, April 30, 1827.
Viscount Goderich, *Tory*, Sept. 8, 1831.
Duke of Wellington, *Tory*, Jan. 25, 1823.
Earl Grey, *Whig*, Nov. 24, 1830.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, July 13, 1831.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Dec. 25, 1831.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, March 14, 1835.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Sept. 6, 1841.
Lord John Russell, *Whig*, July 6, 1846.
Earl of Derby, *Tory*, Feb. 23, 1852.
Earl of Aberdeen, *Peelite*, Dec. 23, 1852.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, Feb. 10, 1855.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, Feb. 25, 1851.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, June 13, 1853.
Earl Russell, *Liberal*, Nov. 6, 1855.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, July 6, 1855.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 27, 1868.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Dec. 9, 1853.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 21, 1874.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, April 28, 1870.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, June 21, 1885.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Feb. 6, 1885.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, Aug. 3, 1885.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Aug. 18, 1892.
Earl of Rosebery, *Liberal*, March 3, 1894.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, July 1, 1895.
A. J. Balfour, *Conservative*, July 12, 1902.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *Liberal*, Dec. 5, 1905.
H. H. Asquith, *Liberal*, April 8, 1908.
H. H. Asquith, *Coalition*, May 26, 1915.
D. Lloyd George, *Coalition*, Dec. 7, 1916.
A. Bonar Law, *Conservative*, Oct. 23, 1922.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, May 22, 1931.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, Jan. 22, 1931.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, Nov. 4, 1931.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, June 8, 1932.
J. R. MacDonald, *Coalition*, Aug. 25, 1931.
S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, June 7, 1935.
N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, May 23, 1937.
W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 11, 1940.
W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, May 23, 1945.
C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, July 26, 1945.
Sir W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, Oct. 26, 1951.
Sir A. Eden, *Conservative*, April 6, 1955.
H. Macmillan, *Conservative*, Jan. 13, 1957.

Of the 43 Prime Ministers 18 sat in the House of Lords and 24 in the House of Commons during their term of office. One, Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell) sat in his first Ministry in the House of Commons, and in his second in the House of Lords. Benjamin Disraeli was raised to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield during his second term of office.

Lord Palmerston, as an Irish peer, and Lord North, as the holder of a courtesy title, both sat in the House of Commons.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

<i>Speaker</i> , The Rt. Hon. Reginald Edward Manningham-Buller, Lord Dilhorne	(+ £8,000 as Lord Chancellor) £4,000
<i>Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor</i> , A. D. M. Oulton.	
<i>Lord Chairman of Committees</i> , The Lord Merthyr, T.D.	£3,250
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , Sir Victor Martin	
Reeves Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C....	£7,015
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , H. M. Burrows, C.B.E.	
<i>Reading Clerk and Clerk of the Journals</i> , D. Stephens, C.V.O.....	£3,615
<i>Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees</i> , T.G. Talbot, C.B., Q.C.....	£4,115
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , R. W. Perceval (Public Bills); R. P. Cave (Judicial Office); E. D. Graham (Office of Chairman of Committees)	£2,715 to £3,415
<i>Senior Clerk</i> , P. G. Henderson (seconded as Secretary to the Leader of the House and the Chief Whip).	
<i>Clerks</i> , J. V. D. Webb; J. E. Grey; J. C. Sainty; M. A. J. Wheeler-Booth; J. A. Valance White; D. Dewar.....	£793 to £1,282
<i>Clerk of the Records</i> , M. F. Bond, O.B.E.	£2,348 to £2,715
<i>Assistant Clerks of the Records</i> , Miss E. R. Poysor; H. S. Cobb.....	£1,381 to £2,291
<i>Accountant</i> , R. W. Hill.....	£1,573 to £1,937
<i>Assistant Accountant</i> , E. W. Field. £1,136 to	£1,490
<i>Examiner of Private Acts, etc.</i> , Miss R. J. Griffith, M.B.E.....	£918 to £1,433
<i>Librarian</i> , C. S. A. Dobson.....	£2,715 to £3,065
<i>Asst. Librarian</i> , R. M. Price.....	£1,043 to £1,065
<i>Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills</i> , T. G. Odling; F. D. Graham.	
<i>Genleman-Usher of the Black Rod</i> , Lieut.- Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.....	£2,715
<i>Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, Serjeant-at- Arms, and Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain</i> , Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N.....	£2,358
<i>Staff Superintendent</i> , Lt.-Cdr. S. E. Glover, M.B.E., D.S.C.....	£1,074 to £1,339
<i>Shorthand Writer</i> , A. R. Kennedy.....	£ fees
<i>Editor, Official Report (Hansard)</i> , S. C. Ireland M.B.E.....	£1,937
<i>Asst. do.</i> , W. M. Stuart.....	£1,469 to £1,656

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

<i>Speaker (First elected Oct. 20, 1959)</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Harry (Braustyn Hylton) Hylton-Foster, Q.C., M.P. for Cities of London and Westminster.....	£5,000
<i>Chairman of Ways and Means</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir William Anstruther-Gray, Bt., M.C., M.P. for Berwick and East Lothian.....	£3,250
<i>Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means</i> , Sir Robert Grimston, Bt., M.P. for Westbury.....	£2,500

DEPT. OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

<i>Clerk of the House of Commons</i> , T. G. B. Cocks, C.B., O.B.E.....	£7,015
<i>Clerk Asst.</i> , D. W. S. Lidderdale.....	£5,015
<i>Second do.</i> , R. D. Barlas, O.B.E.....	£4,115
<i>Principal Clerks</i> — <i>Public Bills</i> , K. R. Mackenzie.....	£4,115
<i>Journals</i> , S. C. Hawtreay.....	£4,115
<i>Committees</i> , H. R. M. Farmer.....	£4,115
<i>Fourth Clerk at the Table</i> , C. A. S. S. Gordon	£3,665
<i>Private Bills</i> , T. G. Odling.....	£3,515
<i>Standing Committees</i> , A. C. Marples.....	£3,515
<i>Deputy Principal Clerks</i> , D. Scott; E. S. Taylor, Ph.D.; M. H. Lawrence; F. G. Allen; A. A. Birley.....	£2,715 to £3,415
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , R. S. Lankester; K. A. Bradshaw; D. A. M. Pring, M.C.; J. H. Willcox; J. P. S. Taylor; C. A. James; H. M. Barclay; M. T. Ryle; D. McW. Millar; C. J. Boulton; J. F. Sweetman; A. A. Barrett; D. W. Limon; R. V. R. James; J. R. Rose each	£1,904 to £2,634
<i>Assistant Clerks</i> , R. K. Middlemas; G. S. Ecclestone; C. B. Winniffrith; A. J. Hastings; W. R. McKay. <i>Examiners of Private Bills</i> , T. G. Odling; E. D. Graham.	
<i>Taxing Officer</i> , T. G. Odling.	

DEPT. OF THE SPEAKER

<i>Speaker's Secretary</i> , Brig. F. S. Reid, C.B.E.	£2,166 to £2,636
<i>Counsel to the Speaker</i> , Sir Robert Speed, C.B.....	£4,115
<i>Chaplain to the Speaker</i> , Rev. Canon M. S. Stancliffe, M.A.....	£650
<i>Librarian</i> , Strathearn Gordon, O.B.E. £2,715 to	£3,415
<i>Senior Library Clerks</i> , R. F. C. Butcher, V.R.D.; D. C. L. Holland; E. C. Thomp- son; R. H. V. C. Morgan; A. B. Pepin; D. J. T. Englefield; D. Menhennet, D.Phil.; H. J. Palmer; G. F. Lock	£1,381 to £2,291
<i>Accountant</i> , A. J. Moyes, C.B.E.	£1,796 to £2,445
<i>Deputy Accountant</i> , F. J. Wilkin, D.F.M.	£1,320 to £1,769
<i>Editor, Official Report (Hansard)</i> , L. W. Bear	£2,228 to £2,690
<i>Shorthand Writer</i> , A. R. Kennedy.....	£ fees
<i>Vote Office, Principal Clerk</i> , P. K. Marsden	£1,796 to £2,380

DEPT. OF THE SERJEANT AT ARMS

<i>Serjeant at Arms</i> , Rear-Admiral A. H. C. Gordon-Lennox, C.B., D.S.O.....	£3,415
<i>Deputy do.</i> , Lt.-Col. P. F. Thorne.....	£2,483
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Cdr. D. Swanston, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).....	£1,973 to £2,285

HEIRS TO PEERAGES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Lord Balneil (*Crawford and Balcarres*) Hertford (*Conservative*); Earl of Dalkeith (*Buccleuch*), Edinburgh North (*Conservative*); Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith (*Strathclyde*) Glasgow, Hillhead (*Conservative*); Viscount Lambton (*Durham*), Berwick-upon-Tweed (*Conservative*); E. R. Lubbock (*Avebury*), Orpington (*Liberal*); M. A. J. St. Clair (*Sinclair*), S. E. Bristol (*Conservative*); Hon. Richard Stanley (*Derby*), North Fylde (*Conservative*); Hon. C. M. Woodhouse (*Terrington*), Oxford (*Conservative*).

NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

WRITS FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT, ETC.—Wrists for a new Parliament are issued, on the Sovereign's warrant, by the Lord Chancellor to Peers individually, but in the case of the Commons to the returning officers of the various constituencies. A Writ of Summons to the House of Lords, before the time when baronies were created by Letters Patent, is held (should the writ be good and the Parliament legally summoned) to create a barony for the recipient and his heirs. The oldest English peerages, the baronies of De Ros and Mowbray, are founded on writs of summons issued in 1264 and 1283 respectively. The right to sit in the House of Lords is determined by the House. A newly-created Peer may not sit or speak in the House of Lords until he has been introduced by two sponsors of his own degree in the Peerage.

VACANT SEATS.—When a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the Writ for a New Election is generally moved, during a session of Parliament, by the Chief Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker can issue a writ, should two members certify to him that a seat is vacant. He cannot, however, issue such a writ if the seat has been vacated through the former member's lunacy or his acceptance of the office of Bailiff of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or Steward of the *Manor of Northstead*, a legal fiction which enables a member to retire from the House, for it has long been established that a member cannot, by his own volition, relieve himself of the responsibilities to his constituents which his membership involves. Until 1926, however, it was necessary for a member to retire from the House on accepting an office of profit under the Crown, which, it may be noted, subjected a private member who accepted ministerial office to the trouble and expense of seeking re-election in his constituency. The Act of 1926, which removed this necessity, retained the *Chiltern Hundreds* and the *Manor of Northstead* as offices of profit and thus perpetuated the fiction.

HOURS OF MEETING, ETC.—The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. on Thursday. The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30, and on Friday at 11. *Strangers* are present during the debates of both Houses on suffrage, and may be excluded at any time; this applies equally to the *Press Gallery*. Time has modified what was once a rigid exclusion and strangers have in recent years generally been admitted except during the secret sessions of war time. The proceedings are opened by Prayers in both Houses. The *Quorum* of the House of Commons is forty members, including the Speaker, and should a member point out to the Speaker at any time that fewer than forty members are present, the division bells are rung, and if forty members have not appeared within four minutes, the House is said to be *Counted Out*, and the sitting is adjourned. The *Quorum* of the Lords is three.

PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION.—A session of Parliament is brought to an end by its Prorogation to a certain date, while Parliament itself comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or the expiration of the term of 5 years for which it was elected (see p. 310).

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The right of a member of the House of Commons to sit in Parliament can be challenged by petition on several grounds, e.g.

ineligibility to sit owing to his bribery or corruption of the electors. Such petitions were originally decided by the House itself, but as party feeling was too much inclined to dictate the decision, their trial was in 1868 referred to the High Court of Justice.

STANDING ORDERS.—These are rules, which have from time to time been established by both Houses of Parliament, to regulate the conduct of business. These orders are not irrevocable, and like the Statutory Laws of England they can be easily revised, amended or repealed. The custom and precedents of Parliament, which dictate the bulk of Parliamentary procedure, have acquired, in seven centuries, prescriptive rights of obedience as firmly seated as the Common Law. *Sessional Orders* are applicable only to the session in which they are passed.

GENERAL PROCEDURE.—There are differences in the rules which govern the conduct of debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons. The Speaker in the Commons is responsible for the preservation of order and discipline in the House, but the only duty of the Lord Chancellor or the presiding Peer is to put the question. A Peer prefaces his remarks with "My Lords," whereas a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to Mr. Speaker.

A member of the House of Commons wishing to speak "rises in his place uncovered." When several members rise together the one whom the Speaker calls to continue the debate is described as *having caught the Speaker's eye*. In the House of Lords in similar circumstances, the House itself decides who shall speak.

Broadly speaking, a member may not, except in Committee, speak more than once to a question except in explanation or reply, and this privilege is granted only to the mover of a motion, or to the Minister or Member in charge of a bill.

A member may address the House from notes but must not read his speech, a distinction sometimes without a difference. In the Commons members must not be mentioned by name; the proceedings of the other House and matters *sub judice* must not be discussed; offensive words or epithets must not be used; a member may not speak after a question has been put, except on a point of order, and then he must address the Speaker "*seated and covered*." He must bow to the Speaker on entering and leaving the House.

QUESTION TIME.—After Prayers the first business of importance in the House of Commons is Question Time, which lasts from 2.45 until 3.30. Two days' notice of questions must be given to the *Clerk of the House of Commons*, the senior official of the House, who presides over it in the brief interval between the first assembly of a new Parliament and the election of a Speaker, and whose counterpart in the House of Lords is the *Clerk of the Parliaments*. Members of the House may put an unlimited number of questions to Ministers, but forty-eight hours' notice must be given, and not more than two demanding an oral answer may be made in any one day. Supplementary questions may be put either by the member asking the original question, or by other members, to obtain clarification of a Minister's answer.

COMMITTEES.—On the Assembly of a new Parliament, after the election of the Speaker, the

House of Commons deals with the subject of Committees, which are of three kinds:—*Committees of the Whole House*, *Select Committees* (appointed for a specific purpose) and the *Standing Committees* which consider public bills and whose composition, though laid down by Standing Orders, is frequently modified by Sessional Orders. When a bill dealing *exclusively* with Scotland or with Wales and Monmouthshire is referred to a Standing Committee, in the first place all Scottish, and in the second, all Welsh, members are automatically members thereof. Two of the most important Committees of the whole House of Commons are the *Committee of Supply* and that of *Ways and Means*. The former votes the money to provide for the service of the State, the amount being based on the estimates presented by the Government for the Services. Twenty days are allotted for debates on Supply before August 5, and there may be three other days before or after that date. The other Committee decides the methods to be adopted to raise the money voted by the Committee of Supply. These methods are foreshadowed by the *Budget* and put into effect by the *Finance Act*, while the *Appropriation Act* ensures that money voted for a certain purpose is applied to that purpose only.

CLOSURE AND THE GUILLOTINE.—To prevent deliberate waste of Parliamentary time, a procedure known as the *Closure* (colloquially known as "The Gag") was brought into effect on Nov. 10, 1882. A motion may be made *that the question be now put*. If the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 100 members support the motion, it is put to the vote, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The *Guillotine* represents a more rigorous and systematic application of the *Closure*. Under this system, a bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid time table and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. If the number of amendments put down appears likely to require more time than has been allotted for their discussion, the Speaker selects those which he considers are most important. The guillotine was first put into use on June 17, 1887, after prolonged debates on the Crimes Bill.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—When the House is disinclined to give a decision on a particular question it is possible to avoid the issue by moving the *Previous Question*, which is done by one of several motions, e.g. "That the Question be not now put" or "That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.—Adjournment ends the sitting of either House and takes place either under the provisions of a Standing Order or through an *ad hoc* resolution. In the Commons a method of obtaining immediate discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving *The adjournment on a matter of urgent public importance*. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker after Question Time and if it obtains the support of 40 members and the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance, it is discussed at 7 p.m. on that day. A Committee of the Whole House cannot adjourn but its proceedings may be interrupted by a motion *That the Chairman report Progress*. This brings the Speaker back to the House and the Committee seeks permission to sit on a future date.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.—There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of

Parliament, but privileges in their accepted meaning are common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House breaches of privilege is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of commitment. Each House is the sole and absolute judge of its own privileges and where law and privilege have seemed to clash a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between Parliament and the Courts. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period, or may inflict a fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament." Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish a member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are amenable to all other processes of the Law. Freedom from arrest, in the case of members of the House of Commons, applies to the forty days after the prorogation and the forty days before the next meeting of Parliament.

THE SPEAKER.—The *Speaker of the House of Commons* is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. He was originally a partisan but throughout a century of development between Speaker Onslow (1728) and Speaker Shaw-Lefevre (1839), the theory of the non-partisan Speaker was perfected, and he now neither speaks in debates, nor votes in divisions, except when the voting is equal. His order in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council going before him. He takes precedence of all Peers, except the two Archbishops, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office, though Speaker Whitley is believed to have declined the offer of a Viscounty. The Speaker's most severe disciplinary measure against a member is to *Name him*. When a member has been named, i.e. contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for . . ." (his constituency), the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again. Speaker Denison has left it on record that "The House is always kind and indulgent, but it expects its Speakers to be right. If he should be found tripping, his authority must soon be at an end." The Speaker's Deputy is the *Chairman of Committees*, officially the *Chairman of Ways and Means*, who presides in the absence of the Speaker and when the House has resolved itself into Committee by the passage of the motion *that the Speaker do now leave the Chair*. He, like the Speaker, is elected at the beginning of each Parliament, and when he is presiding as chairman of a committee neither speaks in debate nor votes. A *Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means* is also appointed, and several temporary chairmen, who frequently preside either over a Committee of the Whole House or over Standing Committees.

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1945, 1950, 1951, 1955 AND 1959
AND AT BY-ELECTIONS SINCE 1945

General Election, 1945

Labour.....	11,985,733
Conservative.....	8,693,858
Liberal.....	2,253,197
Liberal National.....	759,884
Ulster Unionist.....	441,109
Independent.....	287,345
Irish Nationalist.....	148,078
National.....	125,299
Communist.....	102,760
Commonwealth.....	96,247
Independent Conservative.....	40,948
Independent Labour Party.....	36,153
Scottish Nationalist.....	30,594
Welsh Nationalist.....	14,887
Democratic.....	1,809
Independent Socialist.....	472

Total..... 25,018,393

By-elections, 1945-50

At 50 by-elections between the General Elections of 1945 and 1950, the following votes were cast:—

Labour.....	740,914
Conservative and National Liberal.....	641,540
Ulster Unionist.....	87,435
Liberal.....	49,730
Independent.....	35,647
Irish Nationalist.....	24,422
Scottish Nationalist.....	13,040
Welsh Nationalist.....	12,775
Independent Labour Party.....	8,367
Communist.....	5,087

General Election, 1950

Labour.....	13,265,613
Conservative.....	11,166,026
National Liberal and Conservative.....	983,623
Ulster Unionist.....	352,334
Liberal.....	2,621,489
Independent.....	112,318
Communist.....	91,815
Irish Nationalist.....	65,211
Irish Labour.....	52,715
Labour Independent.....	26,014
Welsh Nationalist.....	17,680
Scottish Nationalist.....	10,630
Independent Labour Party.....	4,112

Total..... 28,569,577

By-elections, 1950-51

At 15 by-elections between the General Elections of 1950 and 1951 the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	265,535
Labour.....	264,977
Irish Labour.....	30,883
Liberal.....	2,753
Independent Labour Party.....	1,366
Communist.....	729
Independent.....	453

General Election, 1951

Labour.....	13,949,135
Conservative and Associate.....	*13,718,033
Liberal.....	730,552
Irish Nationalist.....	94,537
Communist.....	19,640

Welsh Nationalist.....	10,920
Scottish Nationalist.....	7,299
Independent Labour Party.....	4,388
Others.....	62,135

Total..... 28,595,595

* Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

By-elections 1951-55

At 45 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1951 and 1955, the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	751,421
Labour.....	705,176
Liberal.....	28,216
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,243
Independent.....	3,405
Scottish Nationalist.....	2,931
Communist.....	1,457

General Election, 1955

Conservative and Associate.....	13,311,938
Labour.....	12,405,215
Liberal.....	722,395
Sinn Fein.....	152,310
Welsh Nationalist.....	45,119
Communist.....	33,144
Scottish Nationalist.....	12,112
Others.....	78,490

Total..... 26,760,754

By-elections, 1955-59

At 52 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1955 and 1959, the following votes were cast:—

Labour.....	784,656
Conservative and Associate.....	779,577
Liberal.....	174,904
Sinn Fein.....	54,510
Independent.....	40,986
Welsh Nationalist.....	7,719
Anti-Partition.....	6,421

General Election, 1959

Conservative and Associate.....	13,750,965
Labour.....	12,195,765
Liberal.....	1,661,203
Welsh Nationalist.....	77,571
Sinn Fein.....	63,915
Communist.....	30,897
Scottish Nationalist.....	21,738
Others.....	61,225

Total..... 27,863,338

By-elections, 1959-62

At 35 by-elections since the General Election of 1959, the following votes have been cast:

Labour.....	464,938
Conservative and Associate.....	404,271
Liberal.....	263,034
Scottish Nationalist.....	13,299
Independent.....	12,891
Welsh Nationalist.....	2,091

The Conservatives have gained one seat (Briggshouse and Spenborough) from Labour, lost one (Middlesbrough, West) to Labour and lost one (Orpington) to Liberals.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Elected October 8, 1959)

For abbreviations, see page 323. The number before the name of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on pp. 323-344.

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Abse, L. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 465	17,852	*Birch, Rt. Hon. E. N. C. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> ,	7,521
*Agnew, Cmr. Sir P. G., Bt. (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> ,	14,940	237 <i>Flint, W.</i>	
622 <i>Worcs. S.</i>		*Bishop, F. P. (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 280	9,764
*Ainsley, J. W. (b. 1889), <i>Lab.</i> , 198	14,892	<i>Central</i>	
<i>N.W.</i>		*Black, Sir C. W. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 609	10,860
*Aitken, W. T. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 117	7,962	<i>Wimble-</i>	
<i>Edmunds</i>	461	<i>don</i>	
*Albu, A. H. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 216	7,287	*Blackburn, F. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 537	1,423
<i>Edmonton</i>		<i>bridge and Hyde</i>	
*Allan, R. A. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 453	8,235	*Blyton, W. R. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 308	24,562
<i>Paddington</i>		<i>Houghton-le-Spring</i>	
*Allason, J. H. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 287	8,235	*Boardman, H. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 359	14,775
<i>Hennel</i>		<i>Leigh</i>	
<i>Hempstead</i>		Bossom, Hon. C. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 360	9,737
*Allaun, F. (b. 1913), <i>Lab.</i> , 505	3,468	<i>Leominster</i>	
<i>Salford, E.</i>		†Bottomley, Rt. Hon. A. G. (b. 1907),	11,783
*Allen, S. S. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 161	3,781	<i>Lab.</i> , 402	
<i>Crewe</i>		<i>Middlesbrough, E.</i>	
*Amery, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 472	4,461	*Bourke, Maj. Sir E. A. H. Legge-(b. 1914),	6,468
<i>Preston, N.</i>		<i>C.</i> , 325	
Anderson, Miss M. B. H. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 477	15,993	<i>Isle of Ely</i>	
<i>Renfrew, E.</i>		*Bowden, Rt. Hon. H. W. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> ,	2,743
*Arbuthnot, J. S. W. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 187	3,241	358	
<i>Dover</i>		<i>Leicester, S.W.</i>	9,309
Arton, Maj. A. T. Bourne- (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> ,	4,417	*Bowen, E. R. (b. 1913), <i>L.</i> , 130	9,540
167		<i>Cardigan</i>	
<i>Darlington</i>		*Bowles, F. G. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 442	10,683
*Ashton, Sir H. (b. 1898), <i>C.</i> , 136	9,868	Box, D. S. (b. 1917), <i>C.</i> , 127	
<i>Chelms-</i>		Boyden, H. J. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 76	8,329
<i>ford</i>		<i>Bishop</i>	
*Atkins, H. E. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 401	8,159	<i>Auckland</i>	
<i>Merton and</i>		*Boyle, Rt. Hon. Sir E. C. G., Bt. (b.	10,127
<i>Morden</i>		1923), <i>C.</i> , 67	
*Awbery, S. S. (b. 1888), <i>Lab.</i> , 104	2,696	<i>Hanasworth</i>	
<i>Bristol,</i>		*Braddock, Mrs. E. M. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 369	6,971
<i>Central</i>		<i>Liverpool, Exchange</i>	
*Bacon, Miss A. M., <i>Lab.</i> , 352	9,649	Bradley, T. G. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 355	1,948
<i>Leeds, S.E.</i>		<i>N.E.</i>	
*Baird, J. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 615	3,797	*Braine, B. R. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 223	10,133
<i>Wolver-</i>		Bray, Dr. I. W. (b. 1930), <i>Lab.</i> , 403	
<i>hampton, N.E.</i>		<i>Middlesbrough, W.</i>	2,270
*Baker, F. E. Noel- (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 561	3,909	*Brewis, H. J. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 241	9,042
<i>Swindon</i>		<i>Galloway</i>	
*Baker, Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel- (b. 1889),	3,431	*Brockway, A. F. (b. 1888), <i>Lab.</i> , 224	88
<i>Derby, S.</i>		<i>Elton</i>	
*Balmiel, Lord (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 204	8,821	<i>and Slough</i>	
<i>Hertford</i>		*Brooke, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 277	12,006
*Barber, A. P. L. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 181	3,586	<i>Hampstead</i>	
<i>Don-</i>		*Broughton, A. D. D. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 41	7,666
<i>caster</i>		<i>Batley and Morley</i>	
*Barlow, Sir J. D., Bt. (b. 1898), <i>C.</i> , 404	10,168	Brown, A. G. (b. 1913), <i>Ind.</i> , 571	6,637
<i>Middleton and Prestwich</i>		<i>Totten-</i>	
*Barter, J. W. (b. 1917), <i>C.</i> , 199	4,276	<i>ham</i>	
<i>Ealing, N.</i>		*Brown, Rt. Hon. G. A. (b. 1914), <i>Lab.</i> , 54	4,337
*Batsford, B. C. C. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 200	12,722	<i>Belper</i>	
<i>Ealing,</i>		*Brown, T. J. (b. 1886), <i>Lab.</i> , 321	18,957
<i>S.</i>		<i>Ince</i>	
*Baxter, Sir A. B. (b. 1891), <i>C.</i> , 530	16,736	*Brown, Sir W. Robson- (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 222	24,221
<i>South-</i>		<i>Esher</i>	
<i>gate</i>		Browne, P. B. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 569	2,265
Baxter, W. (b. 1911), <i>Ind. Lab.</i> , 540	5,511	*Bryan, P. E. O. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 310	12,872
<i>Stirling,</i>		Buck, P. A. F. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 153	5,344
<i>W.</i>		<i>Colchester</i>	
*Beach, Maj. W. W. Hicks (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> ,	9,272	Bullard, D. G. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 338	1,765
138		<i>King's</i>	
<i>Cheltenham</i>		<i>Lynn</i>	
*Beamish, Col. Sir T. V. H. (b. 1917), <i>C.</i> ,	16,577	*Bullus, Wing-Cdr. E. E. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> ,	11,080
361		593	
<i>Lewes</i>		<i>Wembley, N.</i>	
Beaney, A. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 288	35,365	*Burden, F. F. A. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 244	7,279
<i>Hems-</i>		<i>Gillingham</i>	
<i>worth</i>		*Butcher, Sir H. W., Bt. (b. 1901), <i>Nat. L.</i>	11,174
*Bell, R. M. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 113	21,104	<i>and C.</i> , 302	
<i>Bucks, S.</i>		<i>Holland with Boston</i>	
*Bellenger, Rt. Hon. F. J. (b. 1894), <i>Lab.</i> ,	7,713	*Butler, H. W. (b. 1897), <i>Lab.</i> , 272	9,502
39		<i>Hackney,</i>	
<i>Bassetlaw</i>		<i>Central</i>	
*Bence, C. R. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 192	3,349	*Butler, Mrs. J. S. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 618	1,134
<i>Dunbar-</i>		<i>Wood</i>	
<i>ton, E.</i>		*Butler, Rt. Hon. R. A. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 499	6,782
*Bennett, F. M. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 568	17,743	<i>Saffron Walden</i>	
<i>Torquay.</i>		*Callaghan, L. J. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 128	868
Bennett, J. <i>Lab.</i> , 245	6,995	<i>Cardiff,</i>	
<i>Bridgeton.</i>		<i>S.E.</i>	
*Bennett, R. F. B. (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 264	16,154	*Campbell, Sir D. C. (b. 1891), <i>U.U.</i> , 52	20,816
<i>Gosport</i>		<i>Belfast, S.</i>	
<i>and Fareham</i>		Campbell, G. T. C. (b. 1921), <i>C.</i> , 410	7,203
*Benson, Sir G. (b. 1889), <i>Lab.</i> , 142	13,450	<i>Moray and Nairn</i>	
<i>Chester-</i>		*Carperter, Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd- (b. 1908),	16,241
<i>field</i>		<i>C.</i> , 339	
Berkeley, H. J. (b. 1926), <i>C.</i> , 347	5,528	<i>Kingston-on-Thames</i>	
<i>Lancaster</i>			
*Bevins, Rt. Hon. J. R. (b. 1908), <i>C.</i> , 373	3,915		
<i>Toxteth</i>			
*Bidgood, J. C. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 116	3,908		
<i>Bury and</i>			
<i>Radcliffe</i>			
Biffen, W. J. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 450	3,781		
<i>Oswestry</i>			
*Bingham, R. M. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 370	14,157		
<i>Liver-</i>			
<i>pool, Garston</i>			

*Carr, L. R. (b. 1916), C., 407	Mitcham	9,816	<i>Maj.</i>
Carr, W. C. (b. 1918), C., 35	Barons Court	913	
*Cary, Sir R. A., Bt. (b. 1898), C., 394	Withington	9,694	
*Castle, Mrs. B. A. (b. 1911), Lab., 77	Blackburn	2,866	
*Channon, H. P. G. (b. 1935), C., 528	Southend, W.	17,035	
*Chapman, W. D. (b. 1923), Lab., 69	Birmingham, Northfield	940	
Chataway, C. J. (b. 1931), C., 362	Lewisham, N.	4,613	
*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir. W. S. (b. 1874), C., 617	Woodford	14,797	
Clark, H. (b. 1929), U.U., 16	Antrim, N.	40,527	
*Clark, R. Chichester- (b. 1928), U.U., 378	Londonderry	23,657	
Clark, W. G. A. (b. 1917), C., 440	Nottingham, S.	7,372	
*Clarke, Brig. T. H. (b. 1904), C., 471	Portsmouth, W.	6,266	
Cleaver, L. H. (b. 1909), C., 75	Yardley	1,385	
*Cliffe, M. (b. 1904), Lab., 518	Shoreditch and Finsbury	11,566	
*Cole, N. J. (b. 1909), L. and C., 48	Beds., S.	4,759	
*Collick, P. H. (b. 1897), Lab., 62	Birkenhead	3,629	
*Cooke, C. Fletcher- (b. 1914), C., 169	Darwen	8,342	
*Cooke, R. G. (b. 1907), C., 573	Twickenham	17,039	
*Cooke, R. G. (b. 1930), C., 109	Bristol, W.	20,117	
*Cooper, A. E. (b. 1910), C., 319	Ilford, S.	7,307	
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K. (b. 1900), Lab., 122	Peckham	11,382	
*Cordeaux, Lt.-Col. J. K. (b. 1902), C., 438	Nottingham, Central	2,135	
Cordle, J. H. (b. 1912), C., 89	Bournemouth, E. and Christchurch	19,792	
*Corfield, Capt. F. V. (b. 1915), C., 261	Glos., S.	4,601	
Costain, A. P. (b. 1910), C., 238	Folkestone and Hythe	12,380	
Coulson, J. M. (b. 1927), C., 314	Hull, N.	702	
*Courtney, Cmdr. A. T. (b. 1908), C., 281	Harrow, E.	5,947	
*Craddock, G. (b. 1897), Lab., 93	Bradford, S.	3,014	
*Craddock, Sir G. B. (b. 1898), C., 535	Spelthorne	8,093	
Crawley, A. M. (b. 1908), C., 177	Derbyshire W.	1,220	
Critchley, J. M. G. (b. 1930), C., 485	Rochester and Chatham	1,023	
*Cronin, J. D. (b. 1916), Lab., 379	Loughborough	3,747	
Crosland, C. A. R. (b. 1918), Lab., 270	Grimby	101	
*Crossman, R. H. S. (b. 1907), Lab., 158	Coventry, E.	7,762	
*Crowder, F. P. (b. 1919), C., 493	Ruislip-Northwood	13,056	
*Cullen, Mrs. A. (b. 1892), Lab., 249	Gorbals	10,659	
*Cunningham, S. K. (b. 1909), U.U., 17	Antrim, S.	50,041	
Curran, C. (b. 1903), C., 575	Uxbridge	1,390	
*Currie, G. B. H. (b. 1905), U.U., 188	Down, N.	50,734	
Dalkeith, Earl of (b. 1923), C., 212	Edinburgh, N.	5,334	
Dalrymple, T. (b. 1932), Lab., 601	West Lothian	11,516	
*Dance, J. C. G. (b. 1907), C., 111	Bromsgrove	9,040	
*Daring, G. (b. 1905), Lab., 515	Hillsborough	5,043	
*Davenport, Lt.-Col. Sir W. H. Bromley- (b. 1903), C., 341	Knuttsford	19,153	<i>Maj.</i>
Davies, G. E. (b. 1913), Lab., 479	Rhondda, E.	15,985	
*Davies, H. (b. 1904), Lab., 354	Leek	1,149	
Davies, I. (b. 1910), Lab., 265	Gower	17,604	
*Davies, S. O. (b. 1886), Ind. Lab., 400	Merthyr Tydfil	18,723	
*Davies, W. R. Rees- (b. 1916), C., 326	Isle of Thanet	11,898	
*Davison, J. A. Biggs- (b. 1918), C., 144	Chigwell	5,562	
*Deedes, Rt. Hon. W. F. (b. 1913), C., 22	Ashford	10,400	
*Deer, G. (b. 1890), Lab., 417	Newark	1,772	
*de Ferranti, B. R. Z. (b. 1930), C., 411	Morecambe and Lonsdale	15,975	
*Delargy, H. J. (b. 1908), Lab., 565	Thurrock	12,082	
Dempsey, J. (b. 1917), Lab., 152	Coatbridge and Airdrie	794	
*Diamond, J. (b. 1907), Lab., 260	Gloucester	2,771	
*Digby, K. S. D. W. (b. 1910), C., 186	Dorset, W.	8,211	
*Dodds, N. N. (b. 1903), Lab., 221	Erith and Crayford	5,760	
*Donaldson, Cmdr. C. E. M. (b. 1903), C., 491	Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles	9,513	
*Donnelly, D. L. (b. 1920), Lab., 455	Pembroke	5,322	
*Doughty, C. J. A. (b. 1902), C., 556	Surrey, E.	25,934	
*Drayson, G. B. (b. 1913), C., 520	Skipton	9,100	
Driberg, T. E. N. (b. 1905), Lab., 31	Barking	12,000	
*du Cann, E. D. L. (b. 1924), C., 562	Taunton	6,498	
*Dugdale, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1905), Lab., 595	West Bromwich	6,893	
*Duncan, Capt. Sir. J. A. L., Bt. (b. 1899), L. and C., 155	Angus	11,296	
*Duthie, Sir W. S. (b. 1892), C., 30	Banff	8,367	
*Ede, Rt. Hon. J. C. (b. 1882), Lab., 532	South Shields	8,939	
*Edelman, M. (b. 1911), Lab., 159	Coventry, N.	1,241	
*Eden, J. B. (b. 1925), C., 90	Bournemouth, W.	17,618	
*Edwards, Rt. Hon. N. (b. 1897), Lab., 119	Caerphilly	20,973	
*Edwards, R. J. (b. 1906), Lab., 61	Bilston	3,545	
*Edwards, W. J. (b. 1900), Lab., 538	Stepney	18,309	
Elliot, Capt. W. (b. 1910), C., 134	Carshalton	8,925	
*Elliott, R. W. (b. 1920), C., 422	Newcastle, N.	11,272	
Emery, P. F. H. (b. 1926), C., 475	Reading	3,942	
*Emmet, Mrs. E. V. E. (b. 1899), C., 203	East Grinstead	21,655	
*Errington, Sir E. (b. 1900), C., 11	Aldershot	12,891	
*Erroll, Rt. Hon. F. J. (b. 1914), C., 12	Altrincham and Sale	15,851	
*Evans, A. (b. 1903), Lab., 330	Stington, S.W.	10,388	
*Ewing, C. I. Orr- (b. 1912), C., 289	Hendon, N.	5,332	
*Eyre, Lt.-Col. Sir O. E. Crosthwaite- (b. 1913), C., 424	New Forest	16,282	
Farr, J. A. (b. 1922), C., 278	Harborough	12,514	
*Fell, A. (b. 1914), C., 628	Yarmouth	3,579	
*Ferryhough, E. (b. 1908), Lab., 331	Jarrow	10,352	
*Ferris, Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant- (b. 1907), C., 414	Nantwich	6,737	
*Finch, H. J. (b. 1898), Lab., 49	Bedwelty	23,880	
*Finlay, G. B. (b. 1917), C., 219	Epping	4,393	

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Fisher, N. T. L. (b. 1913), C., 555	12,425	*Hale, C. L. (b. 1902), Lab., 446	10,119
*Fitch, E. A. (b. 1915), Lab., 606	16,049	*Hall, J. (b. 1911), C., 627	10,870
*Fletcher, E. G. M. (b. 1903), Lab., 328		*Hall, Rt. Hon. W. G. (b. 1887), Lab., 154	
<i>Islington, E.</i>	4,669	<i>Cohne Valley.</i>	6,257
*Foot, D. M. (b. 1905), Lab., 324	3,235	*Hallett, Vice-Adm. J. Hughes- (b. 1901),	
*Foot, M. M. (b. 1913), Ind. Lab., 207		<i>Croydon, N.E.</i>	8,925
<i>Ebbw Vale.</i>	16,729	Hamilton, M. C. (b. 1918), C., 591	
*Forman, J. C. (b. 1884), Lab., 258		<i>Wellingborough.</i>	606
<i>Springburn.</i>	6,130	*Hamilton, W. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 234	
*Forrest, G. (b. 1922), Ind. U.U., 406		<i>Fife, W.</i>	14,297
<i>Mid Ulster.</i>	18,923	*Hannan, W. (b. 1906), Lab., 253	9,582
†Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. H. Hylton- (b. 1905),		*Harc, Rt. Hon. J. H. (b. 1911), C., 552	
<i>The Speaker, 149</i>		<i>Sudbury and Woodbridge.</i>	9,882
<i>Cities of London and Westminster.</i>	17,188	Harper, J. (b. 1915), Lab., 464	19,828
*Foster, J. G. (b. 1904), C., 435	7,970	*Harris, F. W. (b. 1915), C., 164	
*Fraser, Rt. Hon. H. C. P. J. (b. 1918), C.,		<i>Croydon, N.W.</i>	10,453
<i>536</i>		*Harris, R. R. (b. 1913), C., 296	
<i>Stafford and Stone.</i>	10,073	<i>Heston and Isleworth.</i>	8,850
Fraser, I. M. (b. 1916), C., 463		*Harrison, A. B. C. (b. 1921), C., 386	
<i>Plymouth, Sutton.</i>	6,761	<i>Maldon.</i>	2,240
*Fraser, T. (b. 1911), Lab., 275	15,913	*Harrison, Col. Sir J. H. Bt. (b. 1907), C.,	
*Freeth, D. K. (b. 1924), C., 38	11,244	<i>266</i>	2,484
<i>Basingstoke.</i>		Hart, Mrs. J. C. M. (b. 1924), Lab., 345	
*Gaitskill, Rt. Hon. H. T. N. (b. 1906),		<i>Lanark.</i>	540
<i>Lab., 35</i>	11,486	*Harvey, Air Cdre. Sir A. V. (b. 1906), C.,	
*Galbraith, Hon. T. G. D. (b. 1917), C., 251		<i>384</i>	9,326
<i>Hillhead.</i>	10,777	*Harvey, J. E. (b. 1920), C., 581	
Galpern, Sir M. (b. 1903), Lab., 257		<i>Walthamstow, E.</i>	2,901
<i>Shettleston.</i>	8,173	Hastings, S. L. E. (b. 1921), C. 47	6,222
*Gammans, Lady (b. 1898), C., 306	12,338	<i>Mid-Beds.</i>	
Gardner, E. L. (b. 1912), C., 60	4,822	*Hay, J. A. (b. 1919), C., 291	9,403
<i>Billerica.</i>		*Hayman, F. H. (b. 1894), Lab., 227	
*George, J. C. (b. 1902), C., 254	7,266	<i>Falmouth and Camborne.</i>	4,197
*George, Lady M. Lloyd (b. 1902), Lab.,		*Heald, Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. (b. 1897), C.,	
<i>133</i>	6,633	<i>139</i>	10,686
<i>Carmarthen.</i>		<i>Chertsey.</i>	4,785
Gilmour, Sir J. E., Bt. (b. 1912), C., 233		*Healey, D. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 348	
<i>Fife, E.</i>	7,066	<i>Leeds, E.</i>	4,785
Ginsburg, D. (b. 1923), Lab., 180	3,669	*Heath, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. (b. 1916), C.,	
*Glover, Col. Sir D. (b. 1908), C., 448		<i>59</i>	8,633
<i>Ormskirk.</i>	18,251	*Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1893), Lab.,	
Glyn, Dr. A. J. (b. 1918), C., 584	1,876	<i>490</i>	9,977
*Glyn, Col. Sir R. H., Bt. (b. 1907), C., 184		<i>Rowley Regis and Tipton.</i>	9,571
<i>Dorset, N.</i>	8,651	*Henderson, J. (b. 1888), C., 246	
*Godber, J. B. (b. 1914), C., 266	6,615	<i>Cathcart.</i>	
*Goldsmid, Sir H. J. d'Avigdor, Bt. (b. 1909),		Hendry, A. F. (b. 1908), C., 6	
<i>C., 580</i>	8,782	<i>Aberdeenshire, W.</i>	12,395
*Gooch, E. G. (b. 1889), Lab., 428		*Herblson, Miss M. (b. 1907), Lab., 346	
<i>Norfolk, N.</i>	658	<i>Lanark, N.</i>	6,269
*Goodhart, P. C. (b. 1925), C., 45	23,133	*Hewitson, M. (b. 1897), Lab., 315	2,435
<i>Beckwithham.</i>		Hiley, J. (b. 1902), C., 474	6,511
Goodweh, V. H. (b. 1919), C., 500		<i>Pudsey.</i>	
<i>St. Albans.</i>	8,507	*Hill, Rt. Hon. C. (b. 1904), L. and C., 383	
*Gordon, P. W. Wolrige- (b. 1935), C.,		<i>Luton.</i>	5,019
<i>5</i>	8,002	*Hill, Mrs. E. (b. 1897), C., 395	
*Gough, C. F. H. (b. 1901), C., 307		<i>Wythes-shawe.</i>	1,309
<i>Horsham.</i>	13,263	*Hill, J. E. B. (b. 1912), C., 429	2,733
Goutlay, H. P. H. (b. 1916), Lab., 340		<i>Norfolk, S.</i>	9,660
<i>Kirkcaldy.</i>	11,242	Hill, J. M. (b. 1899), Lab., 405	
*Gower, H. R. (b. 1916), C., 37	9,523	<i>Midlothian.</i>	
*Grant, Rt. Hon. W. (b. 1909), C., 259		*Hilton, A. V. (b. 1908), Lab., 430	
<i>Glasgow, Woodside.</i>	2,084	<i>Norfolk, S.W.</i>	78
*Gray, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir W. J. Anstruther- Bt. (b. 1905), C., 56		*Hirst, G. A. N. (b. 1905), C., 517	5,511
<i>Berwick and E. Lothian.</i>	2,850	*Hobson, Sir J. G. S. (b. 1912), C., 588	
*Green, A. (b. 1911), C., 473	3,019	<i>Warwick and Leamington.</i>	13,079
*Greenwood, A. W. J. (b. 1911), Lab.,		Hocking, P. N. (b. 1925), C., 160	
<i>487</i>	2,591	<i>Coventry, S.</i>	1,830
*Grey, C. F. (b. 1903), Lab., 197	16,689	Holland, P. W. (b. 1917), C., 10	920
*Griffiths, D. (b. 1896), Lab., 489		Hollingworth, J. H. (b. 1930), C., 63	
<i>Rother Valley.</i>	28,593	<i>Birmingham, All Saints.</i>	20
*Griffiths, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1890), Lab., 377		*Holman, P. (b. 1891), Lab., 58	
<i>Llanelli.</i>	24,497	<i>Bethnal Green.</i>	16,815
*Griffiths, W. D. (b. 1912), Lab., 390		*Holt, A. F. (b. 1914), L., 85	3,688
<i>Manchester, Exchange.</i>	8,724	*Holt, Sir J. A. Langford- (b. 1916), C.,	
*Grimond, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1913) L., 447		<i>519</i>	8,632
<i>Orkney and Zetland.</i>	8,612	<i>Shrewsbury.</i>	
*Grimston, Sir. R. V., Bt. (b. 1897), C.,		Hooson, H. E. (b. 1925), L., 409	
<i>596</i>	5,826	<i>Montgomeryshire.</i>	7,549
*Grosvenor, Lt.-Col. R. G. (b. 1919),		*Hope, Rt. Hon. Lord John (b. 1912), C.,	
<i>U.U., 232</i>	24,732	<i>213</i>	8,792
<i>Fermainagh and S. Tyrone.</i>		Hopkins, A. C. N. (b. 1926), C. and Nat. L.,	
Gunter, R. J. (b. 1909), Lab., 533	12,340	<i>105</i>	2,684
*Gurden, H. E. (b. 1903), C., 71	8,356	<i>Bristol, N.E.</i>	
<i>Selly Oak.</i>		Hopkins, I. S. R. Scott- (b. 1921), C.,	
		<i>157</i>	989
		<i>Cornwall, N.</i>	10,506
		*Hornby, R. P. (b. 1922), C., 567	
		<i>Tonbridge</i>	

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Houghton, A. L. N. D. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 534 <i>Sowerby</i>	1,956	*Kershaw, J. A. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 551 <i>Stroud</i> ...	5,112
*Howard, G. R. (b. 1909), <i>Nat. L. and C.</i> , 502 <i>St. Ives</i>	6,898	*Key, Rt. Hon. C. W. (b. 1883), <i>Lab.</i> , 468 <i>Poplar</i>	15,871
*Howard, J. M. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 526 <i>Southampton</i> , <i>Test</i>	6,766	*Key, Sir N. Cooper- (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 285 <i>Hastings</i>	8,882
*Howell, C. A. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 70 <i>Perry Bar</i>	183	*Kimball, M. R. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 240 <i>Gainsborough</i>	6,809
†Howell, D. H. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 72 <i>Small Heath</i>	6,259	*King, H. M. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 525 <i>Southampton, Itchen</i>	3,733
*Hoy, J. H. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 211 <i>Leith</i>	3,074	*Kirk, P. M. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 267 <i>Gravesend</i> ...	2,162
*Hughes, C. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 13 <i>Anglesey</i> ...	6,244	*Kitson, T. P. G. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 482 <i>Richmond, Yorks.</i>	19,067
*Hughes, E. (b. 1894), <i>Ind. Lab.</i> , 28 <i>Ayrshire, S.</i>	10,669	*Lagden, G. W. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 305 <i>Hornchurch</i>	7,322
*Hughes, H. S. J. (b. 1887), <i>Lab.</i> , 3 <i>Aberdeen, N.</i>	17,656	*Lambton, Visct. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 57 <i>Berwick-on-Tweed</i>	8,267
*Hulbert, Wing-Cdr. Sir N. J. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 542 <i>Stockport, N.</i>	3,222	*Lancaster, Col. C. G. (b. 1899), <i>C.</i> , 529 <i>South Fylde</i>	24,467
*Hunter, A. E. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 231 <i>Feltham</i>	2,250	*Lawson, G. M. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 413 <i>Motherwell</i>	4,396
*Hurd, Sir A. R. (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 418 <i>Newbury</i>	9,916	*Leather, Sir E. H. C. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 523 <i>Somerset, N.</i>	6,783
*Hutchison, A. M. C. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 214 <i>Edinburgh, S.</i>	11,514	*Leavey, J. A. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 298 <i>Heywood and Royton</i>	2,154
*Hynd, H. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 9 <i>Acrington</i>	600	*Leburn, W. G. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 458 <i>Kinross and W. Perth</i>	12,248
*Hynd, J. B. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 511 <i>Aldercliffe</i>	18,372	*Ledger, R. J. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 486 <i>Romford</i>	607
Hyslop, R. J. Maxwell- (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 566 <i>Tiverton</i>	3,040	*Lee, F. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 426 <i>Newton</i>	7,976
*Iremonger, T. L. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 318 <i>Bilford, N.</i>	13,647	*Lee, Miss J. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 125 <i>Cannock</i> ...	7,139
*Irvine, A. J. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 368 <i>Edge Hill</i> ...	699	*Lever, L. M. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 389 <i>Aradwick</i> ...	6,742
*Irvine, B. G. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 498 <i>Rye</i>	19,916	*Lever, N. H. (b. 1914), <i>Lab.</i> , 389 <i>Cheetham</i>	9,336
*Irving, S. G. (b. 1918), <i>Lab.</i> , 168 <i>Dartford</i> ...	1,276	*Lewis, A. W. J. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 598 <i>West Ham, N.</i>	14,778
Jackson, F. L. J. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 176 <i>Derbyshire, S.E.</i>	12	Lewis, K. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 497 <i>Rulland and Stamford</i>	4,941
James, D. P. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 102 <i>Brighton, Kemptown</i>	5,746	Lilley, F. J. P. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 252 <i>Kelvingrove</i>	1,101
*Janner, Sir B. (b. 1892), <i>Lab.</i> , 356 <i>Leicester, N.W.</i>	1,773	*Lindsay, Sir M. A., Bt. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 522 <i>Solithull</i>	23,180
*Jay, Rt. Hon. D. P. T. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 42 <i>Battersea, N.</i>	10,306	*Linstead, Sir H. N. (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 588 <i>Putney</i>	5,121
*Jeger, G. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 263 <i>Goole</i>	9,771	*Lipton, Lt.-Col. M. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 342 <i>Brixton</i>	2,112
*Jenkins, R. C. D. (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 121 <i>Dulwich</i>	2,251	Litchfield, Capt. J. S. S. (b. 1903) <i>C.</i> , 137 <i>Chelsea</i>	14,677
*Jenkins, R. H. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 74 <i>Stechford</i>	2,923	*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. G. W. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 558 <i>Sutton Coldfield</i>	21,754
*Jennings, J. C. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 115 <i>Burton</i> ...	5,894	*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. J. S. B. (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 612 <i>Wirral</i>	21,002
Johnson, C. A. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 363 <i>Lewisham, S.</i>	3,081	*Logan, D. G. (b. 1871), <i>Lab.</i> , 372 <i>Liverpool, Scotland</i>	7,667
*Johnson, Dr. D. M. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 131 <i>Carlisle</i>	1,993	Longbottom, C. B. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 630 <i>York</i>	4,074
*Johnson, E. S. T. (b. 1897), <i>C.</i> , 388 <i>Blackley</i>	4,373	*Longden, G. J. M. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 295 <i>Heris, S.W.</i>	10,237
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 66 <i>Hall Green</i>	13,717	Loughlin, C. W. (b. 1914), <i>Lab.</i> , 262 <i>Glos., W.</i>	5,411
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. Creech- (b. 1891), <i>Lab.</i> , 576 <i>Wakefield</i>	9,591	*Loveys, W. H. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 143 <i>Chichester</i>	21,209
Jones, D. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 114 <i>Burnley</i>	6,773	Lubbock, E. R. (b. 1928), <i>L.</i> , 449 <i>Orpington</i>	7,855
*Jones, F. E. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 599 <i>West Ham, S.</i>	22,829	*Lucas, Sir J. M., Bt. (b. 1889), <i>C.</i> , 470 <i>Portsmouth, S.</i>	15,913
*Jones, F. W. Farcy- (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 589 <i>Watford</i>	2,901	*Mabon, Dr. J. D. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 268 <i>Greenock</i>	9,082
*Jones, J. H. (b. 1894), <i>Lab.</i> , 488 <i>Rotherham</i>	11,539	*McAden, Sir S. J. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 527 <i>Southend, E.</i>	7,725
*Jones, J. I. J. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 626 <i>Wrexham</i>	12,957	MacArthur, I. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 459 <i>Perth and E. Perthshire</i>	14,580
*Jones, T. W. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 359 <i>Merioneth</i>	976	*McCann, J. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 484 <i>Rochdale</i> ...	2,740
*Joseph, Sir K. S., Bt. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 349 <i>Leeds, N.E.</i>	11,531	*MacColl, J. E. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 605 <i>Widnes</i> ...	1,598
*Kaberry, Sir D., Bt. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 350 <i>Leeds, N.W.</i>	16,702	†MacDermot, N. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 173 <i>Derby, N.</i>	8,018
Kelley, R. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 182 <i>Don Valley</i>	24,148	*McInnes, J. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 247 <i>Glasgow, Central</i>	7,206
*Kemsley, Sir C. N. Thornton- (b. 1903), <i>L. and C.</i> , 14 <i>North Angus and Mearns</i> ..	9,050	*McKay, J. (b. 1885), <i>Lab.</i> , 578 <i>Walsend</i> ...	8,766
*Kenyon, C. (b. 1896), <i>Lab.</i> , 147 <i>Chorley</i> ...	676	Mackie, J. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 217 <i>Enfield, E.</i> ...	3,624
*Kerans, Cmdr. J. S. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 283 <i>The Hartlepoons</i>	182	McLaren, M. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 106 <i>Bristol, N.W.</i>	1,919
*Kerby, Capt. H. B. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 20 <i>Arundel and Shoreham</i>	24,289	*McLaughlin, Mrs. F. P. A. (b. 1916), <i>U.U.</i> , 53 <i>Belfast, W.</i>	8,836
*Kerr, Sir H. W., Bt. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 123 <i>Cambridge</i>	6,807		

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Maclay, Rt. Hon. J. S. (b. 1905), L. and C., 478Renfrew, W.	2,753	Morgan, W. G. O. (b. 1920), C., 171 Denbigh	4,625
†Maclean, Sir F. H. R., Bt. (b. 1911), C., 26Bue and N. Ayrshire	8,052	Morris, J. (b. 1920), Lab., 1Aberavon	17,628
*McLean, N. L. D. (b. 1918), C., 322 Inverness	4,075	*Morrison, J. G. (b. 1906), C., 507Salisbury	7,709
*McLeavy, F. (b. 1899), Lab., 91Bradford, E.	5,527	*Mort, D. L. (b. 1888), Lab., 559Swansea, E.	20,130
*Macleod, Rt. Hon. I. N. (b. 1913), C., 218Enfield, W.	13,830	*Moyle, A. (b. 1894), Lab., 444Oldbury and Halesowen	2,383
*Macleod, J. (b. 1913), Nat. L., 323Ross and Cromarty	2,998	*Mullew, F. W. (b. 1918), Lab., 516Sheffield, Park	15,480
*McMaster, S. R. (b. 1927), U.U., 50 Belfast, E.	10,098	*Nabarro, G. D. N. (b. 1914), C., 336 Kidderminster	9,343
*Macmillan, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1894), C., 110Bromley	15,452	*Neal, H. (b. 1897), Lab., 83Bolsover	23,460
*Macmillan, M. K. (b. 1913), Lab., 597 Western Isles	1,167	*Neave, A. M. S. (b. 1916), C., 8Abingdon	10,972
*Macmillan, M. V. (b. 1921), C., 273 Halifax	2,515	*Nicholls, Sir H., Bt. (b. 1912), C., 460 Peterborough	4,584
*MacPherson, M. (b. 1904), Lab., 541 Stirling and Falkirk	2,626	*Nicholson, Sir G., Bt. (b. 1910), C., 228 Farnham	13,738
*Macpherson, Rt. Hon. N. M. S. (b. 1908), Nat. L. and C., 191Dumfries	7,430	*Noble, Rt. Hon. M. A. C. (b. 1913), C., 18Argyll	9,243
*Maddan, M. F. M. (b. 1920), C., 300 Hitchin	4,375	*Nugent, Rt. Hon. Sir G. R. H., Bt. (b. 1907), C., 271Guildford	13,442
Maginnis, J. E. (b. 1919), U.U., 19 Armagh	33,502	*Oakshott, Sir H. D., Bt. (b. 1904), C., 44 Bebington	9,861
*Mahon, S. (b. 1914), Lab., 86Bootle	2,915	*Oliver, G. H. (b. 1888), Lab., 320Ilkeston	21,644
*Maitland, Comdr. Sir J. F. W. (b. 1903), C., 304Horncastle	9,871	*Oram, A. E. (b. 1913), Lab., 205East Ham, S.	6,808
*Mallalieu, E. L. (b. 1905), Lab., 100Brigg	2,104	*Orr, Capt. L. P. S. (b. 1918), U.U., 189 Down, S.	29,947
*Mallalieu, J. P. W. (b. 1908), Lab., 311 Huddersfield, E.	3,085	Osborn, J. H. (b. 1922), C. and L., 513 Hallam	16,809
Manuel, A. C. (b. 1901), Lab., 27Ayrshire, Central	1,676	*Osborne, Sir C. (b. 1898), C., 380Louth	8,803
Mapp, C. (b. 1903), Lab., 445Oldham, E.	1,830	*Oswald, T. (b. 1904), Lab., 209Edinburgh, Central	617
*Markham, Sir S. F. (b. 1897), C., 112 Buckingham	1,746	*Owen, W. J. (b. 1901), Lab., 412Morpeth	16,719
*Marlowe, A. A. H. (b. 1904), C., 309Hove	23,944	*Padley, W. E. (b. 1916), Lab., 443Ogmore	23,205
*Marples, Rt. Hon. A. E. (b. 1907), C., 577Wallasey	15,066	Page, A. J. (b. 1919), C., 282Harrow, W.	11,426
Marsh, R. W. (b. 1928), Lab., 269Green- wich	5,525	*Page, R. G. (b. 1911), C., 162Crosby	15,056
*Marshall, D. (b. 1906), C., 82Bodmin	2,801	*Paget, R. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 432Northanp- ton	2,717
Marten, H. N. (b. 1916), C., 29Banbury	6,714	*Palmer, Brig. Sir O. L. Prior- (b. 1897), C., 624Worthing	23,778
*Mason, R. (b. 1924), Lab., 34Barnsley	27,376	*Pannell, N. A. (b. 1901), C., 371Kirkdale	2,747
*Mathew, R. G. (b. 1911), C., 303Houiton	13,953	*Pannell, T. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 353Leeds, W.	4,593
Matthews, G. R. (b. 1908), C., 398 Meriden	263	*Pargiter, G. A. (b. 1897), Lab., 524Southall	2,319
*Maudling, Rt. Hon. R. (b. 1917), C., 33 Barnet	13,399	*Parker, J. (b. 1905), Lab., 166Dagenham	20,383
*Mawby, R. L. (b. 1922), C., 570Totnes	13,809	*Parkin, B. T. (b. 1906), Lab., 452Padding- ton, N.	768
*Maydon, Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. (b. 1913), C., 592Wells	6,905	*Partridge, E. (b. 1895), C., 43 Battersea, S.	1,752
*Mayhew, C. P. (b. 1915), Lab., 619 Woolwich, E.	9,715	*Paton, J. (b. 1886), Lab., 436Norwich, N.	6,483
*Mellish, R. J. (b. 1913), Lab., 55Bermondsey	14,341	Pavltit, L. A. (b. 1914), Lab., 608Willesden, W.	7,734
*Mendelson, J. J. (b. 1917), Lab., 456 Penistone	11,308	*Pearson, A. (b. 1897), Lab., 466Pontypridd	15,957
Millan, B. (b. 1927), Lab., 248Craigton	602	Pearson, F. F. (b. 1911), C., 151Clitheroe	6,211
Mills, W. S. (b. 1932), U.U., 51Belfast, N.	13,533	*Peart, T. F. (b. 1914), Lab., 623Worlington	8,643
Milne, E. J. (b. 1915), Lab., 81Blyth	16,072	*Peel, W. J. (b. 1912), C., 387Leicester, S.E.	14,630
Miscampbell, N. A. (b. 1925), C., 78 Blackpool, N.	973	*Pentland, N. (b. 1912), Lab., 141Chester- le-Street	23,063
*Mitchison, G. R. (b. 1890), Lab., 335 Kettering	3,485	Percival, W. I. (b. 1921), C., 531Southport	15,613
*Monslow, W. (b. 1895), Lab., 36Barrow- in-Furness	3,974	*Peyton, J. W. W. (b. 1919), C., 629Yeovil	6,133
Montgomery, W. F. (b. 1927), C., 421 Newcastle, E.	98	*Pickthorn, Sir K. W. M., Bt. (b. 1892), C., 132Carlton	8,077
*Moody, A. S. (b. 1891), Lab., 242Gates- head, E.	7,665	*Pike, Miss I. M. P. (b. 1918), C., 397Melton	12,821
*Moore, Sir T. C. R., Bt. (b. 1886), C., 25Ayr	3,356	*Pilkington, Capt. Sir R. A. (b. 1908), C., 467Poole	11,631
More, J. (b. 1907), C., 382Ludlow	5,650	*Pitman, Sir I. J. (b. 1901), C., 40Bath	6,533
*Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir J. K. Vaughan, Bt. (b. 1905), C., 476Reigate	12,501	*Pitt, Dame Edith (b. 1906), C., 65Edg- baston	14,928
		*Plummer, Sir L. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 172 Deptford	8,188
		*Poplewell, E. (b. 1899), Lab., 423New- castle, W.	5,023
		*Pott, H. P. (b. 1908), C., 178Devizes	3,838
		*Powell, Rt. Hon. J. E. (b. 1912), C., 616 Wolverhampton, S.W.	11,167
		*Prentice, R. E. (b. 1923), Lab., 204E. Ham, N.	3,826

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Price, D. E. C. (b. 1924), C., 206	Eastleigh	*Sharples, R. C. (b. 1916), C., 557	Sutton and Cheam
*Price, H. A. (b. 1911), C., 364	Lewissham, W.	Shaw, M. N. (b. 1920), L. & C., 101	Brighouse and Spensborough
*Price, J. T. (b. 1902), Lab., 600	Westhoughton	Shepherd, W. S. (b. 1912), C., 135	Cheadle
Prior, J. M. L. (b. 1927), C., 381	Lowestoft	*Shinwell, Rt. Hon. E. (b. 1884), Lab., 201	Easington
*Probert, A. R. (b. 1909), Lab., 2	Aberdare	*Short, E. W. (b. 1912), Lab., 420	Newcastle, Central
*Proctor, W. T. (b. 1896), Lab., 208	Eccles	*Silverman, J. (b. 1905), Lab., 64	Aston
*Profumo, Rt. Hon. J. D. (b. 1915), C., 549	Stratford-upon-Avon	*Silverman, S. S. (b. 1895), Ind. Lab., 416	Nelson and Colne
Proudfoot, G. W. (b. 1921), C., 150	Cleveland	Skeet, T. H. H. (b. 1918), C., 607	Willesden, E.
*Pursey, Cmdr. H. (b. 1891), Lab., 313	Hull, E.	*Skeffington, A. M. (b. 1909), Lab., 286	Hayes and Harlington
Pym, F. L. (b. 1922), C., 124	Cambridgeshire	*Slater, Mrs. H. (b. 1903), Lab., 547	Stoke, N.
Quennell, Miss J. M., C., 461	Petersfield	*Slater, J. (b. 1904), Lab., 509	Sedgefield
*Radclyffe, Sir C. E. Mott- (b. 1911), C., 611	Windsor	Small, W. W. (b. 1909), Lab., 256	Scotstoun
*Ramsden, J. E. (b. 1923), C., 279	Harrogate	*Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir D. C. Walker-, Bt. (b. 1910), C., 293	Herts, E.
*Randall, H. E. (b. 1899), Lab., 243	Gateshead, W.	Smith, D. G. (b. 1926), C., 96	Brentford and Chiswick
*Rankin, J. (b. 1890), Lab., 250	Govan	*Smith, E. (b. 1896), Lab., 548	Stoke, S.
*Rawlinson, Sir P. A. G. (b. 1919), C., 220	Epsom	Smith, G. Johnson (b. 1924), C., 301	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.
*Redhead, E. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 582	Walthamstow, W.	*Smith, Rt. Hon. Dame Patricia Hornsby- (b. 1914), C., 146	Chislehurst
*Redmayne, Rt. Hon. M. (b. 1910), C., 495	Rushcliffe	*Smithers, P. H. B. O. (b. 1913), C., 610	Winchester
Rees, J. E. H. (b. 1928), C., 560	Swansea, W.	*Smyth, Brig. Rt. Hon Sir J. G., Bt. (b. 1893), C., 343	Norwood
*Reid, W. (b. 1889), Lab., 255	Provan	*Snow, J. W. (b. 1910), Lab., 366	Lichfield and Tamworth
*Renton, Rt. Hon. D. L. M. (b. 1908), Nat. L. & C., 316	Hunts	*Soames, Rt. Hon. A. C. J. (b. 1920), C., 46	Bedford
*Reynolds, G. W. (b. 1927), Lab., 329	Islington, N.	*Sorensen, R. W. (b. 1891), Lab., 365	Leyton
*Rhodes, H. (b. 1895), Lab., 23	Ashton-under-Lyne	*Soskice, Rt. Hon. Sir F. (b. 1902), Lab., 425	Newport
Ridley, Hon. N. (b. 1929), C., 148	Cirencester and Tewkesbury	*Spearman, Sir A. C. M. (b. 1901), C., 508	Scarborough and Whitby
*Ridsdale, J. E. (b. 1915), C. and Nat. L., 284	Harwich	*Speir, R. M. (b. 1910), C., 297	Hexham
*Rippon, Rt. Hon. A. G. F. (b. 1924), C., 437	Norwich, S.	*Spriggs, L. (b. 1910), Lab., 501	St. Helens
*Roberts, A. (b. 1908), Lab., 431	Normanton	*Stanley, Hon. R. O. (b. 1920), C., 434	North Fylde
*Roberts, G. O. (b. 1913), Lab., 118	Caernarvon	*Steele, T. (b. 1905), Lab., 193	Dumbartonshire, W.
*Roberts, Sir P. G., Bt. (b. 1912), C. and L., 514	Heeley	*Stevens, G. P. (b. 1902), C., 469	Langstone
*Robertson, Sir D. (b. 1890), Ind., 120	Caithness and Sutherland	*Steward, H. M. (b. 1904), C., 543	Stockport, S.
Robertson, J. (b. 1913), Lab., 454	Paisley	*Stewart, R. M. M. (b. 1906), Lab., 239	Fulham
*Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. (b. 1907), C., 79	Blackpool, S.	Stodart, J. A. (b. 1916), C., 215	Edinburgh, W.
*Robinson, K. (b. 1911), Lab., 504	St. Pancras, N.	*Stonehouse, J. T. (b. 1925), Lab., 590	Wednesbury
*Rodgers, J. C. (b. 1906), C., 510	Sevenoaks	*Stones, W. (b. 1904), Lab., 155	Consett
Rodgers, W. T., Lab., 544	Stockton-on-Tees	*Storey, Sir S., Bt. (b. 1896), C., 550	Stretford
*Rogers, G. H. R. (b. 1906), Lab., 333	Kensington, N.	*Strachey, Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L. (b. 1901), Lab., 195	Dundee, W.
Roots, W. L. (b. 1911), C., 334	Kensington, S.	*Strauss, Rt. Hon. G. R. (b. 1901), Lab., 344	Vauxhall
*Ropner, Sir L., Bt. (b. 1895), C., 32	Barkston Ash	*Stross, Dr. B. (b. 1899), Lab., 546	Stoke, Central
*Ross, W. (b. 1911), Lab., 337	Kilmarnock	*Studholme, Sir H. G., Bt. (b. 1899), C., 563	Tavistock
Royle, A. H. F. (b. 1927), C., 481	Richmond, Surrey	*Summers, Sir G. S. (b. 1902), C., 24	Aylesbury
*Royle, C. (b. 1896), Lab., 506	Salford, W.	Swain, T. (b. 1912), Lab., 175	Derbyshire, N.E.
*Russell, R. S. (b. 1904), C., 594	Wembley, S.	*Swingler, S. T. (b. 1915), Lab., 419	Newcastle-under-Lyme
St. Clair, M. A. J. (b. 1927), C., 108	Bristol S.E.		
*Sandys, Rt. Hon. D. (b. 1908), C., 586	Streatham		
*Scott, Col. Sir M. Stoddart- (b. 1901), C., 483	Ripon		
Seymour, L. G. (b. 1900), C., 73	Sparkbrook		
§ Declared elected, July 28, 1961.			

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Symonds, J. B. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 604 <i>Whitehaven</i>	6,130	*Wall, P. H. B. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 274 <i>Haltem-price</i>	16,352
Talbot, J. E. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 99 <i>Brierley Hill</i>	4,133	*Warbey, W. N. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 21 <i>Ashfield</i>	20,742
Tapsell, P. H. B. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 441 <i>Nottingham, W.</i>	164	*Ward, Dame Irene, <i>C.</i> , 574 <i>Tynemouth</i>	13,944
Taverner, D. (b. 1928), <i>Lab.</i> , 367 <i>Lincoln</i>	7,652	*Watkins, T. E. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 95 <i>Brecon and Radnor</i>	6,472
*Taylor, Sir C. S. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 202 <i>Eastbourne</i>	16,037	*Watkinson, Rt. Hon. H. A. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 613 <i>Woking</i>	17,311
Taylor, E. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 84 <i>Bolton, E.</i>	641	*Watt, J. D. Gibson- (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 292 <i>Hereford</i>	7,578
Taylor, F. H. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 392 <i>Moss Side</i>	3,086	*Webster, D. W. E. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 693 <i>Weston-super-Mare</i>	16,904
*Taylor, H. B. (b. 1895), <i>Lab.</i> , 396 <i>Mansfield</i>	16,366	*Weitzman, D. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 545 <i>Stoke Newington and Hackney, W.</i>	8,435
*Taylor, W. J. (b. 1902), <i>C. and Nat. L.</i> , 92 <i>Bradford, N.</i>	2,671	Wells, J. J. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 385 <i>Maidstone</i>	10,463
*Teeling, Sir L. W. B. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 103 <i>Brighton, Pavilion</i>	15,974	*Wells, P. L. (b. 1891), <i>Lab.</i> , 230 <i>Faversham</i>	253
*Temple, J. M. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 140 <i>Chester</i>	10,355	*Wells, W. T. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 579 <i>Walsall, N.</i>	9,952
Thatcher, Mrs. M. H. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 235 <i>Finchley</i>	16,260	*White, Mrs. E. L. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 236 <i>Flint, E.</i>	75
*Thomas, I. R. (b. 1896), <i>Lab.</i> , 480 <i>Rhondda, W.</i>	16,152	*White, R. C. Brooman- (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 496 <i>Rutherglen</i>	1,522
*Thomas, L. M. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 126 <i>Canterbury</i>	15,100	*Whitelaw, W. S. I. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 457 <i>Penrith and the Border</i>	14,209
*Thomas, P. J. M. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 156 <i>Conway</i>	4,535	Whitlock, W. C. (b. 1918), <i>Lab.</i> , 439 <i>Nottingham, N.</i>	5,053
*Thomas, T. G. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 129 <i>Cardiff, W.</i>	3,132	*Wigg, G. E. C. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 190 <i>Dudley</i>	5,725
Thompson, Dr. A. E. (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 196 <i>Dunfermline</i>	8,734	*Wilkins, W. A. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 107 <i>Bristol, S.</i>	9,582
*Thompson, K. P. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 374 <i>Walton</i>	4,934	*Willey, F. T. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 553 <i>Sunderland, N.</i>	2,208
*Thompson, R. H. M. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 165 <i>Croydon, S.</i>	8,215	*Williams, D. J. (b. 1897), <i>Lab.</i> , 415 <i>Neath</i>	20,206
*Thomson, G. M. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 194 <i>Dundee, E.</i>	4,181	*Williams, Rev. L. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 7 <i>Aberillery</i>	22,191
*Thorneycroft, Rt. Hon. G. E. P. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 408 <i>Moumouth</i>	6,257	*Williams, P. G. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 554 <i>Sunderland, S.</i>	990
*Thornton, E. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 229 <i>Farnworth</i>	8,037	*Williams, R. D. (b. 1908), <i>C.</i> , 225 <i>Exeter</i>	5,661
Thorpe, J. J. (b. 1929), <i>L.</i> , 179 <i>Devon, N.</i>	362	*Williams, W. R. (b. 1895), <i>Lab.</i> , 393 <i>Openshaw</i>	8,433
*Tiley, A. (b. 1910), <i>C. and Nat. L.</i> , 94 <i>Bradford, W.</i>	5,106	†Williams, W. T. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 587 <i>Warrington</i>	7,000
*Tilney, J. D. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 375 <i>Wavertree</i>	16,232	*Willis, E. G. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 210 <i>Edinburgh, E.</i>	312
*Timmons, J. (b. 1891), <i>Lab.</i> , 588 <i>Bothwell</i>	4,352	*Wills, Sir G. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 97 <i>Bridgwater</i>	8,296
*Tomney, F. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 276 <i>Hammer-smith, N.</i>	6,747	*Wilson, H. G. B. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 572 <i>Truro</i>	4,487
*Tooth, Sir H. Lucas, Bt. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 290 <i>Hendon, S.</i>	11,955	*Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. H. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 317 <i>Huyton</i>	5,927
*Touche, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C., Bt. (b. 1895), <i>C.</i> , 183 <i>Dorking</i>	14,959	*Winterbotton, R. E. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 512 <i>Brightside</i>	16,033
Turner, C. W. C. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 620 <i>oolwich, W.</i>	3,695	Wise, Lt.-Col. A. R. (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 492 <i>Rugby</i>	470
*Turton, Rt. Hon. R. H. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 564 <i>Thirsk and Malton</i>	15,095	*Wood, Rt. Hon. R. F. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 98 <i>Bridlington</i>	17,391
*Tweedsmuir, Lady (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 4 <i>Aberdeen, S.</i>	8,122	*Woodburn, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1890), <i>Lab.</i> , 539 <i>Clackmannan and E. Stirling</i>	7,872
van Straubenzee, W. R. (b. 1924), <i>C.</i> , 614 <i>Wokingham</i>	15,991	Woodhouse, Hon. C. M. (b. 1917), <i>C.</i> , 451 <i>Oxford</i>	8,488
*Vane, W. M. F. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 602 <i>Westmorland</i>	11,692	Woodnutt, H. F. M. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 327 <i>Isle of Wight</i>	12,832
*Vickers, Miss J. H. (b. 1907), <i>C. and Nat. L.</i> , 462 <i>Devonport</i>	6,454	*Woof, R. E. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 80 <i>Blaydon</i>	12,250
*Vosper, Rt. Hon. D. F. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 494 <i>Ruacorn</i>	12,773	*Woollam, J. V. (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 376 <i>Liverpool, West Derby</i>	3,333
*Wade, D. W. (b. 1904), <i>L.</i> , 312 <i>Huddersfield, W.</i>	9,652	Worsley, W. M. J. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 332 <i>Keighley</i>	170
Wainwright, E. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 170 <i>Deane Valley</i>	27,883	Wyatt, W. L. (b. 1918), <i>Lab.</i> , 87 <i>Bosworth</i>	1,394
*Wakefield, Sir W. W. (b. 1898), <i>C.</i> , 503 <i>St. Marylebone</i>	14,771	*Yates, V. F. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 68 <i>Ladywood</i>	6,323
*Walder, A. D. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 299 <i>High Peak</i>	1,868	*Yates, W. (b. 1921), <i>C.</i> , 625 <i>The Wrekin</i>	2,973
*Walker, Rt. Hou. P. C. Gordon- (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 521 <i>Smetthwick</i>	3,544	*Young, M. H. C. Hughes- (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 583 <i>Wandsworth, Central</i>	1,072
Walker, P. E. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 621 <i>Worcester</i>	3,597	Zilliacus, K. (b. 1894), <i>Ind. Lab.</i> , 391 <i>Gorton</i>	857

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of *Electors* in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of 1959.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C. = Conservative; *Comm.* = Communist; *I.L.P.* = Independent Labour Party; *Ind.* = Independent; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Nat. L.* = National Liberal; *Scot. Nat.* = Scottish Nationalist; *S.F.* = Sinn Féin; *U.U.* = Ulster Unionist; *Welsh Nat.* = Welsh Nationalist. An asterisk * denotes membership of the last House for the same division; an obelisk †, for a different division.

Aberavon (Glamorgan)		Aldershot (Hampshire)		Arundel and Shoreham (West Sussex) E. 75,601	
E. 56,316		E. 56,820		20* <i>Capt. H. B. Kerby, C.</i> ... 37,034	
1 <i>J. Morris, Lab.</i>	30,397	11* <i>Sir E. Errington, C.</i>	25,161	A. L. Bell, <i>Lab.</i>	12,745
R. E. G. Howe, <i>C.</i>	12,759	R. E. Brooks, <i>Lab.</i>	12,270	A. L. Ford, <i>L.</i>	8,081
1. M. Lewis, <i>Welsh Nat.</i> ...	3,066	Miss E. Lakeman, <i>L.</i>	5,679	<i>C. maj.</i>	24,289
<i>Lab. maj.</i>	17,638	<i>C. maj.</i>	12,891	(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 19,992)	
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 16,297)		(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 9,572)		Ashfield (Nottinghamshire)	
Aberdare (Welsh Borough)		ALL SAINTS—See Birmingham		(<i>E.</i> 61,139)	
E. 49,124		Altrincham and Sale (English Borough)		21* <i>W. N. Warbey, Lab.</i> ...	35,432
2* <i>A. R. Probert, Lab.</i>	30,889	E. 64,860		J. G. W. Sandys, <i>C.</i>	14,600
B. McGlynn, <i>C.</i>	6,584	12* <i>Rt. Hon. F. J. Erroll, T.D.</i> ,		<i>Lab. maj.</i>	20,742
K. P. Thomas, <i>Welsh</i>		<i>C.</i>	29,992	(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 20,069)	
<i>Nat.</i>	3,367	N. Atkinson, <i>Lab.</i>	14,141	Ashford (Kent)	
<i>Lab. maj.</i>	24,305	D. F. Burden, <i>L.</i>	9,415	E. 52,097	
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 23,366)		<i>C. maj.</i>	15,851	22* <i>Rt. Hon. W. F. Deedes,</i>	
Aberdeen (2)		(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 18,412)		<i>M.C., C.</i>	25,383
NORTH E. 66,351		Anglesey		R. G. Ward, <i>Lab.</i>	14,983
3* <i>H. S. J. Hughes, Q.C., Lab.</i>	32,793	E. 36,281		<i>C. maj.</i>	10,400
J. Stewart-Clark, <i>C.</i>	15,137	13* <i>C. Hughes, Lab.</i>	13,249	(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 8,307)	
W. A. Milne, <i>Scot. Nat.</i> ...	2,964	O. M. Roberts, <i>C.</i>	7,005	Ashton under Lyne (English Borough)	
<i>Lab. maj.</i>	17,656	Dr. R. T. Jones, <i>Welsh</i>		E. 60,706	
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 16,796)		<i>Nat.</i>	4,121	23* <i>H. Rhodes, D.F.C., Lab.</i>	25,991
SOUTH E. 58,086		R. G. Lloyd, <i>L.</i>	3,796	R. Horrocks, <i>C.</i>	23,239
4* <i>Lady Tweedsmuir, C.</i>	25,471	<i>Lab. maj.</i>	6,244	<i>Lab. maj.</i>	2,752
P. M. Doig, <i>Lab.</i>	17,349	(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,573)		(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 1,965)	
Mrs. E. T. Dangerfield,		Angus and Kincardine (2)		ASTON—See Birmingham	
<i>L.</i>	4,558	NORTH ANGUS AND MEARNS		ATTERCLIFFE—See Sheffield	
<i>C. maj.</i>	8,122	E. 36,513		Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire)	
(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 7,190)		14* <i>Sir C. N. Thornton-</i>		E. 54,089	
Aberdeenshire (2)		<i>Kemsley, O.B.E., T.D.,</i>		24* <i>Sir G. S. Summers, C.</i>	22,504
EAST E. 44,628		<i>L. & C.</i>	17,536	H. Gray, <i>Lab.</i>	13,549
5* <i>P. W. Wolrige-Gordon,</i>		R. Hughes, <i>Lab.</i>	8,486	H. L. Fry, <i>L.</i>	7,897
<i>C.</i>	18,982	<i>L. & C. maj.</i>	9,050	<i>C. maj.</i>	8,955
J. B. Urquhart, <i>Lab.</i>	10,980	(1955 <i>L. & C. maj.</i> 10,193)		(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 5,761)	
<i>C. maj.</i>	8,002	SOUTH E. 44,840		Ayrshire and Bute (5)	
(Nov. 1958, by-election, <i>C. maj.</i>		15* <i>Capt. Sir J. A. L. Dun-</i>		AYR E. 45,444	
6,328) (1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 10,057)		<i>can, Bt., L. & C.</i>	19,435	25* <i>Sir T. C. R. Moore, Bt.,</i>	
WEST E. 46,429		G. Y. Mackie, <i>L.</i>	8,139	<i>C.B.E., C.</i>	19,659
6 <i>A. F. Hendry, C.</i>	22,937	J. L. Stewart, <i>Lab.</i>	6,477	A. Eadie, <i>Lab.</i>	16,303
W. Kemp, <i>Lab.</i>	10,542	<i>L. & C. maj.</i>	11,299	<i>C. maj.</i>	3,356
<i>C. maj.</i>	12,395	(1955 <i>L. & C. maj.</i> 14,971)		(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 6,140)	
(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 10,928)		Antrim (2)		BUTE AND NORTH AYRSHIRE	
Abertillery (Monmouthshire)		NORTH E. 69,880		E. 44,291	
E. 38,674		16 <i>H. Clark, U.U.</i>	42,807	26† <i>Sir F. H. R. Maclean,</i>	
7* <i>Rev. L. Williams, Lab.</i> ...	26,931	J. Dougan, <i>S.F.</i>	2,280	<i>Bt., C.B.E., M.C., C.</i>	20,270
R. J. Maddocks, <i>C.</i>	4,740	<i>U.U. maj.</i>	40,527	D. Lambic, <i>Lab.</i>	12,218
<i>Lab. maj.</i>	22,191	(1955 <i>U.U. maj.</i> 34,954)		<i>C. maj.</i>	8,052
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 21,518)		SOUTH E. 93,634		(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 9,155)	
Abingdon (Berkshire)		17* <i>S. K. Cunningham, Q.C.,</i>		CENTRAL E. 48,596	
E. 63,844		<i>U.U.</i>	52,786	27 <i>A. C. Manuel, Lab.</i>	21,901
8* <i>A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O.,</i>		M. Traynor, <i>S.F.</i>	2,745	* <i>D. L. Spencer-Nairn, C.</i>	20,225
<i>O.B.E., M.C., T.D., C.</i>	27,943	<i>U.U. maj.</i>	50,041	<i>Lab. maj.</i>	1,676
P. Picard, <i>Lab.</i>	16,971	(1955 <i>U.U. maj.</i> 45,192)		(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 167)	
Mrs. V. I. Perl, <i>L.</i>	6,651	ARDWICK—See Manchester		SOUTH E. 48,063	
<i>C. maj.</i>	10,972	Argyll		28* <i>E. Hughes, Lab. (now</i>	
(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 8,634)		E. 40,015		<i>Ind. Lab.)</i>	24,774
Accrington (English Borough)		18* <i>Rt. Hon. M. A. C. Noble,</i>		W. H. Hunter, <i>C.</i>	14,105
E. 49,933		<i>C.</i>	16,599	<i>Lab. maj.</i>	10,669
9* <i>H. Hyud, Lab.</i>	22,242	D. Nisbet, <i>Lab.</i>	7,356	(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 8,209)	
M. Henry, <i>C.</i>	21,642	Hon. G. E. W. Noel, <i>L.</i>	4,469	See also Kilmarnock	
<i>Lab. maj.</i>	600	<i>C. maj.</i>	9,243	Banbury (Oxfordshire)	
1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 1,345)		(June 1958, by-election, <i>C. maj.</i>		E. 64,414	
Acton (English Borough)		5,166) (1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 10,028)		29 <i>H. N. Marten, C.</i>	26,413
E. 46,835		Armagh		D. J. Buckle, <i>Lab.</i>	19,699
10 <i>P. W. Holland, C.</i>	19,358	E. 73,416		K. Colman, <i>L.</i>	6,074
* <i>J. A. Sparks, Lab.</i>	18,438	19 <i>J. E. Maginnis, U.U.</i> ...	40,325	<i>C. maj.</i>	6,714
<i>C. maj.</i>	920	J. Lynch, <i>S.F.</i>	6,823	(1955 <i>C. maj.</i> 4,125)	
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 525)		<i>U.U. maj.</i>	33,502		
		(1955 <i>U.U. maj.</i> 17,254)			

- Banff**
E. 32,129
30* Sir W. S. Duthie, O.B.E.,
C. 14,359
R. W. Irvine, Lab. 5,992
C. maj. 8,367
(1955 C. maj. 8,306)
- Barking (English Borough)**
E. 51,654
31 T. E. N. Driberg, Lab. 23,454
K. F. Dibben, C. 11,454
D. E. Evans, L. 5,648
Lab. maj. 12,000
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,047)
- Barkston Ash (Yorks, W.R.)**
E. 54,448
32* Sir L. Roper, Bt., M.C.,
T.D., C. 26,200
R. W. Bowes, Lab. 18,647
C. maj. 7,553
(1955 C. maj. 6,167)
E. 64,739
- Barnet (Hertfordshire)**
33* Rt. Hon. R. Maudling,
C. 33,136
R. M. Prideaux, Lab. 19,737
C. maj. 13,399
(1955 C. maj. 10,729)
- Barnsley (English Borough)**
E. 69,833
34* R. Mason, Lab. 42,565
J. P. H. Bent, C. 15,189
Lab. maj. 27,376
(1955 Lab. maj. 24,709)
- Barons Court (London Borough)**
E. 50,032
35 W. C. Carr, C. 18,658
* W. T. Williams, Lab. 17,745
S. H. J. A. Knott, Ind. L. 1,766
C. maj. 913
(1955 Lab. maj. 125)
- Barrow in Furness**
(English Borough) E. 51,904
36* W. Mouslow, Lab. 23,194
M. Metcalf, C. 19,220
Lab. maj. 3,974
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,759)
- Barry (Glamorgan)**
E. 60,206
37* H. R. Gower, C. 30,313
D. R. Evans, Lab. 20,790
C. maj. 9,523
(1955 C. maj. 7,363)
- Basingstoke (Hampshire)**
E. 60,979
38* D. K. Freeth, C. 25,314
S. G. Conbeer, Lab. 14,070
Dr. L. G. Housden, L. 9,126
C. maj. 11,244
(1955 C. maj. 6,290)
- Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire)**
E. 59,907
39* Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellenger,
Lab. 27,875
M. J. Cowling, C. 20,162
Lab. maj. 7,713
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,498)
- Bath (English Borough)**
E. 57,150
40* Sir I. J. Pitman, K.B.E., C. 24,048
G. E. Mayer, Lab. 17,515
G. R. Allen, L. 6,214
C. maj. 6,533
(1955 C. maj. 6,843)
- Batley and Morley**
(English Borough) E. 56,031
41* A. D. D. Broughton,
Lab. 26,781
Mrs. B. M. Garden, C. 19,115
Lab. maj. 7,666
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,208)
- Battersea (2)**
NORTH E. 40,937
42* Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay,
Lab. 19,595
R. G. Taylor, C. 9,289
Lab. maj. 10,306
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,922)
- SOUTH E. 37,320**
43* E. Partridge, C. 14,208
G. W. Rhodes, Lab. 12,451
W. B. Mattinson, L. 2,774
C. maj. 1,752
(1955 C. maj. 679)
- Bebington (English Borough)**
E. 70,374
44* Sir H. D. Oakshott, Bt.,
M.B.E., C. 33,705
G. J. Oakes, Lab. 23,844
C. maj. 9,861
(1955 C. maj. 9,423)
- Beckenham (English Borough)**
E. 73,421
45* P. C. Goodhart, C. 36,528
H. Ferguson, Lab. 13,395
H. H. Monroe, L. 9,395
C. maj. 23,133
(March, 1957, by-election, C.
maj. 12,176)
(1955 C. maj. 21,237)
- Bedfordshire (3)**
DEDFORD E. 55,278
46* Rt. Hon. A.C.J. Soames,
K.B.E., C. 23,495
M. A. Foley, Lab. 16,728
M. L. Rowlandson, L. 5,966
C. maj. 6,767
(1955 C. maj. 4,941)
- MID E. 53,889**
47* Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-
Boyd, C.H., C. 21,301
B. E. Magee, Lab. 16,127
W. G. Matthews, L. 8,099
C. maj. 5,174
(By-election, Nov. 16,
1960)
S. L. E. Hastings, C. 17,593
B. E. Magee, Lab. 11,281
W. G. Matthews, L. 9,550
C. F. H. Gilliard, Ind. 235
C. maj. 6,222
(1955 C. maj. 3,964)
- SOUTH E. 65,416**
48* N. J. Cole, V.R.D., L. & C. 25,861
W. H. Johnson, Lab. 21,102
Mrs. R. R. Soskin, L. 7,912
L. & C. maj. 4,759
(1955 L. & C. maj. 2,468)
- Bedwelty (Monmouthshire)**
E. 44,890
49* H. J. Finch, Lab. 30,697
C. J. COX, C. 6,817
Lab. maj. 23,880
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,692)
- Belfast (4)**
EAST E. 58,663
50* S. R. McMaster, U.U. 26,510
J. S. Gardner, N.I. Lab. 16,412
B. Boswell, S.F. 1,204
U.U. maj. 10,098
(March 1959, by election, U.U.
maj. 5,260)
(1955 U.U. maj. 13,897)
- NORTH E. 74,494**
51 W. S. Mills, U.U. 32,173
J. W. McDowell, N.I.
Lab. 18,640
F. McGlade, S.F. 2,156
U.U. maj. 13,533
(1955 U.U. maj. 18,680)
- SOUTH E. 59,861**
52* Sir D. C. Campbell,
K.B.E., C.M.G., U.U. 30,164
N. Seargent, N.I. Lab. 9,318
Miss S. M. Murnaghan,
L. 3,253
B. O'Reilly, S.F. 434
U.U. maj. 20,816
(1955 U.U. maj. 25,884)
- WEST E. 73,405**
53* Mrs. F. P. A. McLaugh-
lin, U.U. 28,898
J. Brennan, Ind. Lab. 20,062
T. A. Heenan, S.F. 4,416
U.U. maj. 8,836
(1955 U.U. maj. 18,141)
- Belper (Derbyshire)**
E. 69,336
54* Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown,
Lab. 31,344
Mrs. J. Ratcliffe, C. 27,007
Lab. maj. 4,337
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,099)
- Berkshire (4). See Abingdon, New-
bury, Windsor and Wokingham**
- Bermondsey (London Borough)**
E. 37,921
55* R. J. Mellish, Lab. 20,528
K. P. Payne, C. 6,187
Lab. maj. 14,341
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,400)
- Berwick and East Lothian**
E. 50,569
56* Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir W. J.
Anstruther-Gray, Bt., M.C.,
C. 22,472
P. Jones, Lab. 19,622
C. maj. 2,850
(1955 C. maj. 2,710)
- Berwick upon Tweed**
(Northumberland)
E. 40,951
57* Viscount Lambton, C. 19,904
R. C. Jelley, Lab. 11,637
C. maj. 8,267
(1955 C. maj. 6,277)
- Bethnal Green**
(London Borough)
E. 57,617
58* P. Holman, Lab. 24,228
P. R. Roney, C. 7,412
J. Hart, L. 5,508
J. L. Read, Soc. Party of
G.B. 8,899
Lab. maj. 16,816
(1955 Lab. maj. 20,701)

- Bexley (English Borough)
E. 64,906
59**Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., C.*..... 32,025
E. A. Bramall, *Lab.*..... 23,392
C. maj. 8,633
(1955 C. maj. 4,499)
Billericay (Essex)
E. 78,328
60 E. L. Gardner, *Q.C., C.*..... 29,224
Mrs. R. A. Smythe, *Lab.* 24,402
P. M. T. Sheldon-Williams, *L.*..... 9,347
C. maj. 4,822
(1955 C. maj. 4,206)
Bilston (English Borough)
E. 65,861
61**R. J. Edwards, Lab.*..... 27,068
F. J. Oxford, *C.*..... 23,523
Lab. maj...... 3,545
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,008)
Birkenhead (English Borough)
E. 59,960
62**P. H. Collick, Lab.*..... 22,990
K. G. Routledge, *C.*..... 19,361
G. F. Bilson, *L.*..... 4,658
Lab. maj...... 3,629
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,174)
Birmingham (13)
ALL SAINTS E. 48,611
63 J. H. Hollingworth, *C.*..... 17,235
*D. H. Howell, *Lab.*..... 17,215
C. maj. 20
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,307)
ASTON E. 57,593
64**J. Silverman, Lab.*..... 21,518
A. M. Beaumont-Dark, *C.*..... 18,984
Lab. maj...... 2,534
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,262)
EDGBASTON E. 55,719
65**Dame Edith Pitt, D.B.E., C.*..... 26,401
Mrs. N. F. Hinks, *Lab.*..... 11,473
C. maj. 14,928
(1955 C. maj. 14,094)
HALL GREEN E. 61,066
66**Rt. Hon. A. Jones, C.*..... 29,148
D. H. V. Fereday, *Lab.*..... 15,431
H. W. Maynard, *Ind. C.*..... 1,955
C. maj. 13,717
(1955 C. maj. 10,697)
HANDSWORTH E. 55,596
67**Rt. Hon. Sir E. C. G. Boyle, Bt., C.*..... 23,243
A. Muric, *Lab.*..... 13,116
S. W. Keatley, *Ind.*..... 1,867
C. maj. 10,127
(1955 C. maj. 10,285)
LADYWOOD E. 39,131
68**V. F. Yates, Lab.*..... 14,717
T. G. John, *C.*..... 8,393
Lab. maj...... 6,324
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,811)
NORTHFIELD E. 74,269
69**W. D. Chapman, Lab.*..... 29,587
R. E. Eyre, *C.*..... 28,647
Lab. maj...... 940
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,884)
PERRY BARR E. 50,306
70**C. A. Howell, Lab.*..... 16,811
S. C. Greatrix, *C.*..... 16,628
W. L. Lawler, *L.*..... 5,611
H. Pearce, *Comm.*..... 424
Lab. maj...... 183
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,680)
SELY OAK E. 58,017
71**H. E. Gurden, C.*..... 24,950
J. O. Rhydderch, *Lab.* 16,594
C. maj. 8,356
(1955 C. maj. 6,720)
SMALL HEATH E. 51,004
72**W. E. Wheeldon, Lab.*..... 19,213
B. C. Owens, *C.*..... 14,282
Lab. maj...... 4,931
(By-election, March 23, 1961)
†D. H. Howell, *Lab.*..... 12,182
B. C. Owens, *C.*..... 5,923
W. Kirk, *L.*..... 2,476
Lab. maj...... 6,259
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,960)
SPARKBROOK E. 47,731
73 L. G. Seymour, *C.*..... 17,751
J. T. Webster, *Lab.*..... 16,865
C. maj. 886
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,211)
STECHFORD E. 55,674
74**R. H. Jenkins, Lab.*..... 21,919
J. M. Bailey, *C.*..... 18,996
Lab. maj...... 2,923
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,740)
YARDLEY E. 59,135
75 L. H. Cleaver, *C.*..... 23,482
*H. C. Osborne, *Lab.*..... 22,097
C. maj. 1,385
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,124)
Bishop Auckland (Durham)
E. 48,865
76 H. J. Boyden, *Lab.*..... 21,706
N. W. Murray, *C.*..... 13,377
J. G. Pease, *L.*..... 4,377
Lab. maj...... 8,329
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,845)
Blackburn (English Borough)
E. 60,362
77**Mrs. B. A. Castle, Lab.*..... 27,356
J. M. A. Yerburgh, *C.*..... 24,490
Lab. maj...... 2,866
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 489)
BLACKLEY—See Manchester
Blackpool (2)
NORTH E. 57,078
78**Rt. Hon. Sir T. Low, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., C.*..... 25,297
W. H. Dugdale, *Lab.*..... 9,440
H. Hague, *L.*..... 8,990
C. maj. 15,857
(By-election, March 13, 1962)
N. A. Miscampbell, *C.*..... 12,711
H. Hague, *L.*..... 11,738
Miss S. Summerskill, *Lab.* 8,776
C. maj. 973
(1955 C. maj. 16,030)
SOUTH E. 52,927
79**Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Robinson, C.*..... 25,767
P. P. Hall, *Lab.*..... 13,337
C. maj. 12,430
(1955 C. maj. 12,225)
Blaydon (Durham)
E. 47,854
80**R. E. Woolf, Lab.*..... 25,969
G. W. Iredell, *C.*..... 13,719
Lab. maj...... 12,250
(Feb. 1956, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 10,714) (1955 *Lab. maj.* 12,523)
Blyth (English Borough)
E. 62,599
81**Rt. Hon. A. Robens, Lab.* 38,615
D. M. Walters, *C.*..... 13,122
Lab. maj...... 25,494
(By-election, Nov. 24, 1960)
E. J. Milne, *Lab.*..... 23,438
D. M. Walters, *C.*..... 7,366
C. Pym, *Ind.*..... 3,223
Lab. maj...... 16,072
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 23,993)
Bodmin (Cornwall)
E. 45,000
82**D. Marshall, C.*..... 16,853
P. J. Bessell, *L.*..... 14,052
T. F. Mitchell, *Lab.*..... 5,769
C. maj. 2,801
(1955 C. maj. 7,659)
Bolsover (Derbyshire)
E. 50,455
83**H. Neal, Lab.*..... 32,536
R. G. Marlair, *C.*..... 9,076
Lab. maj...... 23,460
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 22,019)
Bolton (2)
EAST E. 60,580
84**P. I. Bell, T.D., Q.C., C.*..... 25,885
R. Haines, *Lab.*..... 23,153
C. maj. 2,732
(By-election, Nov. 16, 1960)
E. Taylor, *C.*..... 15,499
R. L. Howarth, *Lab.*..... 14,858
C. F. Byers, *O.B.E., L.*..... 10,173
J. E. Dayton, *Ind.*..... 493
C. maj. 641
(1955 C. maj. 3,511)
WEST E. 54,035
85**A. F. Holt, L.*..... 23,533
P. Cameron, *Lab.*..... 19,545
L. maj...... 3,988
(1955 L. maj. 4,813)
Bootle (English Borough)
E. 50,647
86**S. Mahon, Lab.*..... 21,294
H. O. Cullen, *C.*..... 18,379
Lab. maj...... 2,915
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,438)
Bosworth (Leicestershire)
E. 65,115
87 W. L. Wyatt, *Lab.*..... 27,734
P. L. Braithwaite, *C.*..... 26,341
Lab. maj...... 1,393
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 4,100)
Bothwell (Lanarkshire)
E. 55,845
88**J. Timmons, Lab.*..... 25,119
W. G. Greig, *C.*..... 20,767
Lab. maj...... 4,352
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,610)
Bournemouth (2)
EAST AND CHRISTCHURCH
E. 60,657
89 J. H. Cordle, *C.*..... 29,014
J. D. Rutland, *Lab.*..... 9,222
W. J. Wareham, *L.*..... 8,308
C. maj. 19,792
(1955 C. maj. 18,498)
WEST E. 68,209
90**J. B. Eden, C.*..... 33,575
G. W. Spicer, *Lab.*..... 15,957
C. maj. 17,618
(1955 C. maj. 16,784)

Bradford (4)

- EAST E. 47,514
 91*F. McLeavy, Lab. 20,056
 D. A. Dalgleish, C. &
 Nat. L. 14,529
 Lab. maj. 5,527
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,875)
- NORTH E. 51,957
 92*W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., C.
 & Nat. L. 22,850
 J. Marshall, M.B.E., Lab. 20,179
 C. & Nat. L. maj. 2,671
 (1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 69)

SOUTH E. 57,018

- 93*G. Craddock, Lab. 21,172
 R. Winston Jones, C.
 & Nat. L. 18,158
 H. Womersley, L. 6,850
 Lab. maj. 3,014
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,710)

WEST E. 50,044

- 94*A. Tiley, C. & Nat. L. 23,012
 S. Hyam, Lab. 17,906
 C. & Nat. L. maj. 5,105
 (1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 3,159)

Brecon and Radnor

E. 51,357

- 95*T. E. Watkins, Lab. 25,411
 J. H. Davies, C. 18,939
 Lab. maj. 6,472
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,541)

Brentford and Chiswick

(English Borough) E. 39,881

- 96 D. G. Smith, C. 17,869
 Dr. H. B. O. Cardew,
 Lab. 14,950
 C. maj. 2,919
 (1955 C. maj. 2,105)
 Bridgwater (Somerset)
 E. 55,770

- 97*Sir G. Wills, M.B.E., C. 23,002
 J. Finnigan, Lab. 14,706
 P. G. Watkins, L. 7,893
 C. maj. 8,295
 (1955 C. maj. 7,717)

Bridlington (Yorkshire E.R.)

E. 55,006

- 98* Rt. Hon. R. F. Wood, C. 27,438
 H. Moor, Lab. 10,047
 C. maj. 17,311
 (1955 C. maj. 15,266)

Brierley Hill (Staffordshire)

E. 71,161

- 99 J. E. Talbot, C. 31,202
 *C. J. Simmons, Lab. 27,069
 C. maj. 4,133
 (1955 Lab. maj. 949)

Brigg (Lincolnshire)

E. 71,138

- 100*E. L. Mallalieu, Q.C.,
 Lab. 28,997
 R. C. Baker, C. 26,893
 Lab. maj. 2,104
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,021)

Brighouse and Spenborough

(English Borough) E. 54,422

- 101* Rt. Hon. L. J. Edwards,
 O.B.E., Lab. 23,290
 M. N. Shaw, L. & C. 23,243
 Lab. maj. 47
 (By-election, March 17, 1960)
 M. N. Shaw, L. & C. 22,472
 G. C. Jackson, Lab. 21,806
 L. & C. maj. 666
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,626)

Brighton (2)

- KEMPTOWN E. 61,119
 102 D. P. James, C. 25,411
 L. C. Cohen, Lab. 19,665
 C. maj. 5,746
 (1955 C. maj. 5,257)

PAVILION E. 57,238

- 103* Sir L. W. B. Teeling, C. 27,972
 R. G. White, Lab. 11,998
 C. maj. 15,974
 (1955 C. maj. 14,386)

Bristol (6)

CENTRAL E. 49,476

- 104* S. S. Auberly, Lab. 19,905
 L. G. Pine, C. 17,209
 Lab. maj. 2,695
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,752)

NORTH EAST E. 64,319

- 105 A. C. N. Hopkins, C.
 & Nat. L. 24,258
 *W. Coldrick, Lab. 21,574
 Mrs. A. M. Pearce, L. 5,030
 C. & Nat. L. maj. 2,684
 (1955 Lab. maj. 876)

NORTH WEST E. 57,831

- 106 M. McLaren, C. 24,938
 *T. C. Boyd, Lab. 23,019
 C. maj. 1,919
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,655)

SOUTH E. 58,671

- 107* W. A. Wilkins, Lab. 27,010
 G. E. McWatters, C. 17,428
 Lab. maj. 9,582
 (1955 Lab. maj. 10,976)

SOUTH EAST E. 57,416

- 108* Hon. A. N. W. Benn,
 Lab. 26,273
 M. A. J. St. Clair, C. 20,446
 Lab. maj. 5,827

(By-election, May 4, 1961)

- *Viset. Stansgate (A. N.
 W. Benn), Lab. 23,275
 M. A. J. St. Clair, C. 10,231
 Lab. maj. 13,044

(On July 28, 1961, M. A. J. St. Clair, C. was declared to have been elected).

(1955 Lab. maj. 3,047)

WEST E. 56,080

- 109* R. G. Cooke, C. 27,768
 M. Cocks, Lab. 7,651
 C. A. Hart-Leverton,
 L. 5,835
 C. maj. 20,117

(March 1957, by-election, C. maj. 14,162) (1955 C. maj. 22,001)

BRIXTON—See Lambeth

Bromley (English Borough)

E. 48,937

- 110* Rt. Hon. H. Macmillan,
 C. 27,055
 A. J. Murray, Lab. 11,603
 C. maj. 15,452
 (1955 C. maj. 13,139)

Bromsgrove (Worcestershire)

E. 66,924

- 111* J. C. G. Dance, E.R.D.,
 C. 32,473
 C. B. B. Norwood,
 Lab. 23,433
 C. maj. 9,040
 (1955 C. maj. 5,174)

Buckinghamshire (4)

- BUCKINGHAM E. 54,905
 112* Sir S. F. Markham, C. 22,304
 Capt. I. R. Maxwell,
 Lab. 20,553
 E. L. F. Richards, L. 4,577
 C. maj. 1,745
 (1955 C. maj. 1,140)

SOUTH E. 72,466

- 113* R. M. Bell, C. 34,154
 Dr. R. J. Sankey, Lab. 13,050
 R. K. Brown, O.B.E.,
 T.D., Q.C., L. 10,589
 C. maj. 21,104
 (1955 C. maj. 17,981)

See also Aylesbury and Wycombe

Burnley (English Borough)

E. 57,990

- 114 D. Jones, Lab. 27,675
 E. Brooks, C. 20,902
 Lab. maj. 6,773
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,636)

Burton (Staffordshire)

E. 58,220

- 115* J. C. Jennings, C. 26,926
 E. McGarry, Lab. 21,032
 C. maj. 5,894
 (1955 C. maj. 2,973)

Bury and Radcliffe

(English Borough) E. 64,897

- 116* J. C. Bidgood, C. 28,623
 R. P. Walsh, Lab. 24,715
 C. maj. 3,905
 (1955 C. maj. 3,749)

Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk)

E. 57,908

- 117* W. T. Aitken, C. 26,730
 Mrs. A. M. A. Walter,
 Lab. 18,768
 C. maj. 7,962
 (1955 C. maj. 4,570)

Bute and North Ayrshire—See Ayrshire and Bute

Caernarvonshire (2)

CAERNARVON E. 41,202

- 118* G. O. Roberts, Lab. 17,506
 T. E. Hooson, C. 9,564
 D. O. Jones, Welsh
 Nat. 7,293
 Lab. maj. 7,912
 (1955 Lab. maj. 9,221)

See also Conway

Caerphilly (Glamorgan)

E. 46,671

- 119* Rt. Hon. N. Edwards,
 Lab. 28,154
 W. R. Lewis, C. 7,181
 J. D. A. Howell, Welsh
 Nat. 3,420
 Lab. maj. 20,975
 (1955 Lab. maj. 18,672)

Cairneth and Sutherland

E. 26,716

- 120* Sir D. Robertson, Ind. 12,163
 R. K. Murray, Lab. 6,433
 Ind. maj. 5,725
 (1955 C. maj. 5,089)

Camberwell (2)

- DULWICH E. 66,988
 121* R. C. D. Jenkins, C. 24,991
 A. L. Hill, Lab. 22,740
 W. J. Searle, L. 5,324
 C. maj. 2,251
 (1955 C. maj. 1,851)

- PECKHAM E. 57,850
 122* Mrs. F. K. Corbet, Lab. 24,389
 A. F. Lockwood, C. 13,007
 Lab. maj. 11,382
 (1955 Lab. maj. 13,768)
- Cambridge (English Borough)
 E. 59,745
 123* Sir H. W. Kerr, Bt., C. 24,350
 R. M. D. Davies, Lab. 17,543
 A. G. de Montmorency, L. 5,792
 C. maj. 6,807
 (1955 C. maj. 7,127)
- Cambridgeshire
 E. 60,698
 124* S. G. Howard, Q.C., C. 27,407
 W. Royle, Lab. 19,928
 C. maj. 7,479
 (By-election, March 16, 1961)
 F. L. Pym, C. 17,643
 R. M. D. Davies, Lab. 11,566
 R. Moore, L. 9,219
 C. maj. 6,077
 (1955 C. maj. 3,974)
- Cannock (Staffordshire)
 E. 65,472
 125* Miss J. Lee, Lab. 29,624
 P. H. Lugg, C. & L. 22,485
 Lab. maj. 7,139
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,298)
- Canterbury (Kent)
 E. 62,011
 126* L. M. Thomas, M.B.E., T.D., C. 30,846
 G. E. Peters, Lab. 15,746
 C. maj. 15,100
 (1955 C. maj. 14,295)
- Cardiff (3)
 NORTH E. 59,986
 127 D. S. Box, C. 28,737
 G. S. Viner, Lab. 18,054
 E. P. Roberts, Welsh Nat. 2,553
 S. G. Worth, Ind. 408
 C. maj. 10,683
 (1955 C. maj. 9,185)
- SOUTH EAST E. 64,574
 128* L. J. Callaghan, Lab. 26,915
 M. H. A. Roberts, C. 26,047
 Lab. maj. 868
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,240)
- WEST E. 59,524
 129* T. G. Thomas, Lab. 25,390
 A. L. Hallinan, C. 22,258
 Lab. maj. 3,132
 (1955 Lab. maj. 4,962)
- Cardiganshire
 E. 38,878
 130* E. R. Bowen, Q.C., L. 17,868
 Mrs. L. Rees Hughes, Lab. 8,559
 G. W. Evans, Welsh Nat. 3,880
 L. maj. 9,309
 (1955 L. maj. 8,817)
- Carlisle (English Borough)
 E. 49,519
 131* Dr. D. M. Johnson, C. 21,948
 A. Hargreaves, Lab. 19,950
 C. maj. 1,993
 (1955 C. maj. 370)
- Carlton (Nottinghamshire)
 E. 64,554
 132* Sir K. W. M. Pickthorn, Bt., C. 30,722
 P. Myers, Lab. 22,645
 C. maj. 8,077
 (1955 C. maj. 6,857)
- Carmarthenshire (2)
 CARMARTHEN E. 57,195
 133* Lady Megan Lloyd-George, Lab. 23,399
 A. T. Davies, L. 16,766
 J. B. Evans, C. 6,147
 H. H. Roberts, Welsh Nat. 2,545
 Lab. maj. 6,633
 (Feb. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj. 3,069) (1955 L. maj. 3,333)
 See also Llanelly
- Carshalton (Surrey)
 E. 68,391
 134* Rt. Hon. A. H. Head, C.B.E., M.C., C. 30,454
 J. H. Powell, Lab. 17,210
 J. H. G. Browne, L. 8,744
 C. maj. 13,244
 (By-election, Nov. 16, 1960)
 Capt. W. Elliot, D.S.C., R.N., C. 19,175
 J. H. G. Browne, L. 10,250
 B. Thomas, Lab. 7,606
 C. maj. 8,925
 (1955 C. maj. 11,505)
- CATHCART—See Glasgow
- Cheadle (Cheshire)
 E. 71,205
 135* W. S. Shepherd, C. 32,787
 R. N. Cuss, L. 15,469
 C. R. Morris, Lab. 11,373
 C. maj. 17,311
 (1955 C. maj. 19,974)
- CHEETHAM—See Manchester
- Chelmsford (Essex)
 E. 61,630
 136* Sir H. Ashton, K.B.E., M.C., C. 29,992
 B. R. Clapham, Lab. 20,124
 C. maj. 9,868
 (1955 C. maj. 5,149)
- Chelsea (London Borough)
 E. 47,085
 137 Capt. J. S. Litchfield, R.N., C. 20,985
 L. Goldstone, Lab. 6,308
 K. G. Wellings, L. 3,662
 C. maj. 14,677
 (1955 C. maj. 15,052)
- Cheltenham (English Borough)
 E. 52,946
 138* Maj. W. W. Hicks Beach, T.D., C. 21,997
 Dr. K. G. Pends, Lab. 12,725
 G. G. Watson, L. 8,428
 C. maj. 9,272
 (1955 C. maj. 7,621)
- Chertsey (Surrey)
 E. 55,609
 139* Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. Head, Q.C., C. 24,836
 J. S. Barr, Lab. 14,150
 A. R. Mayne, L. 5,145
 C. maj. 10,680
 (1955 C. maj. 8,365)
- Cheshire (10). See Cheadle, Chester (City of), Crewe, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Stalybridge and Hyde and Wirral
- Chester (City of) (Cheshire)
 E. 57,617
 140* J. M. Temple, C. 27,847
 L. Carter-Jones, Lab. 17,492
 C. maj. 10,355
 (Nov. 1956, by-election, C. maj. 6,348) (1955 C. maj. 11,002)
- Chester-le-Street (Durham)
 E. 53,884
 141* N. Pentland, Lab. 33,901
 W. R. Rees-Mogg, C. 10,838
 Lab. maj. 23,063
 (Sept. 1956, by-election, Lab. maj. 21,287) (1955 Lab. maj. 22,276)
- Chesterfield (English Borough)
 E. 65,270
 142* Sir G. Benson, Lab. 30,534
 J. A. Lemkin, C. & Nat. L. 17,084
 G. R. Smedley-Stevenson, L. 6,360
 Lab. maj. 13,450
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,854)
- Chichester (West Sussex)
 E. 63,958
 143* W. H. Loveys, C. 30,755
 J. S. Spooner, Lab. 9,546
 J. Newman, L. 6,913
 C. maj. 21,209
 (Nov. 1958, by-election, C. maj. 13,654) (1955 C. maj. 13,122)
- Chigwell (Essex)
 E. 50,213
 144* J. A. Biggs-Davison, C. 23,422
 A. S. Harman, Lab. 17,860
 C. maj. 5,562
 (1955 C. maj. 1,875)
- Chippenham (Wiltshire)
 E. 51,923
 145* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Eccles, K.C.V.O., C. 21,696
 R. W. Portus, Lab. 12,911
 J. C. Hall, L. 7,059
 C. maj. 8,735
 (1955 C. maj. 6,693)
 (By-election pending).
- Chislehurst (Kent)
 E. 59,646
 146* Rt. Hon. Dame Patricia Hornsby-Smith, D.B.E., C. 25,748
 Mrs. M. Reid, Lab. 19,059
 D. C. Blackburn, L. 6,366
 C. maj. 6,679
 (1955 C. maj. 3,870)
- Chorley (Lancashire)
 E. 59,086
 147* C. Kenyon, Lab. 25,641
 F. H. Taylor, C. 24,965
 Lab. maj. 673
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,338)
- Cirencester and Tewkesbury (Gloucestershire)
 E. 58,099
 148 Hon. N. Ridley, C. 28,169
 J. M. Bowyer, Lab. 16,314
 C. maj. 11,855
 (1955 The Speaker's maj. 12,978)

- Cities of London and Westminster
E. 68,806
- 149† Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. H.
Hylton-Foster, Q.C., C.
(now *The Speaker*) 27,489
W. Howie, Lab. 10,301
D. Monsey, L. 4,409
C. maj. 17,183
(1955 C. maj. 18,044)
- Clackmannan and East Stirling—
See Stirling and Clackmannan
- CLAPHAM—See Wandsworth
- Cleveland (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 71,281
- 150 G. W. Proudfoot, C. 30,445
*A. M. F. Palmer, Lab. 28,790
C. maj. 1,655
(1955 Lab. maj. 181)
- Clitheroe (Lancashire)
E. 44,350
- 151 F. F. Pearson, C. 22,314
W. Rutter, Lab. 16,103
C. maj. 6,211
(1955 C. maj. 4,944)
- Coatbridge and Airdrie
(Scottish Burgh)
E. 53,223
- 152 J. Dempsey, Lab. 22,747
Mrs. C. S. Morton, C. 21,953
Lab. maj. 794
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,664)
- Colchester (Essex)
E. 57,776
- 153* Rt. Hon. C. J. M.
Alport, T.D., C. 24,592
Mrs. J. I. Edmondson,
Lab. 17,096
P. M. Linfoot, L. 5,942
C. maj. 7,496
(By-election, March 16, 1961)
- P. A. F. Buck, C. 17,891
J. W. Fear, Lab. 12,547
Capt. H. Fry, L. 7,487
C. maj. 5,344
(1955 C. maj. 4,898)
- Colne Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 51,777
- 154* Rt. Hon. W. G. Hall,
Lab. 19,284
C. J. Barr, C. 13,030
R. S. Wainwright, L. 11,254
Lab. maj. 6,254
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,596)
- Consett (Durham)
E. 59,206
- 155* W. Stones, Lab. 32,307
D. A. Orde, C. 16,037
Lab. maj. 16,270
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,755)
- Conway (Caernarvonshire)
E. 45,660
- 156* P. J. M. Thomas, C. 17,795
S. Jones, Lab. 13,260
J. H. Bellis, L. 3,845
I. B. Rees, Welsh
Nat. 2,852
C. maj. 4,535
(1955 C. maj. 4,824)
- Cornwall (5)
NORTH E. 42,764
- 157 J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins,
C. 16,701
E. T. Malindine, L. 15,712
W. C. Ferman, Lab. 3,389
C. maj. 989
(1955 C. maj. 1,604)
- See also Bodmin, Falmouth and
Camborne, St. Ives and Truro
- Coventry (3)
EAST E. 70,689
- 158* R. H. S. Crossman,
O.B.E., Lab. 32,744
W. J. Biffen, C. 24,982
Lab. maj. 7,762
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,104)
- NORTH E. 53,598
- 159* M. Edelman, Lab. 23,035
F. C. Maynard, C. 21,794
Lab. maj. 1,211
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,173)
- SOUTH E. 67,394
- 160 P. N. Hocking, C. 28,584
*Miss E. F. Burton, Lab. 26,754
C. maj. 1,830
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,688)
- CRAIGTON—See Glasgow
- Crew (Cheshire)
E. 50,971
- 161* S. S. Allen, Q.C., Lab. 22,811
G. L. Beaman, C. 19,030
Lab. maj. 3,781
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,356)
- Crosby (English Borough)
E. 57,495
- 162* R. G. Page, M.B.E., C. 29,801
D. E. Brown, Lab. 14,745
C. maj. 15,056
(1955 C. maj. 15,436)
- Croydon (3)
NORTH EAST E. 57,174
- 163* Vice-Adm. J. Hughes-
Hallett, C.B., D.S.O.,
C. 24,345
W. J. Wolfgang, Lab. 15,440
Dr. A. E. Bender, L. 6,109
C. maj. 8,905
(1955 C. maj. 8,481)
- NORTH WEST E. 58,177
- 164* F. W. Harris, C. 25,111
D. W. Chalkley, Lab. 14,658
Miss I. E. Thurston, L. 6,061
C. maj. 10,153
(1955 C. maj. 10,537)
- SOUTH E. 63,636
- 165* R. H. M. Thompson,
C. 29,284
F. A. Messer, Lab. 21,069
C. maj. 8,215
(1955 C. maj. 6,700)
- Cumberland (3). See Penrith and
the Border, Whitehaven and
Workington
- Dagenham (English Borough)
E. 73,968
- 166* J. Parker, Lab. 37,009
A. F. Waley, C. 16,626
Lab. maj. 20,383
(1955 Lab. maj. 25,093)
- Darlington (English Borough)
E. 59,342
- 167 A. T. Bourne-Arton, C. 24,318
R. H. Lewis, Lab. 19,901
J. P. McQuade, L. 5,863
C. maj. 4,117
(1955 C. maj. 2,581)
- Dartford (Kent)
E. 66,599
- 168* S. Irving, Lab. 25,323
P. E. Walker, C. 24,047
B. C. Davls, L. 5,881
Lab. maj. 1,276
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,198)
- Darwen (Lancashire)
E. 55,461
- 169* C. Fletcher-Cooke,
Q.C., C. 27,483
T. Park, Lab. 19,141
C. maj. 8,342
(1955 C. maj. 7,916)
- Dearne Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 59,444
- 170 E. Wainwright, B.E.M.,
Lab. 39,088
D. S. W. Blacker, C. 11,205
Lab. maj. 27,883
(1955 Lab. maj. 26,316)
- Denbighshire (2)
DENBIGH E. 53,000
- 171 W. G. O. Morgan, C. 17,893
Dr. G. T. Hughes, L. 13,268
S. Williams, Lab. 8,620
Dr. D. A. Jones, Welsh
Nat. 3,077
C. maj. 4,625
(1955 Nat. L. maj. 4,641)
- See also Wrexham
- Deptford (London Borough)
E. 49,412
- 172* Sir L. A. Plummer,
Lab. 21,226
J. D. Brimacombe, C. 13,038
Lab. maj. 8,188
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,453)
- Derby (2)
NORTH E. 55,976
- 173* Group-Capt. C. A. B.
Wilcock, O.B.E.,
A.F.C., Lab. 22,673
R. J. Maxwell-Hyslop,
C. 20,266
Lab. maj. 2,407
(By-election, April 17, 1962)
- † N. MacDermot, Lab. 16,497
T. Irving, L. 8,479
L. M. Wray, C. 7,502
T. Lynch, Ind. 886
Lab. maj. 8,018
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,006)
- SOUTH E. 54,131
- 174* Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-
Baker, Lab. 20,776
T. M. Wray, C. 17,345
A. L. Smart, L. 4,746
Lab. maj. 3,431
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,509)
- Derbyshire (7)
NORTH EAST E. 73,678
- 175 T. Swain, Lab. 37,444
R. A. Ward, C. 22,112
Lab. maj. 15,332
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,344)
- SOUTH EAST E. 65,457
- 176 F. L. J. Jackson, C. 25,374
*A. J. Champion, Lab. 25,362
T. Lynch, L. 4,980
C. maj. 12
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,581)
- WEST E. 43,881
- 177* E. B. Wakefield, C.I.E.,
C. 22,034
A. E. Kitts, Lab. 13,925
C. maj. 8,109
(By-election, June 6, 1962)
- A. M. Crawley, M.B.E. C. 12,455
Lt.-Col. R. Gardner-
Thorpe, L. 11,235
J. Dilks, Lab. 9,431
R. E. Gregory, Ind. 1,433
C. maj. 1,220
(1955 C. maj. 6,756)

See also Belper, Bolsover, High Peak and Ilkeston
 Devizes (Wiltshire)
 E. 50,779
 178*H. P. Pott, C. 20,682
 W. E. Cave, Lab. 16,844
 J. Norton, Ind. 2,707
 C. maj. 3,838
 (1955 C. maj. 2,075)
 DEVONPORT—See Plymouth
 Devonshire (6)
 NORTH E. 43,486
 179 J. J. Thorpe, L. 15,831
 *Hon. J. L. Lindsay, C. 15,469
 G. W. Pitt, Lab. 5,567
 L. maj. 362
 (1955 C. maj. 5,226)
 See also Honiton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torrington and Totnes
 Dewsbury (English Borough)
 E. 54,894
 180 D. Ginsburg, Lab. 20,870
 J. M. Fox, C. 17,201
 J. M. McLusky, L. 7,321
 Lab. maj. 3,669
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,417)
 Doncaster (English Borough)
 E. 58,595
 181*A. P. L. Barber, T.D., C. 26,521
 W. E. Garrett, Lab. 22,935
 C. maj. 3,586
 (1955 C. maj. 1,660)
 Don Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
 E. 68,876
 182 R. Kelley, Lab. 40,935
 G. H. Dodsworth, C. 16,787
 Lab. maj. 24,148
 (1955 Lab. maj. 24,732)
 Dorking (Surrey)
 E. 51,092
 183*Rt. Hon. Sir G. C.
 Touche, Bt. C. 24,564
 S. R. Mills, Lab. 9,605
 W. S. Watson, L. 6,582
 C. maj. 14,959
 (1955 C. maj. 12,509)
 Dorset (3)
 NORTH E. 46,844
 184*Col. Sir R. H. Glyn,
 Bt., O.B.E., T.D., C. 20,255
 J. A. Emlyn-Jones, L. 11,604
 H. J. Duffield, Lab. 6,548
 C. maj. 8,651
 (June 1957, by-election, C. maj.
 3,102) (1955 C. maj. 7,159)
 SOUTH E. 56,196
 185*Viscount Hinchinbrooke,
 C. 22,050
 C. F. Ascher, Lab. 15,357
 L. I. Norbury-
 Williams, L. 6,887
 C. maj. 6,693
 (1955 C. maj. 5,417)
 (By-election pending)
 WEST E. 44,100
 186*K. S. D.W. Digby, T.D.,
 C. 19,747
 L. W. King, Lab. 11,536
 J. H. Goodden, L. 4,850
 C. maj. 8,211
 (1955 C. maj. 6,763)
 Dover (Kent)
 E. 63,512
 187*J. S. W. Arbutnot,
 M.B.E., T.D., C. 27,939
 H. W. Lee, Lab. 24,698
 C. maj. 3,241
 (1955 C. maj. 3,018)

Down (2)
 NORTH E. 89,686
 188*G. B. H. Currie, M.B.E.,
 U.U. 51,773
 J. Campbell, S.F. 1,038
 U.U. maj. 50,734
 (1955 U.U. maj. 48,678)
 SOUTH E. 77,628
 189*Capt. L. P. S. Orr,
 U.U. 36,875
 K. O'Rourke, S.F. 6,928
 U.U. maj. 29,947
 (1955 U.U. maj. 18,297)
 Dudley (English Borough)
 E. 72,829
 190*G. E. C. Wigg, Lab. 31,826
 F. E. Spiller, C. 26,101
 Lab. maj. 5,725
 (1955 Lab. maj. 11,051)
 DULWICH—See Camberwell
 Dumfries
 E. 57,212
 191*Rt. Hon. N. M. S. Mac-
 pherson, Nat. L. & C. 25,867
 G. C. Moodie, Lab. 18,437
 Nat. L. & C. maj. 7,430
 (1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 9,078)
 Dunbartonshire (2)
 EAST E. 64,961
 192*C. R. Bence, Lab. 27,942
 D. C. Anderson, V.R.D.,
 Q.C., C. 24,593
 A. E. Henderson,
 Comm. 2,200
 Lab. maj. 3,349
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,130)
 WEST E. 50,277
 193*T. Steele, Lab. 22,105
 N. M. Glen, C. 19,904
 Lab. maj. 2,141
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,952)
 Dundee (2)
 EAST E. 58,537
 194*G. M. Thomson, Lab. 26,263
 R. A. McCrindle, C.
 & Nat. L. 22,082
 Lab. maj. 4,181
 (1955 Lab. maj. 4,040)
 WEST E. 62,804
 195*Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L.
 Sprache, Lab. 25,857
 Dr. R. R. Taylor, C. 25,143
 D. P. Bowman, Comm. 1,087
 Lab. maj. 714
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,874)
 Dunfermline (Scottish Burgh)
 E. 47,737
 196 Dr. A. E. Thompson,
 Lab. 23,478
 W. A. Elliott, Nat. L.
 & C. 14,744
 Lab. maj. 8,734
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,976)
 Durham (9)
 DURHAM E. 62,192
 197*C. F. Grey, Lab. 33,795
 C. P. MacCarthy, C. 17,106
 Lab. maj. 16,689
 (1955 Lab. maj. 15,772)
 NORTH WEST E. 50,629
 198*J. W. Ainsley, Lab. 28,064
 Mrs. O. Sinclair, C. 13,172
 Lab. maj. 14,892
 (1955 Lab. maj. 14,006)
 See also Bishop Auckland,
 Blydon, Chester-le-Street,
 Consett, Easington, Houghton-
 le-Spring and Sedgfield

Ealing (2)
 NORTH E. 59,768
 199*J. W. Barter, C. 27,312
 W. S. Hilton, Lab. 23,036
 C. maj. 4,276
 (1955 C. maj. 246)
 SOUTH E. 53,296
 200*B. C. Batsford, C. 24,761
 H. G. Garside, Lab. 12,039
 Sir J. J. A. Mostyn, Bt.,
 L. 4,842
 C. maj. 12,722
 (June, 1958, by-election, C.
 maj., 6,159)
 (1955 C. maj. 12,530)
 Easington (Durham)
 E. 56,690
 201*Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell,
 Lab. 36,552
 G. W. Rossiter, C. 9,259
 Lab. maj. 27,293
 (1955 Lab. maj. 25,257)
 Eastbourne (East Sussex)
 E. 62,971
 202*Sir C. S. Taylor, C. 27,874
 A. A. Dumont, Lab. 11,837
 Lt.-Col. R. L. Gard-
 ner-Thorpe, L. 8,955
 C. maj. 16,037
 (1955 C. maj. 14,218)
 East Grinstead (East Sussex)
 E. 65,437
 203*Mrs. E. V. E. Emmet,
 C. 31,759
 R. W. G. Humphreys,
 Lab. 10,104
 P. A. T. Furnell, L. 9,100
 C. maj. 21,655
 (1955 C. maj. 16,700)
 East Ham (2)
 NORTH E. 38,014
 204*R. E. Prentice, Lab. 16,001
 J. H. S. Bangay, C. 12,175
 Lab. maj. 3,826
 (May, 1957, by-election,
 Lab. maj. 5,979)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,545)
 SOUTH E. 39,764
 205*A. E. Oram, Lab. 18,230
 R. J. Watts, C. 11,422
 Lab. maj. 6,808
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,699)
 Eastleigh (Hampshire)
 E. 55,215
 206*D. E. C. Price, C. 24,949
 C. J. S. Rowland, Lab. 21,693
 C. maj. 3,256
 (1955 C. maj. 545)
 Ebbw Vale (Monmouthshire)
 E. 39,299
 207*Rt. Hon. A. Bevan,
 Lab. 27,326
 A. G. Davies, C. 6,404
 Lab. maj. 20,922
 (By-election, Nov. 17, 1960)
 M. M. Foot, Lab. (now
 Ind. Lab.) 20,528
 Sir B. M. Rhys-
 Williams, Bt., C. 3,799
 Lt.-Col. P. H. Lort-
 Phillips, L. 3,449
 E. Roberts, Welsh
 Nat. 2,091
 Lab. maj. 16,729
 (1955 Lab. maj. 19,236)

- Eccles (English Borough)
E. 59,315
208*W. T. Proctor, Lab.... 25,566
B. R. O. Bell, C.... 23,589
Lab. maj..... 1,986
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,326)
- EDGBASTON—See Birmingham
- EDGE HILL—See Liverpool
- Edinburgh (7)
- CENTRAL E. 42,781
209*T. Oswald, Lab..... 15,849
N. R. Wylie, C..... 15,232
Lab. maj..... 617
(1955 Lab. maj. 939)
- EAST E. 54,756
210*E. G. Willis, Lab.... 22,244
Earl of Dalkeith, C... 21,932
Lab. maj..... 312
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,042)
- LEITH E. 39,750
211*J. H. Hoy, Lab..... 15,092
G. Stewart, Nat. L. &
C..... 12,018
Sir A. H. A. Murray,
O.B.E., L..... 4,475
Lab. maj..... 3,074
(1955 Lat. maj. 5,644)
- NORTH E. 42,270
212*Rt. Hon. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., C..... 19,991
G. G. Stott, Q.C., Lab. 11,235
C. maj..... 8,756
(By-election, May 19, 1960)
Earl of Dalkeith, C.... 12,109
R. King Murray, Lab. 6,775
R. McPake, L..... 3,458
C. maj..... 5,334
(1955 C. maj. 7,761)
- PENTLANDS E. 53,178
213*Rt. Hon. Lord John Hope, C..... 25,742
J. P. Mackintosh, Lab. 16,950
C. maj..... 8,792
(1955 C. maj. 7,485)
- SOUTH E. 48,767
214*A. M. C. Hutchison, C..... 22,799
A. D. Reid, Lab..... 11,225
Hon. W. Douglas-Home, L..... 5,505
C. maj..... 11,514
(May, 1957, by-election, C. maj. 4,640)
(1955 C. maj. 12,887)
- WEST E. 57,293
215 J. A. Stodart, C..... 25,976
J. K. Stocks, Lab..... 14,044
D. F. Leach, L..... 5,962
C. maj..... 11,932
(1955 C. maj. 13,216)
- Edmonton (English Borough)
E. 67,837
216*A. H. Albu, Lab..... 25,958
W. H. Bishop, C..... 25,497
Lab. maj..... 461
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,038)
- Enfield (2)
- EAST E. 47,183
217 J. Mackie, Lab..... 20,101
F. J. V. Brown, C.... 16,477
Lab. maj..... 3,624
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,701)
- WEST E. 44,983
218*Rt. Hon. I. N. Macleod, C..... 24,261
G. Hickman, Lab..... 11,058
C. maj..... 13,303
(1955 C. maj. 11,518)
- Epping (Essex)
E. 83,647
219*G. B. Finlay, C..... 31,507
D. F. W. Ford, Lab... 27,114
L. T. J. Arlott, L.... 11,913
C. maj..... 4,393
(1955 C. maj. 3,523)
- Epsom (Surrey)
E. 60,592
220*Sir P. A. G. Rawlinson, Q.C., C..... 35,484
D. E. Heather, Lab.... 11,039
R. W. M. Walsh, L... 9,910
C. maj..... 23,445
(1955 C. maj. 22,073)
- Erith and Crayford (English Borough)
E. 53,057
221*N. N. Dodds, Lab.... 24,523
J. J. Davis, C..... 18,763
Lab. maj..... 5,760
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,618)
- Esher (Surrey)
E. 72,183
222*Sir W. Robson-Brown, C..... 37,155
P. E. Vanson, Lab.... 12,034
G. E. Owen, L..... 8,730
C. maj..... 24,221
(1955 C. maj. 20,642)
- Essex (10)
- SOUTH EAST E. 60,316
223*B. R. Braine, C..... 28,124
R. M. Fryer, Lab.... 17,991
C. maj..... 10,133
(1955 C. maj. 6,690)
- See also Billericay, Chelmsford, Chigwell, Colchester, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Saffron Walden and Thurrock
- Eton and Slough (English Borough)
E 52,114
224*A. F. Brockway, Lab... 20,831
A. J. Page, C..... 20,763
Lab. maj..... 88
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,443)
- EXCHANGE—See Liverpool and Manchester
- Exeter (English Borough)
E. 54,084
225*R. D. Williams, C.... 21,579
A. J. Rogers, Lab.... 15,918
G. C. Taylor, L..... 6,852
C. maj..... 5,601
(1955 C. maj. 5,388)
- Eye (Suffolk)
E. 56,395
226*Col. Sir J. H. Harrison, Bt., T.D., C..... 22,333
E. L. Granville, Lab... 19,849
Mrs. S. Robson, L.... 5,215
C. maj..... 2,484
(1955 C. maj. 889)
- Falmouth and Camborne (Cornwall)
E. 53,763
227*F. H. Hayman, Lab.... 20,083
Miss A. M. Tennant, C..... 15,885
N. A. S. Gibson, L... 7,890
Lab. maj..... 4,197
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,047)
- Farnham (Surrey)
E. 50,249
228*Sir G. Nicholson, Bt., C..... 23,538
Dr. J. G. Turner, Lab... 9,800
D. W. Saunders, L.... 6,533
C. maj..... 13,738
(1955 C. maj. 10,906)
- Farnworth (Lancashire)
E. 56,094
229*E. Thornton, M.B.E., Lab..... 27,393
A. S. Royce, C..... 19,356
Lab. maj..... 8,037
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,598)
- Faversham (Kent)
E. 57,760
230*P. L. Wells, Lab.... 24,327
Mrs. E. M. S. Olsen, C..... 24,071
Lab. maj..... 253
(1955 Lab. maj. 59)
- Feltham (English Borough)
E. 53,417
231*A. E. Hunter, Lab.... 20,320
J. B. W. Turner, C.... 18,070
L. A. de Pinna, L.... 4,533
Lab. maj..... 2,250
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,350)
- Fermanagh and South Tyrone
E. 64,022
232*Lt.-Col. R. G. Grosvenor, T.D., U.U.... 32,080
J. H. Martin, S.F.... 7,348
U.U. maj..... 24,732
(Sept. 1955, U.U. declared elected)
(1955 S.F. maj. 261)
- File (2)
- EAST E. 50,537
233*Sir J. Henderson-Stewart, Bt., L. & C..... 26,585
J. Nicol, Lab..... 11,421
L. & C. maj..... 15,164
(By-election, Nov. 8, 1961)
Sir J. E. Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., C.... 15,948
J. Smith, Lab..... 8,882
D. Leach, L..... 8,785
C. maj..... 7,065
(1955 L. & C. maj. 15,232)
- WEST E. 55,992
234*W. W. Hamilton, Lab. 25,554
A. L. Buchanan-Smith, C..... 11,257
L. Daly, Ind..... 4,885
W. Lauchlan, Comm. 3,823
Lab. maj..... 14,297
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,211)
- Finchley (English Borough)
E. 69,123
235 Mrs. M. H. Thatcher, C..... 29,697
E. P. Deakins, Lab... 13,437
H. I. Spence, L.... 12,701
C. maj..... 16,260
(1955 C. maj. 12,825)

Flintshire (2)

EAST E. 52,635
236* Mrs. E. L. White, Lab. 22,776
F. Hardman, C. 22,701
Lab. maj. 75
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,274)
WEST E. 47,490
237* Rt. Hon. E. N. C. Birch,
O.B.E., C. 20,446
R. G. Waterhouse,
Lab. 12,925
L. E. Roberts, L. 4,319
E. N. C. Williams,
Welsh Nat. 1,594
C. maj. 7,521
(1955 C. maj. 8,352)

Folkestone and Hythe (Kent)

E. 50,825
238 A. P. Costain, C. 21,726
W. E. Simpkins, Lab. 9,346
R. D. Emerson, L. 7,351
C. maj. 12,333
(1955 C. maj. 11,002)

Fulham (London Borough)

E. 52,088
239* R. M. M. Stewart, Lab. 21,525
Mrs. M. L. de la Motte,
C. 18,581
Lab. maj. 2,941
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,394)

Gainsborough (Lincolnshire)

E. 50,051
240* M. R. Kimball, C. 20,056
H. D. L. G. Walston,
Lab. 13,247
Dr. R. I. Douglas, L. 7,147
C. maj. 6,809
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj.
1,006)
(1955 C. maj. 4,469)

Galloway

E. 36,296
241* H. J. Brewis, C. 15,454
S. B. Mackay, L. 6,412
J. Pickett, Lab. 5,590
C. maj. 9,042
(April, 1959, by-election, C.
maj. 6,483)
(1955 C. maj. 8,014)

GARSTON—See Liverpool

Gateshead (2)

EAST E. 52,662
242* A. S. Moody, Lab. 25,319
G. Glover, C. 17,654
Lab. maj. 7,665
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,947)

WEST E. 42,643

243* H. E. Randall, Lab. 21,277
D. A. Wright, C. 11,509
Lab. maj. 9,768
(Dec. 1955, by-election, Lab.
maj. 6,535)
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,331)

Gillingham (English Borough)

E. 48,390
244* F. A. Burden, C. 23,142
G. B. Kaufman, Lab. 15,863
C. maj. 7,279
(1955 C. maj. 4,145)

Glamorganshire (7). See Aberavon, Barry, Caerphilly, Gower, Neath, Ogmore and Pontypridd

Glasgow (15)

BRIDGETON E. 48,473
245* J. Carmichael, Lab. 21,048
R. J. Docherty, C. 12,139
Lab. maj. 8,909
(By-election, Nov. 16, 1961)
J. Bennett, Lab. 10,930
M. McNeill, C. 3,935
I. Macdonald, Scottish
Nat. 3,549
G. W. Stone, I.L.P. 586
Lab. maj. 6,995
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,101)
CATHCART E. 64,703
246* J. Henderson, C. 30,743
J. Jarvis, Lab. 21,169
C. maj. 9,574
(1955 C. maj. 15,751)

CENTRAL E. 36,540

247* J. McIlhnes, M.B.E., Lab. 15,918
I. D. Barber-Fleming,
C. 8,712
Lab. maj. 7,206
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,367)

CRAIGTON E. 46,768

248 B. Millan, Lab. 19,649
* J. N. Browne, C. 19,047
Lab. maj. 602
(1955 C. maj. 210)

GORBALS E. 48,004

249* Mrs. A. Cullen, Lab. 20,732
W. C. Hunter, C. 10,072
P. Kerrigan, Comm. 1,939
Lab. maj. 10,651
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,728)

GOVAN E. 51,084

250* J. Rankin, Lab. 23,139
A. G. Hutton, C. 13,319
G. McLennan, Comm. 1,869
Lab. maj. 9,820
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,602)

HILLHEAD E. 38,154

251* Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith,
C. 20,094
T. B. Duncan, Lab. 9,317
C. maj. 10,777
(1955 C. maj. 10,458)

KELVINGROVE E. 34,319

252 F. J. P. Lilley, C. 12,355
* Mrs. M. A. McAlister,
Lab. 11,254
W. C. Park, I.L.P. 740
C. maj. 1,101
(March, 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 1,360)
(1955 C. maj. 2,888)

MARYHILL E. 46,422

253* W. Hannan, Lab. 21,893
N. J. Adamson, C. 12,311
Lab. maj. 9,582
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,638)

POLLOK E. 52,472

254* J. C. George, M.B.E., C. 24,338
J. M. Smith, Lab. 17,072
C. maj. 7,266
(1955 C. maj. 8,845)

PROVAN E. 49,284

255* W. Reid, Lab. 21,608
R. D. Kernohan, C. 17,241
Lab. maj. 4,367
(1955 Lab. maj. 180)

SCOTSTOWN E. 56,278

256 W. W. Small, Lab. 24,690
J. Bias, C. 21,320
Lab. maj. 3,370
(1955 C. maj. 428)

SHETTLSTON E. 49,987

257 Sir M. Galpern, Lab. 22,916
D. E. Donaldson, C. 14,743
Lab. maj. 8,173
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,819)

SPRINGBURN E. 38,147

258* J. C. Forman, Lab. 16,297
E. M. Taylor, C. 10,167
F. Hart, Comm. 1,235
Lab. maj. 6,130
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,773)

WOODSIDE E. 44,746

259* Rt. Hon. W. Grant,
T.D., Q.C., C. 16,567
J. McGinley, Lab. 14,483
G. V. McLaughlin, L. 2,583
C. maj. 2,084
(1955 C. maj. 4,303)

Gloucester (English Borough)

E. 52,836
260* J. Diamond, Lab. 19,450
H. D. K. Scott, C. 16,679
Lt.-Col. P. H. Lort-
Phillips, L. 7,336
Lab. maj. 2,771
(Sept. 1957, by-election,
Lab. maj. 8,374)
(1955 Lab. maj. 748)

Gloucestershire (4)

SOUTH E. 57,026
261* Capt. F. V. Corfield, C. 26,168
J. Holland, Lab. 21,567
C. maj. 4,601
(1955 C. maj. 1,726)

WEST E. 54,202

262 C. W. Loughlin, Lab. 21,634
Miss O. K. L. Lloyd-
Baker, C.B.E., C. 16,223
E. J. Radley, L. 5,921
Lab. maj. 5,411
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,020)

See also Cirencester and Tewkesbury and Stroud
Goole (Yorks W. R.)

E. 53,191
263* G. Jeger, Lab. 26,352
D. Sisson, C. and L. 16,581
Lab. maj. 9,771
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,964)

GORBALS—See Glasgow

GORTON—See Manchester

Gosport and Fareham

(English Borough) E. 73,284
264* R. F. B. Bennett, v.R.D.,
C. 35,808
A. S. Pratley, Lab. 19,651
C. maj. 16,154
(1955 C. maj. 12,486)

GOVAN—See Glasgow

Gower (Glamorgan)

E. 49,480
265 I. Davies, Lab. 27,441
M. R. D. Heseltine,
Nat. L. & C. 9,837
Dr. J. G. Griffiths,
Welsh Nat. 3,744
Lab. maj. 17,601
(1955 Lab. maj. 18,169)

Grantham (Lincolnshire)

E. 59,026
266* J. B. Godber, C. 27,482
T. C. Skeffington -
Lodge, Lab. 20,867
C. maj. 6,115
(1955 C. maj. 2,375)

- Gravesend (Kent)
E. 63,299
267*P. M. Kirk, C. 27,124
C. J. V. Mishcon, Lab. 24,962
C. maj. 2,162
(1955 C. maj. 2,909)
Greenock (Scottish Burgh)
E. 48,366
268*Dr. J. D. Mabon, Lab. 19,320
W. T. C. Riddell, L. 10,238
L. M. Turpie, C. 8,616
Lab. maj. 9,082
(Dec. 1955, by-election, Lab.
maj. 2,694)
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,033)
Greenwich (London Borough)
E. 60,561
269 R. W. Marsh, Lab. 25,204
J. R. Holmes, C. 19,679
Lab. maj. 5,525
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,939)
Grimsby (English Borough)
E. 64,350
270 C. A. R. Crossland, Lab. 24,720
W. Pearson, C. 24,628
Lab. maj. 101
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,522)
Guildford (Surrey)
E. 58,963
271**Rt. Hon. Sir G. R. H.*
Nugent, Bt., C. 27,198
G. R. Beiderby, Lab. 13,756
Maj. A. R. Bray-
brooke, L. 6,318
C. maj. 13,442
(1955 C. maj. 11,328)
Hackney, Central
(London Borough)
E. 62,561
272*H. W. Butler, Lab. 25,407
J. C. T. Waring, C. 15,905
Lab. maj. 9,502
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,800)
Halifax (English Borough)
E. 67,149
273**M. V. Macmillan, C. 29,212*
P. Shore, Lab. 26,697
C. maj. 2,515
(1955 C. maj. 1,535)
HALL GREEN—See Birmingham
HALLAM—See Sheffield
Haltemprece (Yorkshire, E.R.)
E. 53,906
274*P. H. B. Wall, M.C.,
V.R.D., C. 26,102
D. N. Bancroft, Lab. 9,750
W. I. Cooper, L. 7,562
C. maj. 16,352
(1955 C. maj. 14,342)
Hamilton (Lanarkshire)
E. 51,995
275**T. Fraser, Lab. 27,423*
J. A. Davidson, C. 11,510
D. R. Rollo, Scot. Nat. 2,586
Lab. maj. 15,913
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,526)
Hammersmith, North
(London Borough) E. 51,680
276**F. Tomney, Lab. 21,409*
W. D. A. Bagnell, C. 14,662
Lab. maj. 6,747
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,863)
Hampshire (6). See Aldershot,
Basingstokc, Eastleigh, New
Forest, Petersfield and Win-
chester
Hampstead (London Borough)
E. 69,438
277**Rt. Hon. H. Brooke, C. 25,506*
Dr. D. T. Pitt, Lab. 13,500
H. C. Seigal, L. 8,759
C. maj. 12,006
(1955 C. maj. 12,186)
HANDSWORTH—See Birmingham
Harborough (Leicestershire)
E. 67,790
278 J. A. Farr, C. 29,281
J. R. Mably, Lab. 16,767
E. G. Rushworth, L. 11,333
C. maj. 12,514
(1955 C. maj. 10,184)
Harrogate (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 53,248
279**J. E. Ramsden, C. 29,466*
F. B. Singleton, Lab. 10,196
C. maj. 19,270
(1955 C. maj. 16,541)
Harrow (3)
CENTRAL E. 47,615
280**F. P. Bishop, M.B.E., C. 23,813*
F. W. Powe, Lab. 14,049
C. maj. 9,764
(1955 C. maj. 8,041)
EAST E. 49,273
281**Cmdr. A. T. Courtney,*
O.B.E., C. 23,554
M. Rees, Lab. 17,607
C. maj. 5,947
(March 1959, by-election.
C. maj. 2,220)
(1955 C. maj. 3,622)
WEST E. 54,295
282**Sir A. N. Braithwaite,*
D.S.O., M.C., C. 39,512
P. J. Jenkins, Lab. 12,512
C. maj. 18,000
(By-election, March
17, 1960.)
A. J. Page, C. 18,526
J. Wallbridge, L. 7,100
P. J. Jenkins, Lab. 6,030
J. E. Dayton, Ind. 1,560
C. maj. 11,426
(1955 C. maj. 17,297)
The Hartlepool
(English Borough)
E. 60,888
283 *Cdr. J. S. Kerans, C. 25,463*
**D. T. Jones, Lab. 25,281*
C. maj. 182
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,585)
Harwich (Essex)
E. 58,194
284**J. E. Ridsdale, C. &*
Nat. L. 23,653
W. O. J. Robinson,
Lab. 11,588
T. E. Dale, L. 5,507
L. F. Rose, Ind. 3,744
C. & Nat. L. maj. 12,065
(1955 C. & L. maj. 9,464)
Hastings (English Borough)
E. 48,569
285**Sir N. Cooper-Key, C. 22,458*
J. P. Bryant, Lab. 13,576
C. maj. 8,832
(1955 C. maj. 8,536)
Hayes and Harlington
(English Borough)
E. 46,244
286**A. M. Skeffington, Lab. 18,301*
J. A. Grant, C. 14,149
S. Gay, L. 4,235
F. Foster, Comm. 527
Lab. maj. 4,152
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,148)
HEELEY—See Sheffield
Hemel Hempstead
(Hertfordshire)
E. 70,962
287 J. H. Allason, C. 30,189
B. F. C. Floud, Lab. 21,954
Miss M. Neilson, L. 8,358
C. maj. 8,235
(1955 C. maj. 6,136)
Hemsworth (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 65,705
288 *A. Beaney, Lab. 45,153*
W. H. Leay, C. 9,788
Lab. maj. 35,365
(1955 Lab. maj. 34,042)
Hendon (2)
NORTH E. 52,729
289**C. I. Orr-Ewing, O.B.E.,*
C. 21,898
C. H. Genese, Lab. 16,566
Lady Hills, L. 4,598
C. maj. 5,332
(1955 C. maj. 4,060)
SOUTH E. 53,545
290**Sir H. Lucas-Tooth,*
Bt., C. 22,971
P. K. Archer, Lab. 11,016
P. H. Billcnness, L. 7,134
C. maj. 11,955
(1955 C. maj. 10,436)
Henley (Oxon.) E. 58,319
291**J. A. Hay, C. 24,417*
A. Ledger, Lab. 15,014
C. Truman, L. 6,261
C. maj. 9,403
(1955 C. maj. 7,081)
Herefordshire (2)
HEREFORD E. 45,340
292**J. D. Gibson-Watt,*
M.C., C. 17,763
R. Day, L. 10,185
J. W. Wardle, Lab. 8,097
C. maj. 7,578
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj.
2,150)
(1955 C. maj. 9,400)
See also Leominster
Hertfordshire (7)
EAST E. 66,913
293**Rt. Hon. Sir D. C.*
Walker-Smith, Bt.,
T.D., Q.C., C. 28,201
S. J. Bidwell, Lab. 18,020
K. J. W. Spargo, L. 8,656
C. maj. 10,181
(1955 C. maj. 6,518)
HERTFORD E. 64,106
294**Lord Balmilc, C. 31,418*
G. D. Southgate, Lab. 22,597
C. maj. 8,821
(1955 C. maj. 5,984)

- SOUTH WEST *E.* 69,291
 295**G. J. M. Longden, M.B.E.*
C. 29,724
A. J. Whiteside, Lab.... 19,487
D. A. H. Banks, L.... 9,278
C. maj...... 10,237
 (1955 *C. maj.* 6,969)
- See also Barnet, Hemel Hempstead and St. Albans
- Heston and Isleworth (English Borough)
E. 55,121
 296**R. R. Harris, C.*..... 24,486
T. Ponsonby, Lab.... 15,636
W. P. Letch, L...... 4,867
C. maj...... 8,850
 (1955 *C. maj.* 6,512)
- Hexham (Northumberland)
E. 49,906
 297**R. M. Speir, C.*..... 25,500
W. H. W. Roberts, Lab...... 14,980
C. maj...... 10,520
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,264)
- Heywood and Royton (Lancashire)
E. 57,868
 298**J. A. Leavey, C.*..... 19,742
H. Nevin, Lab...... 17,588
G. E. MacPherson, L. 11,713
C. maj...... 2,154
 (1955 *C. maj.* 3,210)
- High Peak (Derbyshire)
E. 49,196
 299**Rt. Hon. A. H. E. Molson, C.*..... 18,738
B. Conlan, Lab.... 13,827
Hon. S. R. Cawley, L. 8,138
C. maj...... 4,911
 (By-election, March 16, 1961)
A. D. Walder, C...... 13,069
W. M. Halsall, Lab.... 11,201
D. Wrigley, L...... 10,674
C. maj...... 1,868
 (1955 *C. maj.* 5,442)
- HILLHEAD—See Glasgow
- HILLSBOROUGH—See Sheffield
- Hitchin (Hertfordshire)
E. 75,493
 300**M. F. M. Maddan, C.* 30,193
P. J. H. Benenson, Lab. 25,818
R. Glenton, L...... 8,481
C. maj...... 4,375
 (1955 *C. maj.* 965)
- Holborn and St. Pancras, South (London Borough)
E. 48,504
 301 *G. Johnson Smith, C.*... 17,065
 **Mrs. L. M. Jeger, Lab.* 16,409
C. maj...... 6,656
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 931)
- Holland with Boston (Lincolnshire)
E. 70,588
 302**Sir H. W. Butcher, Bt., Nat. L. & C.*..... 29,013
J. D. T. Williamson, Lab...... 17,839
C. Valentine, L...... 7,334
Nat. L. & C. maj.... 11,174
 (1955 *Nat. L. & C. maj.* 9,083)
- Honiton (Devonshire)
E. 57,172
 303**R. Mathew, T.D., C.*... 25,959
J. B. Halse, L...... 12,906
F. W. Morgan, Lab.... 6,928
C. maj...... 13,053
 (1955 *C. maj.* 14,741)
- Horncastle (Lincolnshire)
E. 42,262
 304**Comdr. Sir J. F. W. Maitland, C.*..... 19,799
H. W. Peck, Lab...... 9,928
C. maj...... 9,871
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,270)
- Hornchurch (English Borough)
E. 87,544
 305**G. W. Lagden, C.*..... 34,852
Miss J. Richardson, Lab...... 27,530
L. H. Jones, L...... 11,056
C. maj...... 7,322
 (1955 *C. maj.* 1,372)
- Hornsey (English Borough)
E. 71,151
 306**Lady Gammans, C.*... 30,048
F. E. Mostyn, Lab.... 17,710
S. Solomon, L...... 5,706
G. J. Jones, Comm.... 1,107
C. maj...... 12,338
 (May 1957, by-election, *C. maj.* 3,131)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 12,726)
- Horsham (West Sussex)
E. 76,618
 307**C. F. H. Gough, M.C., T.D., C.*..... 37,275
A. E. Pegler, Lab.... 24,012
C. maj...... 13,263
 (1955 *C. maj.* 11,510)
- Houghton-le-Spring (Durham)
E. 56,780
 308**W. R. Blyton, Lab.*... 35,960
A. R. C. Arbutnot, C...... 11,398
Lab. maj...... 24,562
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 22,899)
- Hove (English Borough)
E. 67,018
 309**A. A. H. Marlowe, Q.C., C.*..... 36,150
T. J. Marsh, Lab.... 12,206
C. maj...... 23,944
 (1955 *C. maj.* 22,353)
- Howden (Yorkshire, E.R.)
E. 47,310
 310**P. E. O. Bryan, D.S.O., M.C., C.*..... 20,681
J. Rhodes, Lab.... 7,809
R. H. Hargreaves, L. 7,384
C. maj...... 12,872
 (1955 *C. maj.* 11,398)
- Huddersfield (2)
EAST E. 52,729
 311**J. P. W. Mallatieu, Lab.*..... 22,474
P. M. Beard, C.... 19,389
Lab. maj...... 3,085
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 4,224)
- WEST *E.* 51,284
 312**D. W. Wade, L.*... 25,273
J. Marsden, Lab.... 15,621
L. maj...... 9,652
 (1955 *L. maj.* 7,927)
- Hull (3)
EAST E. 72,441
 313**Comdr. H. Pursey, Lab.* 30,667
Mrs. F. C. M. Heath, M.B.E., C...... 17,648
J. J. McCullum, L.... 10,043
Lab. maj...... 13,019
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 12,706)
- NORTH *E.* 63,918
 314 *J. M. Coulson, C.*... 23,612
J. H. Foord, Lab.... 22,910
A. Butcher, L...... 5,604
C. maj...... 702
 (1955 *C. maj.* 590)
- WEST *E.* 64,100
 315**M. Hewitson, Lab.*... 25,446
T. H. F. Farrcll, C.... 23,011
Lab. maj...... 2,435
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,523)
- Huntingdonshire
E. 46,794
 316**Rt. Hon. D. L. M. Reuton, T.D., Q.C., Nat. L. & C.*..... 20,254
J. W. Fear, Lab.... 11,983
R. E. W. Vanderplank, L...... 5,389
Nat. L. & C. maj.... 8,271
 (1955 *Nat. L. & C. maj.* 5,939)
- Huyton (Lancashire)
E. 77,371
 317**Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson, O.B.E., Lab.*..... 33,111
G. B. Woolfenden, C. 27,184
Lab. maj...... 5,927
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,558)
- Ilford (2)
NORTH E. 67,208
 318**T. L. Iremonger, C.*... 29,609
C. F. H. Green, Lab.... 15,962
D. K. Mills, L...... 7,915
C. maj...... 13,647
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,501)
- SOUTH *E.* 60,678
 319**A. E. Cooper, M.B.E., C.* 23,876
G. J. Borrie, Lab.... 16,569
R. V. Netherclift, L.... 6,832
C. maj...... 7,307
 (1955 *C. maj.* 6,478)
- Ilkeston (Derbyshire)
E. 69,719
 320**G. H. Oliver, Q.C., Lab.* 39,930
G. I. Walters, C.... 18,286
Lab. maj...... 21,644
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 21,693)
- Ince (Lancashire)
E. 51,273
 321**T. J. Brown, Lab.*... 30,752
W. Clegg, C...... 11,795
Lab. maj...... 18,957
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 18,647)
- Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty (3)
 INVERNESS *E.* 49,546
 322**N. L. D. McLean, D.S.O., C.*..... 15,728
J. M. Bannerman, L.... 11,653
J. F. Coulter, Lab.... 8,073
C. maj...... 4,075
 (1955 *C. maj.* 0,661)
- ROSS AND CROMARTY *E.* 25,350
 323**J. Macleod, T.D., Nat. L.* 7,813
Mrs. J. B. Saggart, Lab. 4,815
C. Murchison, L.... 3,918
Nat. L. maj...... 2,998
 (1955 *Nat. L. maj.* 3,926)
- See also Western Isles

- Ipswich (English Borough)
E. 77,633
- 324**D. M. Foot, O.C., Lab.*, 25,858
J. C. Cobbold, C. 22,623
Miss A. M. P. H.
Sykes, L. 14,359
Lab. maj. 3,235
(Oct. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj 7,737)
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,582)
- Isle of Ely
E. 61,387
- 325**Maj. Sir E. A. H. Legge-Bourke, K.B.E.*,
C. 26,173
J. D. Page, Lab. 19,705
C. maj. 6,468
(1955 C. maj. 6,446)
- Isle of Thanet (Kent)
E. 71,952
- 326**H. R. Rees-Davies, C.* 29,453
W. A. Fountain, Lab. 17,555
G. E. MacDonald-Jones,
L. 6,908
C. maj. 11,898
(1955 C. maj. 12,289)
- Isle of Wight
E. 66,939
- 327 *H. F. M. Woodnutt, C.* 31,228
E. C. Amey, Lab. 18,396
C. maj. 12,832
(1955 C. maj. 12,637)
- Islington (3)
- EAST E. 48,613
- 328**E. G. M. Fletcher, Lab.* 17,766
K. C. Burden, C. 13,097
Lab. maj. 4,669
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,702)
- NORTH E. 54,120
- 329**G. W. Reynolds, Lab.* 18,718
R. D. Bartle, C. 14,820
Lab. maj. 3,898
(May, 1958, by-election, Lab. maj. 7,461)
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,578)
- SOUTH WEST E. 56,620
- 330**A. Evans, Lab.* 22,362
N. P. Scott, C. 11,974
Lab. maj. 10,388
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,268)
- ITCHEN—See Southampton
- Jarrow (English Borough)
E. 50,958
- 331**E. Fernyhough, Lab.* 25,638
T. T. Hubble, C. 15,286
Lab. maj. 10,352
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,402)
- Keighley (English Borough)
E. 47,981
- 332 *W. M. J. Worsley, C.* 20,626
**C. R. Hobson, Lab.* 20,456
C. maj. 170
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,403)
- KELVINGROVE—See Glasgow
- KEMPTOWN—See Brighton
- Kensington (2)
- NORTH E. 51,492
- 333**G. H. R. Rogers, Lab.* 14,925
R. W. Bulbrook, C. 14,048
M. Hydleman, L. 3,118
Sir O. E. Mosley, Bt.,
Union Movement. 2,821
Lab. maj. 877
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,943)
- SOUTH E. 58,023
- 334 *W. L. Roots, Q.C., C.* 26,606
G. C. H. Millar, L. 4,666
I. S. Richard, Lab. 4,525
C. maj. 21,940
(1955 C. maj. 25,247)
- Kent (13). See Ashford, Canterbury, Chislehurst, Dartford, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone and Hythe, Gravesend, Isle of Thanet, Maidstone, Orpington, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge
- Kettering (Northants)
E. 74,696
- 335**G. R. Mitchison, C.B.E.*,
Q.C., Lab. 32,933
J. H. Lewis, C. 29,443
Lab. maj. 3,435
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,903)
- Kidderminster (Worcestershire)
E. 58,223
- 336**G. D. N. Nabarro, C.* 27,699
Mrs. J. Tomlinson,
Lab. 18,356
C. maj. 9,343
(1955 C. maj. 8,224)
- Kilmarnock (Ayrshire)
E. 49,090
- 337**W. Ross, M.B.E., Lab.* 25,379
R. I. McNaught, C. 15,087
Lab. maj. 10,292
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,341)
- King's Lynn (Norfolk)
E. 52,125
- 338 *D. G. Bullard, C.* 21,671
G. C. Jackson, Lab. 19,906
C. maj. 1,765
(1955 C. maj. 1,338)
- Kingston upon Thames (English Borough)
E. 60,403
- 339**Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, C.* 31,649
T. Braddock, Lab. 15,408
C. maj. 16,241
(1955 C. maj. 14,965)
- Kinross and West Perthshire—See Perthshire and Kinross
- Kirkcaldy (Scottish Burgh)
E. 54,232
- 340 *H. P. H. Gonray, Lab.* 25,428
J. Law, C. 14,186
D. Blyth, L. 4,020
Lab. maj. 11,242
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,469)
- KIRKDALE—See Liverpool
- Knutsford (Cheshire)
E. 52,999
- 341**Lt.-Col. Sir W. H. Bromley-Davenport, T.D., C.* 27,270
F. R. Tetlow, L. 8,117
N. Selwyn, Lab. 7,945
C. maj. 19,153
(1955 C. maj. 19,486)
- LADYWOOD—See Birmingham
- Lambeth (3)
- BRIXTON E. 52,261
- 342**Lt.-Col. M. Lipton, O.B.E., Lab.* 18,117
Dr. B. Warren, C. 16,005
Lab. maj. 2,112
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,035)
- NORWOOD E. 57,807
- 343**Brig. Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Smyth, Bt., J.C., M.C.*,
C. 22,958
L. L. Reeves, Lab. 15,975
D. Chapman, L. 4,744
C. maj. 6,983
(1955 C. maj. 5,032)
- VAUXHALL E. 45,802
- 344**Rt. Hon. G. R. Strauss, Lab.* 18,437
Miss A. E. O. Havers,
C. 11,312
Lab. maj. 7,125
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,728)
- Lanark (Lanarkshire)
E. 57,094
- 345 *Mrs. J. C. M. Hart, Lab.* 25,171
**Hon. P. F. Maitland, C.* 24,631
Lab. maj. 549
(1955 C. maj. 958)
- Lanarkshire (6)
- NORTH E. 43,505
- 346**Miss M. Herbison, Lab.* 21,152
G. K. H. Younger, C. 14,883
Lab. maj. 6,269
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,523)
- See also Bothwell, Hamilton, Lanark, Motherwell and Rutherglen
- Lancashire (16). See Chorley, Clitheroe, Darwen, Farnworth, Heywood and Royton, Huyton, Ince, Lancaster, Middleton and Prestwich, Morecambe and Lonsdale, Newton, North Fylde, Ormskirk, South Fylde, West-houghton and Widnes
- Lancaster (Lancashire)
E. 43,714
- 347 *H. J. Berkeley, C.* 20,783
E. Gardner, Lab. 15,255
C. maj. 5,528
(1955 C. maj. 4,549)
- LANGSTONE—See Portsmouth
- Leeds (6)
- EAST E. 66,074
- 348**D. W. Healey, M.B.E., Lab.* 28,707
J. A. Fawcett, C. 23,922
Lab. maj. 4,785
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,939)
- NORTH EAST E. 54,594
- 349**Rt. Hon. Sir K. S. Joseph, Bt., C.* 26,240
H. M. Waterman, Lab. 14,790
C. maj. 11,551
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj. 5,866)
(1955 C. maj. 9,279)
- NORTH WEST E. 69,243
- 350**Sir D. Kaberry, Bt., T.D., C.* 35,210
D. B. Matthews, Lab. 18,508
C. maj. 16,702
(1955 C. maj. 15,329)
- SOUTH E. 52,822
- 351**Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaiskell, C.B.E., Lab.* 24,442
J. F. W. Addey, C. 12,956
J. B. Meeks, L. 4,340
Lab. maj. 11,486
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,016)

- SOUTH EAST E. 48,457
 352* Miss A. M. Bacon, C.B.E.,
 Lab. 21,795
 J. B. Womersley, C. 12,146
 Lab. maj. 9,649
 (1955 Lab. maj. 12,572)
- WEST E. 60,260
 353* T. C. Pannell, Lab. 25,878
 D. L. Crouch, C. 21,285
 Lab. maj. 4,593
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,264)
- Leek (Staffordshire)
 E. 72,777
 354* H. Davies, Lab. 31,096
 Sir J. H. Wedgwood,
 Bt., T.D., C. 29,947
 Lab. maj. 1,149
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,059)
- Leicester (4)
- NORTH EAST E. 47,733
 355* Sir A. L. Ungood-
 Thomas, Q.C., Lab. 19,421
 Miss A. H. Spokes, C. 17,990
 Lab. maj. 1,431
 (By-election, July 12, 1962)
 T. G. Bradley, Lab. 11,274
 D. Bond, L. 9,326
 R. G. Marlar, C. 6,578
 Lab. maj. 1,948
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,170)
- NORTH WEST E. 51,922
 356* Sir B. Janner, Lab. 21,515
 F. A. Tomlinson, C. 19,742
 Lab. maj. 1,773
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,510)
- SOUTH EAST E. 53,810
 357* W. J. Peel, C. 28,390
 D. J. Williams, Lab. 13,760
 C. maj. 14,630
 (Nov. 1957, by-election, C. maj.
 6,482)
 (1955 C. maj. 11,541)
- SOUTH WEST E. 47,762
 358* Rt. Hon. H. W. Bowden,
 C.B.E., Lab. 17,395
 A. D. Walder, C. 14,652
 J. W. Ward, L. 5,438
 Lab. maj. 2,743
 (1955 Lab. maj. 4,489)
- Leicestershire (4). See Bosworth,
 Harborough, Loughborough
 and Melton
- Leigh (English Borough)
 E. 58,911
 359* H. Boardman, Lab. 31,672
 W. Cameron, C. 16,897
 Lab. maj. 14,775
 (1955 Lab. maj. 11,956)
- Leominster (Herefordshire)
 E. 39,306
 360 Hon. C. Bosson, C. 16,642
 T. G. Jones, L. 6,905
 F. W. Bowerman, Lab. 6,475
 C. maj. 9,737
 (1955 C. maj. 8,747)
- Lewes (East Sussex)
 E. 56,338
 361* Col. Sir T. V. H.
 Beamish, M.C., C. 29,642
 W. Reay, Lab. 13,065
 C. maj. 16,577
 (1955 C. maj. 12,546)
- Lewisham (3)
- NORTH E. 52,415
 362 C. J. Chataway, C. 22,125
 *N. MacDermot, Lab. 17,512
 K. J. Brookes, L. 2,921
 C. maj. 4,613
 (Feb. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj.
 1,110)
 (1955 C. maj. 3,236)
- SOUTH E. 53,962
 363 C. A. Johnson, C.B.E.,
 Lab. 22,354
 J. L. Hunt, C. 19,273
 G. Forrester, Alert
 Party 788
 Lab. maj. 3,081
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,343)
- WEST E. 54,069
 364* H. A. Price, C.B.E., C. 22,466
 R. C. Edmonds, Lab. 16,233
 T. A. Smith, L. 4,721
 C. maj. 6,233
 (1955 C. maj. 4,325)
- Leyton (English Borough)
 E. 70,996
 365* R. W. Sorensen, Lab. 28,367
 R. C. Buxton, C. 24,448
 Lab. maj. 3,919
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,204)
- Lichfield and Tanworth
 (Staffordshire) E. 50,240
 366* J. W. Snow, Lab. 21,341
 Dr. F. R. Roberts, C. 19,791
 Lab. maj. 1,550
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,105)
- Lincoln (English Borough)
 E. 50,973
 367* G. S. de Freitas, Lab. 23,629
 L. H. Pricstley, C. 19,240
 Lab. maj. 4,339
 (By-election, March 8, 1962)
 D. Taverne, Lab. 19,038
 W. P. Grieve, C. 11,386
 P. Furnell, L. 6,856
 Capt. A. Taylor, Ind. 412
 Lab. maj. 7,652
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,222)
- Lincolnshire and Rutland (7). See
 Briggs, Gainsborough, Grantham,
 Holland with Boston,
 Horncastle, Louth and Rutland
 and Stamford
- Liverpool (9)
- EDGE HILL E. 54,824
 368* A. J. Irvine, Q.C. Lab. 19,725
 J. Norton, C. 19,025
 Lab. maj. 699
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,120)
- EXCHANGE E. 51,052
 369* Mrs. E. M. Braddock,
 Lab. 18,916
 T. Beattie-Edwards, C. 11,945
 Lab. maj. 6,971
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,186)
- GARSTON E. 65,505
 370* R. M. Bingham, T.D.,
 Q.C., C. 31,441
 B. Crookes, Lab. 17,284
 C. maj. 14,157
 (Dec. 1957, by-election, C.
 maj. 4,304)
 (1955 C. maj. 11,969)
- KIRKDALE E. 57,102
 371* N. A. Pannell, C. 22,416
 T. H. Hockton, Lab. 19,669
 C. maj. 2,747
 (1955 C. maj. 1,814)
- SCOTLAND E. 51,914
 372* D. G. Logan, C.B.E., Lab. 20,051
 J. F. Bradley, C. 12,384
 Lab. maj. 7,667
 (1955 Lab. maj. 10,107)
- TOXTETH E. 49,686
 373* Rt. Hon. J. R. Bevins, C. 19,575
 W. H. Sefton, Lab. 15,660
 C. maj. 3,915
 (1955 C. maj. 4,539)
- WALTON E. 57,312
 374* K. P. Thompson, C. 24,288
 G. McCarty, Lab. 20,254
 C. maj. 4,034
 (1955 C. maj. 2,862)
- WAVERKE E. 55,679
 375* J. D. Tilney, T.D., C. 26,624
 Mrs. M. Aspin, Lab. 10,392
 T. S. Rothwell, L. 5,161
 C. maj. 16,232
 (1955 C. maj. 15,620)
- WEST DERBY E. 54,804
 376* J. V. Woollam, C. 22,719
 A. D. G. Paxton, Lab. 19,386
 C. maj. 3,333
 (1955 C. maj. 2,584)
- Llanely (Carmarthenshire)
 E. 64,048
 377* Rt. Hon. J. Griffiths,
 Lab. 34,625
 H. Gardner, C. 10,128
 Rev. D. E. Morgan,
 Welsh Nat. 7,176
 Lab. maj. 24,497
 (1955 Lab. maj. 23,381)
- Londonderry
 E. 73,262
 378* R. Chichester-Clark,
 U.U. 37,529
 M. Canning, S.F. 13,872
 U.U. maj. 23,657
 (1955 U.U. maj. 16,033)
- Loughborough (Leicestershire)
 E. 54,225
 379* J. D. Cronin, Lab. 21,496
 C. G. Waite, C. 17,749
 R. E. Hancock, L. 6,303
 Lab. maj. 3,747
 (1955 Lab. maj. 4,263)
- Louth (Lincolnshire)
 E. 51,773
 380* Sir C. Osborne, C. 24,211
 F. R. Macdonald, Lab. 15,408
 C. maj. 8,803
 (1955 C. maj. 6,520)
- Lowestoft (Suffolk)
 E. 57,814
 381 J. M. L. Prior, C. 24,324
 *E. Evans, C.B.E., Lab. 22,835
 C. maj. 1,489
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,915)
- Ludlow (Shropshire)
 E. 46,735
 382* C. J. Holland-Martin, C. 21,464
 J. Garwell, Lab. 14,138
 C. maj. 7,325
 (By-election, Nov. 16, 1960)
 J. More, C. 13,777
 D. Rees, L. 8,127
 J. Garwell, Lab. 7,812
 C. maj. 5,650
 (1955 C. maj. 7,879)

- Luton (English Borough)
E. 59,769
383**Rt. Hon. C. Hill, M.D.,*
L. & C. 27,153
C. R. Fenton, *Lab.*.... 22,134
L. & C. *maj.*..... 5,019
(1955 L. & C. *maj.* 4,418)
- Macclesfield (Cheshire)
E. 58,892
384**Air Cdre. Sir A. V.*
Harvey, C.B.E., C.... 28,978
J. F. Bex, *Lab.*..... 19,652
C. *maj.*..... 9,326
(1955 C. *maj.* 9,189)
- Maidstone (Kent)
E. 63,304
385 J. J. Wells, C. 30,115
A. B. S. Soper, *Lab.*... 19,652
C. *maj.*..... 10,463
(1955 C. *maj.* 7,406)
- Maldon (Essex)
E. 54,401
386**A. B. C. Harrison, C.*... 21,772
S. G. Richards, *Lab.*... 19,532
L. C. M. Walsh, L. 3,860
C. *maj.*..... 2,240
(1955 C. *maj.* 550)
- Manchester (9)
- ARDWICK E. 57,166
387**L. M. Lever, Lab.*.... 24,134
H. Sharp, C. 17,392
Lab. maj...... 6,742
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,082)
- BLACKLEY E. 57,851
388**E. S. T. Johnson, M.C.,*
C. 22,163
R. B. Chimes, *Lab.*... 17,790
R. M. Hammond, L. ... 7,223
C. *maj.*..... 4,373
(1955 C. *maj.* 5,436)
- CHEETHAM E. 47,156
389**N. H. Lever, Lab.*.... 20,941
Miss M. P. O'Gara, C. ... 11,605
Lab. maj...... 9,336
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,531)
- EXCHANGE E. 47,067
390**W. D. Griffiths, Lab.*... 19,328
L. Smith, C. 10,604
Lab. maj...... 8,724
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,281)
- GORTON E. 55,846
391**K. Zilliacus, Lab. (now*
Ind. Lab.)..... 23,337
D. H. Moore, C. 22,480
Lab. maj...... 857
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 269)
- MOSS SIDE E. 51,271
392 J. Watts, C. 22,090
N. Morris, *Lab.*.... 13,371
C. *maj.*..... 8,719
(By-election, Nov. 7, 1961)
F. H. Taylor, C. 9,533
R. H. Hargreaves, L. ... 6,447
G. J. Oakes, *Lab.*.... 5,980
W. Hesketh, *Union*
Movement..... 1,212
C. *maj.*..... 3,086
(1955 C. *maj.* 10,528)
- OPENSHAW E. 54,610
393**W. R. Williams, Lab.*... 24,975
M. B. Scholfield, C. ... 16,537
Lab. maj...... 8,435
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,042)
- WITHINGTON E. 59,457
394**Sir R. A. Cary, Bt., C.*... 23,170
R. E. Sheldon, *Lab.*... 13,476
G. V. Davies, L. 7,675
C. *maj.*..... 9,694
(1955 C. *maj.* 12,653)
- WYTHENSHAW E. 69,925
395**Mrs. E. Hill, C.*..... 28,934
A. Morris, *Lab.*.... 27,255
C. *maj.*..... 1,309
(1955 C. *maj.* 2,822)
- Mansfield (Nottinghamshire)
E. 56,674
396**H. B. Taylor, Lab.*.... 31,066
M. R. V. Eliot, C. 14,700
Lab. maj...... 16,366
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 16,933)
- MARYHILL—See Glasgow
- Melton (Leicestershire)
E. 70,233
397**Miss I. M. P. Pike, C.*... 34,997
C. W. Shepherd, *Lab.*... 22,176
C. *maj.*..... 12,821
(Dec. 1956, by-election, C.
maj. 2,362)
(1955 C. *maj.* 10,780)
- Meriden (Warwickshire)
E. 62,449
398 G. R. Matthews, C. 26,498
**R. Moss, Lab.*..... 26,235
C. *maj.*..... 263
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,105)
- Merionethshire
E. 26,435
399**T. W. Jones, Lab.*.... 9,095
B. G. Jones, L. 8,119
G. Evans, *Welsh Nat.*... 5,127
Lab. maj...... 976
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,682)
- Merthyr Tydfil
(Welsh Borough)
E. 42,153
400**S. O. Davies, Lab. (now*
Ind. Lab.)..... 26,608
Mrs. M. M. M. Green-
away, C. 7,885
Lab. maj...... 18,723
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 18,082)
- Merton and Morden
(English Borough)
E. 52,178
401**H. E. Atkins, C.*..... 25,603
R. W. Kerr, *Lab.*.... 17,444
C. *maj.*..... 8,159
(1955 C. *maj.* 6,390)
- Middlesbrough (2)
E. 62,666
402**Rt. Hon. H. A. Mar-*
quand, Lab...... 29,391
D. R. Chapman, C. ... 18,365
Lab. maj...... 11,026
(By-election, March 14, 1962)
†*Rt. Hon. A. G. Bottom-*
ley, O.B.E., Lab..... 18,928
G. Scott, L. 7,145
F. A. S. Wood, C. 4,613
J. Hamm, *Union Mov-*
ment..... 550
Lab. maj...... 11,783
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,758)
- WEST E. 53,059
403**Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. S.*
Simon, Q.C., C..... 24,603
E. J. Fletcher, *Lab.*... 15,892
G. W. I. Hodgson, L. ... 4,336
C. *maj.*..... 8,710
(By-election, June 6, 1962)
Dr. J. W. Bray, *Lab.*... 15,095
B. Connelly, C. 12,825
G. Scott, L. 9,829
R. E. Eckley, *Ind.*.... 189
M. Thompson, *Ind.*.... 117
Lab. maj...... 2,270
(1955 C. *maj.* 7,361)
- Middlesex (2). See Spelthorne
and Uxbridge
- Middleton and Prestwich
(Lancashire)
E. 65,855
404**Sir J. D. Barlow, Bt.,*
C. 31,416
F. G. Barton, *Lab.*.... 21,248
C. *maj.*..... 10,168
(1955 C. *maj.* 10,107)
- Midlothian
E. 58,092
405 J. M. Hill, *Lab.*.... 28,457
W. S. How, C. 18,797
Lab. maj...... 9,660
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,786)
- Mid-Ulster
E. 66,585
406**G. Forrest, Ind. U.U.*... 33,093
T. J. Mitchell, *S.F.*... 14,179
Ind. U.U. maj..... 18,023
(May, 1956, by-election, *Ind.*
U.U. maj. 4,481)
(1955 *S.F. maj.* 260)
- Mitcham (English Borough)
E. 70,463
407**L. R. Carr, C.*.... 33,661
E. J. C. Smyth, *Lab.*... 23,845
C. *maj.*..... 9,816
(1955 C. *maj.* 7,590)
- Monmouth (Monmouthshire)
E. 53,628
408**Rt. Hon. G. E. P.*
Thorncroft, C..... 25,422
G. S. D. Parry, *Lab.*... 19,165
C. *maj.*..... 6,257
(1955 C. *maj.* 5,797)
- Monmouthshire (5). See Aber-
tillery, Bedwelty, Ebbw Vale,
Monmouth and Pontypool
- Montgomeryshire
E. 31,152
409**Rt. Hon. E. Clement*
Davies, Q.C., L..... 10,970
F. L. Morgan, C. 8,176
D. C. Jones, *Lab.*.... 6,950
L. maj...... 2,794
(By-election, May 15, 1962)
H. E. Hooson, Q.C., L. ... 13,181
R. H. Dawson, C. 5,632
T. Davies, *Lab.*.... 5,299
I. F. Ellis, *Welsh Nat.*... 1,594
L. maj...... 7,549
(1955 L. *maj.* 8,500)
- Moray and Nairn
E. 35,487
410 G. T. C. Campbell,
M.C., C. 13,742
M. Mackay, *Lab.*.... 6,539
D. C. MacDonald, L. ... 5,831
C. *maj.*..... 7,203
(1955 C. *maj.* 5,129)

- Morecambe and Lonsdale (Lancashire) E. 57,654
 411**B. R. Z. de Ferranti*, C. 30,228
F. R. McManus, Lab. 14,253
 C. maj. 15,975
 (Nov. 1958, by-election, C. maj. 11,231)
 (1955 C. maj. 17,701)
 Morpeth (Northumberland) E. 45,361
 412**W. J. Owen*, Lab. 27,435
D. Bloom, C. 10,716
 Lab. maj. 16,719
 (1955 Lab. maj. 14,833)
- MOSS SIDE—See Manchester
 Motherwell (Lanarkshire) E. 50,503
 413**G. M. Lawson*, Lab. 22,009
B. Brogan, C. 17,613
D. Murray, Ind. 1,331
 Lab. maj. 4,396
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,885)
 Nantwich (Cheshire) E. 43,655
 414**Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant-Ferris*, C. 17,613
L. Knight, Lab. 10,876
G. M. Harvey, L. 7,983
 C. maj. 6,737
 (1955 C. maj. 7,366)
- Neath (Glamorgan) E. 51,711
 415**D. J. Williams*, Lab. 30,469
D. N. I. Pearce, C. 10,263
J. I. David, Comm. 1,962
 Lab. maj. 20,206
 (1955 Lab. maj. 21,114)
 Nelson and Colne E. 48,472
 416**S. S. Silverman*, Lab. (now Ind. Lab.) 20,407
J. Crabtree, C. 19,143
T. C. Emmott, Ind. 1,889
 Lab. maj. 1,264
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,291)
 Newark (Nottinghamshire) E. 54,597
 417**G. Deer*, O.B.E., Lab. 24,072
P. Jenkin-Jones, C. 22,300
 Lab. maj. 1,772
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,141)
 Newbury (Berkshire) E. 62,854
 418**Sir A. R. Hurd*, C. 29,703
D. L. Stoddart, Lab. 19,787
 C. maj. 9,916
 (1955 C. maj. 7,237)
 Newcastle under Lyme (English Borough) E. 63,623
 419**S. T. Swingler*, Lab. 29,840
T. Prendergast, C. 23,838
 Lab. maj. 6,002
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,745)
 Newcastle upon Tyne (4) CENTRAL E. 49,929
 420**E. W. Short*, Lab. 24,051
W. D. Rutter, C. 12,485
 Lab. maj. 11,566
 (1955 Lab. maj. 13,003)
- EAST E. 50,616
 421 *W. F. Montgomery*, C. 21,457
 **A. Blenkinsop*, Lab. 21,359
 C. maj. 98
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,822)
- NORTH E. 47,930
 422**R. W. Elliott*, C. 24,588
Mrs. M. F. L. Pritchard, Lab. 13,316
 C. maj. 11,272
 (March, 1957, by-election, C. maj. 6,462)
 (1955 L. & C. maj. 10,933)
 WEST E. 64,509
 423**E. Popplewell*, C.B.E., Lab. 28,956
C. D. Larrow, C. 23,933
 Lab. maj. 5,023
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,184)
 New Forest (Hampshire) E. 58,958
 424**Lt.-Col. Sir O. E. Crosthwaite-Eyre*, C. 29,949
R. C. Mitchell, Lab. 13,667
 C. maj. 16,282
 (1955 C. maj. 14,742)
 Newport (Welsh Borough) E. 71,342
 425**Rt. Hon. Sir F. Soskice*, Q.C., Lab. 31,125
A. D. Arnold, C. 27,477
 Lab. maj. 3,648
 (July, 1956, by-election, Lab. maj. 8,485)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 4,360)
 Newton (Lancashire) E. 65,124
 426**F. Lee*, Lab. 31,041
N. A. Miscampbell, C. 23,065
 Lab. maj. 7,976
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,955)
 Norfolk (6) CENTRAL E. 54,436
 427 *R. C. M. Collard*, D.S.O., D.F.C., C. & Nat. L. 21,918
F. H. Stone, Lab. 15,131
G. M. Goode, L. 6,465
 C. & Nat. L. maj. 6,787
 (1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 5,563)
 (By-election pending)
- NORTH E. 48,756
 428**E. G. Gooch*, C.B.E., Lab. 19,784
F. H. Easton, C. & Nat. L. 19,126
 Lab. maj. 658
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,242)
- SOUTH E. 43,458
 429**J. E. B. Hill*, C. 19,275
J. M. Stewart, Lab. 16,542
 C. maj. 2,733
 (1955 C. maj. 1,475)
- SOUTH WEST E. 40,283
 430**A. V. Hilton*, Lab. 16,858
Mrs. M. E. Kellett, C. 16,780
 Lab. maj. 78
 (March, 1959, by-election, Lab. maj. 1,354)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 193)
 See also King's Lynn and Yarmouth
 Normanton (Yorks, W.R.) E. 49,139
 431**A. Roberts*, Lab. 29,672
J. A. C. Briggs, C. 11,169
 Lab. maj. 18,503
 (1955 Lab. maj. 17,806)
 Northampton (English Borough) E. 72,521
 432**R. T. Paget*, Q.C., Lab. 27,823
Mrs. J. C. J. Knight, C. 25,106
A. T. Smith, L. 7,170
 Lab. maj. 2,717
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,348)
- Northamptonshire (4) SOUTH E. 51,403
 433**Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. Manningham-Buller*, Bt., Q.C., C. 24,226
A. Richardson, Lab. 18,292
 C. maj. 5,934
 (1955 C. maj. 4,758)
 (By-election pending)
 See also Kettering, Peterborough and Wellborough
 NORTHFIELD—See Birmingham
 North Fylde (Lancashire) E. 53,864
 434**Hon. R. O. Stanley*, C. 27,045
J. Myerscough, Lab. 11,307
 C. maj. 15,738
 (1955 C. maj. 14,660)
- Northumberland (3). See Berwick upon Tweed, Hexham and Morpeth
 Northwich (Cheshire) E. 44,305
 435**J. G. Foster*, Q.C., C. 20,396
J. Crawford, Lab. 12,426
R. E. Lewis, L. 4,602
 C. maj. 7,970
 (1955 C. maj. 6,555)
- Norwich (2) NORTH E. 41,221
 436**J. Paton*, Lab. 19,092
D. R. Chance, C. 12,609
 Lab. maj. 6,483
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,595)
- SOUTH E. 43,789
 437**Rt. Hon. A. G. F. Rippon*, C. 19,128
G. D. Wallace, Lab. 16,884
 C. maj. 2,244
 (1955 C. maj. 1,758)
- Nottingham (4) CENTRAL E. 52,491
 438**Lt.-Col. J. K. Cordeaux*, C.B.E., C. 24,004
I. Winterbottom, Lab. 21,869
 C. maj. 2,135
 (1955 C. maj. 758)
- NORTH E. 59,638
 439 *W. C. Whitlock*, Lab. 24,005
A. G. Blake, C. 18,952
S. Thomas, L. 6,581
J. Peck, Conun. 1,331
 Lab. maj. 5,053
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,090)
- SOUTH E. 71,520
 440 *W. G. A. Clark*, C. 29,607
Hon. J. E. Silkin, Lab. 22,235
 C. maj. 7,372
 (1955 C. maj. 7,053)
- WEST E. 62,030
 441 *P. H. B. Tapsell*, C. 22,052
 **Sir T. O'Brien*, Lab. 21,888
 C. maj. 164
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,908)
- Nottinghamshire (6). See Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Carlton, Mansfield, Newark and Rushcliffe
 Nuneaton (Warwickshire) E. 58,038
 442**F. G. Bowles*, Lab. 24,894
C. G. Miller, C. 15,354
J. Campbell, L. 7,227
 Lab. maj. 9,540
 (1955 Lab. maj. 10,284)

- Ogmore (Glamorgan)
E. 57,192
443*W. E. Padley, *Lab.*... 35,170
T. O. Ewart-James, *C.*... 11,905
Lab. maj.... 23,263
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 22,524)
Oldbury and Halesowen
E. 68,892
444*A. Moyle, *C.B.E., Lab.*... 23,861
J. F. Vernon, *C.*... 21,473
D. Mirfin, *L.*... 19,343
Lab. maj.... 2,333
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,055)
Oldham (2)
EAST E. 54,520
445 C. Mapp, *Lab.*... 19,329
*Sir I. M. Horobin, *C.*... 17,499
D. Wrigley, *L.*... 6,660
Lab. maj.... 1,330
(1955 *C. maj.* 380)
WEST E. 51,845
446*C. L. Hale, *Lab.*... 22,624
J. H. V. Sutcliffe, *C.*... 18,505
Lab. maj.... 4,119
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,899)
OPENSEAW—See Manchester
Orkney and Zetland
E. 26,435
447**Rt. Hon. J. Grimond,*
T.D., L.... 12,099
R. H. W. Bruce, *C.*... 3,487
R. S. McGowan, *Lab.*... 3,275
L. maj.... 8,612
(1955 *L. maj.* 7,993)
Ormskirk (Lancashire)
E. 61,420
448**Col. Sir D. Glover, C.*... 32,952
G. E. Roberts, *Lab.*... 14,701
C. maj.... 18,251
(1955 *C. maj.* 14,539)
Orpington (Kent)
E. 51,872
449**W. D. M. Sumner,*
O.B.E., Q.C., C.... 24,393
N. J. Hart, *Lab.*... 9,543
J. O. Galloway, *L.*... 9,092
C. maj.... 14,760
(By-election, March 14, 1962)
E. R. Lubbock, *L.*... 22,846
P. Goldman, *C.*... 14,991
A. Jinkinson, *Lab.*... 5,250
L. maj.... 7,855
(1955 *C. maj.* 11,936)
Oswestry (Shropshire)
E. 50,772
450**Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby-*
Gore, C.... 21,055
G. Thomas, *Lab.*... 10,531
D. G. Rees, *L.*... 6,068
C. maj.... 10,524
(By-election, Nov. 8, 1961)
W. J. Biffen, *C.*... 12,428
J. Buchanan, *L.*... 8,647
A. B. Walden, *Lab.*... 8,519
J. A. Dayton, *Ind.*... 839
C. maj.... 3,731
(1955 *C. maj.* 10,425)
Oxford (English Borough)
E. 66,655
451 *Hon. C. M. Wood-*
house, D.S.O., O.B.E.,
C.... 26,798
L. N. Anderton, *Lab.*... 18,310
I. R. M. Davies, *L.*... 7,491
C. maj.... 8,433
(1955 *C. maj.* 7,778)
- Oxfordshire (2). See Banbury
and Henley
Paddington (2)
NORTH E. 40,952
452*B. T. Parkin, *Lab.*... 14,397
H. H. S. Montefiore,
C.... 13,629
Lab. maj.... 763
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,092)
SOUTH E. 40,951
453**R. A. Allan, D.S.O.,*
O.B.E., C.... 16,006
D. J. Nisbet, *Lab.*... 8,719
C. maj.... 7,287
(1955 *C. maj.* 7,047)
Paisley (Scottish Burgh)
E. 63,097
454**D. H. Johnston, Q.C.,*
Lab.... 28,519
G. R. Rickman, *C.*... 21,250
Lab. maj.... 7,269
(By-election, April 20, 1961)
J. Robertson, *Lab.*... 19,200
J. M. Bannerman, *L.*... 17,542
G. R. Rickman, *C.*... 5,597
Lab. maj.... 1,658
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,098)
PARK—See Sheffield
PAVILION—See Brighton
PECKHAM—See Camberwell
Pembrokeshire
E. 62,372
455**D. L. Donnelly, Lab.*... 27,623
H. G. Partridge, *C.*... 22,301
W. Williams, *Welsh*
Nat.... 2,253
Lab. maj.... 5,322
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,592)
Penistone (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 61,397
456**J. J. Mendelson, Lab.*... 31,117
J. B. Deby, *C.*... 19,809
Lab. maj.... 11,308
(June, 1959, by-election,
Lab. maj. 11,119)
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 11,636)
Penrith and the Border
(Cumberland)
E. 51,190
457**W. S. J. Whitelaw,*
M.C., C.... 23,551
B. P. Atha, *Lab.*... 9,342
B. G. Ashmore, *L.*... 7,002
C. maj.... 14,209
(1955 *C. maj.* 13,672)
PENTLANDS—See Edinburgh
PERRY BARR—See Birmingham
Perthshire and Kinross (2)
KINROSS AND WEST E. 33,582
458**W. G. Leburn, T.D., C.*... 16,256
J. G. Mackenzie, *Lab.*... 4,008
A. Donaldson, *Scott.*
Nat.... 3,563
C. maj.... 12,243
(1955 *C. maj.* 12,158)
PERTH AND EAST E. 55,054
459 *I. MacArthur, C.*... 24,217
Dr. R. D. McIntyre,
Scot. Nat.... 9,637
T. W. Moore, *Lab.*... 7,781
C. maj.... 14,580
(1955 *C. maj.* 13,721)
- Peterborough
(Northamptonshire)
E. 60,545
460**Sir H. Nicholls, Bt., C.*... 27,414
Miss B. Boothroyd, *Lab.*... 22,830
C. maj.... 4,534
(1955 *C. maj.* 3,238)
Petersfield (Hampshire)
E. 52,796
461**Hon. P. R. Legh, C.*... 23,687
J. S. P. Davey, *Lab.*... 8,278
Lt.-Col. R. M. Digby,
L.... 6,912
C. maj.... 15,403
(By-election, Nov. 16, 1960)
Miss J. M. Quennell, *C.*... 15,613
Lt.-Col. R. M. Digby,
L.... 8,310
W. Royle, *Lab.*... 4,777
C. maj.... 7,303
(1955 *C. maj.* 14,090)
Plymouth (2)
DEVONPORT E. 64,236
462**Miss J. H. Vickers,*
M.B.E., C. & Nat. L.... 28,481
M. M. Foot, *Lab.*... 22,027
C. & Nat. L. maj.... 6,454
(1955 *C. & Nat. L.*
maj. 100)
SUTTON E. 74,078
463 *I. M. Fraser, M.C., C.*... 32,752
J. D. Richards, *Lab.*... 25,991
C. maj.... 6,761
(1955 *C. maj.* 3,810)
POLLOR—See Glasgow
Pontefract (English Borough)
E. 54,677
464**G. O. Sylvester, Lab.*... 35,194
E. T. Bowman, *C.*... 10,834
Lab. maj.... 24,310
(By-election, March 22, 1962)
J. Harper, *Lab.*... 26,461
P. Dcan, *C.*... 6,633
R. E. Eckley, *Ind.*... 1,146
Lab. maj.... 19,323
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 22,463)
Pontypool (Monmouthshire)
E. 47,452
465**L. Abse, Lab.*... 26,755
P. S. Thomas, *C.*... 8,903
B. C. L. Morgan,
Welsh Nat.... 2,519
Lab. maj.... 17,852
(Nov. 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 13,727)
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 16,572)
Pontypridd (Glamorgan)
E. 53,903
466**A. Pearson, C.B.E., Lab.*... 29,853
Sir B. M. Rhys-Will-
iams, *Bt., C.*... 13,896
Lab. maj.... 15,957
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 17,163)
Poole (English Borough)
E. 63,554
467**Capt. Sir R. A. Pilking-*
ton, K.B.E., M.C., C.... 26,956
A. J. Williams, *Lab.*... 15,325
J. C. Holland, *L.*... 8,735
C. maj.... 11,631
(1955 *C. maj.* 9,562)

- Poplar (London Borough)
E. 44,412
468**Rt. Hon. C. W. Key*,
Lab. 22,506
P. B. Black, C. 6,635
Lab. maj. 15,871
(1955 Lab. maj. 19,828)
Portsmouth (3)
LANGSTONE E. 79,885
469**G. P. Stevens*, C. 38,834
D. G. Reynolds, Lab. 20,553
C. maj. 18,281
(1955 C. maj. 14,155)
SOUTH E. 55,121
470**Sir J. M. Lucas*, Bt.,
K.B.E., M.C., C. 27,892
F. Towell, Lab. 11,979
C. maj. 15,913
(1955 C. maj. 14,287)
WEST E. 53,206
471**Brig. T. H. Clarke*,
C.B.E., C. 23,600
Dr. M. Bresler, Lab. 17,334
C. maj. 6,266
(1955 C. maj. 3,669)
Preston (2)
NORTH E. 52,212
472**Rt. Hon. J. Ainery*, C. 23,990
A. Davidson, Lab. 19,529
C. maj. 4,461
(1955 C. maj. 2,903)
SOUTH E. 49,809
473**A. Green*, C. 21,954
T. G. Bradley, Lab. 18,935
C. maj. 3,019
(1955 C. maj. 474)
PROVAN—See Glasgow
Pudsey (English Borough)
E. 52,285
474 *J. Hiley*, C. 22,752
V. P. Richardson, Lab. 16,241
J. S. Snowden, L. 6,429
C. maj. 6,511
(1955 C. maj. 4,564)
PUTNEY—See Wandsworth
Reading (English Borough)
E. 58,772
475 *P. F. H. Emery*, C. 26,314
**I. Mikardo*, Lab. 22,372
C. maj. 3,942
(1955 Lab. maj. 238)
Reigate (Surrey)
E. 60,266
476**Rt. Hon. Sir J. K. Vaughan-Morgan*, Bt.,
C. 26,966
C. J. Garnsworthy,
Lab. 14,465
Mrs. A. H. Scott, L. 8,205
C. maj. 12,501
(1955 C. maj. 10,307)
Renfrewshire (2)
EAST E. 61,060
477 *Miss M. B. H. Anderson*, O.B.E., C. 29,672
A. J. Houston, Lab. 14,579
D. M. H. Starforth, L. 6,339
C. maj. 15,093
(1955 C. maj. 16,588)
WEST E. 47,395
478**Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay*,
C.H., C.M.G., L. & C. 20,959
C. Minihan, Lab. 18,206
L. & C. maj. 2,753
(1955 L. & C. maj. 4,040)
Rhondda (2)
EAST E. 37,908
479 *E. Davies*, Lab. 20,565
Mrs. A. Powell, Comm. 4,580
D. H. Peace, C. 3,629
N. Williams, Welsh Nat. 2,776
Lab. maj. 15,985
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,315)
WEST E. 34,450
480**I. R. Thomas*, Lab. 21,130
G. P. James, Welsh Nat. 4,978
F. L. Pym, C. 3,242
Lab. maj. 16,152
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,864)
Richmond, Surrey
(English Borough)
E. 59,852
481 *A. H. F. Royle*, C. 27,161
C. H. Archibald, Lab. 12,975
J. A. Baker, L. 7,359
C. maj. 14,180
(1955 C. maj. 12,955)
Richmond (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 52,416
482 *T. P. G. Kitson*, C. 28,270
Mrs. M. McMillan,
Lab. 9,203
C. maj. 19,067
(1955 C. maj. 16,005)
Ripon (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 41,184
483**Col. Sir M. Stoddart-Scott*, O.B.E., T.D.,
M.D., C. 22,757
J. H. Swann, Lab. 9,791
C. maj. 12,966
(1955 C. maj. 12,065)
Rochdale (English Borough)
E. 61,191
484**J. McCann*, Lab. 21,689
L. H. C. Kennedy, L. 18,949
T. Normanton, C. 11,665
Lab. maj. 2,740
(Feb. 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 4,530)
(1955 C. maj. 1,590)
Rochester and Chatham
(English Borough)
E. 64,386
485 *J. M. G. Critchley*, C. 26,510
**Rt. Hon. A. G. Bottomley*, O.B.E., Lab. 25,487
C. maj. 1,023
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,447)
Romford (English Borough)
E. 73,082
486**R. J. Ledger*, Lab. 25,558
R. J. S. Harvey, C. 24,951
D. Geary, L. 8,228
Lab. maj. 607
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,625)
Ross and Cromarty—See Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty
Rossendale (English Borough)
E. 50,577
487**A. W. J. Greenwood*,
Lab. 20,743
J. R. T. Holt, C. 18,152
A. Cooper, L. 4,752
Lab. maj. 2,591
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,911)
Rotherham (English Borough)
E. 57,800
488**J. H. Jones*, Lab. 28,298
R. Hall, C. 16,759
Lab. maj. 11,539
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,541)
Rother Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 71,652
489**D. Griffiths*, Lab. 43,962
W. A. V. Hoskins, C. 25,369
Lab. maj. 28,593
(1955 Lab. maj. 27,052)
Rowley Regis and Tipton
E. 59,895
490**Rt. Hon. A. Henderson*,
Q.C., Lab. 27,151
A. Taylor, C. 17,174
Lab. maj. 9,977
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,168)
Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles
E. 55,459
491**Cmdr. C. E. M. Donaldson*, V.R.D., C. 22,275
Dr. J. M. MacCormick, L. 12,762
T. Dalryell, Lab. 9,336
C. maj. 9,513
(1955 C. maj. 7,170)
Rugby (Warwickshire)
E. 47,809
492 *Lt.-Col. A. R. Wise*,
M.B.E., T.D., C. 17,429
**J. Johnson*, Lab. 16,959
S. Goldblatt, L. 6,413
A. S. Frost, Ind. 142
C. maj. 470
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,378)
Ruislip-Northwood
(English Borough)
E. 49,198
493**F. P. Crowder*, C. 23,480
J. L. King, Lab. 10,424
R. A. Walker, L. 7,295
C. maj. 13,056
(1955 C. maj. 11,555)
Runcorn (Cheshire)
E. 49,584
494**Rt. Hon. D. F. Vosper*,
T.D., C. 26,615
J. Barnett, Lab. 13,837
C. maj. 12,778
(1955 C. maj. 10,830)
Rushcliffe (Nottinghamshire)
E. 53,971
495**Rt. Hon. M. Redmayne*,
D.S.O., C. 27,392
N. D. Sandelson, Lab. 22,952
C. maj. 4,440
(1955 C. maj. 1,643)
Rutherglen (Lanarkshire)
E. 42,833
496**R. C. Brooman-White*,
C. 19,146
E. J. Milne, Lab. 17,624
C. maj. 1,522
(1955 C. inaj. 2,101)
Rutland and Stamford
(Lincolnshire and Rutland)
E. 41,061
497 *K. Lewis*, C. 19,078
C. S. B. Attree, Lab. 14,137
C. maj. 4,941
(1955 C. maj. 2,819)

- Rye (East Sussex)
E. 54,599
498**B. G. Irvine, C.*..... 27,465
J. R. Murray, L...... 7,549
D. S. Tilbé, Lab...... 7,359
C. maj...... 19,916
(1955 C. maj. 17,940)
Saffron Walden (Essex)
E. 48,454
499**Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., C.*..... 20,955
Rev. H. N. Horne, Lab...... 14,173
D. J. Ridley, L...... 4,245
C. maj...... 6,782
(1955 C. maj. 6,418)
St. Albans (Hertfordshire)
E. 52,823
500 *V. H. Goodhew, C.*..... 23,157
L. W. Carroll, Lab...... 14,050
W. A. N. Jones, L...... 5,948
C. maj...... 8,507
(1955 C. maj. 5,721)
St. Helens (English Borough)
E. 75,280
501**L. Spriggs, Lab.*..... 35,961
M. Carlisle, C...... 21,956
Lab. maj...... 14,005
(June, 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 11,994)
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,883)
St. Ives (Cornwall)
E. 44,010
502**G. R. Howard, C. & Nat. L.*..... 15,700
D. Longden, Lab...... 8,802
G. E. L. Whitmarsh, L...... 8,258
C. & Nat. L. maj...... 6,898
(1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 7,335)
St. Marylebone (London Borough)
E. 55,080
503**Sir W. W. Wakefield, C.*..... 23,278
B. Hooberman, Lab...... 8,507
E. M. Wheeler, L...... 4,304
C. maj...... 14,771
(1955 C. maj. 15,399)
St. Pancras, North (London Borough)
E. 59,194
504**K. Robinson, Lab.*..... 22,256
D. B. Mitchell, C...... 15,949
W. Webster, Ind...... 1,685
J. Nicolson, Comm...... 1,230
Lab. maj...... 6,307
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,082)
Salford (2)
E. 51,231
505**F. Allam, Lab.*..... 20,639
J. H. Franks, C...... 17,171
Lab. maj...... 3,468
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,728)
WEST E. 56,490
506**C. Royle, Lab.*..... 23,167
H. H. Davies, C...... 20,306
Lab. maj...... 2,861
(1955 Lab. maj. 859)
Salisbury (Wiltshire)
E. 49,997
507**J. G. Morrison, T.D., C.* 20,641
Dr. J. A. Cannon, Lab. 12,932
J. M. Booker, L...... 5,516
C. maj...... 7,709
(1955 C. maj. 7,639)
- Scarborough and Whithy (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 63,938
508**Sir A. C. M. Spearman, C.*..... 25,226
G. Gray, L...... 10,759
N. G. Barnett, Lab...... 10,468
C. maj...... 14,467
(1955 C. maj. 16,645)
SCOTLAND—See Liverpool
SCOTSTOUN—See Glasgow
Sedgefield (Durham)
E. 63,535
509**J. Slater, B.E.M., Lab.*..... 30,642
D. F. M. Appleby, C. 21,771
Lab. maj...... 8,871
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,853)
SEELY OAK—See Birmingham
Sevenoaks (Kent)
E. 62,701
510**J. C. Rodgers, C.*..... 28,186
R. C. Ogley, Lab...... 14,265
Mrs. N. Penman, L...... 7,819
C. maj...... 13,921
(1955 C. maj. 11,078)
Sheffield (6)
ATTERCLIFFE E. 65,024
511**J. B. Hynd, Lab.*..... 33,676
Lt.-Col. H. L. Lambert, C. & L...... 15,304
Lab. maj...... 18,372
(1955 Lab. maj. 19,568)
BRIGHTSIDE E. 57,090
512**R. E. Winterbottom, Lab.*..... 28,302
H. C. Holmes, C. & L. 12,269
H. Hill, Comm...... 1,373
Lab. maj...... 16,033
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,404)
HALLAM E. 60,225
513 *J. H. Osborn, C. & L.* 28,747
E. S. Sachs, Lab...... 11,938
B. Roseby, L...... 5,119
C. & L. maj...... 16,809
(1955 C. & L. maj. 14,739)
HEELEY E. 72,648
514**Sir P. G. Roberts, Bt., C. & L.*..... 33,236
Miss J. Mellors, Lab...... 23,109
C. & L. maj...... 10,127
(1955 C. & L. maj. 11,051)
HILLSBOROUGH E. 51,023
515**G. Darling, Lab.*..... 21,888
S. K. Arnold, C...... 16,845
Lab. maj...... 5,043
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,010)
PARK E. 51,533
516**F. W. Mulley, Lab.*..... 26,078
J. Neill, C. & L...... 10,598
Lab. maj...... 15,480
(1955 Lab. maj. 18,339)
SHETTLESTON—See Glasgow
Shipley (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 45,460
517**G. A. N. Hirst, T.D., C.* 22,536
M. R. English, Lab...... 17,025
C. maj...... 5,511
(1955 C. maj. 5,331)
- Shoreditch and Finsbury (London Borough)
E. 53,210
518**M. Cliffe, Lab.*..... 22,744
T. H. M. Whipham, C...... 11,178
Lab. maj...... 11,566
(Nov. 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 6,995)
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,284)
Shrewsbury (Shropshire)
E. 46,846
519**Sir J. A. Langford-Holt, C.*..... 19,970
K. V. Russell, Lab...... 11,338
H. Shaw, L...... 6,387
C. maj...... 8,632
(1959 C. maj. 7,593)
Shropshire (4) See Ludlow, Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Wrekin
Skipton (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 49,037
520**G. B. Drayson, T.D., C.* 20,278
F. O. Hooley, Lab...... 11,178
Miss K. C. Graham, L. 10,543
C. maj...... 9,100
(1955 C. maj. 9,182)
SMALL HEATH—See Birmingham
Smethwick (English Borough)
E. 49,794
521**Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon-Walker, Lab.*..... 20,670
P. H. S. Griffiths, C...... 17,126
Lab. maj...... 3,544
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,495)
Solihull (Warwickshire)
E. 60,227
522**Sir M. A. Lindsay, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O., C.*..... 35,862
E. J. Bowen, Lab...... 12,682
C. maj...... 23,180
(1955 C. maj. 18,023)
Somerset (6)
NORTH E. 63,231
523**Sir E. H. C. Leather, C.* 30,432
E. F. Wilde, Lab...... 23,649
C. maj...... 6,785
(1955 C. maj. 4,183)
See also Bridgwater, Taunton, Wells, Weston-super-Mare and Yeovil
Southall (English Borough)
E. 55,290
524**G. A. Pargiter, Lab.*..... 22,285
M. T. B. Underhill, C. 19,066
Lab. maj...... 3,739
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,335)
Southampton (2)
ITCHEN E. 69,886
525**H. M. King, D.Phil., Lab.*..... 29,123
E. M. King, C...... 25,390
Lab. maj...... 3,733
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,771)
TEST E. 67,087
526**J. M. Howard, C.*..... 30,176
Mrs. S. V. T. B. Williams, Lab...... 23,410
C. maj...... 6,766
(1955 C. maj. 3,842)
Southend (2)
EAST E. 55,265
527**Sir S. J. McAdden, C.B.E., C.*..... 24,712
E. J. Trevett, Lab...... 16,987
C. maj...... 7,725
(1955 C. maj. 6,758)

- WEST E. 60,999
 528*H. P. G. Channon, C. 27,612
 Miss H. J. Harvey, L. 10,577
 A. Pearson-Clarke,
 Lab. 9,219
 C. maj. 17,035
 (Jan. 1959, by-election, C.
 maj. 8,179)
 (1955 C. maj. 18,460)
- South Fylde (Lancashire)
 E. 65,310
- 529*Col. C. G. Lancaster,
 C. 36,988
 N. Holding, Lab. 12,521
 C. maj. 24,467
 (1955 C. maj. 22,395)
- Southgate (English Borough)
 E. 54,869
- 530*Sir A. Beverley Baxter,
 C. 25,704
 G. J. Bridge, L. 8,968
 S. J. Chapman, Lab. 7,613
 C. maj. 16,736
 (1955 C. maj. 18,210)
- Southport (English Borough)
 E. 62,466
- 531 W. I. Percival, C. 26,905
 S. Goldberg, L. 11,292
 C. W. Hadfield, Lab. 9,805
 C. maj. 15,613
 (1955 C. maj. 17,441)
- South Shields (English Borough)
 E. 75,538
- 532*Rt. Hon. J. C. Ede,
 C.H., Lab. 32,577
 J. Chalmers, C. 23,638
 Lab. maj. 8,939
 (1955 Lab. maj. 10,252)
- Southwark (London Borough)
 E. 61,747
- 533 R. J. Gunter, Lab. 25,036
 J. M. Greenwood, C. 12,696
 S. P. Bent, Comm. 1,395
 Lab. maj. 12,340
 (1955 Lab. maj. 17,230)
- Sowerby (Yorkshire, W.R.)
 E. 52,560
- 534*A. L. N. D. Houghton,
 Lab. 18,949
 R. K. McKim, C. 16,993
 J. G. Walker, L. 7,654
 Lab. maj. 1,956
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,783)
- SPARKBROOK—See Birmingham
- Spelthorne (Middlesex)
 E. 52,115
- 535*Sir G. B. Craddock, C. 25,221
 J. P. Carruthers, Lab. 17,128
 C. maj. 8,093
 (1955 C. maj. 5,982)
- SPRINGBURN—See Glasgow
- Stafford and Stone
 (Staffordshire)
 E. 57,078
- 536*Rt. Hon. H. C. P. J.
 Fraser, M.B.E., C. 28,107
 A. Gregory, Lab. 18,034
 C. maj. 10,073
 (1955 C. maj. 8,656)
- Staffordshire (6). See Brierley
 Hill, Burton, Cannock, Leek,
 Lichfield and Tamworth and
 Stafford and Stone
- Stalybridge and Hyde
 (Cheshire)
 E. 55,183
- 537*F. Blackburn, Lab. 23,732
 E. J. Brown, C. 22,309
 Lab. maj. 1,423
 (1955 Lab. maj. 155)
- STECHEFORD—See Birmingham
- Stepney (London Borough)
 E. 63,932
- 538*W. J. Edwards, Lab. 26,875
 P. B. Calwell, C. 8,566
 S. Kaye, Comm. 2,548
 Lab. maj. 18,309
 (1955 Lab. maj. 21,944)
- Stirling and Clackmannan (2)
- CLACKMANNAN AND EAST
 E. 52,200
- 539*Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn,
 Lab. 25,004
 R. C. Aitchison, C. 17,132
 Lab. maj. 7,872
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,009)
- WEST E. 43,686
- 540 W. Baxter, Lab. (now
 Ind. Lab.) 21,008
 W. A. Gay, C. 15,497
 Lab. maj. 5,511
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,167)
- Stirling and Falkirk
 (Scottish Burgh) E. 55,759
- 541*M. MacPherson, M.B.E.,
 Lab. 22,423
 R. S. Johnston, C. 19,797
 J. Halliday, Scot. Nat. 2,983
 Lab. maj. 2,626
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,306)
- Stockport (2)
- NORTH E. 53,287
- 542*Wing-Cdr. Sir N. J.
 Hulbert, C. 23,487
 M. E. J. Swain, Lab. 20,265
 C. maj. 3,222
 (1955 C. maj. 4,567)
- SOUTH E. 47,265
- 543*H. M. Steward, C. 20,522
 S. Orme, Lab. 17,982
 C. maj. 2,540
 (1955 C. maj. 4,086)
- Stockton on Tees
 (English Borough)
 E. 53,224
- 544*G. R. Chetwynn, Lab. 23,961
 G. J. K. Coles, C. 20,684
 Lab. maj. 3,277
 (By-election, April 5, 1962)
- W. T. Rodgers, Lab. 19,694
 G. J. K. Coles, C. 12,112
 J. H. Mulholland, L. 11,722
 Lab. maj. 7,582
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,815)
- Stoke Newington and
 Hackney, North—
 (London Borough)
 E. 64,723
- 545*D. Weitzman, Q.C.,
 Lab. 22,950
 R. L. White, C. 14,515
 P. Phillips, L. 6,076
 Lab. maj. 8,435
 (1955 Lab. maj. 10,088)
- Stoke on Trent (3)
- CENTRAL E. 62,220
- 546*Dr. B. Stross, Lab. 28,630
 J. P. H. Harrison, C. 18,205
 Lab. maj. 10,425
 (1955 Lab. maj. 12,355)
- NORTH E. 58,336
- 547*Mrs. H. Slater, Lab. 29,336
 S. F. Middup, M.B.E.,
 C. 16,522
 Lab. maj. 12,814
 (1955 Lab. maj. 14,874)
- SOUTH E. 63,777
- 548*E. Smith, Lab. 29,578
 G. S. Tucker, C. 20,318
 Lab. maj. 9,260
 (1955 Lab. maj. 13,264)
- Stratford (Warwickshire)
 E. 49,660
- 549*Rt. Hon. J. D. Profumo,
 O.B.E., C. 26,146
 J. Stretton, Lab. 12,017
 C. maj. 14,129
 (1955 C. maj. 13,312)
- STREATHAM—See Wandsworth
- Stretford (English Borough)
 E. 71,304
- 550*Sir S. Storey, B.L., C. 32,888
 E. Reid, Lab. 23,538
 C. maj. 9,350
 (1955 C. maj. 11,834)
- Stroud (Gloucestershire)
 E. 57,222
- 551*J. A. Kershaw, M.C., C. 23,448
 A. T. Evans, Lab. 18,336
 C. J. McNair, L. 6,988
 C. maj. 5,112
 (1955 C. maj. 3,943)
- Sudbury and Woodbridge
 (Suffolk)
 E. 60,756
- 552*Rt. Hon. J. H. Hare,
 O.B.E., C. 26,130
 R. B. Stirling, Lab. 16,248
 A. Herbert, L. 6,014
 C. maj. 9,882
 (1955 C. maj. 7,190)
- Suffolk (4). See Bury St.
 Edmunds, Eye, Lowestoft and
 Sudbury and Woodbridge
- Sunderland (2)
- NORTH E. 57,763
- 553*F. T. Willey, Lab. 24,341
 P. E. Heslton, C. 22,133
 Lab. maj. 2,208
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,836)
- SOUTH E. 68,014
- 554*P. G. Williams, C. 27,825
 E. Armstrong, Lab. 26,835
 C. maj. 990
 (1955 C. maj. 1,774)
- Surbiton (English Borough)
 E. 45,165
- 555*N. T. L. Fisher, M.C.,
 C. 24,058
 A. Imlison, Lab. 11,633
 C. maj. 12,425
 (1955 C. maj. 10,483)
- Surrey (10)
- EAST E. 69,996
- 556*C. J. A. Doughty, Q.C.,
 C. 36,310
 K. S. Vaus, L. 10,376
 J. C. Hunt, Lab. 10,102
 C. maj. 25,934
 (1955 C. maj. 24,709)
- See also Carshalton, Chertsey,
 Dorking, Epsom, Esher,
 Farnham, Guildford, Reigate
 and Woking

East Sussex (4). *See* Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Lewes and Rye

West Sussex (3). *See* Arundel and Shoreham, Chichester and Horsham

SUTTON—*See* Plymouth

Sutton and Cheam (English Borough)

E. 58,898

557**R.* C. Sharples, O.B.E., M.C., *C.*..... 27,344
F. A. Judd, *Lab.*..... 11,946
J. Montgomerie, *L.*.... 7,600
C. maj...... 15,318
(1955 *C. maj.* 14,333)

Sutton Coldfield (English Borough)

E. 65,347

558**Rt. Hon. G. W. Lloyd,* *C.*..... 33,064
R. S. G. Hattersley, *Lab.*..... 11,310
K. J. Hovers, L...... 7,543
C. maj...... 21,754
(1955 *C. maj.* 17,987)

Swansea (2)

E. 55,301
559**D. L. Mori, Lab.*..... 29,884
H. J. F. Crum Ewing, *C.*..... 9,754
E. C. Rees, Welsh Nat. Lab. maj...... 20,130
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 17,472)

WEST *E.* 58,045

560 *J. E. H. Rees, C.*..... 24,043
**P. Morris, Lab.*..... 23,640
C. maj...... 403
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,021)

Swindon (English Borough)

E. 53,339

561**F. E. Noel-Baker, Lab.*... 24,087
G. L. Pears, C...... 20,178
Lab. maj...... 3,909
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,939)

Taunton (Somerset)

E. 52,675

562**E. D. L. du Cann, C.*... 22,680
L. V. Pike, Lab...... 16,182
C. M. K. Bruton, L.... 7,031
C. maj...... 6,498
(Feb. 1956, by-election, *C. maj.* 657)
(1955 *C. maj.* 5,542)

Tavistock (Devonshire)

E. 46,908

563**Sir H. G. Stadholme,* *Bl., C.V.O., C.*..... 19,778
R. G. Moore, L...... 9,008
B. R. Weston, Lab.... 8,022
C. maj...... 10,770
(1955 *C. maj.* 10,236)

TEST—*See* Southampton

Thirsk and Malton (Yorkshire, N.R.)

E. 52,517

564**Rt. Hon. R. H. Turton,* *M.C., C.*..... 27,413
Dr. J. W. Bray, Lab.... 12,318
C. maj...... 15,095
(1955 *C. maj.* 14,085)

Thurrock (Essex)

E. 67,054

565**H. J. Delargy, Lab.*... 32,270
W. E. McNamara, C. 20,188
Lab. maj...... 12,082
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 15,329)

Tiverton (Devonshire)

E. 48,416

566**Rt. Hon. D. Heathcoat Amory, T.D., C.*.... 21,714
Dr. J. E. O. Dunwoody, Lab...... 9,836
J. J. Collier, L...... 7,504
C. maj...... 11,878
(By-election, Nov. 16, 1960)
R. J. Maxwell-Hyslop, C...... 15,308
J. J. Collier, L...... 12,268
R. F. H. Dobson, Lab.... 5,895
C. maj...... 3,049
(1955 *C. maj.* 10,424)

Tonbridge (Kent)

E. 67,320

567**R. P. Hornby, C.*.... 31,687
K. W. May, Lab...... 21,181
C. maj...... 10,505
(June, 1956, by-election, *C. maj.* 1,602)
(1955 *C. maj.* 10,196)

Torquay (English Borough)

E. 67,608

568**F. M. Bennett, C.*.... 29,527
W. V. Cooper, Lab.... 11,784
T. O. Kellock, L..... 10,685
C. maj...... 17,743
(Dec. 1955, by-election, *C. maj.* 10,581)
(1955 *C. maj.* 17,230)

Torrington (Devonshire)

E. 44,029

569 *P. B. Browne, C.*.... 17,283
**M. R. Bonham-Carter, L.*..... 15,018
R. F. H. Dobson, Lab.... 5,633
C. maj...... 2,265
(March, 1958, by-election, *L. maj.* 219)
(1955 *Nat. L. & C. maj.* 9,312)

Totnes (Devonshire)

E. 63,071

570**R. L. Mawby, C.*.... 26,925
T. J. B. Heclas, Lab.... 13,116
T. C. Jones, L..... 10,719
C. maj...... 13,809
(1955 *C. maj.* 11,594)

Tottenham (English Borough)

E. 59,794

571 *A. G. Brown, Lab. (now Ind.)*..... 22,325
D. J. G. Hennessy, C.... 15,088
L. G. Lepley, L..... 5,030
Lab. maj...... 6,637
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,883)

TOXTETH—*See* Liverpool

Truro (Cornwall)

E. 55,185

572**H. G. B. Wilson, C.*... 19,544
R. J. R. Blindell, Lab.... 15,057
Miss B. N. Secar, L.... 9,637
C. maj...... 4,487
(1955 *C. maj.* 4,717)

Twickenham (English Borough)

E. 73,852

573**R. G. Cook, C.B.E., C.* 33,677
Mrs. A. P. Clark, Lab.... 16,638
K. A. Powell, L..... 8,589
C. maj...... 17,039
(1955 *C. maj.* 16,276)

Tynemouth (English Borough)

E. 72,273

574**Dame I. M. B. Ward, D.B.E., C.*..... 32,810
W. H. Hutchison, Lab.... 18,866
D. N. Thompson, L.... 6,525
C. maj...... 13,944
(1955 *C. maj.* 10,836)

Uxbridge (Middlesex)

E. 56,997

575 *C. Curran, C.*..... 22,360
**F. Bewick, Lab.*.... 20,970
G. R. Goodall, L..... 4,746
C. maj...... 1,390
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 876)

VAUXHALL—*See* Lambeth

Wakefield (English Borough)

E. 60,790

576**Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Lab.*..... 29,705
T. M. Jopling, C..... 20,114
Lab. maj...... 9,591
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,745)

Wallasey (English Borough)

E. 72,660

577**Rt. Hon. A. E. Marples, C.*..... 35,567
G. Woodburn, Lab.... 20,501
C. maj...... 15,065
(1955 *C. maj.* 14,218)

Wallsend (English Borough)

E. 80,235

578**J. McKay, Lab.*..... 37,862
R. B. Baird, C..... 29,096
Lab. maj...... 8,765
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,350)

Walsall (2)

NORTH *E.* 59,257
579**W. T. Wells, Q.C., Lab.*..... 27,693
J. G. Ackers, C..... 17,741
Lab. maj...... 9,952
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,695)

SOUTH *E.* 62,804

580**Sir H. J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., C.*..... 30,471
J. A. F. Ennals, Lab.... 21,689
C. maj...... 8,782
(1955 *C. maj.* 2,426)

Walthamstow (2)

EAST *E.* 43,802
581**J. E. Harvey, C.*.... 16,622
Mrs. M. McKay, Lab.... 13,721
N. H. Cork, L..... 4,974
W. H. Christopher, I.L.P...... 183
C. maj...... 2,901
(1955 *C. maj.* 1,129)

WEST *E.* 38,226

582**F. C. Redhead, Lab.*... 15,980
H. C. Midgeley, C.... 7,872
W. O. Smedley, L..... 5,229
Lab. maj...... 8,103
(March, 1956, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 9,204)
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,250)

WALTON—*See* Liverpool

Wandsworth (4)

CENTRAL E. 61,831
 583**M. H. C. Hughes-*
Young, M.C., C.... 23,655
Mrs. A. P. Llewelyn
Davies, Lab.... 21,683
R. A. Locke, L.... 4,287
C. maj.... 1,972
 (1955 C. maj. 1,093)

CLAPHAM E. 55,894

584 *Dr. A. J. Glyn, C.*... 22,266
 **C. W. Gibson, Lab.*... 20,390
C. maj.... 1,876
 (1955 Lab. maj. 225)

PUTNEY E. 71,772

585**Sir H. N. Linstead,*
O.B.E., C.... 28,236
D. Taverne, Lab.... 23,115
M. F. Burns, L.... 6,166
C. maj.... 5,121
 (1955 C. maj. 7,195)

SIREATHAM E. 50,916

586**Rt. Hon. D. Sandys, C.* 23,479
Dr. D. L. Kerr, Lab.... 10,773
R. S. Rubin, L.... 5,039
C. maj.... 12,706
 (1955 C. maj. 12,268)

Warrington (English Borough)

E. 52,884

587**Rt. Hon. Edith Sumner-*
skill, Lab.... 22,890
F. O. Stansfield, C.... 17,791
Lab. maj.... 5,091
 (By-election, April 20, 1961)
 †*W. T. Williams, Lab.*... 16,149
Mrs. B. A. Arnold, C.... 9,149
F. R. Tetlow, L.... 3,623
Lab. maj.... 7,000
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,646)

Warwick and Leamington

(Warwickshire)

E. 62,849

588**Sir J. G. S. Hobson,*
O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., C. 32,513
W. Wilson, Lab.... 19,434
C. maj.... 13,079
 (March, 1957, by-election,
 C. maj. 2,157).
 (1955 C. maj. 13,466)

Warwickshire (6). *See Meriden,*
Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull,
Stratford and Warwick and
Leamington

Watford (English Borough)

E. 53,388

589**F. W. Farey-Jones, C.*... 21,216
Mrs. R. Short, Lab.... 18,315
I. S. Steers, L.... 5,753
C. maj.... 2,901
 (1955 C. maj. 1,717)

WAVENTREE—*See Liverpool*

Wednesbury (English Borough)

E. 60,297

590**J. T. Stonehouse, Lab.*... 24,147
E. Knight, C.... 17,464
F. B. Willmott, L.... 4,780
Lab. maj.... 6,683
 (Feb. 1957, by-election,
 Lab. maj. 12,236)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,944)

Wellingborough
(Northamptonshire)

E. 52,261

591 *M. C. Hamilton, C.*... 22,964
 **G. S. Lindgren, Lab.*... 22,358
C. maj.... 603
 (1955 Lab. maj. 926)

Wells (Somerset)

E. 57,455

592**Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. May-*
don, D.S.O., D.S.C., C. 23,357
J. A. A. Evans, Lab.... 16,452
P. R. Hobhouse, L.... 8,220
C. maj.... 6,905
 (1955 C. maj. 5,879)

Wembley (2)

E. 47,554

NORTH
 593**Wing-Cdr. E. E. Bullis,*
C.... 22,211
R. M. Lewis, Lab.... 11,131
Dr. D. G. Valentine,
L.... 6,171
C. maj.... 11,080
 (1955 C. maj. 10,109)

SOUTH E. 45,150

594**R. S. Russell, C.*... 19,733
E. Mackenzie, Lab.... 12,166
J. E. C. Perry, L.... 5,403
C. maj.... 7,567
 (1955 C. maj. 6,456)

West Bromwich

(English Borough)

E. 64,111

595**Rt. Hon. J. Dugdale,*
Lab.... 26,702
A. H. Windrum, C.... 19,809
Lab. maj.... 6,893
 (1955 Lab. maj. 10,020)

Westbury (Wiltshire)

E. 53,238

596**Sir R. V. Grimston, Bt.,*
C.... 20,396
J. G. Ridley, Lab.... 14,570
B. T. Wigoder, L.... 9,816
C. maj.... 5,826
 (1955 C. maj. 3,389)

WEST DERBY—*See Liverpool*

Western Isles

(Inverness-shire and Ross and
Cromarty)

E. 25,178

597**M. K. Macmillan, Lab.*... 8,663
D. Macleod, L. & C. 7,496
Lab. maj.... 1,167
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,172)

West Ham (2)

NORTH E. 57,828

598**A. W. J. Lewis, Lab.*... 24,096
J. G. Jones, C.... 9,318
D. A. S. Brooke, L.... 7,271
Lab. maj.... 14,778
 (1955 Lab. maj. 16,537)

SOUTH E. 52,341

599**F. E. Jones, Q.C., Lab.*... 28,017
P. Goldman, C.... 5,188
O. French, L.... 4,020
Lab. maj.... 22,829
 (1955 Lab. maj. 23,454)

Westhoughton (Lancashire)

E. 56,948

600**J. T. Price, Lab.*... 29,359
 Lt.-Col. J. E. Gould-
 bourn, C. ... 18,634
Lab. maj.... 10,725
 (1955 Lab. maj. 10,052)

West Lothian

E. 58,457

601**J. Taylor, Lab.*... 27,451
W. I. Stewart, C.... 18,083
Lab. maj.... 9,371
 (By-election, June 14, 1962)

T. Dalyell, Lab. ... 21,266

W. C. Wolfe, Scot.

Nat. ... 9,750

W. I. Stewart, C. ... 4,784

D. Bryce, L. ... 4,537

G. McLennan, Comm. ... 1,511

Lab. maj. ... 11,516

(1955 Lab. maj. 8,307)

Westmorland

E. 46,991

602**W. M. F. Vane, T.D.,*
C.... 20,676
A. G. D. Acland, L.... 8,984
C. Hughes-Stanton,
Lab.... 7,359
C. maj.... 11,092
 (1955 C. maj. 13,147)

Weston-super-Mare

(Somerset)

E. 60,795

603**D. W. E. Webster, C.*... 27,881
S. E. Hampton, Lab.... 10,977
E. B. Taylor, L.... 9,609
C. maj.... 16,904
 (June, 1958, by-election, C.
 maj. 9,976)
 (1955 C. maj. 11,082)

Whitehaven (Cumberland)

E. 46,650

604**J. B. Symonds, Lab.*... 22,783
H. J. Pedraza, C.... 16,653
Lab. maj.... 6,130
 (June, 1959, by-election,
 Lab. maj. 6,324)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,194)

Widnes (Lancashire)

E. 48,986

605**J. E. MacCoil, Lab.*... 21,218
 Lt.-Cdr. B. L. Butcher,
 C. ... 19,620
Lab. maj.... 1,593
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,449)

Wigan (English Borough)

E. 55,155

606**E. A. Fitch, Lab.*... 30,664
J. J. Hodgson, C.... 14,615
M. Weaver, Comm.... 945
Lab. maj.... 16,049
 (June, 1958, by-election,
 Lab. maj. 17,167)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 14,872)

Willesden (2)

EAST E. 58,865

607 *T. H. H. Skeet, C.*... 22,709
 **M. Orbach, Lab.*... 20,499
C. maj.... 2,210
 (1955 Lab. maj. 659)

WEST E. 61,534

608 *L. A. Pavitt, Lab.*... 25,680
Mrs. P. S. Brookes, C. 17,946
L. Burt, Comm.... 1,324
Lab. maj.... 7,734
 (1955 Lab. maj. 11,111)

Wiltshire (4). *See Chippenham,*
Devizes, Salisbury and Westbury

Wimbledon (English Borough) E. 42,151	Woodford (English Borough) E. 45,070	The Wrekin (Shropshire) E. 48,789
609* <i>Sir C. W. Black, C.</i> ... 21,538 L. M. Kershaw, <i>Lab.</i> ... 10,678 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 10,860 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 10,490)	617* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir W. S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., C.</i> ... 24,815 A. C. Latham, <i>Lab.</i> ... 10,018 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 14,797 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 15,808)	625* <i>W. Yates, C.</i> ... 22,030 D. W. T. Bruce, <i>Lab.</i> 19,052 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 2,978 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 478)
Winchester (Hampshire) E. 48,321	Wood Green (English Borough) E. 59,380	Wrexham (Denbighshire) E. 66,150
610* <i>P. H. B. O. Smithers, V.R.D., D.Phil., C.</i> ... 24,924 Mrs. M. J. Manning, <i>Lab.</i> ... 12,132 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 12,792 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 11,236)	618* <i>Mrs. J. S. Butler, Lab.</i> 22,869 R. G. Shillingford, C. 21,735 <i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 1,134 (1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 3,712)	626* <i>J. I. Jones, Lab.</i> ... 30,101 G. H. Pierce, C. & <i>Nat. L.</i> ... 17,144 D. E. Morgan, <i>Welsh Nat.</i> ... 6,579 <i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 12,957 (1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 11,659)
Windsor (Berkshire) E. 60,673	WOODSIDE—See Glasgow	Wycombe (Buckinghamshire) E. 68,199
611* <i>Sir C. E. Mott-Radcliffe, C.</i> ... 29,942 W. E. Robinson, <i>Lab.</i> 15,864 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 14,078 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 10,724)	Woolwich (2) E. 46,349	627* <i>J. Hall, O.B.E., T.D., C.</i> 30,774 W. G. Fordham, <i>Lab.</i> 19,904 A. D. Dennis, <i>L.</i> ... 7,068 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 10,870 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 7,940)
Wirral (Cheshire) E. 71,025	EAST E. 46,349	WYTHENSHAW—See Manchester
612* <i>Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.H., O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., C.</i> ... 39,807 F. W. Venables, <i>Lab.</i> 18,805 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 21,002 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 17,051)	619* <i>C. P. Mayhew, Lab.</i> ... 22,353 E. J. Porter, C. 12,638 <i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 9,715 (1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,346)	YARDLEY—See Birmingham
WITHINGTON—See Manchester	WEST E. 54,563	Yarmouth (Norfolk) E. 52,847
Woking (Surrey) E. 64,295	620 C. <i>W. C. Turner, C.</i> ... 24,373 W. Hamling, <i>Lab.</i> ... 20,678 R. C. Mallone, <i>Ind.</i> ... 1,189 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 3,695 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 1,880)	628* <i>A. Fell, C.</i> ... 22,827 S. C. Davis, <i>Lab.</i> ... 19,248 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 3,579 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 917)
613* <i>Rt. Hon. H. A. Watkinson, C.H., C.</i> ... 33,521 R. D. V. Williams, <i>Lab.</i> ... 16,210 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 17,311 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 12,467)	Worcester (English Borough) E. 59,117	Yeovil (Somerset) E. 59,739
Wokingham (Berkshire) E. 67,144	621* <i>Rt. Hon. G. R. Ward, C.</i> ... 27,024 B. C. Stanley, <i>Lab.</i> ... 19,832 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 7,192 (By-election, March 16, 1961) P. E. Walker, C. 15,087 B. C. Stanley, <i>Lab.</i> ... 11,490 R. Glenton, <i>L.</i> ... 11,435 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 3,597 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 6,102)	629* <i>J. W. W. Peyton, C.</i> ... 23,771 W. A. Baker, <i>Lab.</i> ... 17,638 Col. G. F. Taylor, <i>L.</i> ... 9,484 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 6,133 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 4,266)
614 <i>W. R. van Straubenzee, M.B.E., C.</i> ... 30,896 T. G. Boston, <i>Lab.</i> ... 14,905 C. W. J. Rout, <i>L.</i> ... 7,899 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 15,991 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 12,948)	Worcestershire (3) E. 57,657	York (English Borough) E. 73,717
Wolverhampton (2) NORTH EAST E. 51,217	622* <i>Condr. Sir P. G. Agnew, Bt., C.</i> ... 25,824 D. W. Young, <i>Lab.</i> ... 10,884 Dr. E. H. L. Harries, <i>L.</i> 6,890 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 14,940 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 12,980)	630 C. B. Longbottom, C. 33,099 Dr. D. R. L. M. Poirier, <i>Lab.</i> ... 29,025 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 4,074 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 1,104)
615* <i>J. Baird, Lab.</i> ... 20,436 O. A. Pomroy, C. 16,639 <i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 3,797 (1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 9,209)	See also Bromsgrove and Kidderminster	Yorkshire, East Riding (3). See Bridlington, Haltemprice and Howden
SOUTH WEST E. 51,293	Worthing (Cumberland) E. 49,401	Yorkshire, North Riding (4). See Cleveland, Richmond, Scarborough and Whitby and Thirsk and Malton
616* <i>Rt. Hon. J. E. Powell, M.B.E., C.</i> ... 25,696 E. L. J. Thorne, <i>Lab.</i> 14,529 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 11,167 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 8,420)	623* <i>T. F. Pearl, Lab.</i> ... 25,537 T. M. Brannan, C. 16,894 <i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 8,643 (1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,928)	Yorkshire, West Riding (14). See Barkston Ash, Colne Valley, Dearne Valley, Don Valley, Goole, Harrogate, Hemsworth, Normanton, Penistone, Ripon, Rother Valley, Shipley, Skipton and Sowerby
	Worthing (English Borough) E. 60,505	
	624* <i>Brig. Sir O. L. Prior-Palmer, D.S.O., C.</i> ... 31,396 F. R. Mason, <i>Lab.</i> ... 7,618 D. R. E. Abel, <i>L.</i> ... 7,045 C. <i>maj.</i> ... 23,778 (1955 C. <i>maj.</i> 21,875)	

BY-ELECTIONS PENDING

At the time of going to press by-elections were pending in four constituencies, Dorset South, Wilts. Chippenham, Northamptonshire South and Norfolk Central. In Dorset South, Viscount Hinchinbrooke, who had since succeeded to the Earldom of Sandwich, had held the seat for the Conservative Party in 1959 with a majority of 6,693 in a three-cornered contest. The vacancies at Wilts. Chippenham and Northamptonshire South were caused by the Cabinet changes and the elevation to the peerage of Sir David Eccles and Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, the new Lord Chancellor. The Conservative majorities at the General Election had been 8,785 and 5,934 respectively. In Central Norfolk, the vacancy was brought about by the death of the Conservative and National Liberal member, Mr. R. C. M. Collard, who had a majority in a three-cornered contest in 1959 was 6,787.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1961-62

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The Queen, who was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened in State the third session of Parliament on Oct. 31, and in her Speech from the Throne outlined the Government's legislative proposals. First to be mentioned by Her Majesty was a Bill to give power to retain for an additional six months certain National Service men who were serving full-time and to recall for a similar period National Service men who had a liability to part-time service. This announcement followed declarations that the improvement of relations between East and West remained a primary object of the Government's policy and that in cooperation with her allies British armed forces would continue to contribute to the prevention of war. The Government, the Speech went on, would do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control. "In spite of the action of the Soviet Government in continuing to conduct nuclear tests on a massive scale in defiance of world opinion", it continued, "my Government will persevere in their endeavour to promote an international agreement on the discontinuance of tests of nuclear weapons". Every effort would be made to conclude successfully the negotiations with the European Economic Community and maintain close consultation with the interests involved. Ministers would continue to direct their policies towards maintaining the stability of sterling and to seek the co-operation of both sides of industry in the better co-ordination of the national effort, with a view to promoting faster economic growth, and they would endeavour to keep public expenditure within limits justified by the national resources. Bills would be introduced to give effect to proposals for the re-organization of the undertakings under the control of the British Transport Commission, to amend the law relating to teachers' salaries and school-leaving dates, and to improve the machinery for administering criminal justice. Legislation would also be introduced to control the immigration of British subjects from other parts of the Commonwealth and to give powers for the expulsion of immigrants convicted of criminal offences. Among other measures mentioned was one designed to promote greater safety on the roads.

In the Commons, the Address in reply was moved by Sir Roland Robinson and seconded by Mr. J. M. L. Prior. The Prime Minister, replying to Mr. Gaitskell, said they had no intention of returning to National Service if they could possibly avoid it, but there were factors which made it necessary to take special steps to keep up the strength of the Army. The Government had decided that they must take powers now, though they might not use them, to retain the men needed. This would put at their disposal a further pool of some 140,000 men, of which perhaps a tenth might be required. They also believed it necessary to form a new voluntary reserve of trained men, which would reinforce the Regular Army. The Minister of Defence, Mr. Watkinson, declared on the following day that the Army was not in bad shape. Regular recruiting was going better than at any time since the recruiting drive began, and there was every hope of success for the plan to change over to all-regular forces, but it would not be a fully balanced force by 1963. The new plan was the only sensible way out of the present short-term difficulties. A Labour amendment condemning the omission from the Government's programme of proposals to provide an adequate supply of houses was rejected by 334 to 227 on Nov. 6, and another complaining that the Speech included no practical proposals directed to achieving sustained expansion of production without inflation was defeated by 341 to 233 on the following day when the Address was agreed to. The House of Lords adopted their Address, which had been moved by Lord Melchett and seconded by Lord Amherst, on the same day, after the rejection by 88 to 28 of an Opposition amendment on the country's economic situation.

A STRONGER ARMY RESERVE.—One of the first measures dealt with by the House of Commons was the Bill to strengthen the Army Reserve by retaining a number of National Service men and recalling others. The Secretary for War, Mr. Profumo, moving the second reading on Nov. 27, said the proposals were designed to meet a definite short-term requirement as well as to provide a reserve of trained men in the long term, especially during the difficult times that seemed likely to lie ahead. The allegation that the measures were required because of the collapse of the recruiting campaign was, he declared, far from the truth. At present, the target looked well within reach and he still hoped that it would be reached. This in itself was not good enough, even for a short term, under conditions of acute tension. They would need to hold virtually all National Service men serving in the B.A.O.R. after April, and later they would probably have to keep back the majority of men wherever they were serving and transfer them to the B.A.O.R. Mr. Profumo said he proposed that only those essential on military grounds should be retained for the additional six months, and even of that number those with serious hardship claims should be released. He would set up an impartial hardship committee to advise him on borderline cases and appeals of special complexity. There would be pay increases for all National Service men who had to be retained, and more for their wives as well. Any man who had to serve an extra six months would have six months knocked off his normal part-time liability to general mobilization. The

Bill gave permissive powers to recall a man during his statutory period of 3½ years part-time national service. They hoped to build the strength of the Regular Army up to about 180,000. The Bill was also designed to create a new form of voluntary Reserve within the Territorial Army. The primary object was to provide a trained Reserve ready to supplement the Regular Army at short notice and increase the deterrent power of the functional Army in times of serious tension short of actual hostilities. For the Labour Party, Mr. George Brown moved an amendment to reject the Bill, declaring that the Government's defence policy had collapsed. This was defeated by 279 to 216, and the Bill was read a second time. In committee on Dec. 7, an amendment which would oblige the Government to consult the House before retaining or recalling National Service men was rejected by 175 to 135, and another to prevent the retention of National Service men while there were sufficient volunteers of similar qualifications available by 151 to 92. The House on Jan. 25 carried a guillotine motion allowing three days for the remaining stages of the Bill, and after further amendments had been defeated the committee stage was concluded on Feb. 1, and the Bill was read a third time by 196 to 129 on Feb. 8, when the War Secretary told the House that he would be starting to call upon the "Ever Readies", as he christened the men affected, as soon as the Bill became law. This was achieved on March 15, when the Bill received the Royal Assent after being passed by the Upper Chamber.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CHANGES.—Both Houses quickly passed a Bill increasing some classes of workmen's compensation and family allowances for incapacitated children. Moving the second reading on *Nov. 9*, Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, the Minister of Pensions, said that the Bill provided a further supplement of 15s. above the 17s. 6d. for certain cases of workmen's compensation for total disablement dealt with before the recent improved reform was introduced. It also provided that where an injury was suffered in the course of employment due to various causes, the cover of the Industrial Injuries Act should apply if the injured person did not contribute to its happening by any action not incidental to his employment.

The arrangements for increments to retirement pensions of some widows were also improved. The clauses on family allowances contained changes in respect of incapacitated children and proposed to incorporate a test of dependency into the earnings test in respect of apprentices. This would reduce by about 50,000 to a total of 20,000 the number of apprentices qualifying for family allowances and save about £1,250,000 a year. The Bill was read a third time in the Commons on *Dec. 13* and in the Lords on *Dec. 20*, when it received the Royal Assent.

CHANGES IN EDUCATION GRANTS.—Reforms in the system of grants to students were provided for in the Government's Education Bill, which also accepted the principle that children born in September to January should stay at school until the Easter holiday and the rest until the end of the summer term. Sir David Eccles, at that time Minister of Education, moving the second reading on *Nov. 13*, said the two fundamental principles which would determine the new system were generally accepted. The Bill laid on local authorities the duty of making awards of grants automatically when students had the qualifications and the offer of a university place. There would be prescribed rates and conditions for grants. Awards to students now cost £35,000,000 a year, and the Bill proposed to add another £10,000,000 a year, more or less, in the first year. The means test would be relaxed, and the effect of this would be that about 40 per cent. of students would now receive maximum grants in place of 25 per cent. on the old criteria, and about 10,000 more families would be relieved of all contributions, those in the middle incomes being substantially less.

Although criticized by some M.P.'s because the Minister had not accepted the recommendation to abolish the means test for parents, the Bill was read a second time without a division. In committee, on *Feb. 21*, a Government amendment was passed removing the age limit of 25 to qualify for a grant and enabling the Minister to prescribe a more flexible age range. The remaining stages were quickly secured, and the Royal Assent was given on *March 29*.

MORE JUDGES AND ASSIZES.—Several proposals for improving the machinery for administering criminal justice were contained in a Bill which Lord Kilmuir, at that time Lord Chancellor, outlined when it received a second reading on *Nov. 13*. He said the itinerary of judges would be altered to enable assizes to be held simultaneously in more than one town on each circuit, with the object of enabling criminal and civil business to be disposed of more speedily. More Judges would be needed, and the Bill authorized the appointment of five

additional High Court Judges beyond the present statutory maximum of 48. It also allowed some quarter sessions to sit as often as was necessary. After being passed by the Lords, the Bill was given a second reading in the Commons on *Jan. 23* when the Attorney-General, Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, later to become Lord Chancellor, said the Government were satisfied that the reorganization of the assize system, and its bringing up-to-date, was practicable, and arrangements had already been made for the revised itineraries to operate during the next legal term provided the Bill had been brought into force.

In standing committee on *Feb. 22*, the Under Secretary for the Home Office said the Government would undertake a comprehensive study of the proposal to end all committal proceedings in magistrates' courts. The review would start as soon as machinery could be set up. During the report stage, an unusual error was remedied by the adoption of an amendment altering the reference in the Bill to "the Recorder of the City of London" to "the Recorder of London". The Royal Assent was given on *March 29*, and the additional Judges were appointed without delay.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.—Both Houses adopted—the Commons on *March 28* and the Lords on *April 10*—a Government motion setting up a joint committee of the two Chambers to consider a limited measure of Lords Reform, including the renunciation of peerages by heirs sitting as M.P.'s. This question had been raised by Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn when he succeeded to his father's Viscountcy, and later in the Session Viscount Hinchinbrooke lost his seat for South Dorset when his father, the Earl of Sandwich, died. The committee was also invited to consider whether peeresses in their own right could sit in the House of Lords. Mr. Iain Macleod, Leader of the House, said the Government were not now proposing that there should be a review of the general composition of the House of Lords, and thought that a proposal that a Minister in the Lords should be entitled to address the Commons would not be within the terms of reference that he was proposing. He added that he could not be taken as binding the Government to introduce legislation to implement any recommendations that the committee might make. Supporting the motion, Mr. Gaitskell said that if it were approved the Opposition would agree to take part in the joint select committee. He agreed with Mr. Macleod's view about a member of the House of Lords making a speech in the Commons. The Liberal Party also agreed to the motion.

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRATION CONTROLLED.—Mr. R. A. Butler, moving the second reading of the Commonwealth Immigration Bill on *Nov. 16*, paid tribute to the contribution which the immigrants from the Commonwealth had made to our national life, but declared that they had presented an intensified social problem. He said that it was with considerable reluctance that the Government had to ask Parliament for power to control their immigration. The justification for the control proposed in the Bill was the fact that a sizable part of the entire population of the earth was entitled to come and stay in this already densely populated country. A new factor in immigration in the last eight years was the continued immigration from other parts of the Commonwealth, notably the West Indies, India, Pakistan and Cyprus, and to a lesser extent from Africa, Aden and Hong Kong.

The total number of those newer immigrants, including children born to them in this country, was believed to be at a level of about half a million.

Mr. Butler thought the only practical means of dealing with the situation was to control the numbers on the basis of the issue of employment vouchers. The Bill made it clear that vouchers would only be given to Commonwealth immigrants who could support themselves and their dependents by their own means and who would be allowed to enter Great Britain to take jobs, either by having jobs to take up, by possessing qualifications likely to be useful, or under a quota system permitting an unspecified number of applicants to land. Mr. Butler emphasized that this part of the Bill would expire at the end of five years unless continued from time to time in periods not exceeding five years. He said the Government had been forced to the conclusion that if they were to operate control against citizens of the Irish Republic they would have to institute control within the United Kingdom itself, that was, against Northern Ireland. The Government took the view that this would be an intolerable imposition on British subjects. The Bill, he added, was drafted to see that there was no racial discrimination and the Government's decision was not dictated by such considerations. Mr. Gordon Walker moved a reasoned amendment for the rejection of the Bill, which, Mr. Gaitskell declared, would be claimed by some Fascists as the first victory they had won in England. The Bill was given a second reading after the rejection of the Labour amendment by 284 to 200.

Dealing with the Irish question in committee on Dec. 5, Mr. Butler said the Government had considered very carefully the possibility of manning and policing the border between Eire and Northern Ireland, and had decided that the difficulties were too great to make this possible. They wanted to have power to control Irish immigration in the case of absolute necessity. If the government of the Republic did not control immigration from the Commonwealth coming to their shores, it would be necessary to impose immigration control at the ports to catch immigrants coming in. If the Eire government took steps to control immigration at their ports that course would not be necessary. An amendment moved by Mr. Gaitskell to exclude from immigration control "a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies" was defeated by 279 to 210. Another amendment to add to the exempted categories persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom on Nov. 1, 1961, was rejected by 200 to 123. An amendment to remove from the Bill the reserved power to impose control on immigrants from the Irish Republic was lost by 275 to 196 on Dec. 12. By a majority of 87 (315 to 228) the House carried a guillotine motion for the remaining stages of the Bill on Jan. 25. Before the committee stage was concluded, Mr. Butler moved an amendment to provide that the Act should continue until Dec. 31, 1963, and then expire unless Parliament otherwise determined, and this was agreed to. The committee stage was concluded on Feb. 13, and the report stage on Feb. 27, when the Bill was read a third time by 277 to 170 after Mr. Butler had claimed that it was justified by an increase in the number of immigrants. In the House of Lords, amendments to give the right of appeal to an independent body by immigrants refused admission were rejected by 55 to 30 on March 19 and by 51 to 27 on April 2, and the third reading was given on April 5 and the Royal Assent on April 18. The main part of the new Act, imposing control at ports of entry and the

issue of vouchers, came into operation on July 1 after a large increase in arrivals.

LEVY ON SPECULATIVE GAINS.—The maintenance of a firm basis for sound expansion was the description which Mr. Selwyn Lloyd himself applied to his second regular Budget, introduced in the House of Commons on April 9. Its chief feature was an immediate levy on speculative gains in respect of stocks and shares and buildings. The then Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that Schedule A tax on owner-occupiers of residential property would be ended, but he said he could do nothing this year. He told the House that revenue for the year amounted to £6,645,000,000 and expenditure above the line to £6,235,000,000, a surplus of £410,000,000. Below the line receipts were £517,000,000 and payments £1,138,000,000, a deficit of £621,000,000, so that the overall deficit or net borrowing requirement on Budget account was £211,000,000. After referring to "the notable contribution" of National Savings, the amount of which remaining invested increased by £170,000,000 during the year, he claimed that the immediate objective of the measures taken in the preceding year had been achieved; confidence in the pound was restored, the drain on the reserves had ceased, and exchange rates moved in favour of sterling. We should now be able to take full advantage of the export opportunities abroad, and we could reasonably expect a substantial growth of demand for the type of goods which we exported. The expansion in economic activity would add to consumers' incomes, which should lead to a substantial rise in personal spending. He thought it was essential that we should not, through the Budget, give such a further stimulus to home demand as would endanger the expansion of exports, although we wanted to see a growth of economic activity of such a nature as not to involve us in renewal of balance of payments difficulties. He believed such growth was within our power to a greater extent than ever before.

Turning to the Exchequer prospects for 1962-63, the Chancellor said that total expenditure above the line was £6,364,000,000, and total revenue on the basis of existing taxation and the ten per cent. surcharge £6,807,000,000, a surplus of £443,000,000, and as payments below the line were estimated at £507,000,000, the overall deficit or net borrowing requirement of the Budget would be £64,000,000. After announcing that he had asked the Board of Inland Revenue to discuss with professional bodies a draft scheme to replace income tax and profits tax with a single corporation tax, Mr. Lloyd said he proposed to put up from £300 to £400 the relief from income tax on the investment income of people over 65, and to raise from £275 to £300 for a single person and from £440 to £480 for a married couple the special income tax exemptions for people of 65 or over living on small incomes. The estate duty exemption limit would be raised from £3,000 to £4,000 with an appropriate adjustment in the rates of duty up to £6,000. Legislation would be introduced to bring immovable property abroad within the scope of estate duty, thus closing a gap, which, he declared, "was now being exploited on quite a large scale", but death duties payable abroad would be credited against those payable in this country. Dealing with his promise to end Schedule A, Mr. Lloyd said it was obvious that they could not charge owner-occupiers of residential property with that income tax on the new rating valuations which would take effect in 1963. Therefore, although the matter would be dealt with in the 1963 Finance

Bill, they would not seek to use the new rating valuations for Schedule A purposes so far as owner-occupiers of residential property were concerned but would make proposals for bringing the tax on them to an end. He could not say now whether this could be done in a single operation in one year—it would mean giving up about £50,000,000 a year. Next, he suggested that what might be called speculative gains should be subject to tax, to obtain broad equity of treatment between taxpayers rather than for yield, he added. Examples of such gains were the man who bought stocks and shares, not to invest but in the hope of a quick profit, and the man who bought land in the hope of a quick speculative profit through a sale to a genuine developer. Those who made a business of such transactions were already taxed as traders. He proposed that gains not now chargeable which resulted from the acquisition and disposal of stocks, shares, securities and rights in such assets should be made subject to tax under Schedule D if the disposal were within six months of the acquisition, and gains from the disposal of land, including buildings, if within three years of the acquisition. The charge would not apply to pictures, personal belongings and motor-cars, or to a house owned and occupied by the seller. Broadly speaking, the Chancellor explained, the gain to be charged would be calculated by deducting from the realized price the cost of acquisition, and losses could be set off against gains in applicable circumstances. Turning to prospects for the current year, he proposed to bring the surcharge of July, 1961, to an end, but to ask for a similar power of surcharge or rebate for possible use, and to impose increased rates of indirect taxation on tobacco, alcoholic drinks and light hydrocarbon oil and derv which would give a yield equivalent to the surcharge and would not affect present retail prices.

Declaring that there was a strong case for broadening the scope of purchase tax, the Chancellor aroused cries of opposition by announcing a new rate of 15 per cent. of the wholesale value of confectionery (in other words, sweets, including chocolate biscuits), soft drinks and ice cream, to operate from May 1. He expressed the opinion that they must begin to reform the structure of purchase tax, and said he intended to reduce the spread or limits of the rates. The top rate of 55 per cent. would be reduced to 45 per cent., the 27½ per cent. would be brought down to 25 per cent., and the 13½ per cent. and the 5½ per cent. would be consolidated at 10 per cent., involving an increase in respect of furniture and clothing except children's clothing. His last proposal was to remove the revenue element of the duty on sugar, coffee and cream, the result being a reduction of ½d. a lb. in the price of sugar. Mr. Lloyd said the changes in indirect taxation would provide revenue of £175,000,000 in 1962-63, almost exactly offsetting the revenue that would have been obtained if the surcharge had been kept in force. Altogether, taking into account the cost of concessions in Inland Revenue, he expected to have a surplus above the line of £433,000,000 and an overall deficit or borrowing requirement on Budget account of £74,000,000, about right from the general economic point of view.

The theme of the Budget, declared the Chancellor in conclusion, was the maintenance of a firm basis for sound expansion. "I believe events will prove the soundness of our policies and the wisdom of our actions", he said. As an indication of their opposition to the tax on sweets, Labour M.P.'s forced a division on the resolution relating to its imposition, but it was carried by 331 to 219, a Government majority of 112, and the other resolutions were

agreed to. Mr. Gaitskell said the capital gains tax could be regarded as a small step in the right direction, but he did not believe it would set at rest the grievances felt by people who were heavily taxed on their earned income. On the following day, Mr. James Callaghan described it as a Budget of lost opportunities. "The capital gains tax is innocuous", he said, "the sweets tax is contemptible, the Schedule A tax is electoral, and the whole Budget is trivial." Mr. Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, told him that the gains would definitely be treated as unearned income. The general debate ended on April 12 after the Chancellor had claimed that the sweets tax was felt generally to be sensible on broad grounds and had expressed his certainty that events would prove the soundness of the Government's policy and the wisdom of its actions. The remaining resolutions were agreed to on April 16, the Opposition again forcing a division on the sweets tax, in which the Government had a majority of 69, and the Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time. The second reading was secured on May 3, and the committee stage opened on May 15, an amendment to delete the proposal to increase from 5 to 10 per cent. purchase tax on a number of articles being defeated on the following day by 221 to 143. The Opposition attack on the speculative gains tax began on May 21 with an amendment to omit a time limit in one proposal, which was rejected by 264 to 188 on the following day, when another to increase from 3 to 10 years the period for tax liability on the disposal of land was defeated by 257 to 194. A Labour proposal to increase the income tax personal relief by £10 was lost by 250 to 176 on May 29, and on the following day a new clause providing for tax relief of £100 for persons suffering from 100 per cent. disability was defeated by 203 to 152. The stage was completed on June 5 and on report on July 2 a Government clause was agreed to providing a tax-free allowance of £100 to registered blind persons who were not already receiving tax-free disability payments or other similar payments of a greater value than the one proposed, and on condition that the £40 daughter allowance was not also drawn. The third reading was given on July 6, when Mr. Lloyd said he hoped it would not be necessary to use the 1961 regulator in the present financial year, but he would not hesitate to use it if he thought it right.

TRANSPORT COMMISSION REORGANIZED.—Both Houses devoted a considerable part of the Session to the Transport Bill, which carried out the Government's proposals for reorganizing the British Transport Commission. Moving the second reading on Nov. 20, Mr. Marples, Minister of Transport, said that the Commission was overloaded with work. Each of its main activities was to be placed under a separate board with clearly defined responsibilities and equipped to concentrate on its own task and each board would have a separate financial contribution and identity. The four statutory boards would deal separately with Railways, London Transport, Docks and Inland Waterways. The Railways Board would take over a unified system of railways. All fares and charges, except for passenger rates in London, would be removed from the control of the Transport Tribunal. The railways would have new powers to make better use of their assets, and all four boards would be able to develop land which was not required for the purpose of their business. The total capital debt of the Commission to be dealt with, said Mr. Marples, would be about

£2,450,000,000, excluding more than £300,000,000 liabilities for superannuation funds and savings bank deposits. About £475,000,000 of accumulated loans would be written off as a bad debt, leaving a capital debt of some £1,975,000,000 to be divided among the new undertakings. The operating deficit of the railways was now running at £80,000,000 a year. The new board's mammoth task was, first, to wipe out this operating deficit, and, second, to earn a surplus sufficient to cover interest. The Bill, he said, merely provided the framework in which we could give the railways further efficiency and enable them to play their part in our national life. Unless we made them efficient we were doomed to have a heavy load on the economy for years to come.

Mr. George Strauss, for the Labour Party, said that the Minister's case was unsound and open in many directions to the strongest possible objections, but he was prepared to admit that many features of the Bill were good, the most important being the proposal to write down drastically the capital structure of the railway industry. On the following day, Mr. Butler said the railway investment figure for 1962 allowed the Commission to go ahead with all the major schemes and programmes for which they were clearly committed and to embark on a number of new schemes which had been approved. The Bill was read a second time by 223 to 233, and was sent to a standing committee. On recommendation on April 17, Government amendments were carried to prevent the four statutory boards from manufacturing road vehicles except for the purposes of research and development, and the third reading was obtained by 277 to 206 on the following day. The House of Lords read the Bill a second time on May 8, after Lord Chesham had said that the Government had decided that the name of the new authority to deal with canals should be British Waterways Board rather than Inland Waterways, and this was agreed to in committee on May 21. By 59 to 39, the Peers on May 29 carried against the Government an amendment to provide that none of the boards should have power to develop for office accommodation, any part of their land in London not required by their business unless the Government were satisfied that an equivalent amount of existing office accommodation would have been converted to residential uses. As a result the clause amended was deleted from the Bill, but on July 9 the House agreed to restore the clause. Government amendments were agreed to on July 10 aimed at protecting the coastal shipping industry. The Bill was read a third time and passed on July 16 and received the Royal Assent on Aug. 1.

MAKING ROAD TRAFFIC SAFER.—Although the House of Lords had passed the Road Traffic Bill in the previous session, the Peers were called upon to consider the measure again as the Commons found they had not time to deal with it in 1962. Among the provisions of the Bill was one requiring courts, when hearing charges of driving while unfit to drive through drink or drugs, to have regard to any evidence about the level of alcohol or drugs in the blood or breath. With regard to cases of disqualification, courts would be obliged to order a minimum of six months' disqualification for a third offence in three years. The Bill was read a second time on Nov. 14, when Lord Chesham said that the planned level of Government investment on major improvements and new construction for

the next five years was £540,000,000. This would enable the road programme to be increased by fifty per cent., and the major projects, including most of the motorway network, to be completed over the next five years.

The clause in the Bill dealing with "hover" vehicles was an interim provision in the sense that the next few years would see a great deal of development of this type of vehicle. In the interests of road safety this machine must be subject to the same sort of rules as other traffic if they used roads. The Bill was read a third time and passed on Jan. 25. The Commons agreed to its second reading without a division on Feb. 28, when Mr. Marples said he was convinced that alcohol was a significant factor in a far greater number of road accidents than appeared from his Ministry's statistics. The standing committee on June 5 passed the clause bringing "hover" vehicles under the ordinary road traffic rules, and agreed to a Government amendment lowering the age limit for driving a road roller from 21 to 17. Mr. Hay, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, told the committee on July 3 that after a date to be announced later all new cars would have to be fitted with two sets of safety belts, one for the driver and the other for the front passenger. A new clause added on July 17 enabled the Minister to make regulations requiring all motor cyclists and pillion passengers to wear crash helmets, and another prohibited the holding of unauthorized rallies. During the report stage on July 25 Mr. Marples moved an amendment governing courts' discretion to order disqualification for less than six months unless they were satisfied that there were grounds for mitigating the normal circumstances of the conviction. This was agreed to and the Bill was read a third time, receiving the Royal Assent on Aug. 1.

RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AFRICA.—In place of temporary provisions necessitated by the withdrawal of South Africa from the Commonwealth, due to expire on May 30, a Bill to establish permanent relations between the United Kingdom and the Union came before Parliament early in the year. Moving the second reading in the Commons on Feb. 26, Mr. Heath, Lord Privy Seal, said that about 90 statutes in one way or another gave special treatment to members of the Commonwealth and about 50 of them were mentioned in the Bill. The Government had also reviewed the various arrangements and understandings that had been built up over many years to see if they involved legislation. Some 30 of these Acts would no longer apply to South Africa and 40 more which applied to the Dominions generally would lapse so far as South Africa was concerned when she ceased to have this status. What was left was hardly more than was found in the United Kingdom's relations with any other friendly foreign state with whom we shared mutual interests in trade, defence and the relationship between their peoples. No significant changes in the existing pattern of defence relations were involved. Regarding trade relations, the Bill had the effect of maintaining Commonwealth preference area treatment towards South Africa.

On the question of nationality, Mr. Heath said that South African citizens who had ties of blood, service or residence with Britain were to be given an opportunity to register as citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies instead of having to apply for naturalization until the end of 1965. Mr. Strachey, for the Opposition, moved an amendment for the rejection of the Bill on the ground that it tended to destroy

the value of Commonwealth membership, but this was rejected by 260 to 167 and the Bill was read a second time and sent to a standing committee which, on *March 8*, defeated by 15 to 8 an amendment by a Conservative member to extend by two years the period during which South Africans could apply for British citizenship. The Bill was read a third time by 201 to 140 on *March 29*, was passed by the Upper Chamber on *May 10*, and received the Royal Assent on *May 24*. Parliament was also called upon to deal with legislation caused by other changes in the Commonwealth. First came Bills granting independence within the Commonwealth to Tanganyika and modifying the constitution of Southern Rhodesia. Then, on *April 18*, a measure was passed giving effect to a referendum in Jamaica which resulted in the majority of the voters there expressing their desire to be out of the Federation of the West Indies, leaving the remaining eight colonies in the Federation. As a consequence came a Bill giving independence to Jamaica, with continued membership of the Commonwealth. Independence for Trinidad and Tobago and for Uganda was sanctioned by further Bills passed before the recess.

PIPE LINES FOR FUEL.—On the ground that the project should be nationalized instead of being carried through by private enterprise, the Labour Party opposed a Government Bill which authorized the construction of underground pipe lines for the distribution of oil, gas and coal all over the country. Moving the second reading in the House of Lords on *March 13*, Lord Mills said that in the immediate future the kind of pipe lines which would be dealt with were likely to be for carrying crude oils, petroleum products and chemicals, but pipe lines for carrying coal and other substances might well make their appearance later. The Government's policy was to allow private enterprise the greatest possible scope while curbing unnecessary pipe lines. They believed the Bill provided a fair balance between all the interests concerned while retaining power to control development without excessive interference in detail. In committee on *March 26* an amendment empowering the British Transport Commission to construct and operate pipe lines was rejected by 59 to 17. A new clause moved on report on *April 3* by the Lord Chancellor to secure that a pipe line was so constructed as to reduce the necessity for the construction of others was agreed to. The Commons gave the Bill a second reading on *May 9*, after the defeat by 277 to 195 of a Labour amendment to reject the measure on the ground that it failed to provide for the development of a pipe line system by public enterprise. A proposal to nationalize the development of the lines in Britain was rejected in standing committee, and after the adoption of a guillotine resolution the Bill was returned to the House, where the third reading was received by 259 to 193 on *July 25*, the Royal Assent being given on *Aug. 1*.

THE CABINET RECONSTRUCTED.—Shortly before Parliament adjourned for the summer recess the Prime Minister announced a number of major changes in the Cabinet, involving the resignation of seven of its members. The most important departure was that of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, whose place as Chancellor of the Exchequer was filled by Mr. Reginald Maudling. The other resigning Ministers were the Lord Chancellor (Lord Kilmuir), Mr. John MacLay, Mr. Harold Watkinson, Lord Mills, Dr. Charles Hill and Sir David Eccles. Mr.

R. A. Butler became "First Secretary of State", a new office, retaining his position as Deputy Prime Minister and responsibility for Central Africa affairs, but relinquishing the Home Office, where he was succeeded by Mr. Henry Brooke. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller went to the House of Lords as Lord Chancellor with the title of Lord Dilhorne, Mr. Duncan Sandys combined the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft became Minister of Defence, Sir Edward Boyle Minister of Education, Mr. John Boyd-Carpenter Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Michael Noble Secretary of State for Scotland, Sir Keith Joseph Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs, and Mr. William Deedes Minister without Portfolio. Mr. Enoch Powell remained Minister of Health, with a seat in the Cabinet, which continued to consist of 21 members. A further list of appointments revealed another nine resignations and offices for eleven backbenchers. The Ministry of Works became the Ministry of Public Building and Works with the object of ensuring the maximum output of the building industry in the right balance. The Opposition promptly tabled a vote of censure, calling upon the Prime Minister to advise the sovereign to dissolve Parliament so that a general election could be held. This was defeated on *July 26* by 351 to 253, a Government majority of 98. Mr. Gaitskell, introducing the motion, described the move as an act of a desperate man in a desperate situation and suggested that the Prime Minister's Government would be remembered not for the leadership it gave the nation but as a conspiracy to retain power. Mr. Macmillan claimed that a sound basis for growth had been achieved and that it must be confirmed with a move in a new phase, with which, he had decided, there must be some new commanders. Before Parliament was dissolved the Government had a lot to do and they meant to do it. They had taken an important step forward to find ways of achieving a more steady and rapid rate of expansion. But an incomes policy was necessary as a permanent feature of Britain's economic life. We needed an impartial and authoritative view on the more important and difficult pay questions and to fill this need the Government would set up a National Incomes Commission to inquire into and express views on pay claims of special importance, taking into account the consideration of national interest. The Commission would deal not only with the problems of industry but with public and other services. The Prime Minister also announced that the Government had decided to accept the proposal to set up a Consumers' Council and legislation for consumer protection would be introduced in the coming session. He reaffirmed that the Shops and Offices Bill would also form part of their programme and said they proposed to introduce legislation laying down a statutory minimum period of notice for workers and dealing with contracts of service. In his first speech in the House as Chancellor, Mr. Maudling, winding up the debate, said the principle that incomes should not rise faster than national productivity applied to all incomes, including wages and dividends. Lord Hailsham, in the House of Lords on *July 30* said the National Incomes Commission would not override free bargaining and was no instrument designed against the trade unions. Parliament was adjourned on *Aug. 3* with the intention, unless recalled earlier, of reassembling on *Oct. 25* for prorogation and the opening of the fourth Session on *Oct. 30*.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, 1961-62

The list below commences with notes on thirteen Public Acts of Parliament which received the Royal Assent before September, 1961, but which were only mentioned briefly in the last summary. Those Public Acts which follow received the Royal Assent after September, 1961. The date stated after each Act is the date on which it came into operation.

RATING AND VALUATION ACT, 1961 (various dates) amends the law with respect to the valuation of property for the purposes of rates. Amongst other things, the Act provides for the abolition of derating of industrial hereditaments, gives power to the Minister to derate private houses for the period of the valuation lists due to come into force on April 1, 1963, provides a system for the rating of charities, and provides a formula for the assessment of the rateable values of statutory water undertakings.

LAND DRAINAGE ACT, 1961 (July 27, 1961) enables river boards and catchment boards to raise drainage charges for the purpose of meeting part of their expenses, and makes further provision with regard to land drainage.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET ACT, 1961 (July 27, 1961) establishes a Covent Garden Market Authority and vests in it lands in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and makes provision for the conduct in Covent Garden, under the control of the Authority, of activities relating to the dealing in bulk in horticultural produce. The preamble to this Act states that it is expedient to make further provision for regulating the market business carried on ... and in connection therewith, for reducing the congestion of traffic and the risk of fire now occasioned by the ill-arranged state of those lands.

POLICE FEDERATION ACT, 1961 (day to be appointed) amends the law relating to the Police Federation by providing that members of the metropolitan police force below the rank of superintendent who are not members of the Federation shall become members.

ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACT, 1961 (various dates) continues and amends the Army Act, 1955, and the Air Force Act, 1955. It deals with Army and Air Force enlistment and with discharge by purchase, and contains certain amendments to disciplinary provisions of the 1955 Acts.

HUMAN TISSUE ACT, 1961 (September 27, 1961) provides that if any person, either in writing at any time or orally in the presence of two or more witnesses during his last illness, has expressed a request that his body or any specified part of his body be used after his death for therapeutic purposes or for purposes of medical education or research, the person lawfully in possession of his body after his death may, unless he has reason to believe that the request was subsequently withdrawn, authorize the removal from the body of any part or, as the case may be, the specified part, for use in accordance with the request. Further, the person lawfully in possession of the body may authorize the removal of any part from the body for use for such purposes, provided he has no reason to believe that the deceased had expressed any objection to his body being so used or that the surviving spouse or any surviving relative objects. The removal must be effected by a fully registered medical practitioner.

CROWN ESTATE ACT, 1961 (July 27, 1961) makes new provision for management of the Crown Estates by the Crown Estate Commissioners.

CROFTERS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1961 (August 27, 1961) makes fresh provision with respect to the re-organization, development and regulation of crofting in the crofting counties of Scotland, and authorizes the making of grants and loans for the development of agricultural production on crofts

and on holdings comparable in value and extent to crofts.

APPROPRIATION ACT, 1961 (August 3, 1961) applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1962.

SUICIDE ACT, 1961 (August 3, 1961) provides that the rule of law whereby it is a crime for a person to commit suicide is abrogated, but that a person who aids, abets, counsels or procures the suicide of another, or an attempt by another to commit suicide, shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

TRUSTEE INVESTMENTS ACT, 1961 (August 3, 1961) considerably enlarges the investment powers of trustees and, subject to certain conditions, permits them to invest part of the trust funds in shares in companies incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Act also deals with the duty of trustees in choosing investments, the powers of persons having the same investment powers as trustees, and the investment powers of local authorities.

HIGHWAYS (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1961 (September 3, 1961) makes a number of amendments to the law relating to highways, streets and bridges. In particular, the Act abrogates the rule of law exempting the inhabitants at large and any other persons as their successors from liability for non-repair of highways.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961 (October 3, 1961) makes many amendments to the law relating to public health.

HOUSING ACT, 1961 (November 24, 1961) makes a number of amendments to the Housing Act, 1957, and to the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958. It also imposes certain repairing obligations on landlords in the case of leases of dwelling-houses granted for a term of less than seven years. [See "Legal Notes."]

TANGANYIKA INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1961 (December 9, 1961) makes provision for the attainment by Tanganyika of fully responsible status within the Commonwealth.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA (CONSTITUTION) ACT, 1961 (November 22, 1961) provides for the grant of a new constitution for Southern Rhodesia.

EXPORT GUARANTEES ACT, 1961 (December 20, 1961) increases from £400,000,000 to £800,000,000 the limit imposed by section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949 (as amended), on the liabilities which may be undertaken by the Board of Trade in respect of guarantees under that section and certain other transactions under the Export Guarantees Act.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT, 1961 (December 20, 1961) continues in force certain enactments which would otherwise expire.

COAL INDUSTRY ACT, 1961 (December 20, 1961) provides that the power of the Minister of Power to make advances to the National Coal Board for capital purposes shall include power to advance to the Board sums required before the end of 1962 for financing to an amount not exceeding £50,000,000 any accumulated deficit on revenue account.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES AND NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1961 (various dates) improves and extends the allowances payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund in respect of injury or disease arising out of pre-1948 employment, extends the class of accidents treated as arising out of employment, and makes other amendments in enactments relating to in-

dustrial injuries, national insurance and family allowances.

CONSOLIDATED FUND ACT, 1962 (February 21, 1962) applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1962.

CIVIL AVIATION (EUROCONTROL) ACT, 1962 (days to be appointed) makes provision in connection with the international convention relating to co-operation for the safety of air navigation, known as the Eurocontrol Convention, provides for the recovery of charges for services provided for aircraft, and authorizes the use of certain records as evidence in proceedings for the recovery of such charges or proceedings under the Air Navigation Order.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS etc.) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1962 (February 21, 1962) amends the law relating to local government finance in Scotland in consequence of revaluation.

ARMY RESERVE ACT, 1962 (March 15, 1962) gives power to the Secretary of State to retain a national serviceman in army service for up to six months from the end of his normal service, and to recall national servicemen into army service in certain circumstances. The Act also creates the Territorial Army Emergency Reserve.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 2) ACT, 1962 (March 29, 1962) applies certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending March 31, 1961, 1962 and 1963.

EDUCATION ACT, 1962 (March 29, 1962) makes further provision with respect to awards and grants by local education authorities, and to enable the General Grant Order, 1960, to be varied so as to take account of additional or reduced expenditure resulting from action taken in accordance with that provision; and it makes further provision as to school leaving dates.

VEHICLES (EXCISE) ACT, 1962 (April 1, 1962) consolidates various enactments relating to excise duties on mechanically propelled vehicles, and to the licensing and registration of such vehicles.

TELEGRAPH ACT, 1962 (April 29, 1962) consolidates various enactments empowering the Postmaster-General to regulate the use of telegraphs and the general conduct of telegraphic business.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION ACT, 1962 (various dates) provides for certain additional judges and other judicial officers, and contains amendments to the law relating to the administration of criminal justice in England and Wales. Among other things, it increases the maximum number of puisne judges of the High Court from forty-eight to fifty-three; it allows the appointment of assistant clerks of assize; it creates, for the purposes of the law relating to sheriffs, a new county of Hallamshire which consists of the Sheffield Division of the County of York.

FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL (EXTINGUISHMENT OF RIGHTS OF NAVIGATION) ACT, 1962 (March 29, 1962) extinguishes all rights of navigation on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and puts an end to the obligation of the British Transport Commission to keep the Canal open and to maintain it for purposes of navigation.

COMMONWEALTH SETTLEMENT ACT, 1962 (March 29, 1962) extends the period for which the Secretary of State may make contributions under schemes agreed under section 1 of the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, i.e., schemes for promoting settlement in the overseas countries of the Commonwealth.

BRITISH MUSEUM ACT, 1962 (April 18, 1962) enables the Trustees of the British Museum to lend certain works of art for exhibition in Vienna under the auspices of the Council of Europe.

WEST INDIES ACT, 1962 (April 18, 1962) enables provision to be made for the ending of the inclusion of colonies in the West Indies Federation, and for the dissolution of the Federation. It also enables common courts and other authorities to be established for, and also provision to be made for the government of, certain West Indian Colonies.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND ACT, 1962 (April 18, 1962) enables the United Kingdom to take part in arrangements under which the International Monetary Fund may borrow supplementary resources from its members.

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962 (day to be appointed) makes temporary provision for controlling the immigration into the United Kingdom of Commonwealth citizens. It authorizes deportation from the United Kingdom of certain Commonwealth citizens on recommendation by a convicting court. It amends the qualifications required of Commonwealth citizens applying for citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies (see "Legal Notes"), and makes corresponding provisions in respect of British Protected Persons and citizens of the Republic of Ireland. Part I, dealing with control of immigration, does not apply to any Commonwealth citizen who was born in the United Kingdom, or who holds a United Kingdom passport and is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or who holds such a passport issued in the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland, or who is included in the passport of another person so excepted. But it does apply to British protected persons and citizens of the Republic of Ireland. In relation to any other Commonwealth citizen, immigration officers may either refuse admission into the United Kingdom or admit subject to a condition restricting the period for which he may remain. But these powers cannot be exercised against any person, except one subject to a deportation order under Part II, who is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom or was so resident at any time within the past two years, or who is the wife, or a child under sixteen, of a Commonwealth citizen who is (i) resident in the United Kingdom or (ii) now admitted. Other limitations on the power to refuse admission exist in relation to persons holding vouchers issued by the Ministry of Labour, students and persons who are self-supporting without employment. Part II, dealing with deportation, provides that where in certain circumstances a Commonwealth citizen of at least seventeen is convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment, the court may recommend his deportation unless he is or was ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom at the date of the conviction and has been continuously so resident for at least five years ending with that date. If he thinks fit, the Secretary of State may then make an order requiring him to leave the United Kingdom and prohibiting his return whilst the order is in force.

COAL CONSUMERS' COUNCILS (NORTHERN IRISH INTERESTS) ACT, 1962 (May 24, 1962) provides for the appointment to the Industrial Coal Consumers' Council and the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council of persons to represent Northern Irish interests.

SOUTH AFRICA ACT, 1962 (May 31, 1962) makes final provision as to the operation of the law in consequence of the Union of South Africa having become a republic outside the Commonwealth. In particular, any person who was a British subject by virtue only of his citizenship of the Republic ceases to be a British subject, although a procedure is laid down by which South Africans may apply for registration as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies before the end of 1965.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1962 (May 24, 1962) empowers local authorities to provide meals and recreation for old people.

POLICE FEDERATIONS ACT, 1962 (May 24, 1962) amends the law relating to the constitution and proceedings of the Police Federations.

ANIMALS (CRUEL POISONS) ACT, 1962 (January 1, 1962) enables the Secretary of State to prohibit or restrict the use of poisons for destroying animals.

RECORDED DELIVERY SERVICE ACT, 1962 (July 3, 1962) provides that for the purpose of any enactment, recorded delivery service is to be an alternative to registered post.

HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1962 (July 3, 1962) makes further arrangements for the giving of financial assistance for the provision and improvement of housing accommodation in Scotland and for building experiments in connection therewith. It amends as respects Scotland the law relating to the permitted increase of rent in respect of improvements to houses unfit for human habitation, and to the obligation of lessors and lessees as to repairs under short leases of houses. The last-mentioned provisions are similar to those of the Housing Act, 1961 (which did not apply to Scotland). (See "Legal Notes".)

AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY ASSOCIATIONS ACT, 1962 (October 3, 1962) provides that certain agreements made by or between members of associations of persons occupying land used for agriculture or forestry shall be exempted from the application of Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956.

NORTHERN IRELAND ACT, 1962 (days to be appointed) amends with regard to certain matters, and empowers Her Majesty in Council to amend with regard to others, the law concerning the administration of justice in Northern Ireland. The Act also enlarges the legislative power of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, amends other law applicable to Northern Ireland, and lays down a rule for interpreting, in the application of Acts of Parliament to Northern Ireland, certain expressions commonly used therein.

SEA FISH INDUSTRY ACT, 1962 (July 3, 1962) makes further provision, by way of financial assistance and otherwise, with respect to the white fish and herring industries, including provision relating to the White Fish Authority and the Herring Industry Board. The Act also makes further provision for the regulation of fishing for, and the landing and commercial use of, sea-fish, and with respect to shellfish, and enables the charges leviable at certain harbours to be varied, and facilitates borrowing for certain harbour and marine work undertakings.

MARRIAGE (WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE) ACT, 1962 (July 3, 1962) extends certain provisions of the Marriage Act, 1949, as to publication of banns, to Wales and Monmouthshire.

HEALTH VISITING AND SOCIAL WORK (TRAINING) ACT, 1962 (day to be appointed) establishes the Council for the Training of Health Visitors and the Council for Training in Social Work, into functions relating to the training of health visitors and training in social work, and extends the powers of the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State and local authorities with respect to research into matters of social welfare.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT (NUMBERING AND CITATION) ACT, 1962 (July 19, 1962) provides that the chapter number assigned to Acts of Parliament passed in 1963 and thereafter shall be assigned by reference to the calendar year, and not the Session, in which they are passed.

SHOPS (AIRPORTS) ACT, 1962 (July 19, 1962) exempts shops at certain airports, and the carrying on of any retail trade or business in connection with such shops, from the provisions of Part I of the Shops Act, 1950 (relating to hours of closing).

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (HISTORIC BUILDINGS) ACT, 1962 (July 19, 1962) makes provision for contributions by local authorities towards the repair and maintenance of buildings of historic or architectural interest and the upkeep of gardens occupied with such buildings.

DRAINAGE RATES ACT, 1962 (July 19, 1962) authorizes the use of an alternative method of assessing drainage rates in certain cases.

JAMAICA INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1962 (July 19, 1962) makes provision for, and in connection with, the attainment by Jamaica of fully responsible status within the Commonwealth.

COLONIAL LOANS ACT, 1962 (July 19, 1962) makes certain amendments to the Colonial Loans Acts, 1949 and 1952.

LAW REFORM (DAMAGES AND SOLATIUM) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1962 (July 19, 1962) amends the law of Scotland relating to damages and solatium by extending the entitlement of parents to sue in respect of the death of a child, and to remove a doubt as to the title of a child to sue in respect of the death of his mother while his father is alive.

CARRIAGE BY AIR (SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1962 (a day to be appointed) gives effect to a Convention, supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air performed by a person other than the contracting carrier.

AIR GUNS AND SHOT GUNS, ETC. ACT, 1962 (August 1, 1962) restricts the use and possession of air guns, shot guns and similar weapons.

LOTTERIES AND GAMING ACT, 1962 (August 1, 1962) deals with the meaning of the words "private gain" in certain earlier Acts which permit lotteries or gaming for purposes other than private gain.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (RECORDS) ACT, 1962 (October 1, 1962) amends the law relating to the functions of local authorities with respect to records in written or other form.

HOUSE OF COMMONS MEMBERS FUND ACT, 1962 (August 1, 1962) amends the investment powers of trustees of the House of Commons Members' Fund.

UGANDA INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1962 (October 9, 1962) confers independence on the Uganda Protectorate as from October 9, 1962.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1962 (August 31, 1962) confers independence on Trinidad and Tobago as from August 31, 1962.

PENALTIES FOR DRUNKENNESS ACT, 1962 (September 1, 1962) increases the penalties for certain offences involving drunkenness.

LAW REFORM (HUSBAND AND WIFE) ACT, 1962 (August 1, 1962) enables a husband and wife to sue each other in tort, but gives the court a discretion to stay such an action if (*inter alia*) it appears that no substantial benefit will accrue from it.

APPROPRIATION ACT, 1962.

TRANSPORT ACT, 1962.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1962.

PIPELINES ACT, 1962.

EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1962.

FINANCE ACT, 1962.

BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT, 1962.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1962.

Government and Public Offices

The Civil Service in the United Kingdom is divided into classes, each with a series of grades. The *Administrative Class*, which consists largely of university graduates, advises Ministers on policy, deals with any difficulties arising from current policy and forecasts the probable effects of new measures and regulations. The *Executive Class* is responsible for the day to day conduct of Government business within the framework of established policy. The *Clerical Class* undertakes all the clerical work of departmental business, e.g. the preparation of accounts and keeping of records and the handling of particular claims in accordance with known rules. The *Professional, Scientific and Technical Classes* include doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. *Departmental Classes*, confined to one or two departments, include the Tax Inspectorate, Factory Inspectorate and Customs Waterguard.

NOTE.—The salaries shown are in most cases those actually received. In certain instances, however, the National Scale without corresponding London weighting is given.

ADMIRALTY (see Royal Navy)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Whitehall Place, S.W.1. †
[Trafalgar: 7711]

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was established in April 1955 and assumed the responsibilities previously discharged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Food.

The Ministry has a general responsibility for food supplies, both home produced and imported, and for food manufacture, distribution and storage.

It is responsible generally for the efficiency of the agricultural, horticultural and fishing industries in England and Wales; this involves:—grant and subsidy schemes and the provision of certain trading services; schemes designed to improve the quality of livestock and agricultural produce, to control or eradicate animal diseases, plant diseases, and pests, and to facilitate production on marginal land; market intelligence and technical advice on food production; research applied to agriculture, horticulture and fisheries, and land drainage, enforcement of agricultural wages awards, safety, welfare and labour supply. With other Government Departments, the Ministry is concerned with improving such rural services as housing, farm buildings, water supplies and electricity, with the supply of machinery, fertilisers and seeds and with land use. It is also concerned with the purchase and sale of land by the Minister and with general land management questions.

The Ministry administers, in England and Wales, the guarantees to farmers under the *Agriculture Acts, 1947 and 1957*, including deficiency payments schemes for fatstock and for the main cereal crops. It is also generally responsible for schemes for milk, eggs, potatoes and wool operated through producers' marketing boards.

The Ministry is concerned with the interests and development of the fishing industry in England and Wales, including the processing and distributive trades, whaling and research.

The Ministry has primary responsibility for administering part of the food and drugs legislation, in particular the composition of food, labelling and advertising. It is responsible for food research related to defence and for matters concerning slaughterhouses and meat inspection, and for legislation relating to the quality and cleanliness of milk; the Ministry maintains relations with Commonwealth and other countries and contributes to the work of a number of international bodies, in regard to agriculture and food.

The Ministry is also responsible for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Ordnance Survey Department.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, THE RT. HON. (ARTHUR) CHRISTOPHER (JOHN) SOAMES, C.B.E., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., M. D. M. Franklin.

† Unless otherwise stated, Divisions of the Ministry are at this address.

Assistant Private Secs., J. H. Holroyd; Miss J. E. Arthur.

Parliamentary Sec., R. D. Williams, M.P. unpaid
Parliamentary Clerk, M. F. Grant. £1,568 to £1,947
Parliamentary Secretaries, The Lord St. Oswald, M.C.; J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins, M.P. £2,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir John Winnifrith, K.C.B. £7,015

Chief Scientific Advisers, (Agriculture) Professor H. G. Sanders, £5,015; (Food) Dr. H. R. Barnell £3,865
Liaison Officers, E. M. Howard; The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.; The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C.; Lt.-Col. F. G. W. Lane-Fox; The Earl of Malmesbury, T.D.; E. G. Parsons, H. G. Partridge; Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, O.B.E., T.D.; Sir Donald Scott; R. W. Trumper, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Verdin, O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. N. G. Garnons Williams, M.B.E., R.N. (ret.); Lt.-Col. Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bt., unpaid

Administrative Departments

GROUP A

Deputy Secretary, G. P. Humphreys-Davies, C.B. £5,015

SUB-GROUP (1)

Under Secretary, H. G. Button £4,115

LAND IMPROVEMENT DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,

S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, Miss I. O. H. Lepper £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, M. L. David; J. S. W. Henshaw; R. A. Thorne, M.B.E. £1,839 to £2,569
Senior Executive Officer, A. W. Bunn £1,568 to £1,947

AGRICULTURAL LAND SERVICE

Director, Maj. E. S. Dobb £4,115
Deputy Director, D. A. Hole, C.B.E. £3,415
Regional Land Commissioners, R. E. Dowse; F. G. Eaton-Evans; A. J. Langdon; R. G. A. Loft-house; T. J. Owen; C. Robiuson; J. R. Rundle; D. M. Sims; H. Walton £2,650 to £3,000
Chief Architect and Buildings Officer, F. W. Holder £3,065

Land Commissioners, W. T. Baker, T.D.; J. R. Booth, M.C.; R. G. Brighton; T. D. Cameron; H. Cartwright, T.D.; J. H. Dornie; D. H. Draper; J. H. L. Dunster; H. S. Dyer; F. C. Elliott; N. F. Flinn, M.B.E.; J. D. Foster; C. M. Green; N. K. Green; A. Halhead, O.B.E.; J. P. Harrison; J. F. Hoare; E. Hodgson; H. Hollinrake, O.B.E.; J. P. Jones; T. Jones; J. Keir; K. S. Lycett; J. L. McGrath; W. Magson; A. C. Middleton; B. H. Moore; H. G. Penfold; H. D. Pennington; A. K. J. Quinney; P. M. G. Riding; O. W. Rowntree, O.B.E.; G. T. Roy; R. F. Smith; J. F. Smithles; R. W. Soden, T.D.; R. H. Twinch; E. Vaughan; W. S. Waters; T. H. F. Whitton, T.D.; L. J. Williams; F. J. W. Winship; N. B. Wood £2,163 to £2,488

Senior Research Officer, D. J. Griffiths £1,785 to £2,434

LAND USE DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, G. L. Wilde.. £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, J. E. Dixon; Miss M. E. Vince; R. A. E. Williams, C.I.E..... £1,839 to £2,569
Chief Executive Officers, H. W. Durrant; R. A. Hughes, O.B.E..... £2,055 to £2,380
Senior Executive Officers, L. H. Glassberg; J. A. Walker..... £1,568 to £1,947

**LAND DRAINAGE, WATER SUPPLY,
AND MACHINERY DIVISION**

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. Crooks.. £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, T. A. M. Croucher, O.B.E.; W. R. Small; D. White..... £1,839 to £2,569
Senior Executive Officers, C. W. Chapman; R. J. Crowe; Miss D. Hastings.... £1,568 to £1,947
Chief Drainage Engineer, E. A. G. Johnson, C.B.E.. £3 715
Deputy Chief Drainage Engineer, J. V. Spalding £2,650 to £3,000
Senior Drainage Engineers, Major F. D. Ashton; C. L. Clayton; G. Cole; T. C. Ketchen; K. T. H. Langton; R. H. Miers, M.B.E. £2,163 to £2,488
Principal Scientific Officer, A. N. Ede £1,785 to £2,515

SUB-GROUP (2)

Under Secretary, C. H. M. Wilcox..... £4,115

**ADVISORY SERVICE AND
INFESTATION CONTROL DIVISION**

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]
Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary A. B. Bartlett £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, F. A. Hitchens; H. N. White, C.B.E.. £1,839 to £2,569
Senior Executive Officers, Miss C. M. Marston; H. S. Newman..... £1,568 to £1,947
Architect, A. G. Jensen..... £1,514 to £2,028

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL
ADVISORY SERVICE**

Director, W. E. Jones..... £4,115
Senior Advisory Officers, P. H. Brown; N. H. Pizer; J. W. Reid, O.B.E..... £3,415
Chief Farm Management Advisory Officer, A. Jones (+ allee.) £2,825 to £3,125
Director of Experiments, P. J. Macfarlan £2,825 to £3,125
Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, W. P. Dodgson..... £2,825 to £3,125
Deputy Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, T. Allsop..... (+ allee.) £1,840 to £2,540
Chief Poultry Advisory Officer, R. Coles £2,825 to £3,125
Chief Farm Machinery Advisory Officer, C. Culpin O.B.E..... (+ allee.) £1,840 to £2,540
Regional Directors, J. H. Anderson; R. Bruce, O.B.E.; H. E. Evans; R. B. Ferro; E. Li. Harry, C.B.E.; N. F. McCann; E. RCA; D. H. Robinson £2,825 to £3,125

Deputy Regional Directors, H. Burr; M. Cohen; A. J. Davies; O. G. Dorey; S. L. Huthnance; W. S. Rayfield; W. R. Smith; F. W. Shepherd; O. G. Williams; T. W. Williamson (+ allee.) £1,840 to £2,540

County Advisory Officers, Grade I, D. C. Barber; E. A. Bartlett; J. C. M. Bearder; D. C. Bower; W. J. Brimacombe; D. M. Bryant; J. Butt-Evans; G. J. Clarke; V. Cory; P. E. Cross, O.B.E.; E. Davies; E. Davies; J. Davies, O.B.E.; D. S. Downey; R. Duncan; H. Edmunds; R. A. Engledow; E. J. Evans; J. V. Evans; A. H. Fitton; B. J. Fricker; J. Gibbons; H. J. Gill; E. G.

Griffiths; A. T. Haesler; W. H. Helme; P. Holmes; R. Hope; J. S. Hopkins; G. H. Hughes; J. H. Humphreys; P. M. T. Jones; W. H. Jones, O.B.E.; J. R. Judson; J. B. Kerr; J. R. Keyworth; A. L. Lewis; L. J. McHardy; A. Mann; J. C. Mann, O.B.E.; A. W. Marden; K. M. Pearman; G. Precious; A. W. Prowel; H. E. Roberts; E. Shaw; J. R. Stubbs; J. A. M. Sutherland; W. E. H. Telford; W. Bowen-Thomas; P. J. O. Trist, O.B.E.; M. Ward; L. M. Waud; J. Wilkie; H. M. Williams; T. Williamson £1,840 to £2,540

County Advisory Officers, Grade II, J. Hardy; J. D. Laurence; P. D. Lees; J. J. S. Webster £1,576 to £1,914

Grade I Advisory Officers:
Special Duties, W. M. O. Allcroft; R. Ede (+ allee.); J. A. Rudderham; R. E. Taylor £1,840 to £2,540

Bacteriologists, Miss E. R. Bird; J. W. Egddell; J. Harrison; Miss A. A. Nicholls; C. A. Scarlett; S. B. Thomas; C. H. Westwater £1,840 to £2,540

Crop Husbandry, D. W. Bcesley; W. Q. Connold; C. V. T. Dadd; H. Jackson; C. Kinsey, T. E. Miller; E. I. Prytherch; J. N. Sharrock £1,840 to £2,540

Entomologists, B. A. Cooper; J. H. Fidler; H. C. Gough; H. C. F. Newton; L. N. Staniland; J. D. Thomas; J. H. White £1,840 to £2,540

Farm Machinery, H. J. Hine; H. T. Horsman, M.B.E.; H. B. Huntley; F. C. Richards £1,840 to £2,540

Grassland Husbandry, S. Campbell; H. G. Chippendale; J. Davies; T. W. Evans; G. P. Hughes; D. J. C. Jones, O.B.E.; J. Jones; C. D. Price £1,840 to £2,540

Horticulture, L. F. Clift; K. V. Cramp; S. P. Craze; J. B. Duggan; W. S. English; J. W. Ewan; A. D. Harrison; W. G. Hume; P. S. Milnc; R. Peake; J. Rhodes; F. A. Roach; E. E. Skillman; B. D. A. Tucker; G. C. Williams..... £1,840 to £2,540

Livestock Husbandry, J. E. Campion; J. J. Fullbrook; R. J. Gayton; E. L. Jones; W. Longrigg; G. H. Proffitt, M.M.; G. E. G. Robinson; A. T. G. Trew; G. W. Whitehouse... £1,840 to £2,540

Milk Production, W. E. Buck; Miss D. M. Evans; J. Hutchison; Miss M. Jones; Miss K. D. Maddever, O.B.E.; Miss D. M. Phillips; Miss B. Thornborrow..... £1,840 to £2,540

Nutrition Chemists, S. M. Boden; A. Eden; J. Featherstone; J. R. Griffiths; W. Lewis; J. R. Lloyd; N. Trinder..... £1,840 to £2,540

Plant Pathologists, G. H. Brenchley; W. Campbell; H. E. Crossall; D. L. G. Davies; H. H. Glasscock; L. Ogilvie; I. F. Storcy..... £1,840 to £2,540

Poultry, G. E. Burkitt; W. Evans; R. F. Hall; Miss B. Lang; W. J. Lintin; Capt. M. C. Morgan; J. B. Morrison; G. E. Reddaway; I. W. Rhys; C. T. Riley; M. W. Taylor, M.B.E.; W. F. Wood £1,840 to £2,540

Soil Chemists, J. W. Blood; W. Dermott; J. B. E. Patterson; E. Roberts; T. H. Rose; J. E. Watkin; J. Webber; R. Williams, O.B.E. £1,840 to £2,540

EXPERIMENTAL HUSBANDRY FARMS
Directors, G. P. Chater; S. Culpin; W. M. R. Evans; P. N. Harvey; P. J. Jones; C. H. Mudd; M. Roberts; R. W. Shepherd; F. E. Shotton; E. T. Sykes; J. M. Willcock.. £1,840 to £2,540

EXPERIMENTAL HORTICULTURE
STATIONS
Directors, A. J. Bedding; S. P. Craze; H. J. Eaton; R. Gardiner; T. Laffin; J. M. S. Potter, O.B.E.; F. G. Smith..... £1,840 to £2,540

PLANT PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Hatching Green, Harpenden
[Harpenden: 5241]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer (Director), W. C. Moore, C.B.E..... £3,125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, I. W. Prentice (Deputy Director); R. de B. Ashworth; F. H. Jacob £2,650 to £3,000

Principal Scientific Officers, E. C. Large; E. J. Miller; Miss F. J. H. Moore; A. H. Strickland; H. L. G. Stroyan.....£1,785 to £2,515

INFESTATION CONTROL LABORATORY

Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey [Derwent: 6611]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, I. Thomas £3,125 to £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. A. Freeman, O.B.E.; E. E. Turtle, M.B.E. . . . £2,650 to £3,000
Principal Scientific Officers, E. W. Bentley; G. A. Brett; R. A. Davies; R. H. Thompson £1,785 to £2,515

FIELD RESEARCH STATION

Tangley Place, Worplesdon, Surrey [Worplesdon: 2581]

Principal Scientific Officer, H. V. Thompson £1,785 to £2,515

LABOUR, SAFETY AND SEEDS DIVISION

5/8 St. Andrew's Place N.W.1 [Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Smith . . . £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, Miss M. L. Dhonau, O.B.E.; R. F. Giles; R. C. Hinton £1,839 to £2,569
Chief Executive Officer, S. R. Males £2,055 to £2,380
Senior Executive Officer, Mrs. P. E. Holloway £1,568 to £1,947
Safety Inspectorate:
Chief Inspector, J. W. Holliday £2,483
Deputy Chief Inspector, G. S. Wilson £2,055 to £2,380

INFORMATION AND INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, J. A. Barrah . . . £2,650 to £3,350
Assistant Director, Major-Gen. H. L. Davies, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. £2,055 to £2,380
Principal, C. H. Shillito £1,839 to £2,569
Chief Executive Officers, G. Carmichael, O.B.E.; T. A. McDowell, M.B.E. (Press Officer) £2,055 to £2,380
Senior Executive Officers, S. R. O'Hanlon, M.B.E.; Miss G. E. Pegler, M.B.E. £1,568 to £1,947
Librarian (Grade 1), F. C. Hirst . . . £2,055 to £2,380

GRASSLAND AND CROP IMPROVEMENT DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, B. I. Felton . . . £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, W. T. Barker; M. B. Casey; F. R. Williams, I.S.O. £1,839 to £2,569
Chief Executive Officer, K. T. Wasley £2,055 to £2,380
Senior Executive Officer, C. L. Huntingford, M.B.E. £1,568 to £1,947
Chief Technical Officer, G. L. Gray £2,106 to £2,288

SUB-GROUP (3)

Under Secretary, J. Hensley £4,115

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey [Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, J. G. Carnochan £2,650 to £3,350
Principal, L. Hurst £1,839 to £2,569
Chief Executive Officers, W. E. Crump; I. P. M. Macdonald £2,055 to £2,380
Chief Veterinary Officer, Sir John Ritchie, C.B. £4,110

Deputy Chief Veterinary Officers, D. S. Barbour; A. G. Beynon; I. Reid; J. C. Wallace . . . £3,350
Regional Veterinary Officers, H. B. Allan; J. Cameron; E. Clark; B. A. Claxton; E. R. Corrigan; H. M. M. Duff; K. A. Forker; A. M. Graham; J. R. Kerr; W. D. Macrae; E. G. Morris;

J. W. R. Pearce; James Reid; J. W. Simpson; G. Tullis; A. M. Urquhart; J. Weir

£2,825 to £3,125
Deputy Regional Veterinary Officers, Lt.-Col. J. C. Bennison, T.D.; A. C. L. Brown; D. Cameron; A. D. Campbell; J. K. S. Elmslie; W. Grant; E. F. Hardwick; A. Kelly; A. M. K. McLeod; E. P. Thorne; W. W. Wilson £2,775
Divisional Veterinary Officers: F. H. Addison; A. Alexander; J. R. Anderson; J. C. Baird; P. Baird; N. M. Barrie; G. S. Beattie; J. Brennan; J. M. Brown; D. K. Bryson; D. E. Callender; S. R. Campbell; E. T. Camps; T. D. Carrigan; G. S. R. Chalmers; C. Christie; D. M. Cochrane; H. Cremlyn-Hughes; J. G. Crowhurst; D. B. Davies; J. A. de Garis; D. J. Drummond; R. Dudleyke; R. P. Duffy; F. Dunlop; W. H. Dymock; T. H. Ewart; J. H. Findlay; J. M. Fraser; A. C. Gillespie; C. J. N. Godfrey; F. A. Gordon; J. A. Graham; H. C. Gregory; I. H. Green; E. G. Griffith; Lt.-Col. J. B. Griffiths, M.B.E.; A. Hamilton; P. Harvey; M. Herlihy; F. J. Hill; T. T. Hunter; H. M. John; D. Johnston; T. Johnston; D. K. Jones; Lt.-Col. L. L. Jones; H. N. Kennedy; R. S. Kyle; H. P. Lightfoot; R. C. Locke; E. Lowes; D. J. Macaulay; D. H. Macdonald; H. McEnhill; W. J. McIlroy; W. S. Mackay; J. M. McKellar; J. J. McLaren; J. D. McLaughlan; R. McNeill; R. J. Macrae; P. M. Marshall; R. T. H. Massey; R. C. Matheson; M. H. W. Miller; G. A. Moore; A. L. F. Mullen; R. B. T. Munro; G. Ord; L. E. Perkins; G. F. Pickering; R. A. Richards; R. W. Ross; H. M. Salusbury; S. Sharp; A. Shaw; J. L. Shaw; H. G. Silcock; W. Simpson; A. W. Smith; J. Smith; J. G. Souter; A. Steel; J. Steele; John Stewart (Cambridge); John Stewart (Ayr); T. W. Stobo; A. Sutherland; A. M. Taylor; G. B. Taylor; J. E. Taylor; J. G. Taylor; D. L. Thomson; R. H. Thoumine; Capt. W. Tweed; T. J. Tyrell; A. C. Urquhart; J. M. Ware; G. Wight; A. J. Wilsdon; A. Wilson £2,090 to £2,700

VETERINARY LABORATORIES

New Haw, Weybridge

[Byfleet: 41111]

Eskgrove, Lasswade, Midlothian

[Lasswade: 2025-6-7]

Director Veterinary Laboratories and Veterinary Investigation Service, A. W. Stableforth, C.B.

Deputy Director, Veterinary Laboratory, H. I. Field £4,050

Senior Research Officers, Grade I, F. D. Asplin; N. H. Hole; E. C. Hulse; S. B. Kendall; J. R. Lavson; J. L. McGirr; A. B. Patterson; G. Slavin; J. E. Wilson £2,650 to £3,000
Senior Research Officers, Grade II, Mrs. R. Allcroft, O.B.E.; G. H. Bennett; S. F. M. Davies; J. T. Done; R. H. Duff; T. E. Gibson; R. A. Huck; L. P. Joyner; I. W. Leslie; A. F. Machin; D. J. Mackinnon; J. MacLeod; D. A. Macmartin; L. M. Markson; J. F. Michel; P. G. Millar; W. J. B. Morgan; R. O. Muir; N. S. Saba; G. B. Simmins, O.B.E.; W. J. Sofka; H. N. Spears; D. L. Stewart; P. Stuart; C. D. Wilson £2,090 to £2,700

Principal Scientific Officer, M. K. Lloyd £1,785 to £2,515

Deputy Director Veterinary Investigation Service, D. W. Menzies £3,350

Superintending Veterinary Investigation Officer, L. E. Hughes £2,650 to £3,000

Veterinary Investigation Officers, D. R. Allen; N. H. Brookshank; D. Buntain; I. C. Buxton; I. H. Fincham; E. A. Gibson; M. Gitter; G. B. S. Heath; G. F. Kershaw; R. M. Loomore; W. H. Parker; J. D. Paterson; H. E. Roberts; W. T. Rowlands, O.B.E.; I. G. Shaw; W. B. V. Sinclair; A. J. Stevens; D. M. Thomson; J. A. J. Venn; J. G. Wilson £2,090 to £2,700
Senior Executive Officer (Laboratory Secretary), G. C. Hampson £1,568 to £1,947

FOOD SCIENCE AND PLANT HEALTH DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

- Assistant Secretary, Miss E. Walker, O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, T. P. Marten; D. J. Parkinson, O.B.E. £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officers, E. A. Airriess; J. N. Jackson £1,568 to £1,947
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, G. Wortley £2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Grade, Works Group, J. A. Carr £2,163 to £2,488
 Principal Scientific Officers, H. S. Burton; R. E. J. Goodman; J. F. Hearne; Miss D. F. Hollingsworth, O.B.E.; K. B. W. Jones. £1,785 to £2,515

PLANT HEALTH INSPECTORATE

- Chief Inspector, C. E. Pearson, O.B.E. £1,840 to £2,540
 Senior Plant Health Inspectors, J. P. Cleary; D. Page; G. Rough; R. Varley. £1,568 to £1,947

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

- Assistant Secretary, R. J. E. Taylor £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, W. R. Harper, O.B.E.; Brig. J. R. Reynolds, C.I.E., O.B.E. £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officers, L. G. Hanson; R. Martin £2,055 to £2,380
 Assistant Director (Technical), E. Whalley £2,163 to £2,488
 Services Supplies Officer, Brig. J. A. Mullington, O.B.E. £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Carn; F. H. Hall; J. R. Stirling, M.B.E. £1,568 to £1,947

FOOD STANDARDS, HYGIENE AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE POLICY DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

- Assistant Secretary, G. O. Lacc, D.F.C. £2,650 to £3,350
 Principal, J. H. V. Davies. £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officer, K. A. Bird £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officer, Miss H. J. Morey £1,568 to £1,947
 Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, L. B. A. Grace. £2,825 to £3,125
 Deputy Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, R. V. Blamire. £2,775
 Principal Scientific Officer, W. M. Shortt, O.B.E. £1,785 to £2,515

GROUP B

- Deputy Secretary, F. A. Bishop, C.B., C.V.O.. £5,015

SUB-GROUP (4)

- Under Secretary, B. C. Engholm. £4,115

INTERNATIONAL CEREALS DIVISION

- Assistant Secretary, R. P. Askew. £2,650 to £3,350
 Principal, M. M. A. Gray. £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officer, W. A. Files £1,565 to £1,947
 Senior Trade Officer, A. V. Bryant, M.B.E. £1,568 to £1,947

HOME-GROWN CEREALS DIVISION

Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, Acton
[Shepherds Bush: 5571]

- Assistant Secretary, H. G. Lambert £2,650 to £3,350
 Principal, F. H. Goodwin. £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officers, S. W. Woods; B. H. Woollacott. £2,055 to £2,380

- Senior Executive Officers, G. A. Millington; A. G. Simpson; H. E. Smith. £1,568 to £1,947
 Marketing Officer (Grade II), A. Lawrence £1,576 to £1,914

SUB-GROUP (5)

- Under Secretary, J. A. Payne, O.B.E. £4,115

HORTICULTURE DIVISION

1/3 St. Andrews Place, N.W.1

[Welbeck: 7711]

- Assistant Secretary, M. Compton. £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, R. V. Allen; B. D. Hayes £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officers, E. H. High; H. Pease £1,568 to £1,947
 Trade Adviser on Fruit and Vegetables, R. I. Payne, C.B.E. £2,055 to £2,380
 Marketing Officer (Grade I), F. J. Goldsmith £1,840 to £2,540

EGGS, POULTRY AND POTATO DIVISION

- Assistant Secretary, A. Savage. . . £2,650 to £3,350
 Principal, G. P. Jupe. £1,839 to £2,569
 Heads of Branch, G. W. Day; G. Wiglesworth £2,800 (personal)

SUB-GROUP (6)

- Under Secretary, W. A. Nield. £4,115

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION I

- Assistant Secretary, C. F. Pennison £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, P. Parkhouse; G. R. Woodward £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officers, Miss E. D. G. McElnea; Miss E. J. Marston, M.B.E. . . . £1,568 to £1,947

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION II

- Assistant Secretary, D. H. McPhail £2,650 to £3,350
 Principal, A. C. McCarthy. £1,839 to £2,569

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION III

- Assistant Secretary, J. G. Kelsey. . £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, D. H. Andrews; Miss B. M. Sheddin £1,839 to £2,569

GROUP C

- Deputy Secretary, R. G. R. Wall, C.B. £5,015

SUB-GROUP (7)

- Under Secretary, J. H. Kirk, C.B.E. £4,115

ECONOMIC ADVICE AND MARKETING DIVISION

- Principals, A. L. Irving, O.B.E.; S. H. Moore £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officer, P. G. Ellis £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, P. M. Reason; A. D. Thomas. £1,568 to £1,947

STATISTICS DIVISION

- Chief Statistician, C. J. Brown. £2,650 to £3,350
 Statisticians, A. H. J. Baines; S. Clayton £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officer, A. N. Croxford £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Carrington; W. N. T. Roberts; D. Salton. £1,568 to £1,947

SUB-GROUP (8)

- Under Secretary, A. C. Sparks. £4,115

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DIVISION

- Chief Agricultural Economist, L. Napolitan £3,125 to £3,450
 Senior Principal Agricultural Economists, J. Ashton; E. A. G. Shrimpton. £2,650 to £3,000

Principal Agricultural Economists, B. E. Cracknell; K. Dexter; J. A. Evans £1,716 to £2,418
 Statisticians, E. L. Snowdon; Mrs. G. Cartwright, O.B.E.; Miss A. O. G. Tanner . £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officers, K. W. Battrick; E. O. Forsberg, M.B.E. £1,568 to £1,947

AGRICULTURAL GUARANTEES DIVISION
 Assistant Secretary, J. M. Grant . £2,650 to £3,350
 Principal, Miss S. Campbell £1,839 to £2,569

SUB-GROUP (9)

Under Secretary, W. C. Tame £4,115

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, C. H. A. Duke . £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, G. E. Myers; E. S. Virgo . £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officers, F. A. Baker; H. C. Carter M.B.E.; W. E. Mason; K. P. Stones . £1,568 to £1,947
 Director, National Stud, P. Burrell, C.B.E. . £3,175 (personal)

FATSTOCK MARKETING DIVISION

Government Buildings, Epsom Road,
 Guildford, Surrey
 [Guildford: 68121]

Whitehall Place, S.W.1
 [Trafalgar: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, J. R. Moss . . £2,650 to £3,350
 Head of Branch, R. H. P. Meen, M.B.E. . £2,700 (personal)

Principal, Miss M. J. Crighton . . £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officers, C. D. Spencer; R. O. Williams £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, R. H. Dudden; E. W. Warren £1,568 to £1,947
 Chief Fatstock Officers, W. M. Gillespie; A. M. Taylor £2,392 to £2,650
 Deputy Chief Fatstock Officers, R. Kyles; J. T. Robinson £1,976 to £2,288
 Marketing Officer (Grade II), A. A. N. Beveridge . £1,576 to £1,914

SUB-GROUP (10)

Under Secretary, E. Jones-Parry £4,115

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
 S.W.1
 [Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, C. E. Coffin . . £2,650 to £3,350
 Head of Branch, R. C. Simpkin, O.B.E. . £2,810 (personal)
 Principals Mrs. H. I. Pinkerton; Mrs. J. J. Tait; F. C. White, O.B.E. (+ allee.) . £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officers, D. K. Gilbert; W. E. Rushforth £1,568 to £1,947
 Chief Milk Officer, G. T. Morgan . £2,825 to £3,125
 Regional Milk Officers, J. Beever; J. Boag; H. J. Brooks; Miss E. L. Coleman; T. I. Jones; A. H. Moseley; C. C. Orwin; S. Swift, M.B.E. . £1,840 to £2,540

SUGAR AND MANUFACTURED

FOODS DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
 S.W.1.

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. H. Locke . . £2,650 to £3,350
 Head of Division, R. Wentworth, O.B.E. (+ allee.) . £1,716 to £2,418
 Principals, R. A. Isaacson; E. J. G. Smith . £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officer, J. Stopforth . £1,568 to £1,947

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Fisheries Secretary, H. Gardner, C.B.E. £4,115
 Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Bott; J. Graham . £2,650 to £3,350

Principals, A. K. H. Atkinson; H. F. Greenfield; L. W. N. Homan; G. O. Kermod; E. Pendlebury £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officer, G. T. Adams . £1,568 to £1,947
 Chief Inspector, H. T. Blancy £2,650
 Deputy Chief Inspector, P. G. Jeffrey . £2,055 to £2,347

Chief Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Officer, F. T. K. Pentelow £2,650 to £3,350
 Deputy Do., I. R. H. Allan £1,785 to £2,515

FISHERIES LABORATORY

Pakefield, Lowestoft
 [Pakefield: 251]

Director of Fishery Research (Chief Scientific Officer), H. A. Cole £3,800
 Deputy Director (Deputy Chief Scientific Officer), R. J. H. Beverton £3,125 to £3,450
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, D. H. Cushing; A. J. Lee, D.S.C.; A. C. Simpson . £2,650 to £3,000
 Principal Scientific Officers, A. C. Burd; R. W. Butcher; J. G. Cattle; J. Corlett; J. A. Gulland; W. G. Hartley; M. N. Mistakidis; F. Morgan; N. Reynolds; J. E. Shelbourne; A. Swain; G. C. Trout; G. D. Waugh £1,785 to £2,515

ESTABLISHMENTS AND ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
 S.W.1.
 [Victoria: 8511]

Under Secretary (Director of Establishments and Organisation), H. Pitchforth £4,115

Division I

Assistant Secretary, J. A. K. Christie . £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, E. H. Doling; Miss M. Hooley . £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officers, B. Dennis; A. Tibbitts . £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, Miss I. E. M. Carpenter, M.B.E.; V. G. Codd; H. W. Foot; V. T. Humphreys; D. F. Mogg; D. W. Peddie; S. J. L. Sykes, M.B.E.; R. Townsend, D.F.C.; R. Wright . £1,568 to £1,947

Division II

Assistant Secretary, W. J. B. Hopkinson, O.B.E. . £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, O. A. Robertson; W. Savage . £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officer, R. Dickeson . £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, J. A. Covell; A. R. Heath; J. H. Maslen; F. C. Parker; G. Seymour; H. Smeeth £1,568 to £1,947

Division III

Office Controller, G. H. B. King (Principal Executive Officer) £3,000
 Chief Executive Officers, H. M. Allix; G. E. Marriott; R. Nightingale £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, J. H. S. Baker; S. A. Botelle; W. E. N. Charnley; A. S. J. Cox; H. W. Emery; D. Kimber; G. W. Raymond M.B.E. (Chief Welfare Officer); C. S. Taylor, M.C.; B. Vernon £1,568 to £1,947

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Principal Finance Officer, E. H. Gwynn, C.B. . £4,115
 Accountant General, W. Russell £3,715
 Assistant Secretary, F. M. Kearns, M.C. . £2,650 to £3,350
 Directors (Professional), H. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; R. H. Higginbotham, C.B.E.; L. C. Rixon . £2,050 to £3,175
 Head of Branch, W. F. C. Clark . . £3,225 (personal)
 Assistant Directors (Professional), E. P. Bennetts; K. V. Stephens; L. E. Wintersgill . £2,418 to £2,750

Principal Executive Officer, A. Fillmore, O.B.E. £3,000
 Principals, Mrs. J. M. Archer; W. G. Boss, O.B.E.; R. Stacey, O.B.E. £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Accountants (Professional), L. C. Bentley; (£2,800) (personal); R. W. Meikle; D. P. Scott; R. Yuill £1,851 to £2,293
 Chief Executive Officers, J. L. Cope; J. W. Hewitt £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, F. S. Anderson; A. W. Bridges; F. L. Charlton; N. Critchley; B. I. Hagel; D. Hall; J. Hallam; S. T. K. Hester; J. Lindsay; A. F. Longworth; H. McCrae; W. McLaren; W. G. Madge, M.B.E.; H. Mayor; A. J. J. Mullen; G. B. Ross; R. I. Sellers; R. G. Taylor; R. W. Turner; V. A. Woodbridge £1,568 to £1,947

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C. S. Davis, C.B. £5,015
 Principal Assistant Solicitor, H. H. Rutter £4,115
 Assistant Solicitors, G. F. Aronson; E. C. Harris; A. J. Harriss; F. P. R. Mallows, O.B.E.; W. M. Wadham-Smith; J. D. Westlake £2,750 to £3,350
 Senior Legal Assistants, A. J. Bligh; R. W. Brown; J. Collier; W. D. Curnock; T. B. Foster; H. P. Hall; A. Hall-Brown; F. R. Hamp; K. P. Hickman Miss E. H. Kirkby-Gomes; R. D. Mainwaring; N. Monro; H. R. Reade; F. A. Richards; H. G. Roberts; F. H. C. Taylor £2,038 to £2,650
 Senior Litigation Clerk, H. Davies, M.B.E. £1,568 to £1,947

REGIONAL OFFICES

Regional Controllers, G. H. C. Amos (West Midlands); A. T. Brooke (Northern); W. F. Darke (East Midlands); G. W. Ford (South Western); K. Harrison-Jones (Yorks/Lancs); J. H. Perrin (Eastern); J. W. Pugsley (South Eastern) £2,650 to £3,350

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers, G. H. Barlow, M.B.E. (Maidstone); P. B. Barraud (Truro); G. Bishop (Gloucester); S. Booth (Shrewsbury); A. E. Bray (Preston); A. E. Brewer (Abwick); R. J. Bricknell, M.B.E. (Exeter); A. F. Brocklebank (Carlisle); S. W. Charlton (Beverley); H. A. S. Doughty (Harrogate); D. R. Dow (Bury St. Edmunds); P. Ebbage (Norwich); R. Elphick (Nottingham); W. J. Hazeldine (Oxford); F. L. Hobson (March); A. R. Hughes (Huntingdon); G. H. D. Hunt (Chelmsford); J. O. Johnson (Lincoln); T. Johnston (Guildford); J. Kerr (Durham); E. A. Leslie (Crewe); J. T. Muncaster (Northampton); W. H. Pedley (Northallerton); C. J. Sampson, O.B.E. (Taunton); N. F. V. Williams (Winchester); T. B. Wood (Worcester) £2,055 to £2,380

WALES

Welsh Department

Caerleon, 8, Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth [Aberystwyth: 7561]

Under Secretary (Welsh Secretary), I. Morgan Jones, C.B.E. £4,050
 Chief Executive Officers, D. B. L. Davies; T. L. Jones; E. D. O'Brien £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, S. J. Cannon; W. I. Duckham; J. Medway £1,568 to £1,947

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers (Chief Executive Officers), W. E. Evans (Caernarvon); W. G. Jones (Cardiff); T. A. Ivey (Llanidloes Wells); L. G. Keeley (Lampeter) £2,055 to £2,380
 Divisional Executive Officers (Senior Executive Officers), D. J. Mitchell (Carmarthen); R. H. Sayer (Ruthin) £1,568 to £1,947

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Open daily, 10 a.m. to Sunset or 8 p.m. House: 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (weekdays), 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Admission, 3d. Closed on Christmas Day. In 1961 there were 1,202,648 visitors to Kew Gardens Dogs not admitted.
 Director of Royal Botanic Gardens, Sir George Taylor, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., V.M.H. £4,110
 Deputy Director, C. E. Hubbard, O.B.E.

£3,125 to £3,450
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead £2,650 to £3,000
 Principal Scientific Officers, J. P. M. Brenan; A. A. Bullock; R. W. G. Dennis; F. N. Howes (Keeper of Museums); K. Jones; C. R. Metcalfe (Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory); R. D. Meikle; R. Melville; T. A. Russell; N. Y. Sandwith; J. R. Sealy; V. S. Summerhayes, O.B.E.

£1,785 to £2,515
 Senior Experimental Officer, R. A. Blakelock £1,568 to £1,947
 Librarian, Grade II, R. G. C. Desmond £1,568 to £1,947
 Curator, L. Stenning, M.B.E. £1,568 to £2,092
 Secretary (Senior Executive Officer), R. W. King, D.F.C. £1,568 to £1,947

ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Leatherhead Road, Chessington, Surrey

[Epsom: 2660]

Director-General, Major-Gen. A. H. Dowson, C.B.E. Directors:

Map Publication and Production, Brig. D. E. O. Thackwell.
 Field Survey, Brig. R. C. A. Edge, M.B.E.
 Establishment and Finance, G. D. Lundie. £2,650 to £3,350

Deputy Directors:

Field Survey, Col. W. A. Scymour.
 Small and Medium Scale Drawing and Reproduction, Col. D. F. Griffith.
 Establishment, H. E. Cox £1,839 to £2,569
 Finance, T. Birtwistle; R. W. Gough £2,055 to £2,380

Assistant Directors, Lt.-Col. C. R. Bourne; Lt.-Col. C. W. Farrow; Lt.-Col. E. A. Hanson, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. D. V. Hutchinson.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

(ENGLAND AND WALES)

H. B. Atkinson (Lincs. (Holland)); H. Barker (Yorks. (West Riding)); T. R. Bayston (Yorks. (East Riding)); Lt.-Col. The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D. (Montgomery); T. R. C. Blofeld, C.B.E. (Norfolk); Sir Richard Boughey, Bt. (Sussex (East)); S. J. Burton (Notts.); D. A. Carter (Herts.); J. H. Cooke (Staffs.); Col. W. A. Chester-Master, T.D. (Glos.); A. C. Cropper, T.D. (Westmorland); J. O. Cullimore, C.B.E. (Monmouth); R. Lloyd Davies (Anglesey); J. Gwyn Evans (Cardigan); H. R. Finn (Kent); H. Gifford, C.B.E. (Dorset); W. T. Godber (Beds.); J. Goring (Sussex (West)); T. Greenshields (Durham); The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C. (Surrey); J. R. Hardern, O.B.E. (Isles of Scilly); W. F. Hartop, C.B.E. (Bucks.); J. G. Henson, C.B.E. (Lincs. (Kesteven)); J. Heyes, O.B.E. (Lancs.); Lt.-Col. J. H. V. Higgin, O.B.E. (Pembroke); J. B. Holiday (Cumberland); C. H. Hollis (Rutland); L. G. F. Horrell (Devon); A. B. Howie, C.B.E. (Northumberland); P. Hughes (Wores.); E. R. Jackson, C.B.E. (Yorks. (North Riding)); E. O. Jones, O.B.E. (Brecon); J. G. Jones (Merioneth); I. H. Lamb (Cams.); W. J. Layton, O.B.E. (Hereford); H. Lewis (Radnor); The Earl of Malmesbury, T.D. (Hants.); G. Matthews, M.B.E. (Flint); J. R. D. Morten (Derbyshire); H. Owen, O.B.E. (Caernarvon); R. J. Padfield (Essex); Col. The Hon. R. G. H. Phillimore O.B.E. (Oxon.); The Lord De Ramsey, T.D. (Hunts and Soke of Peterborough); H. J. Rathbone, O.B.E. (Denbigh); G. B. Read (Lincs (Lindsey)); G. Richards (Glamorgan); W. J. S. Richards (Carmarthen); A. S.

Rickwood, C.B.E. (*Isle of Ely*); E. K. Roberts (*Middlesex*); W. J. Simmons, O.B.E. (*Berks.*); Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville (*Warwicks.*); W. F. Stanley (*Leics.*); R. A. Stark (*Isle of Wight*); Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Verdin, O.B.E., T.D. (*Cheshire*); F. W. Ward (*Salop*); G. Comer White, C.B.E. (*Somerset*); P. M. Williams, O.B.E. (*Cornwall*); C. P. Wookey (*Wilts.*).

AGRICULTURAL LAND COMMISSION

26 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Ambassador: 1631]

The Agricultural Land Commission, set up under the *Agriculture Act, 1947*, is responsible for the management of land vested in the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, or for which he has become responsible (105,955 acres approx.). The Commission advises the Minister in matters relating to the management of agricultural land and on the exercise of his powers of compulsory purchase under the Act, to ensure the full and efficient use of agricultural land.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Frederick Burrows, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. £1,500

Deputy-Chairman (part-time) and Chairman of Welsh Sub-Commission, Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C. £1,000

Other Commissioners (part-time), W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; Sir Francis Verne Wylie, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. each £500

Secretary, C. Gallehawk, I.S.O. . . . £1,976 to £2,288

Land Agent, J. R. Lee (+ *alice*) . . . £2,680 to £2,392

Welsh Sub-Commissioners (part-time), J. Gwyn Jones; Prof. R. Alun Roberts, C.B.E., Ph.D.; J. N. Vaughan Richards, T.D. each £500

Secretary (Welsh Sub-Commission), R. Davies £1,508 to £1,872

Land Agent (do.), E. O. Hughes (+ *alice*) £1,456 to £1,950

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, S.W.1

The Agricultural Research Council was incorporated by Royal Charter on July 23, 1931. In accordance with the provisions of the *Agricultural Research Act, 1956*, the Council is charged, under a Committee of the Privy Council, with the organization and development of agricultural and food research and may, in particular, establish or develop institutions or departments of institutions and make grants for investigation and research relating to the advance of agriculture. The Council's finance is, under the 1956 Act, derived from the Agricultural Research Fund into which monies provided by Parliament for the purpose of the Act, and other sums received by the Council, are paid.

Council. The Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (*Chairman*); Sir David Lowe, C.B.E., F.R.S.E. (*Deputy Chairman*); J. D. Alston; Prof. T. A. Bennet-Clark, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. F. W. R. Brambell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; H. G. Button; Major J. E. M. Dugdale, T.D.; Prof. A. C. Frazer, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., Ph.D.; R. E. Glover, D.Sc.; Prof. J. E. Harris, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. J. W. Howie; Prof. Sir Hans Krebs, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; The Lord Netherthorpe; Sir John Ritchie, C.B., F.R.S.E.; Prof. A. Robertson, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; H. G. Sanders, Ph.D.; W. H. Senior, F.R.S.E.; Prof. S. J. Watson, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Prof. W. T. Williams, D.S.C., Ph.D.

Secretary, E. G. Cox, T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Deputy Secretary, W. G. Alexander, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, W. E. Berry, Ph.D.; E. D. T. Jourdain; A. Oates.

Scientific Assistants to the Secretary, E. E. Chesman, D.Sc.; R. Scarisbrick, Ph.D.; J. Lamb, O.B.E.; F. H. Moulit; D. Rudd Jones, Ph.D.

Principals, F. J. S. Culley; E. D. Hardy; L. S. Porter.

Chief Executive Officers, F. V. Bird; J. H. Shimwell.

Senior Executive Officers, M. R. Beauchamp; K. H. J. Clarke.

For the Research Institutes under the control of the council, see *Index*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

This Commonwealth organization, governed by an Executive Council composed of nominees of the various Commonwealth Governments, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1929 to administer bureaux organized to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialized fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Commonwealth. The Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire instructed it in 1933 to supervise the administration and finances of the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Mycological Institute and the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (formerly the Imperial Parasite Service), and in 1937 to organize bureaux for Forestry and Dairy Science. The Annual Reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council. The bureaux are attached to appropriate research institutions, but are distinct from them.

Chairman, V. Armstrong, Ph.D.

Vice-Chairman, W. G. Alexander, C.B.E.

Secretary, Sir Thomas Scrivenor, C.M.G.

Institutes

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, Natural History Museum, S.W.7. *Director*, E. O. Pearson.

Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey. *Director*, J. C. Hopkins, C.M.G., D.Sc.

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, c/o Faculty of Agriculture (I.C.T.A.), University College of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad. *Director*, F. J. Simmonds, D.Sc.

Bureaux

Animal Breeding and Genetics, Institute of Animal Genetics, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.—*Director*, J. P. Maule.

Animal Health, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Director*, M. Crawford.

Animal Nutrition, Rowett Research Institute Bucksburn, Ab Aberdeen, Scotland.—*Director*, D. Harvey, Ph.D.

Dairy Science and Technology, National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, E. J. Mann.

Forestry, Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—*Director*, F. C. Ford Robertson, O.B.E.

Helminthology, The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.—*Director*, Miss S. M. Willmott, Ph.D.

Horticulture and Plantation Crops, East Malling Research Station, East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, G. K. Argles.

Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, A. G. G. Hill.

Plant Breeding and Genetics, School of Agriculture, Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Director*, P. S. Hudson, O.B.E., Ph.D.

Soils, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, G. V. Jacks.

AIR MINISTRY

(see Royal Air Force)

AIR REGISTRATION BOARD

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[Chancery: 28r1]

Set up on Feb. 26, 1937, under the *Companies Act*, the Board is an autonomous non-profit making limited company. Delegated to the Board are certain powers relating to the design, construction and maintenance of civil aircraft; investigation by surveyors of aircraft and associated equipment for the purpose of recommending to the Minister concerning issues and renewals of certificates of airworthiness. The Board also conducts technical examinations for licences of aircraft maintenance engineers, flight engineers and commercial pilots.

Chairman, Lord Brabazon of Tara, P.C., G.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, R. E. Hardingham, C.M.G., O.B.E.

AIR TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD

Therese House, 29-30 Glasshouse Yard,

Aldersgate Street, E.C.1.

[Clerkenwell: 884r]

Established by the *Civil Aviation (Licensing) Act*, 1960, to license air services (with certain exceptions). The Board considers representations in relation to air transport services by U.K. registered aircraft, or to facilities, tariffs or charges in connection therewith, reporting their conclusions and recommendations to the Minister of Aviation.

Chairman, D. T. Jack, C.B.E. £5,000
Deputy Chairman, J. J. Taylor, O.B.E. £3,500
Members, Prof. R. G. D. Allen, C.B.E.; F. C. Bagnall, C.B.E.; E. Baldry, O.B.E.; C. P. Harvey, Q.C.; Sir Friston How, C.B.; W. P. James, O.B.E.; A. H. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E.

each 15 gns. per session
Secretary, J. E. Barnes £2,715 to £3,415

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS
COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

[City: 276z]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10-4 when an Officer of Arms is in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public, though such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.

There are 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 6 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who specialise in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects in the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families and their descendants, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.

Arms have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms can only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein as being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.

Kings of Arms

Garter, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, K.C.V.O., D.Lit., F.S.A.

Clarenceux, Sir John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong, M.V.O.

Norroy and Ulster, Aubrey John Toppin, C.V.O., F.S.A.

Heralds

WindSOR, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.V.O., M.C.

Somerset, Michael Roger Trappes-Lomax.

Lancaster (and Registrar), John Riddell Bromhead

Walker, M.V.O., M.C.

York, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.

Chester, Walter John George Verco, M.V.O. (*Earl Marshal's Secretary*).

Richmond (vacant).

Pursuivants

Rouge Dragon, Robin de la Lanne Mirrlees.

Bluemantle, John Philip Brooke Brooke-Little.

Portcullis, Alexander Colin Cole.

Rouge Croix, Lt.-Col. Rodney Onslow Dennys.

COURT OF THE LORD LYON

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh: 30r37]

The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the genealogical jurisdiction of the *Ri-Semachie* of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to arms and administration of *The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings* (under 1672 cap. 47) and *Public Register of All Genealogies*. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chiefship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees are also established by decrees of Lyon Court, and by Letters Patent. As *Royal Commissioner in Armory*, he grants Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving" Scotsmen, and petitioners (personal or corporate) in Her Majesty's overseas realms of Scottish connection, and issues birth-privileges. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour on patents (£50) and matriculations (£20) are payable to H.M. Exchequer.

Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., Advocate
 £1,200

Three Heralds (£25 each)

Rothesay, Lt.-Col. H. A. B. Lawson, F.S.A.Scot.

Marchmont, James Monteith Grant, W.S.

Albany, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., Ph.D., Advocate.

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each)

Kintyre, Charles Eliot Jauncey, Advocate.

Carrick Malcolm Rognavd Innes of Edingight, F.S.A., Scot.

Unicorn, John Inglis Drever Pottinger.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew Balvaird Lawson. £900

Procurator-Fiscal, Ivor Reginald Guild, W.S.

Herald Painter, Mrs. Katherine Chart.

Macer, Thomas C. Gray.

ART GALLERIES, ETC.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 3935]

Appointed in May, 1924, "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—"so that it shall also be open to the said Commission, if they so desire, to call the attention of any of our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character"; in May, 1946, a Royal Warrant further extended

the Terms of Reference of the Commission as follows:—

We Do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We Do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

Chairman, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.

Commissioners, Sir Colin Anderson; John Betjeman, C.B.E.; Hon. Lionel Brett; Sir Hugh Casson; Howard Colvin; Prof. R. Llewelyn Davies, F.R.I.B.A.; Raymond Erith, A.R.A.; Arthur Floyd, C.B.E.; Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E., A.R.A.; Sir William Holford, A.R.A.; G. A. Jellicoe, C.B.E.; Sir Leslie Martin; Henry Moore, C.H.; John Piper; Sir Edward Playfair, K.C.B.; J. M. Richards, C.B.E.; Sir Basil Spence, O.B.E., T.D., R.A.

Secretary, Hon. Godfrey Samuel.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

51 Melville Street,
Edinburgh 3

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 5434]

Appointed in 1927 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Departments; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." Under Royal Warrant of May 8, 1953, the terms of reference of the Commission were extended so that it is now open to the Commission, if it so desires, to call the attention of any Department of State or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character; and to call before it any persons, examine any documents or visit any places it might deem expedient for the more effectual carrying out of its duties.

Commissioners, Sir Hector Hetherington, G.B.E. (*Chairman*); J. L. Gleave, R.S.A.; C. d'O. Pilkington Jackson, A.R.S.A., F.R.S.A.; W. H. Kinlmonth, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; The Hon. Lady MacGregor of MacGregor, O.B.E.; Sir Robert Matthew, C.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; J. Cameron Small, O.B.E., U.D., F.R.S.E.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. T. Bannatyne, M.B.E.

NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 7618-9]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6 (June–Sept., Tuesdays and Thursdays 10 to 9), Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1876, 1887, 1911, 1928, 1930, 1937 and 1961. Expenses for 1962–63 were estimated at £230,000.

TRUSTEES

The Lord Robbins, C.B., F.B.A. (*Chairman*); Henry Moore, C.H.; Denis Mahon; Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; The Viscount Chandos, P.C., D.S.O., M.C.; The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.,

P.C., F.R.S.; The Earl of Plymouth; The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.; Miss C. V. Wedgwood, C.B.E.; Sir Patrick Linstead, C.B.E. F.R.S., D.S.C.; Sir Karl Parker, C.B.E., Ph.D.

OFFICERS

Director, Sir Philip Hendy £4,100
Keeper, M. Davies £2,700 to £3,050
Deputy Keeper, C. H. M. Gould £2,283 to £2,650
Scientific Adviser to the Trustees, R. H. G. Thomson £2,283 to £2,650
Assistant Keepers, M. V. Levey; G. H. D. Martin £1,321 to £2,226
Chief Restorer, A. W. Lucas £2,231 to £2,571

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 8511]

Open Monday to Friday 10 to 5. Saturday 10 to 6. Sunday 2 to 6.

The first grant was made in 1856 to form a gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896. £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £4,100 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £46,000 for 1962–63.

Director, Keeper and Secretary, C. K. Adams, C.B.E.

Assistant Keepers (I), D. T. Piper; J. F. Kerlake £3,225
£1,321 to £2,226

TATE GALLERY

Millbank, S.W.1

[Tate Gallery: 4444]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6. Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free, except to certain temporary exhibitions. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The Tate Gallery, which constitutes the National Collection of British painting, of modern foreign painting and of modern sculpture, was opened in 1897, the cost of erection (£80,000), being defrayed by the late Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The *Turner Wing*, built at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Lord Duveen, was opened in 1910. There are also special collections by Blake, Watts and Alfred Stevens. Lord Duveen also defrayed the cost of galleries to contain the collection of modern foreign painting, completed in 1926, and a new sculpture hall, completed in 1937. Expenses for 1962–63 were estimated at £103,000.

Director, Sir John Rothenstein, C.B.E., Ph.D. £3,700
Keeper, N. R. Reid £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, R. E. Alley £2,348 to £2,715
Assistant Keepers (Grade I), Mary Chamot; Judith Cloak; D. L. A. Farr; M. R. F. Butlin.

Chief Restorer, S. Slabczynski £1,381 to £2,290
£2,296 to £2,636

WALLACE COLLECTION

Hertford House Manchester Square, W.1

[Welbeck: 0687-8]

Admission free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., on her death in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, sculpture, bronzes, porcelain, armour and miscellaneous objects d'art. The total net expenses were estimated at £49,000 in 1962–63.

Director, Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O. £3,065
Assistant Directors, F. J. B. Watson; R. A. Cecil

£1,386 to £2,291

NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND

Mound, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 6824]

Comprising—

National Gallery of Scotland, Mound, Edinburgh, 1.
 Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street,
 Edinburgh 2.

Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art, Inverleith
 House, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, 4.
 Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, David K.
 Baxandall, C.B.E. £3,350

Chief Restorer, H. R. H. Woolford
 £2,231 to £2,571

Keeper of Paintings, C. E. Thompson
 £1,321 to £2,226

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, K. K. Andrews
 £1,321 to £2,226

Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Robert E.
 Hutchinson. (+ allee. £181) £1,321 to £2,226

Keeper, Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art,
 W. D. Hall. £1,321 to £3,226

Secretary, Accountant and Establishment Officer, R. J.
 Inglis. £1,508 to £1,872

(For other British Art Galleries, see Index.)

**UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY
 AUTHORITY**

11 Charles II Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 6262]

Established by the *Atomic Energy Authority Act, 1954*, the Authority took over, on August 1, 1954, the control of atomic energy research and development. The Minister for Science is responsible to Parliament for general atomic energy policy and for money provided for the Authority.

The Authority is organized in five groups, as shown below:—

(a) the *Research Group*. The Research Establishment at Harwell, Berks., conducts fundamental research into nuclear physics and atomic energy and provides information to the other establishments. It includes the Isotope School (1951) and Reactor School (1954). The Radiochemical Centre at Amersham, Bucks., prepares radio-active substances such as radium, radon and isotopes produced in the atomic reactors, for medical, scientific and industrial purposes.

(b) the *Weapons Group*. Research work on atomic weapons is carried on at the Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.

(c) the *Reactor Group*. Responsible for the design, construction and development of nuclear power reactors, including the Dounreay Experimental Reactor at Caithness, the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor experiment at Windscale, Cumberland, and the Atomic Energy Establishment at Winfrith, Dorset. It also acts as engineering consultant for the Electricity Boards, overseas organisations and the British Consortia formed for the building of nuclear power stations. Headquarters are at Risley, Lancs.

(d) the *Production Group*. Responsible for the operation of the nuclear reactors at Calder Hall and Chapelcross and for management of the uranium and plutonium production factories at Springfields in Lancashire, Windscale, and Capenhurst in Cheshire. Consults with industry on the sale of nuclear fuel exploitation patents and other commercial activities. Headquarters of the Group are at Risley.

(e) the *Engineering Group*. Responsible for the design and construction of Authority plants, works and buildings and for the design and inspection of fuel elements for production purposes. Headquarters are at Risley.

Chairman, Sir Roger Makins, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 £10,000

Vice-Chairman, Sir William Penney, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 £8,000

Members (Full-time), Sir William Cook, C.B., F.R.S. (Reactors); Sir Alan Hitchman, K.C.B. (Finance and Administration). each £7,500

Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C. (*Weapons Research and Development*). £6,500
 (Part-time) Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S. £3,000

The Lord Citrine, P.C., G.B.E.; Prof. A. H. Cottrell, F.R.S.; C. F. Kearton, O.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir James Chadwick, M.D., F.R.S.; S. J. Pears; A. R. M. Geddes, O.B.E.; Sir Leonard Owen, C.B.E. (*Production and Engineering*). . . each £1,000
 Secretary, D. E. H. Peirson.

MINISTRY OF AVIATION

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 1207]

The Ministry of Aviation is responsible for the supply of aircraft to the Services and undertakes research on and development of aircraft, electronic equipment, etc., for the Services, and of certain classes of equipment for civil use, e.g., civil aircraft and industrial gas turbines. The Ministry undertakes the organization, implementation and encouragement of measures for the development of civil aviation; the promotion of safety and efficiency in the use of aircraft; research concerning navigation and operation of civil aircraft; general oversight of the activities of the Air Corporations; the investigation of aircraft accidents; the licensing and supervision of training arrangements for aircrews; the operation of over thirty civil aerodromes, air traffic control and telecommunications services.

Minister of Aviation, THE RT. HON. JULIAN AMERY, M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, D. A. Lovelock

Assistant Private Secretary, C. B. Benjamin.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Wing Cdr. E. E. Bullus, M.P. unpaid

Parliamentary Secretary, B. R. Z. de Ferranti, M.P.
 £2,500

Permanent Secretary, Sir Henry Hardman, K.C.B.
 £7,015

Private Secretary, M. G. Pctter.

Deputy Secretary (A.), J. M. Wilson, C.B. . . . £5,015

Deputy Secretary (B.), M. M. V. Custance, C.B.
 £5,015

Deputy Secretary (C.), D. W. G. L. Haviland, C.B.
 £5,015

Controller of Aircraft, Sir George Gardner, K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc. £4,950

Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Royal Navy), Rear Admiral J. A. Ievcvs, C.B., O.B.E.

Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Royal Air Force), Air Vice-Marshal C. Scragg, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Research and Development), M. B. Morgan, C.B. £4,350

Director-General of Flying (Research and Development), Air Vice-Marshal C. D. C. Boycc, C.B., C.B.E. (ret.) £2,800

Controller of Guided Weapons and Electronics, Air Marshal, E. M. F. Grundy, C.B., C.B.E.

Deputy Controller of Electronics, Air Vice-Marshal T. U. C. Shirley, C.B., C.B.E.

Director-General Atomic Weapons, L. T. D. Williams, C.M.G. £4,950

Directors, W. J. Brown, O.B.E.; S. A. Hunwicks, O.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450

Chief Executive, Air Traffic Control, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Laurence Sinclair, G.C., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (ret.) £4,475

Chief Scientist, Sir Robert Cockburn, K.B.E., C.B.
 £5,750

Administration and Finance

Under-Secretaries, D. F. Allen; R. Burns, C.B., C.M.G.; L. H. Curzon, C.B.; F. J. Doggett;

W. G. Downey; R. R. Goodison; V. P. Harries, C.B.; G. V. Hole; E. S. Jackson, C.B.; N. V. Meires; G. I. Morris, C.B. Mrs. A.

Munro; J. H. Riddoch; T. M. Wilson. . . £4,115

Director of Contracts (A.), A. W. Isherwood, C.B.E.
 £3,715

Director of Contracts (B.), L. J. T. Clifton. . . £3,715

Accountant General, W. Gairns, C.B.E. . . . £3,715

Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Abson; R. Anderson; J. E. Barnes; J. K. Batey; R. H. W. Bullock;

J. R. Christie; C. M. Colbeck; A. F. Cooper; N. Craig; T. M. Crowley; A. V. Davies, M.B.E.; S. P. Dobbs; R. S. F. Edwards (£3,860); E. S. Foster; D. F. A. R. Freeman; G. F. Gainsborough; R. W. N. B. Gilling; A. Goodson; G. A. Haig, O.B.E.; N. Hartley; E. W. G. Haynes; G. S. Hill; J. A. Jagers; G. P. Jefferies; C. R. F. Lark; R. E. M. LeGoy; G. C. Lowe; C. F. McFarlane, C.B.E.; E. I. R. MacGregor; R. B. Marshall, M.B.E.; L. C. J. Orchar; T. Paris, C.B.E.; R. F. Prosser, M.C.; G. T. Rogers; Miss M. L. Senior; W. P. Shovelton; Mrs. L. Silverston, O.B.E.; W. W. Simpson; R. S. Swann; P. F. G. Twinn; S. R. Walton; L. Williams; G. McD. Wilson

£2,715 to £3,475
Chief Information Officer, D. D. Grant
£2,715 to £3,475

Inspection

Director-General of Inspection, F. E. McGinnety, C.B.E. £4,050
Directors, R. E. Swift, C.B.E. (£4,050); E. D. Whitehead, M.B.E. (£3,350).

Representatives of Ministry of Aviation Overseas

Director-General, Defence Research Staff (Washington), Dr. H. M. Wilson, M.B.E. £4,050
Directors, Air Commodore D. N. Kingston-Blair-Oliphant, O.B.E.; Brig. J. A. Fitzpatrick
Head of United Kingdom Defence Research and Supply Staff, Australia, T. M. Wilson, £4,115
Counsellor (Defence Research and Supply), Canada, C. J. Francis £3,250

Aircraft

Director-General of Aircraft Equipment Research and Development, N. Coles £3,800
Director-General of Aircraft General Services, A. E. Woodward-Nutt, £4,050
Director-General of Engine Research and Development, P. Lloyd, C.B.E. £4,050
Director-General of Aircraft Research and Development (R.A.F.), D. E. Morris, £4,050
Director-General, Scientific Research (Air), L. F. Nicholson, £4,050
Directors, Captain J. E. Dyer-Smith, R.N.; W. O. Broughton; H. B. Howard; Dr. N. J. L. Megson, C.B.E.; Dr. J. W. Drinkwater, O.B.E.; Air Commodore E. M. T. Howell, C.B.E.; Air Commodore H. M. Russell, O.B.E.; F. G. R. Cook; R. H. Schlotel, C.B.E.; E. A. Poulton; C. Moore

Varying rates to £3,450
Director, Royal Aircraft Establishment, M. J. Light-hill, F.R.S. £5,000
Director, National Gas Turbine Establishment, R. H. Weir, C.B. £4,050
Director-General, Aircraft Production, L. R. Bescly

£4,050
Directors, H. J. Curnow, O.B.E.; B. D. Davies; H. E. Hancocke, O.B.E. £3,350
Chief Superintendent, Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, Dr. D. Cameron
£3,125 to £3,450
Director, Air Technical Publications, E. R. Stables
£3,350

Guided Weapons and Electronics

Deputy Controller of Guided Weapons, J. E. Serby, C.B., C.B.E. £4,150
Director-General, Guided Weapons, Dr. B. G. Dickins, C.B.E. £4,050
Directors, Captain A. F. Casswell, R.N.; Air Commodore F. W. Thompson, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; A. N. Christmas; Air Commodore J. H. Hunter-Tod, £3,125 to £3,450
Director, Royal Radar Establishment, Dr. G. G. MacFarlane, £4,150
Director-General of Electronics Research and Development, Dr. J. S. McPetrie, C.B. £4,050
Directors, J. H. Briggs; C. P. Fogg; R. G. Friend; R. W. Willmer, £3,125 to £3,450
Director-General, Guided Weapons and Electronics Production, R. E. Sainsbury, £4,050
Directors, H. E. Drew; P. E. Pollard, O.B.E.; J. G. Brown, £3,125 to £3,450

Director-General of Ballistic Missiles, W. H. Stephens, C.B. £4,050
Directors, Brig. A. T. Abate, O.B.E.; C. J. Stephens
£3,125 to £3,450
Director, Explosives Research and Development Establishment, Dr. C. H. Johnson, C.B.E. £3,800
Director, Rocket Propulsion Establishment, J. E. P. Dunning, £3,125 to £3,450
Director, Signals Research and Development Establishment, R. V. Whelpton, £3,125 to £3,450

CIVIL AVIATION

Aviation Economics and Aircraft
Chief Statistician, A. H. Watson, £2,715 to £3,475
Aviation Safety
Director, W. E. B. Griffiths, C.B.E. £2,925 to £3,350
Deputy Directors, N. V. Lindemere; J. R. Neill
£2,397 to £2,875
Flight Safety Director, G. W. Stallibrass, O.B.E. £2,925 to £3,350
Deputy Directors, J. A. Karran; M. H. Vivian
£2,397 to £2,875
Accidents Investigation (Civil Aviation)
Chief Inspector, P. G. Tweedie, C.B.E. £3,715

AVIATION GROUND SERVICES

Aviation Navigational Services
Director General, Group Capt. J. B. Veal, C.B.E., A.F.C. £4,115

Aerodromes Technical

Director, Sir John Briscoe, Bt., D.F.C. £2,925 to £3,350
Aviation Control and Navigation Development Planning
Director, V. A. M. Hunt, C.B.E. £2,925 to £3,350
Aviation Control and Navigation Operations
Director, D. F. Peel, £2,925 to £3,350
Telecommunications Engineering Staff
Chief Telecommunications Engineer, C. G. Phillips, O.B.E. £3,715
Deputy Chief Telecommunications Engineer, E. L. T. Barton, O.B.E. £3,415
Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineers, V. Dodd, O.B.E.; W. H. Garnett, O.B.E.; J. F. Montgomerie; W. A. J. Thorn, O.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,000

Aviation Operational Research

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, F. L. Sawyer
£2,650 to £3,000

Aviation Works Directorate

Director, C. E. Foster, C.B.E., E.R.D.

Civil Aviation Ground Services

London Airports
General Manager, R. S. F. Edwards, £3,860
Aerodrome Commandants, Special Grade, G. J. Warcup (London Airport) (£2,925 to £3,350); B. A. Oakley (Gatwick) £2,305 to £2,875

Southern Division

Heston Aerodrome, Hounslow, Middlesex
[Hayes: 6171]
Divisional Controller, C. M. Colbeck
£2,710 to £3,410
Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, I. C. Farmer, £2,650 to £3,000
Deputy Director (Operations), G. F. K. Donaldson, D.F.C., A.F.C., £2,397 to £2,875
Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, G. W. Monk, O.B.E., D.F.C., £2,750 to £3,000

Scottish Division

Divisional Offices, Broomhouse Drive, Saughton, Edinburgh, 11.
[Craiglockhart: 4040]
Divisional Controller, G. M. Macintosh, O.B.E.
£2,925 to £3,350

Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, D. E. Horne.....£2,650 to £3,000
 Deputy Director (Operations), S. G. Hall
 £2,397 to £2,875
 Aerodrome Commandant Special Grade (Prestwick),
 C. D. Waldron.....£2,397 to £2,875
 Aerodrome Commandant Grade I (Renfrew), W. F.
 Murray, O.B.E.....£2,236 to £2,525
 Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, M. A. Young
 £2,319 to £2,497
 Northern Division
 24-26, Grove Park, Liverpool 8
 [Sefton Park: 1421]
 Divisional Controller, W. M. Hargreaves, C.B.E.
 £2,925 to £3,350
 Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, A. B.
 Gilbert.....£2,650 to £3,000
 Aerodrome Commandant Grade I (Belfast), J. B.
 Selway, D.F.C.....£2,236 to £2,525
 Deputy Director (Operations) (vacant)
 Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, J. Middlemas,
 O.B.E.....£2,319 to £2,497

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W.1
 [Langham: 4468]

The BBC was incorporated under Royal Charter as successor to the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926. Its present Charter came into force July 1, 1952, and expires July 29, 1964. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Governors are appointed by the Crown. The BBC is financed by means of revenue from receiving licences for the Home services and by a Grant in Aid from Parliament for the External services. The total number of licences in force in March 1962 was 15,372,219, of which 11,833,712 were for television as well as sound broadcasting.

Chairman, Sir Arthur Forde.....£4,000
 Vice-Chairman, Sir James Duff.....£1,500
 Governors, Sir David Milne, (Wales), £1,500
 Mrs. R. M. Jones (G.C.B.), £1,500; Sir
 Richard Pim, K.B.E., V.R.D. (N. Ireland); G. E.
 Coke; R. F. Lusty; Dame Anne Godwin, D.B.E.;
 Sir Ashley Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 (each £1,000)

Director-General, H. Carleton Greene, O.B.E.
 Directors, Sir Beresford Clark, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 (External Broadcasting); H. J. G. Grisewood, C.B.E.
 (Chief Assistant to the Director-General); Sir Harold
 Bishop, C.B.E. (Engineering); R. E. L. Wellington,
 C.B.E. (Sound Broadcasting); J. H. Arkell, C.B.E.
 (Administration); K. Adam, C.B.E. (Television).
 Controller, Programmes, Television, S. C. Hood, M.B.E.
 Assistant Director of External Broadcasting, E. Tangye
 Lean, C.B.E.
 Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting, R. D'A.
 Marriott, D.F.C.
 Deputy Director of Engineering, F. C. McLean,
 C.B.E.
 Controller, Finance, J. G. L. Francis.
 General Manager, Publications, R. S. C. Hall.
 Legal Adviser, E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
 Secretary, M. G. Farquharson, O.B.E., M.C.

Controllers of Regional Offices

Scotland, A. Stewart, C.B.E., Broadcasting House,
 Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow.
 Northern Ireland, R. McCall, C.M.G., Broadcasting
 House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.
 Wales, A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E., Broadcasting
 House, Park Place, Cardiff.
 Midland, H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E., Broadcasting
 House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birm-
 ingham.
 North, R. Stead, Broadcasting House, Piccadilly,
 Manchester.
 West, F. G. Gillard, C.B.E., Broadcasting House,
 Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

M*

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Bealine House, Ruislip, Middlesex
 [Viking: 1234]

Chairman, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord
 Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 (and expenses £1,000) £8,500

Deputy Chairman, Sir John Keeling*
 Other Members, A. H. Milward, C.B.E. (and expenses
 £750) (£7,500) (Chief Executive); The Lord
 Balfour of Inchrye, P.C., M.C., £1,000; S. K.
 Davies, C.B.E.*; Sir Walter Edmondson, C.B.E.*;
 Sir Arnold Overton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.,
 £2,500; A. C. Ping, £2,000; R. L. Weir, O.B.E.
 (and expenses £400) (£6,000); Sir Gilcs Guthrie,
 Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C.*; B. S. Shenstone (and expenses
 £400) (£6,000).

Chief Executive, A. H. Milward, C.B.E.
 Flight Operations and Communications Director,
 J. W. G. James, O.B.E.
 Commercial and Sales Director, P. C. F. Lawton,
 D.F.C.

Chief Engineer, B. S. Shenstone.
 Traffic Director, E. P. Whitfield, O.B.E.
 Financial Controller, R. L. Weir, O.B.E.
 Secretary, H. E. Marking, M.C.
 Personnel Director, C. A. Herring.
 Director of Medical Services, Dr. A. Buchanan
 Barbour, O.B.E.
 Chief Public Relations Officer, W. Simpson, O.B.E.,
 D.F.C.

* Fees not drawn.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

B.O.A.C. Headquarters, London Airport,
 Hounslow, Middlesex
 [Skyport: 5511]

Established in 1939, British Overseas Airways
 Corporation acquired, on April 1, 1940, the air
 transport undertakings of Imperial Airways and
 British Airways, which had been at the disposal of
 the Secretary of State for Air since the outbreak
 of war.

B.O.A.C. is the larger of the two Government
 Corporations which are charged with the task of
 developing and operating British scheduled air
 transport services under the provisions of the Air
 Corporations Act, 1949. Its functions are to
 operate the Commonwealth, North Atlantic,
 South Atlantic and Far Eastern routes from the
 United Kingdom. In June, 1962, the Corporation
 was operating about 80 routes, with a total gross
 service mileage of just over 500,000. On these
 routes there were more than 150 services weekly in
 each direction.

The members of the Corporation are appointed
 by the Minister of Aviation.

Chairman, Rear-Admiral Sir Matthew Slattery,
 K.B.E., C.B. (allowances £1,000).....£8,500
 Deputy Chairman (part-time), Sir Wilfred Neden,
 C.B., C.B.E. (allowances £250).....£3,500
 Managing Director, Sir Basil Smallpeice, K.C.V.O.

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION

222 Marylebone Road, N.W.1
 [Hunter: 1272]

The British Transport Commission was estab-
 lished as a public authority under the provisions of
 the Transport Act, 1947. On Jan. 1, 1948, the main-
 line railways of Great Britain, together with their
 ancillary services, the smaller railway undertakings
 previously under the jurisdiction of the Railway
 Executive Committee, the railways and road ser-
 vices formerly controlled by the London Passenger
 Transport Board, and various canal and inland
 waterway undertakings specified in the Act, were
 vested in the Commission. In accordance with the
 1947 Act the Commission acquired road haulage
 undertakings which in 1946 were engaged in
 carriage of goods involving routes of 40 miles, or
 upwards and necessitating journeys beyond a

25 miles radius from the operating centre. Under the provisions of the *Transport Act, 1953*, however, the Commission was required to dispose of a major part of the property held by it for the purposes of the part of its undertaking carried on through the Road Haulage Executive.

The *Transport Act, 1962*, under which the undertaking of the British Transport Commission will be reorganized, received the Royal Assent on August 1, 1962. The Act provides for the abolition of the Commission and the establishment of four separate Boards for British Railways, London Transport, Docks and Waterways, and a Holding Company which will take over the ownership of the Commission's road haulage and road passenger interests.

Chairman, Dr. R. Beeching..... £24,000
Deputy Chairman, Sir Philip Warter

(part-time) £6,000

Members, P. H. Shirley (£12,000); Sir Stuart Mitchell, K.B.E., C.B.; J. Ratter, C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. G. N. Russell, C.B., C.B.E.; L. H. Williams; Sir Reginald Wilson, each £7,500; A. B. B. Valentine (unpaid).

Part-time Members, H. P. Barker; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; F. Donachy, O.B.E.; R. F. Hanks; T. H. Summerson..... (each £1,000)

Secretary General, Maj.-Gen. Ll. Wansbrough-Jones, C.B., C.B.E.

Chief Secretary, G. A. V. Hayes, M.B.E.

Financial Controller, H. E. Osborn.

Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. H. B. Gilmour.

Manpower Adviser, A. R. Dunbar, O.B.E.

Technical Adviser, R. C. Bond.

Adviser (Special Projects), G. W. Quick Smith, C.B.E.

Public Relations Adviser, S. K. Garratt.

London Transport Executive

55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1

[Abbey: 5600]

Chairman, A. B. B. Valentine..... £7,500

Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, A. H. Grainger..... £6,000

Members, L. C. Hawkins, C.B.E.; B. H. Harbourn; A. Bull, O.B.E. (each £5,000); and (part-time) The Lord Williams; The Lord Geddes of Epsom, C.B.E..... (each £1,000)

Secretary, W. E. G. Hewings.

Eastern Area Board

Liverpool Street Station, E.C.2

[Bishopsgate: 7600]

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. G. N. Russell, C.B., C.B.E.

Members, J. R. Hammond, M.B.E.; A. McLeod;

A. F. Pegler; J. B. Peile; J. Tanner, C.B.E.

Secretary, L. S. Plastow.

London Midland Area Board

Euston Station, N.W.1

[Euston: 1234]

Chairman, Sir Reginald Wilson.

Members, L. Cooke, O.B.E.; J. Haworth; H. C.

Johnson, C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. Sir John Kennedy,

G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.; R. F.

Summers.

Secretary, M. T. Howard-Williams, M.B.E.

North Eastern Area Board

Railway Headquarters Offices, York

[York: 53022]

Chairman, T. H. Summerson.

Members, A. Dean, C.B.E.; G. H. Kitson, O.B.E., T.D.;

L. H. McRobert, C.B.E., T.D.; P. D. Priestman,

O.B.E.; Sir George Walton, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.

Secretary, N. C. R. Baker.

Scottish Area Board

302 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.2.

[Douglas: 2900]

Chairman, D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.

Members, J. W. Armit, Ph.D.; F. Donachy, O.B.E.;

J. Ness; Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Sir William

Walker, T.D.

Secretary, C. A. Scott.

Southern Area Board

Waterloo Station, S.E.1

[Waterloo: 5151]

Chairman, J. MacN. Sidey, D.S.O.

Members, J. E. Binks; C. P. Hopkins; D. L. T.

Oppé; Sir Kenneth Preston.

Secretary, L. Mapleston.

Western Area Board

Paddington Station, W.2

[Paddington: 7000]

Chairman, R. F. Hanks.

Members, A. Chamberlain, M.C., T.D.; J. R. G.

Flynn; L. W. Ibbotson, M.B.E.; P. Morris; S. E.

Raymond; J. Ryan, C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, A. H. Curtis Welch.

BRITISH TRAVEL AND HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

Headquarters and Tourist Information Centre:
Queen's House, 64/65 St. James's Street, S.W.1
[Mayfair: 9191]

Overseas Offices

British Travel Association: 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 19; 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3; 606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 14; 50 Young Street, Sydney; 151 Bloor Street West, Toronto; 661 Howe Street, Vancouver; 6 Place Vendôme, Paris; 22 Neue Mainzerstrasse, Frankfurt/Main; Leidseplein 29, Amsterdam; Norrmalmstorg 1, Stockholm C; Avda. Santa Fé 854, Buenos Aires; Rua Aurora 960, Salas 2-3, Sao Paulo; 252 Jippe Street, Johannesburg; 41 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels; 21A Via Torino, Rome.

The functions of the Association can be summarized as follows: (a) to increase the number of visitors from overseas and (b) to ensure that overseas visitors and home holiday makers are well received and accommodated and have the best facilities that can be provided. The Association is a Company limited by guarantee and registered under the Companies Act and draws its membership from all sections of the tourist and holiday industry. The Association is supported by H.M. Government and receives a Grant-in-Aid from the Board of Trade. The Board consists of a Chairman who is appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, and 19 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the President of the Board of Trade; 7 are elected by the members of the Association and the remainder nominated by the Scottish Tourist Board (2), the Welsh Tourist and Holidays Board (1) and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (1). Four additional members representing the various interests concerned with travel and holidays in the United Kingdom may be appointed. The Board has the advice of 3 main Committees: the Finance and General Purposes Committee, Overseas Committee and the Home Committee, whose Chairmen are drawn from the Board. The Overseas and Home Committees draw a proportion of their membership from the Board and the remainder from interested organizations. *Chairman*, The Lord Mabane, P.C., K.B.E. *Director-General*, J. G. Bridges, O.B.E. *General Manager*, L. J. Lickorish.

CABINET OFFICE

Great George Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5422]

Secretary of the Cabinet, Sir Burke Trend, K.C.B.,

C.V.O..... £7,515

Private Secretary, J. H. Robertson.

Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet, A. L. M. Cary,

C.V.O..... £5,015

Under Secretaries, N. J. Abercrombie; J. H. Waddell,

C.B..... £4,115

Asst. Secs., P. R. Baldwin; J. McKenzie, M.B.E.;

A. M. MacKintosh, C.M.G.; K. M. McLeod

(Establishment Officer); J. C. A. Roper, M.C.;
Maj.-Gen. L. de M. Thuillier, C.B., O.B.E.
£2,715 to £3,415

Central Statistical Office:

Director, Sir Harry Campion, C.B., C.B.E. £5,015
Deputy Director, R. E. Beales, C.B.E. £4,115
Chief Statisticians, H. E. Bishop, D.F.C.; T. S.
Pilling; W. D. Stedman Jones
£2,715 to £3,415

Historical Section:

Chief Historians, Prof. Sir James Butler, M.V.O.,
O.B.E. (Military); Sir Keith Hancock (Civil).
Administrative Officer in Charge and Departmental
Records Officer, A. J. D. Woods, C.B.E.
£2,715 to £3,415

Chief Clerk, H. L. Theobald. £1,633 to 2,012

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

Head Office—Mercury House, Theobald's Road,
W.C.1

[Chancery: 4433]

Under the Commonwealth Telegraphs Act 1949, the assets of the telecommunications services conducted by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., in the United Kingdom were transferred to the Post Office. The company, however, continues to be responsible for the operation of its telecommunications services overseas and to own the assets relative to those services.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., with its associated companies, operates overseas telecommunications services, comprising 134,000 nautical miles of submarine telegraph cables and wireless circuits spanning 200,000 miles. Its operations include telegraphy (cable and radio), phototelegraphy, radiotelephony, ship-shore radiotelegraphy including direction finding, aeronautical wireless facilities, internal telephone systems. There are 97 branches overseas, a Cable Station and Training School in the United Kingdom and a fleet of 7 cable ships. It is responsible for financing, laying and maintaining the U.K. share of the Commonwealth telephone cable.

The Company was formed in 1929 (as Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., the name being changed in 1934) to unify the oversea communications of the Empire, consequent upon the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., was acquired (under the Cable and Wireless Act, 1946) by the U.K. Government as from January 1, 1947, new directors being appointed.

Chairman, Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G.
£3,500 (and expenses up to £350)
Managing Directors, N. C. Chapling, C.B.E.; H. H. Eggers, C.M.G., O.B.E. £4,700 each (and expenses up to £200 and £150 respectively)
Other Directors, J. Fletcher, C.B.E. (£1,000); H. C. Baker, O.B.E. (£4,000); Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E.; R. J. Halsey, C.M.G. (unpaid)
Secretary, R. H. Hensman.
Engineer-in-Chief, C. J. V. Lawson, O.B.E.
Traffic Manager, E. G. L. Howitt, M.B.E.
Chief Accountant, R. A. Rice.
Staff Manager, W. H. Davies.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 7621]

Official Custodian's Division, Wellington
House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[Sullivan: 6693]

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 and reconstituted under the Charities Act, 1960, with the general function of promoting the effective use of charitable monies and a duty to keep a register of charities. The powers of the Commissioners over endowments held for educational purposes are exercised by the Minister of Education.

Chief Commissioner, C. P. Hill, C.B.E. £4,115
Commissioners, S. P. Grounds; W. E. A. Lewis,
O.B.E. (also Secretary and Establishment Officer)
£2,990 to £3,415
Assistant Solicitors, O. H. Toynce; E. L. Hayes
£2,815 to £3,415
Asst. Commissioners, W. J. Wolfe; J. MacC. Armstrong; J. P. L. Redfern; F. H. Pratt; C. W. E. Shelley; W. C. Over; D. B. Hodgkinson; T. Keith; C. A. Weston, D.F.C., G.M.

£2,103 to £2,715
Principal, P. J. Mantle, C.M.G. . . . £1,904 to £2,634
Official Custodian for Charities, H. A. Anderton, I.S.O.
£2,457 to £2,715
Accountant, Securities Division, H. O'Neill, M.B.E.
£2,120 to £2,445
Senior Executive Officers, L. A. Jimenez; H. M. Taylor; Miss M. L. O. Williams, M.B.E.; R. Booth; Miss C. M. Clark; R. S. Morgan; D. W. Peel; E. G. Saunders. . . £1,633 to £2,012

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5444]

The Church Commissioners were established on April 1, 1948, by the amalgamation of Queen Anne's Bounty (established 1704) and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (established 1836). The Commissioners have three main tasks:—

- (1) the management of their capital assets so that they may earn income;
- (2) the proper distribution of that income; and
- (3) the discharge of a large number of administrative duties conferred on them by Acts of Parliament and Measures of the Church Assembly.

In the financial year 1961/2 the Commissioners' income was:—

Stock Exchange Securities.	£8,993,275
Agricultural and Urban Estates.	4,576,161
Mortgages.	1,471,949
Miscellaneous.	1,346,429
	<hr/>
	£16,387,814

This income was spent as follows:—

Payment of clergy stipends and pensions.	£11,173,812
Provision of better houses for the clergy.	550,000
Provision of Church buildings in housing areas.	256,663
Additions to capital mainly to add to gifts by the laity.	291,842
Reserves, sinking funds, administration and other miscellaneous purposes.	4,115,497
	<hr/>
	£16,387,814

Constitution

The 2 Archbishops, the 41 diocesan Bishops, 5 deans, 10 other clerks and 10 laymen appointed by the Church Assembly; 4 laymen nominated by the Queen; 4 persons nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and one representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Church Estates Commissioners and Joint Treasurers:—
First, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., O.C.
Second, J. S. W. Arbuthnot, M.B.E., T.D., M.P.
Third, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Secretary, Sir Mortimer Warren.

Financial and Administrative Secretary, K. S. Ryle, M.C.
Estates Secretary, D. A. Collett, O.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, R. C. Edwards (*Investments*); A. W. J. Savidge (*Legislative and Special Matters*); L. N. King (*General*); L. A. Speller (*Estates*).
Accountant, H. M. G. Pryor.
Establishment Officer, R. G. Williams.
Trust Officer, D. G. Ward.
Principals, J. D. M. Barnes; E. C. Buckley; E. Denselow; L. J. Dent; W. T. Leech; E. W. Lyons; A. I. McDonald; R. K. Pears, D.F.C.; C. C. W. Rodd; L. D. Walker.

Senior Executive Officers, K. A. L. Argent; D. R. Baird; J. Facer; A. Godbold; A. Holley; H. H. T. Munden; L. E. Nelson; G. H. Penn; N. H. Rawlings; R. McN. Roxburgh; S. E. Smith.

Legal Department

Official Solicitor, O. H. Woodford, M.B.E.
Deputy Solicitor, R. H. Rogers.
Assistant Solicitor, J. W. Cook.
Senior Legal Assistants, H. K. Benham; R. A. G. Lees; P. Leslie; W. K. Macfarlane.
Legal Assistant, A. J. L. Campbell.
Special Duties, M. P. Simpson.

Architectural Department

Official Architect, A. G. Alexander.
Deputy Architect, B. H. Dowland.
Senior Asst. Architect, H. A. Scarth.
Asst. Architects, L. T. Channing; J. A. Whittaker; P. F. Roach.

Surveyor's Department

Official Surveyor, W. R. Paice.
Deputy Surveyor, H. M. Rigby, M.B.E., T.D.
Agents
Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Day & Co., 4 Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Smith, Gore & Co., 4 Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Chesterton & Sons, 116 Kensington High Street, W.8; Messrs. Hunt & Steward, 45 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

6 Burlington Gardens, W.1

The Civil Service Commission was first constituted by Order in Council in 1855. The Commissioners' primary function is to test the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments; in addition they have from time to time undertaken certain examinations of candidates for other public services.

First Commissioner, Sir George Mallaby, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £5,015
Commissioner and Secretary, J. C. Seddon (*Establishment Officer*) £2,715 to £3,415
Commissioner and Director of Examinations, Dr. H. A. Needham, C.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
Commissioner, Scientific and Engineering Adviser, Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*part-time*) £2,950
Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, T. A. Oxley; J. D. S. Rawlinson, O.B.E. £3,190 to £3,515
Assistant Commissioner, J. W. A. Chorley £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Commissioner and Principal Scientific Officer, C. F. Blanks £1,845 to £2,575
Assistant Commissioner and Senior Civil Engineer, D. A. R. Hall £2,228 to £2,553
Assistant Secretaries, P. J. M. Fry; G. M. Smeaton £2,174 to £2,499
Principal, I. S. Dewar £1,904 to £2,634
Advisory Officer, Miss E. M. Young £2,174 to £2,499
Deputy Establishment Officer, C. J. Floyd £2,174 to £2,499
Senior Assistant Directors of Examinations, F. J. R. Bartlett; K. M. Reader £2,311 to £2,636

Assistant Directors of Examinations, F. Bateman; R. N. Burton; J. R. Foster; R. H. Howorth; Miss B. M. J. Hurden; Dr. D. E. S. Maxwell; A. S. Pratley; Miss A. C. Wanstall; Dr. W. E. Wightman £1,299 to £2,396
Chief Superintendent of Examinations, H. Kroll, O.B.E. £2,174 to £2,499
Accountant, H. Ingram £1,633 to £2,066
Senior Executive Officers, F. V. Abrams; R. A. McKenzie; W. H. L. Mayer; G. A. Rochester; G. S. Wishart £1,633 to £2,066

Civil Service Selection Board

9-10 Savile Row, W.1

Commissioner and Chairman, J. H. T. Goldsmith, C.B.E. (*part-time*) £2,732
Assistant Commissioner and Deputy to the Chairman, K. A. G. Murray £2,715 to £3,065

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

33 Hill Street, W.1
 [Mayfair: 8484]

Established by the *Overseas Resources Development Acts, 1948-59*, and charged with duties for securing development in dependent Commonwealth territories with a view to increasing their general productive capacity and trade.

The Corporation is authorized to borrow up to £160,000,000, and operates on commercial principles in close consultation with territorial Governments in order to ensure that its activities will be conducted in the best way to promote the welfare of Colonial peoples.

As a result of constitutional changes, the Corporation is increasingly operating in territories which are now independent. The Government announced in July 1962 that the Corporation would be renamed the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

Chairman (part-time), The Lord Howick of Glendale, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £5,250
Deputy Chairman (part-time), J. F. Prideaux, O.B.E. £1,500
Members (part-time), A. P. H. Aitken; Sir John Elliot; A. Gaitskell, C.M.G.; The Lord Ogmone, P.C., T.D.; Sir Clem Pleass, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.; Sir Eric Tansley, C.M.G. each £1,000

COLONIAL OFFICE

The Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1
 [Abbey: 1266]

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business).

Secretary of State for the Colonies, THE RT. HON. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, J. T. A. Howard-Drake.
Private Secretary, E. M. West.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. L. Pym, M.P. unpaid
Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE £3,750

Under-Secretaries

Permanent, Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G. £6,950
Private Sec., Miss M. Fairlie.
Parliamentary, N. T. L. Fisher, M.P. £2,500
Private Sec., J. C. Edwards, M.C.
Deputy Under-Secretaries, Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.; Sir William Gorell Barnes, K.C.M.G., C.B. £4,950
Assistant Under-Secretaries, C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G.; W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G.; A. R. Thomas, C.M.G.; C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G.; A. N. Galsworthy, C.M.G.; T. Smith, C.M.G. £4,050
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Bennett, C.M.G.; W. A. Morris, C.M.G.; J. E. Marnham, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.;

J. D. Higham, C.M.G.; W. I. J. Wallace, C.M.G., O.B.E.; § H. A. Harding, C.M.G.; F. D. Webber, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.; § N. D. Watson, C.M.G.; B. O. B. Gidden, C.M.G. (*Establishment and Organization Officer*); § A. M. MacKintosh, C.M.G.; * J. K. Thompson; R. J. Vile; J. W. Vernon; * H. P. Hall, M.B.E.; J. C. Morgan; O. H. Morris; J. M. Kisch; * J. B. Watt; T. C. Jerrom; J. N. A. Armitage-Smith; D. Williams; R. W. Piper; * P. B. C. Moore

£2,650 to £3,350

Advisory and Specialist Staff

Senior Economic Adviser, † P. Selwyn

Head of Information Department, O. H. Morris

Press Officer, R. W. Francis... £2,650 to £3,250

Chief Information Officer, P. R. Noakes, O.B.E.

Principal Information Officer, R. H. Young

Senior Information Officers, L. W. Forsdick; † H. D. Winther; † Mrs. N. Good; † E. M. Glover

Legal Adviser, J. C. McPetrie, C.M.G., O.B.E. £4,950

Assistant Legal Advisers, J. A. Peck; A. R. Rushford

Senior Legal Assistants, D. G. Gordon-Smith; I. C. Saul; H. Steei; M. G. De Winton, C.B.E., M.C.

Temporary Senior Legal Assistants, I. H. Cruchley, O.C.; T. H. H. Perrott; Sir Arthur Grattan-Bellew, C.M.G., Q.C. £2,058 to £2,650

Librarian, B. Cheeseman... £2,055 to £2,380

Deputy Librarian, C. D. Overton. £1,568 to £1,947

Inspector General of Colonial Police, † Sir Ivo Stourton, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,000

Deputy Inspector General of Colonial Police, † N. G. Morris, C.M.G. £1,716 to £2,418

Security Intelligence Adviser † J. P. Morton, O.B.E.

Principals, R. Terrell; A. McN. Webster; W. F. Dawson, M.B.E.; N. B. J. Huijsman; R. Downie; C. S. Roberts; J. T. A. Howard-Drake; H. W. Atterbury, O.B.E. (*Deputy Establishment Officer*); D. J. Kirkness; S. P. Whitley; * R. E. Radford; * J. D. Hennings; E. M. West; I. H. Harris; A. J. Fairclough; C. G. Gibbs; E. C. Burr; A. J. Peckham; § G. W. Jamieson; P. J. Kitchatt; R. H. Hobden, D.E.C.; § K. J. Neale, O.B.E.; W. H. Formoy; M. McMullen; J. W. Stacpoole; D. J. Derox; * W. A. Ward; § J. H. Robertson; D. J. C. Jones; E. R. Hammer; * J. A. Sankey; J. E. Whitelegg; W. S. Ryrie; I. S. Wheatley; E. G. Donohoc; W. S. Carter, C.V.O.; D. A. Shepherd; R. G. Pettitt; B. L. Barder; Miss M. Z. Terry; Hon. A. P. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, O.B.E.; M. E. Woods... £1,839 to £2,569

Temporary Principals, H. C. Baker; Maj.-Gen. D. Dunlop, C.B., C.B.E. (*Chief Security Officer*); * D. A. Murphy, C.M.G., O.B.E.; D. W. Russell; J. Watson, O.B.E.; M. R. Raymer, O.B.E.; J. W. Willdell, O.B.E. £1,839 to 2,569

Chief Executive Officers, D. K. Malone, M.B.E.; S. A. Gibbins, M.B.E. £2,055 to £2,380

Senior Executive Officers, C. E. Pooley, M.B.E.; S. H. Field; L. Abbott; C. E. R. Darby, E.D.; J. P. Mullarky; J. H. H. Vaughan; B. H. S. Lane; D. F. Smith; W. G. Gathercole; T. M. Jenkins... £1,568 to £1,947

Research Officers (Economic), † Mrs. M. E. Maccoll; † J. Inman... £1,785 to £2,515

Controller of Overseas Communications, E. N. Horne, I.S.O., M.B.E. £2,055 to £2,380

Controller of Office Services, F. C. Lamarq, M.B.E. £2,055 to £2,380

Accountant, L. H. Day... £1,568 to £1,947

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 2323]

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, THE

RIGHT HON. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., W. I. McIndoe.

Ceremonial and Protocol Sec., Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, C.V.O., O.B.E. £2,040

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G. £7,015

Private Secretary, A. J. Hunter.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.; J. D. T. R. Tilney, M.P. £2,500

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Henry Lintott, K.C.M.G.; Sir Algernon Rumbold, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Sir Arthur Snelling, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £5,015

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, W. A. B. Hamilton, C.M.G.; G. E. B. Shannon, C.M.G.; (l) M. R. Metcalf, C.M.G., O.B.E.; G. W. St. J. Chadwick, C.M.G.; G. P. Hampshire; L. B. Walsh-Atkins, C.M.G., C.V.O.; (a) R. W. D. Fowler; (f) R. H. Belcher, C.M.G.; (f) E. G. Norris... £4,115

Director of Information Services, Maj.-Gen. W. H. A. Bishop, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. £3,865

Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. C. R. Price, C.B., C.B.E. £3,715

Assistant Secretaries, (b) G. Kimber, C.M.G.; (c) G. E. Crombie, C.M.G.; D. M. Cleary; C. G. Costley-White, C.M.G.; E. L. Sykes; H. E. Davies; (a) B. R. Curson; (o) R. L. D. Jasper; L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E.; H. G. M. Bass; (l) H. A. Twist, O.B.E.; (c) R. C. C. Hunt; D. J. C. Crawley, C.V.O.; G. S. Pickard; (c) F. A. K. Harrison; (n) M. J. Moynihan, M.C.; (f) M. E. Allen, C.V.O.; (h) E. N. Larmour; M. B. E. G. Lamarque, M.B.E.; T. L. Crosthwait, M.B.E.; (a) B. J. Greenhill; (m) T. W. Keeble; J. R. A. B. Bottomley; (o) J. O. Moreton, M.C.; G. S. Whitehead, M.V.O.; (f) J. D. Fraser, C.V.O., M.B.E.; (k) D. A. Scott; (q) S. J. G. Flingland; H. Smedley, M.B.E.; (g) R. W. Newsam, C.V.O.; (l) W. J. Smith; D. L. Cole, M.C.; V. C. Martin; (f) P. Gautrey, C.V.O.; R. C. Ormerod; (h) G. D. Anderson; (g) A. R. Adair, C.V.O., M.B.E.; J. S. Gandee, O.B.E.; (r) H. S. H. Stanley; (l) E. G. Le Tocq; K. A. East; (l) W. J. Coe; (l) W. S. Bates; Miss E. J. Emery; A. A. Golds, M.V.O.; (g) R. G. Britten; (s) C. E. Diggins.

Adviser, Sir Charles Dixon, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Principals, G. J. Price-Jones; J. Gordon, O.B.E.; R. G. Chisholm; (r) P. A. Carter; (h) W. R. Bickford, M.B.E.; (l) J. Bourn; (h) Miss L. E. T. Storar; (c) A. H. Reed; (i) J. D. B. Shaw, M.V.O.; (c) L. G. Hepfinstall; (n) J. R. Williams; (n) T. J. O'Brien, M.C.; M. Scott, M.V.O.; (f) F. S. Miles; J. M. Dutton; (p) N. Aspin; D. J. King; J. A. Molyneux; (g) J. E. A. Miles, O.B.E.; A. J. Brown; (g) K. R. Crook; B. G. Smallman; (m) R. Walker; (f) G. L. Simmons, M.V.O.; (a) M. H. G. Rogers; (n) F. Mills; (g) W. L. Allinson, M.V.O.; T. W. Aston; J. W. Nicholas; J. K. Hickman; (j) R. B. Dorman; D. G. R. Bentliff; (f) O. G. Forster, M.V.O.; (d) The Viscount Dunsross; (m) P. Preston; (o) M. K. Ewans; (b) E. V. Vines; (c) S. Fryer; (h) P. J. S. Moon; (r) T. D. O'Leary; W. I. McIndoe; (g) W. Peters, M.V.O., M.B.E.; R. H. Oakley; (k) R. A. R. Barlrotp; G. Cunningham; (h) K. F. X. Burns; (m) G. G. Collins; (a) Cdr. J. A. Davidson, R.N.(ret.); (a) E. O. Laird, M.B.E.; (k) Miss M. Archer, M.B.E.; (g) D. E. Richards; (l) Brig. G. F. Lushington, C.B.E.; (g) O. R. Blair; (g) Cdr. J. E. Smallwood, R.N.(ret.); (o) G. V. Britten, C.B.E.; (p) J. N. Allan; (i) J. A. Scott, M.V.O.; A. H. Brind; (l) S. F. St. C. Duncan; M. A. McConville, M.B.E.; W. J. Watts; A. S. Fair; Mrs. M. B. Chitty; Air Commodore F. F. Rainsford, C.B.E., D.E.C.; C. H. Inrray; (f) J. A. G. Banks; R. C. Cox, M.B.E.; (b) S. W. F. Martin; (l) A. E. Parsons, O.B.E.

£1,904 to £2,634

§ On loan to other Government Departments.

* Serving Overseas.

† Temporary.

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Principal Executive Officer, F. H. Davey, O.B.E. (Accountant-General and Controller of Pension Funds)..... £3,065

Senior Chief Executive Officers, R. G. Tracy, O.B.E. (Deputy Accountant-General); W. Clarkson, O.B.E., I.S.O...... £2,457 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, (a) W. R. Lythgo; Miss M. L. Dalgleish, M.B.E.; (f) N. A. Sales, M.B.E.; H. J. Turner; (o) K. M. Critchley; R. H. Davies, M.B.E., D.F.C.; P. F. Walker; W. D. J. Morgan; S. J. McNally, M.B.E.; (o) J. A. Pugh

£2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, D. W. H. Wickson, M.B.E.; J. H. Last, M.B.E.; (l) Miss N. Lane; R. J. Hicks; (m) R. J. Jenkins, M.B.E.; D. R. Avery; (b) A. E. Huttly; C. A. Lovitt; (f) S. L. Collett, M.V.O.; J. A. Stockwell, M.B.E.; J. E. S. Clayden; R. R. G. Watts; (f) D. H. C. Phillips; K. D. Forster; (t) D. H. Fowler; (f) G. R. Lee; (l) B. D. Barber; D. W. Goodman; (g) F. R. Evans; J. H. D. Gambold; D. M. R. Skinner; L. G. Smith; C. G. R. Sewell, M.B.E.; S. Wellington; C. J. Hanbury; T. Banbury, M.V.O.; (j) R. W. S. Carr; (m) A. T. Smith; (g) J. Plant; (s) B. Rose

£1,633 to 2,012

Legal Adviser, W. L. Dale, C.M.G.

Assistant Legal Adviser, H. L. M. Oxley, O.B.E.

£2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, C. H. Butterfield; Sir Orby Mootham..... £2,103 to £2,715

Chief Information Officers (A), J. T. Hughes, O.B.E.; (f) D. F. Kerr, C.V.O., O.B.E...... £2,715 to £3,415

Chief Information Officers (B), J. S. Ellis, O.B.E.; (a) R. McC. Samples, D.S.O.; (g) Col. I. C. Edwards, C.V.O., O.B.E., T.D.; (l) T. A. H. Scott; (d) D. D. Condon; (n) W. S. G. Smele; (o) A. C. Hall

£2,365 to £2,715

Principal Information Officers, (a) Hon. R. F. Hope; (j) R. Hickling; (o) J. Borthwick, M.B.E.; (g) E. Bailey; (f) B. D. Brown; Cdr. R. D. Wall, R.N.; D. R. F. Brower; (f) Mrs. M. E. Barraclough, O.B.E.; (a) H. E. Rigney; Miss E. M. Booker, M.B.E.; (f) E. J. Ellis; (m) C. J. Scott, O.B.E.; (c) J. L. Hayden, O.B.E.; (h) J. R. E. Carr-Gregg; (a) P. J. F. Storrs; (b) R. I. Hall; (b) A. D. Trounson; (a) W. D. Nightingale; (a) G. J. A. Slater; (o) G. D'Arnaud-Taylor; (k) I. C. E. Hyde; (d) J. H. Reiss; D. A. Wehl; (g) C. G. Mortlock; (s) J. McQuiggan, M.B.E...... £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Information Officers, (d) R. P. Ross Williams; W. R. George; (p) W. S. Ashford; (f) R. W. Baxter; (b) A. R. D'Augustus; (a) T. J. Sigsworth; (b) E. M. Manvell; (b) Miss O. M. Barton, M.B.E.; K. J. Maconochie; G. E. Bell; L. R. H. Rowdon; Miss R. A. Vining; J. S. Jasper; (b) J. A. Potter; (f) F. Mathews; (c) W. D. Symington; (g) C. E. Greatorex, M.B.E.; (k) J. A. Clewley, M.B.E.; (h) W. E. Hall; (j) F. O. Darvall, C.B.E.; (a) G. Needham

£1,633 to £2,012

Temporary Senior Information Officers, (g) N. A. Leadbitter; J. B. M. Horner; P. B. Porter; (m) J. D. G. Walker-Brash; (f) F. W. Bustin; (f) D. B. L. Chudleigh; (n) Col. T. L. Laister, O.B.E.

Senior Research Officer, A. A. Halliley, M.B.E.

£1,850 to £2,499

Liaison Officer with the Ministry of Defence, Capt. J. A. W. Tothill, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.)..... £1,402

Medical Adviser, Col. Sir George McRobert, C.I.E.

Commonwealth Relations Office Library

*Librarian, *B. Cheesman*..... £2,620

Deputy Librarian, C. D. Overton..... £2,012

India Office Library

King Charles Street, S.W.1

Founded by the Honourable East India Company in 1801, Oriental Library containing 250,000 printed books and 15,000 MSS. in both European and Oriental (mostly Indian) languages.

Librarian, S. C. Sutton, C.B.E...... £3,065

(a) in Canada; (b) in Australia; (c) in New Zealand; (d) seconded to Foreign Service—Republic of South Africa; (e) in the U.K. Embassy, Dublin; (f) in India; (g) in Pakistan; (h) in Ceylon; (i) seconded to Foreign Service—U.S.A.; (j) in Cyprus; (k) in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; (l) seconded to other Departments; (m) in Ghana; (n) in Malaya; (o) in Federation of Nigeria; (p) in Sierra Leone; (q) in Trinidad; (r) in Tanganyika; (s) in Jamaica; (t) in Uganda. *Also for Colonial Office.

COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMMITTEE

St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, S.E.1

[Waterloo 7999, Ext. 2971]

Chairman, Sir Clement W. Jones, C.B.

Secretary, W. H. J. Crees, M.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS BOARD

28 Pall Mall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5511]

On May 31, 1949, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and superseded the former Commonwealth Communications Council.

Chairman, D. Donaldson, C.B.E.

Members, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. (United Kingdom); H. A. L. Pattison, C.B.E. (Canada); H. A. de Dassel (Australia); E. H. R. Green, C.B.E. (New Zealand); H. N. Mukerjee (India); C. K. Reheem (Pakistan (Observer)); H. E. Seneviratne (Ceylon); G. T. Anstey, C.B. (Rhodesia & Nyasaland); A. H. Sheffield (Other Commonwealth Territories).

Secretary-General, W. Stubbs, C.B.E., M.C.

CONSERVANCY BOARDS

THAMES CONSERVANCY

2-3 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 4982]

The conservation of the River Thames was originally granted to twelve Conservators in 1857. In 1909 the Port of London Authority took over all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. The Conservators of the River Thames under the Thames Conservancy Acts, 1932 to 1959, now have jurisdiction over the River Thames from Cricklade in Wiltshire to a point about 265 yards below Teddington Lock; and under the Land Drainage Act, 1930, the Conservators are constituted the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area. The principal duties of the Conservators as a Navigation Authority are the maintenance and improvement of the navigation, and the registration and regulation of craft; the Conservators also exercise jurisdiction for the prevention of pollution over the Thames Catchment Area, and over the fisheries in the River Thames from Cricklade to Teddington. Their income for these purposes is derived from various tolls, fees, rents, licences, payments from the Metropolitan Water Board and certain water undertakers, and contributions by the councils of various riparian counties and county boroughs in the Thames Valley; while the funds for carrying out the powers and duties of a Drainage Board are obtained by precept from the county councils and county borough councils as prescribed by the Land Drainage Act. The Board consists of 41 Conservators and their term of office is three years.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Nugent, Bt., M.P.

Vice-Chairman, Col. F. A. Sudbury, O.B.E., E.R.D.
Secretary, Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, G. E. Walker, O.B.E.

Chief Engineer, H. C. Bowen, O.B.E., T.D.
Treasurer and Accountant, E. A. James.

LEE CONSERVANCY CATCHMENT BOARD

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place,
 Strand, W.C.2

This Board was established by the *Land Drainage Act, 1930*, as the flood prevention authority for the Lec watershed, which covers an area of about 600 square miles. Since January 1, 1948, it has also been responsible for the prevention of pollution (by the exercise of powers under the *Lee Conservancy Acts, 1868-1938*, and the *Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Acts, 1951 and 1961*) and for fisheries. The Board consists of 20 members, one of whom is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the remainder being appointed or elected by local authorities in the Catchment Area.

Chairman, C. W. Wells.
Vice-Chairman, E. R. Spragg, O.B.E.
Clerk of the Board, J. L. Spiller, D.F.C.
Engineer, N. Medrington.
Treasurer, W. E. Adams.
Protection of Water Officer, R. G. Toms.

FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act, 1921, for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Forth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.

Chairman, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Clerk and Treasurer, M. D. Kennedy, w.s., Benview, Wellside Place, Falkirk.
Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 53 Manor Place, Edinburgh.
Marine Superintendent, Lt.-Cdr. R. M. Roberts, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).

COTTON BOARD

Royal Exchange 6th Floor, Manchester 2

Established under the Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948.

Chairman, The Viscount Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D.
Other Independent Members, F. Rostron, M.B.E.; J. C. Robinson.

Members representing the Employers, W. T. Winterbottom, C.B.E.; J. M. H. Grey; G. D. Hughes; R. T. Alcock.

Members representing Employees, Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E.; L. T. Wright; L. Sharp, M.B.E.; J. W. Whitworth.

Director-General, J. Broatch, C.B.E.

CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

[Abbey: 7730]

(*Stock Transfer Office*, Lloyd's Bank Buildings, Moorgate, E.C.2) [Central 8575]

(*Shipping Department (City Branch)*, 77 and 78 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3. [Mansion House 2016])

The Crown Agents are the officially appointed business and financial agents of a large number of Governments and public authorities. These include independent Governments such as Bahrain, Ceylon, Cyprus, Ghana, Jordan, Libya, the Federation of Malaya the Federal and Regional Governments of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Somali Republic and Tanganyika, as well as all the territories overseas under British administration or trusteeship. Other authorities for whom they act include the United Nations, municipalities, universities, and public utilities such as railway, electricity, broadcasting and water undertakings. The office is not a Department of the United Kingdom Government, and no vote for it comes before the United Kingdom Parliament. It is self-supporting, its funds being derived

from fees charged to principals from whom instructions are received direct.

The work of the Crown Agents' office includes the purchase, inspection, shipment and insurance of engineering plant and equipment and of stores of all kinds; the design of engineering structures; the issue and management of loans and the investment of funds; the payment of salaries to officers on leave; the engagement of staff for certain oversea Government appointments; the booking of passages for Government officers and their families; and many other functions.

Crown Agents, Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G.; Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G.
Secretary to the Crown Agents, W. G. Bawden, C.B.E.
Engineer in Chief, Sir James Farquharson, K.B.E.

CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS

Whitehall, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 2211]

THE CROWN ESTATE (formerly The Crown Lands).—The Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1962, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £3,756,653. The Expenditure (including property tax allowed) was £1,573,882. The sum of £2,190,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1961-62 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

The Land Revenues in Ireland have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in Scotland were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

First Commissioner and Chairman (part-time), The Earl of Perth, P.C.

Second Commissioner (and Secretary) J. A. Sutherland-Harris, C.B. £5,000

Commissioners (part-time), M. F. Berry; The Earl of Bradford, T.D.; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; Sir Edward Gillett;

The Lord Williams.

Deputy Commissioner, H. A. C. Gill

£2,650 to £3,350

Assistant Commissioner, P. S. Bolshaw

£1,716 to £2,418

Crown Estate Surveyor, L. E. C. Osborne . . . £3,050

Deputy Crown Estate Surveyor, E. J. Shaw

£2,163 to £2,488

Clerk to the Board and Establishment Officer, J. Griffiths £2,055 to £2,380

Accountant and Receiver-General, F. V. Mills

£1,568 to £1,947

Senior Executive Officers, D. W. Broughton; A. R. Brown; W. H. Cosslett; C. J. Heather; E. F. Richards; C. R. Smith; D. T. Hunt (Edinburgh)

£1,568 to £1,947

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, J. G. Allan

£2,750 to £3,350

Senior Legal Assistant, A. W. Robinson

£2,038 to £2,650

Solicitor, Scotland, N. C. Grant.

Director of Forestry and Game, Sir Eric Savill,

K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.

Windsor Estate

Surveyor and Deputy Ranger, Maj. A. W. Haig,

M.V.O.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[Mansion House: 1515]

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the

present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1874. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on April 1, 1909.

The Board

Chairman, Sir James Crombie, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. £7,015

Private Sec., P. G. Wallis.
Deputy Chairman, Sir Douglas Owen, K.B.E., C.B. £5,015

Director of Establishment and Organization and Commissioner, J. E. B. Finlay, C.B., O.B.E., T.D. £4,115
Commissioners, C. H. Blake; G. Imms; K. B. Pepper
(Joint Secretaries).....£4,115

Secretaries' Office

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Ashford, C.M.G.; H. F. Christopherson; C. T. Cross; G. C. English; H. F. Hewitt; J. K. Hulme, O.B.E.; Mrs. D. C. L. Johnstone, C.B.E.; E. A. Knight; F. Lee; G. C. Leighton-Boyce; J. Mair; T. H. Pratt; R. W. Radford, M.B.E.; C. H. Veale; L. J. White; J. M. Woolf.....£2,715 to £3,415
Principals, A. Aldous; R. Bamfield; A. H. Barrett; N. E. Campion; H. D. Davis, D.S.O., M.B.E.; G. B. Diamond; E. L. Fletcher; J. C. Fletcher; A. R. H. Glover; N. E. Godfrey; S. A. Green; E. N. Griffiths; L. S. Gross; D. J. Harbour; L. D. Hawken; R. J. Hayman; S. H. P. Holt; B. H. Knox; F. J. Kumpf; J. C. Leeming; K. C. Messere; J. Midgeley; P. L. O'Keefe; A. C. Ralph; B. Rose; A. S. H. Saville, O.B.E.; M. H. Smith; M. W. Townley; D. Turnell; W. L. Vonderahe; J. E. White.....£1,904 to £2,634
Controller of Valuation Branch, R. H. Watson £3,065

Deputy Controllers of Valuation Branch, H. Kendrick; E. J. Piper.....£2,457 to £2,715
Chief Executive Officers, L. A. Barber; F. W. Bird; S. A. Cheetham; A. O. Davies; I. E. de Groot; B. T. Dobson; F. G. Evans; R. W. Fayers, O.B.E.; H. F. Johnson; C. H. Gill; H. A. King; L. L. Kirby; T. H. Morley; C. W. Mothersill; A. Radcliffe; W. A. J. Taft; G. Tiplin; H. J. White; G. E. Wright.....£2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, J. G. Acton; Miss E. Armstrong; Miss E. M. Baker; J. Barber; W. A. Bassett; S. Bellew; H. T. Bigg; Mrs. D. Biggam; P. Calvert; J. Clary; R. Coleman; J. W. Cousins; D. K. Dawson; J. K. Dornom; F. D. Garnett; W. J. Glover; H. W. Goodfellow; R. W. Grimcs; A. H. Hart; H. F. Hercock; R. L. Jeffery; R. J. Jones; S. F. Jordan; Mrs. V. M. Kendrick; H. S. R. Lindsey; D. G. Lovibond; F. G. Marshall; S. G. Mier; Miss G. E. Moger; W. Newman; B. Nicholls; S. N. Owen; G. Payne; K. C. Piper; R. J. Powell; D. C. Priddon; E. F. Reader; L. J. Rose; Miss B. E. Smith; A. Strachan; Miss J. M. Tobias; A. C. Vince; W. T. C. Wakfield; E. G. Webster; G. S. Welch; Miss E. K. White; L. A. Widdon; Miss M. Wood; R. H. Yates.....£1,633 to £2,012
Superintendent of Registry, A. J. Ellis, M.B.E. £1,633 to £2,012

Intelligence Branch and Library

Chief of Branch and Library (Asst. Secretary), R. J. S. Cory.....£2,715 to £3,415
Principals, C. Bamfield; C. Freedman

Press and Information Officer, M. Noakes £2,120 to £2,445

Intelligence Officer and Librarian, R. C. Jarvis £1,633 to £2,012

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, Sir Maurice Whitmore, C.B.,.....£5,015
Assistant Solicitors, J. N. B. Lainé; J. W. Reid; C. A. Ryves; J. L. Willis, T.D.; D. J. Willson, C.B.E., T.D.....£2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, J. L. Bowen, M.C.; P. D. Cussen; W. L. Fearnchough, T.D.; G. F. Gloak; R. K. F. Hutchings; V. E. Jenvey; G. Krikorian; F. J. de T. Mandley; E. G. Mosely; P. C. R. Noble; W. Rawlinson; P. J. Sutton £2,103 to £2,715

Chief Inspector's Office

Chief Inspector, B. Mitchell.....£3,865
Dep. Ch. Insp., T. S. Kenyon; L. F. W. Lawrence £3,240

Principal Inspectors, E. P. Brown; R. B. Buiton; N. L. Clarke; H. Davey; A. Harding; W. F. Joyce; A. A. Lett; G. N. Madgen; E. L. Martin; B. F. Sander; O. C. Terry, O.B.E.....£3,065
Senior Inspectors, R. H. Abbott; S. R. J. Abraham; S. G. Allchin; D. C. Armstrong; W. A. R. Armstrong; T. R. Barber; J. C. Clemett; N. E. Ellis; D. Ewings; F. R. Frost; A. O. Gibson, I.S.O.; T. C. Gosling; E. W. Hallard; R. Hopwood; J. G. Howells; J. T. Hughes; R. T. Jenkinson; G. A. Jones; P. C. Kerridge, M.C.; J. K. Kidson; K. E. Lefever; W. W. Loudon; W. McKeown; B. S. R. Penney; F. W. Perry; F. Pilkington; J. D. Price; C. Rice; G. E. A. Rice; E. D. Roberts; E. R. J. Scarrett; G. W. F. Short; R. E. Skilbeck; W. Slatter; J. P. Smith; S. Sparke; R. B. Spence; D. B. Stanley; W. C. V. Tait; W. E. Tyzzer; G. A. Wagstaffe; W. L. Wells; K. P. Wharton; G. W. Winsor £2,537 to £2,815

Inspectors, J. R. Allsopp; G. M. Austin; M. K. Barford; R. W. H. Baxter; A. R. Beach; V. M. Brown; H. C. Chapman; W. R. Chave; G. W. Cox; N. Dixon; W. D. Doyle; W. F. Egerton; R. A. Ewin; R. E. Giles; J. Henderson; S. J. House; D. A. Jordan; H. C. Kenway; G. G. Lawrence; W. H. Leach; P. P. McNamara; A. L. Mitchell; R. N. Reeve; L. J. Shew; H. D. Thorne, M.B.E., T.D.; H. J. Webb; C. E. Wilson £2,120 to £2,445

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Accountant and Comptroller-General, A. M. Sead, C.B.E.....£3,715

Deputy Accountant-General, L. E. Dove...£3,065
Assistant Accountants-General, K. J. Macrae; S. R. Richards, O.B.E.....£2,457 to £2,715

Chief Accountants, S. J. T. Beck; C. Birkin; W. M. Cowper; R. S. Graddon; E. B. W. Johnston; H. A. O'Neill; G. Wilson; W. G. Wright £2,120 to £2,445

Accountants, Miss D. L. Banwell; S. Best; R. F. Boyce; F. E. Butler; W. J. Cannon, M.B.E.; D. L. Carpenter; D. W. P. Crooks; R. Dutton; T. E. Ellerington; Miss O. L. Fuller; H. W. Gales; L. Gregory; G. S. Harriss; A. C. Holdstock; J. H. Oliver; C. A. Pilgrim; Miss E. M. Scotchmer; R. D. Shearer; R. F. Snowdon; D. Vandenberg.....£1,633 to £2,012

Statistical Office

Controller, E. B. Thomson....£2,457 to £2,715
Deputy Controllers, J. M. Borcham; D. R. King £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, W. H. Gorton; F. J. Marlow, C. A. Plumb; S. C. Slade; C. G. Smith; F. D. C. S. Varley; S. C. Wood; W. L. Woodliffe £1,633 to £2,012

Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard

Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard, C. M. Douglas...£3,240
Dep. Insp.-Gen., R. Beswick; T. R. Snellgrove, O.B.E.....£2,815

Inspectors, L. Battersby; F. Coaker; J. W. Edmondson; G. R. Elliott; H. L. Ford; A. E. Fry; E. J. Hulbert; C. M. Porter; N. A. Ramsay; W. G. Shannon; S. Webster.....£2,120 to £2,445

Asst. Inspectors, A. E. Burnham; R. Colling; W. E. Hopkins; J. K. Kennedy; T. L. McCarthy; M. M. MacLaren; B. Mitchell; R. Mould; R. F. Stephenson; G. E. M. White. £1,604 to £1,968

Stores Branch

Superintendent, C. F. Burrell £1,628 to £2,007

Collectors of Customs and Excise and Waterguard Superintendents

England and Wales

Birmingham: Higher Collector, H. F. J. Clapson (e); Senior Assistant Collector, K. C. Newnham (j); Assistant, E. T. C. Joyce (m).

Brighton: E. P. Furby (j); Assistant, J. H. Evans (m).

Bristol: Higher Collector, J. Amos (e); Senior Assistant, P. J. Muir (j); Assistant Collector, H. C. Reid (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. M. Cutler (p).

Cardiff and Newport: B. W. Eames (j); Assistant, C. B. E. Williams (m)

Chester: A. A. Brack (j); Assistant Collector, N. H. Harrild (m).

Douglas: (Collector-Surveyor): D. R. Cashin (a).

Dover: T. D. Crellin (j); Assistant, E. F. Elflick (m); Waterguard Supt., F. Jackson (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., W. J. Tasker (p).

Harwich: W. A. Stubbles (j); Assistant, S. Cooper (m); Waterguard Supt., A. F. Mathews (m).

Hull: Higher Collector, W. D. Leckonby (e); Senior Assistant, A. M. Field (j); Assistant Collector, R. V. J. Neeves (m); Waterguard Supt., C. W. Harrison (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., P. H. J. Ryan (p).

Leeds: Higher Collector, S. L. Smith (e); Senior Assistant, W. D. Milne (f); Assistant, H. Tennant (m).

Liverpool: F. G. J. Sherwin (b); Deputy Collector, P. Fallon (e); Senior Assistant Collectors, R. Davies; J. D. Reed; R. F. A. Webber (f); Assistant Collectors, J. F. Blunt; G. A. Hughes; C. S. Killingley (m); Higher Waterguard Supt., N. E. McKinna, O.B.E. (g); Deputy Waterguard Supt., R. Llnford (m); Asst. Waterguard Supts., O. Ford; H. P. Langley; W. E. Smith (p).

London Airports: Higher Collector, A. F. Davis; Senior Assistant Collector, W. Threlfall (i); Assistant Collector, C. W. Watson (l); Higher Waterguard Supt., G. E. B. Morrison (f); Deputy Waterguard Supt., F. J. Heaver (l).

London Port: J. F. Bromley (a); Deputy Collector, G. W. Cossam (c); Senior Assistant Collectors, A. M. Brebner; R. Chapman; S. E. Macdonald; H. A. Shenton (h); Assistant Collectors, L. A. Hardman, T.P.; J. R. M. McCormack; J. E. Ruberry; F. Turner (k).

London Central: Higher Collector, E. P. Clacey, O.B.E. (c); Senior Assistant Collector, W. R. Plckett (h); Assistant Collector, J. Hall (k).

London North: Higher Collector, L. R. N. David (c); Senior Assistant Collector, A. N. Lowe (b); Assistant Collector, R. P. Outhwaite (k).

London South: Higher Collector, D. J. Jones (c); Senior Assistant Collector, L. J. Boulter (h); Assistant Collector, H. D. Beale (k).

London West: Higher Collector, H. C. Lewis (c); Senior Assistant Collector, W. J. Little (h); Assistant Collector, N. Brazil (k).

Manchester: Higher Collector O C. Clark (e); Senior Assistant Collectors, J. M. Carter; W. S. Stead (j); Assistant Collector, H. F. Strevens (m); Waterguard Supt. W. C. Henderson (m).

Newcastle: Higher Collector, G. E. T. Harmer (e); Senior Assistant, E. W. Thompson (j); Assistant Collector, W. J. Campbell, M.B.E. (m); Waterguard Supt., J. I. S. Downie (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. R. Cooper (North Shields); F. Hanson (Middlesbrough).

Northampton: C. W. Harris (f).

Norwich: T. L. Christmas (j); Assistant, D. C. Rose (m).

Nottingham: Higher Collector, L. Payne (e); Senior Assistant Collector, J. Lavery (j); Assistant Collector, F. Clegg (m).

Plymouth: S. C. Lawrence (i); Assistant, J. D. Adams (m); Waterguard Supt., D. C. Morrison (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., L. Bulford (p).

Preston: A. B. Day (j); Assistant, E. F. W. Willis (m).

Reading: S. F. Howard (f); Assistant, C. J. Wilcox (m).

Sheffield: A. Borlace (f); Assistant, J. Hoile (m).

Southampton: Higher Collector, H. L. Burden (e); Senior Assistant Collector, J. S. H. Plummer (j); Assistant Collector, H. Peart (m); Higher Waterguard Supt., G. T. Clarke (g); Deputy Waterguard Supt., J. P. Williams (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., T. Hill (p).

Swansea: A. W. Roite (j); Asst. Waterguard Supt., W. G. Sutton (p).

Scotland

Aberdeen: W. Taylor (f); Assistant, G. H. Tyson (m); Waterguard Supt., W. G. Shannon (m).

Dundee: H. T. Walker (j); Assistant, K. W. Thayer (m).

Edinburgh: Higher Collector, C. E. Jackson (e); Senior Assistant Collector, G. H. Moore (j); Assistant Collector, W. Welch (m); Waterguard Supt. (Leith), F. Gotts (m).

Glasgow: Higher Collector, A. S. Knight (e); Senior Assistant Collectors, A. J. Brown; W. W. McHowat (j); Assistant Collector, L. Beaty (m); Waterguard Supt., D. J. Moodie (m); Asst. Waterguard Supt., J. Mc L. Crombie (p).

Greenock: W. N. Heasley (j); Assistant, G. D. Laws, M.B.E., D.S.C. (m).

Inverness: J. R. Campbell (f); Assistant Collector, T. J. Gilchrist (m).

Northern Ireland

Belfast: Higher Collector, J. Bell (e); Senior Assistant Collector, H. J. Dunhill (f); Assistant Collector, A. S. Lochhead (m); Waterguard Supt., J. Howard (m).

London Waterguard

Superintendent of Waterguard, L. E. Kieran . . £2,815

Deputy Waterguard Supts., J. Spence (k); D. Donald (Gravesend) (m).

Asst. Waterguard Supts., J. Grice (n); E. G. Richards (n).

Salaries:

(a) £3,515; (b) £3,225; (c) £3,065; (d) £3,060; (e) £3,000; (f) £2,710; (g) £2,650; (h) £2,537 to £2,815; (i) £2,532 to £2,810; (j) £2,472 to £2,750; (k) £2,120 to £2,445; (l) £2,115 to £2,440; (m) £2,055 to £2,380; (n) £1,604 to £1,968; (o) £1,599 to £1,963; (p) £1,539 to £1,903; (q) £1,568 to £1,947.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Storey's Gate, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 7000]

The Ministry of Defence was formally constituted on January 1, 1947, under the *Ministry of Defence Act, 1946*. The Minister of Defence is responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified policy relating to the Armed Forces of the Crown as a whole and their requirements, as defined in White Papers under the heading *Central Organization for Defence* (Cmd. 6923/1946 and Cmd. 476/1958). He has authority to decide (subject to the responsibilities of the Cabinet and the Defence Committee), all major matters of defence policy affecting the size, shape, organization and disposition of the Armed Forces and their weapons and war-like equipment and supply (including defence research and development). He has further responsibilities arising from United Kingdom participation in international defence organizations.

The Minister of Defence is the Deputy Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, of which the Prime Minister is Chairman.

Minister of Defence, The RT. HON (GEORGE EDWARD) PETER THORNECROFT, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, A. P. Hockaday.

Assistant Private Secretaries, H. Godfrey, M.B.E., Miss B. R. Gwilliam.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, Wing-Cdr. E. E. Bullus, M.P.
 Permanent Secretary, Sir Robert Scott, G.C.M.G., C.B.E. £7,015
 Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Service pay
 Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., F.R.S. £7,015
 Deputy Secretaries, F. W. Mottershead, C.B.; F. Wood, C.B. £5,015
 Deputy Chief of Defence Staff, Lt.-Gen. D. S. S. O'Connor, C.B., C.B.E. Service pay
 Under-Secretaries, J. A. Drew, C.B.; I. Montgomery; G. Wheeler, C.B.; H. L. Lawrence-Wilson; C. W. Wright £4,115
 Chief Scientific Officers, E. C. Cornford; B. T. Price £4,115
 Assistant Secretaries, C. Benwell; E. G. Cass, O.B.E.; F. A. Kendrick; P. D. Martyn, C.I.E., C.B.E.; J. A. Millson; G. Moses (Establishment Officer); E. H. St. G. Moss; I. J. Sabatini £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, J. G. Ashcroft; D. K. Bomfrey; D. M. Dell; M. D. Hobkirk; M. Holton; C. J. Hooker, C.B.E.; N. K. Reeve; F. J. Stephens, M.B.E.; C. E. H. Tuck £1,994 to £2,634
 Director of Public Relations, Brig. G. P. Hobbs, C.B.E. (ret.) £3,175
 Deputy Establishment Officer (Finance), E. A. Eagles £2,174 to £2,499
 Chief Clerk, A. W. McMahon £1,633 to £2,066
 Accountant, H. Ellsley £1,633 to £2,066

Military Staff

Secretary, Chiefs of Staff Committee, Commodore J. K. Watkins, O.B.E., R.N. Service pay

British Defence Staffs, Washington

Chairman, Lt.-Gen. Sir Michael West, K.C.B., D.S.O. Service pay
 Chief of Staff to Chairman, Rear-Adm. M. C. Greig, D.S.C. Service pay
 Secretary, Commander T. B. Homan, R.N. Service pay

Joint Intelligence Bureau

Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 8474]

Director, Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong, C.B., O.B.E. (ret.) £4,750
 Deputy Directors, M. Y. Watson, C.B.E., £3,515; A. Potts; H. S. Young, C.B.E., T.D. £3,190 to £3,515

Imperial Defence College

Seaford House, 37 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 1091]

Commandant, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Directing Staff, Rear-Adm. G. I. M. Balfour, C.B., D.S.C.; Maj-Gen. F. H. Brooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Air Vice-Marshal P. T. Philpott, C.B.E. (Service pay); M. N. F. Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Under Secretary) £4,115

Joint Warfare Staff

10-14 Spring Gardens, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8122]

Director, Air Vice-Marshal P. G. Wykeham, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. Service pay
 Deputy Director, Brigadier P. W. C. Hellings, D.S.O., M.C. Service pay
 Secretariat, Lt.-Col. J. M. Petit, M.B.E.; Lt.-Cdr. R. C. Whiting, R.N. Service pay

Joint Services Staff College

Latimer, Chesham, Bucks.

[Little Chalfont: 2761/3]

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. C. M. F. Deakin, C.B., C.B.E.

Senior Directing Staff, Captain E. S. Carver, D.S.C., R.N.; Colonel R. F. Coles, O.B.E.; Group Capt. H. A. S. Disney, O.B.E. Service pay
 Administrative Commandant, Latimer, Lt.-Col. P. Kemmis-Betty, M.C. Service Pay

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

[Abbey: 1177]

The Development Commission was established and constituted under the *Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909*, and the amending Act of 1910. The Act of 1909 as affected by the *Forestry Act, 1919*, the *Ministry of Transport Act, 1919* and the *Fisheries Act, 1955*, empowers the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Development Commission, to make advances by way of grant or loan to Government departments, public authorities, universities, colleges, schools, institutions, or associations not trading for profit. At the present time the Fund may be used to promote the economic advancement of the rural community through schemes designed to help and expand directly or indirectly agriculture and rural industries, and widen the opportunities of rural life; and secondly to promote the development and improvement of fisheries by a variety of means, including the promotion of research, both marine and freshwater. Chairman, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E. Other Commissioners, Lt.-Col. Hon. R. E. Beaumont, T.D.; C. I. C. Bosanquet; L. K. Elmhirst; J. L. Longland; W. Scholes; Prof. R. C. Tress; W. J. Wright, C.B.E.
 Secretary, F. S. O. Broughton . . . £2,715 to £3,415

NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD

22-26 Albert Embankment, S.E.1

The National Dock Labour Board administers the scheme for giving permanent employment to dock workers under the *Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946*. Chairman, The Lord Crook. General Manager and Secretary, M. R. Haddock, O.B.E.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[Victoria: 7345-8]

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III. In 1337 for the support of his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

The Council

H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.M.B.E.; The Earl of Radnor, K.G., K.C.V.O. (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); The Lord Ashburton, K.C.V.O. (*Receiver General*); The Lord Roberough; Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; I. T. Molony, Q.C. (*Attorney-General of the Duchy*); Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; Sir Patrick Kingsley, K.C.V.O. (*Secretary*).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall

Auditor, W. E. Parker, C.B.E.
 Solicitor, B. B. D. Stopford.
 Asst. Secretary, M. R. E. Ruffer, T.D.
 Deputy Receiver, R. F. H. Adams.
 Sheriff (1962-63), Lt.-Col. W. G. Petherick.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.1

[Temple Bar: 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. As the Lancaster inheritance it goes back to 1295. Edward III. erected Lancashire into a County Palatine for his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1377.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The RIGHT HON. IAIN NORMAN MACLEOD, M.P. £5,000
 Private Secretary, P. L. Taylor.
 Parliamentary Private Secretaries, R. F. B. Bennett, V.R.D., M.P.; C. B. Longbottom, M.P.
 Vice-Chancellor, Sir Leonard Stone, O.B.E.
 Attorney-General and Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster, Sir Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.
 Receiver-General, Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, Sir Robert Somerville, K.C.V.O.
 Solicitor, K. R. E. Taylor, C.V.O.
 Chief Clerk, E. R. Wheeler, M.B.E.
 Registrar, Manchester District, R. A. Forrester.
 Do. Liverpool District, W. E. Helsby.
 Do. Preston District, W. E. Helsby.

COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM

Registrar's Chambers, Durham and Sadberge, Old Elvet, Durham

It is uncertain when the existing "Palatine" privileges were first exercised, but these rights were recognized by Parliament in 1289 during the Episcopate of Bishop Bek and as having then existed "time out of mind" and long prior to the Norman Conquest. William I., in reorganizing his Kingdom, was so far as Durham was concerned, content to confirm the Laws of St. Cuthbert which previously Guthred, King of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear in turn to have confirmed. Palatine Counties were formed for the protection and defence of the Border, in this case against the Scots, and the Lands of the See were far more extensive than the present County of Durham as is shown by the Jurisdiction of the present Palatine Court extending over Northam and Islandshire (roughly the northern quarter of Northumberland) and Bedlingtonshire. Palatinate rights were exercised by succeeding Prince Bishops till resumed by the Crown in 1836; but this Court of e-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Chancery Division of the High Court still exists and continues in large measure to exercise its ancient powers on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C.
 Attorney-General, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C.
 Solicitor-General, R. Lyons, Q.C.
 Registrar of Chancery Court, H. Curry, D.F.C.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Curzon Street, W.1
 [Hyde Park: 7070]

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. The cost of administration for the financial year 1962 was estimated at £3,592,000.
 Minister of Education, THE RT. HON. SIR EDWARD CHARLES GURNEY BOYLE, Bt., M.P. £5,750
 Principal Private Sec., J. S. Arthur

£1,839 to £2,569
 Asst. Private Sec., K. C. Humphrey.
 Parliamentary Secretary, C. J. Chataway, M.P. £2,500
 Permanent Secretary, Dame Mary Smicton, D.B.E. £7,000
 Private Sec., D. L. Corder.
 Deputy Secretaries, A. A. Part, C.B., M.B.E.; T. R. Weaver, C.B. £4,950
 Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Ben Bowen Thomas. £4,050
 Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, R. Howlett, C.B. £4,050

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, J. F. Embling. £4,050
 Under-Secretaries, H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.; L. R. Fletcher; D. H. Leadbetter, C.B.; P. R. Odgers, M.B.E.; W. D. Pile, M.B.E.; J. A. R. Pimlott, C.B. £4,050
 Legal Adviser, W. L. Dale, C.M.G. £4,950
 Senior Chief Inspector, P. Wilson, C.B. £4,700
 Chief Architect, A. Pott, C.B. £4,050
 Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir George Godber, K.C.B., D.M.
 Principal Medical Officer, P. Henderson, M.D. £4,050

Schools Branch

Assistant Secretaries Miss W. P. Harte; Miss K. A. Kennedy; A. R. M. Maxwell-Hyslop; D. H. Morrill. £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, R. J. Baker, O.B.E., A. S. Gann; M. L. Herzig; M. Kogan; P. S. Litton; Miss M. E. Small; V. H. Stevens. £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officer, L. G. Gibbs, E.R.D. £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officer, L. G. Cook £1,568 to £1,947

Further Education Branch I

Assistant Secretaries, Miss S. M. E. Goodfellow; J. A. Hudson; D. A. Routh. £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, H. Jordan; J. A. Swindale £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officers, M. A. Barry, E.R.D.; D. F. Robinson. £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, Miss N. E. Jones; H. G. M. Peters; I. R. M. Thom. £1,568 to £1,947

Further Education Branch II

Assistant Secretaries, E. B. H. Baker, O.B.E.; L. C. J. Martin; A. Thompson. £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, G. F. Cockerill; Miss M. S. Hardwick; J. I. Jones; F. N. Withers. £1,839 to £2,569
 Library Adviser, P. H. Sewell. £2,000
 Senior Executive Officers, J. Blatecher; R. E. Duff; P. R. Green. £1,568 to £1,947

External Relations Branch

Assistant Secretaries, R. Morrison; M. A. Walker £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, H. O. Dovey; Miss S. K. L. Guiton; D. E. Morgan; J. O. Roach, O.B.E. £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officers, G. J. Sheppard; A. W. Thompson. £1,568 to £1,947

Teachers Branch I (Supply)

Assistant Secretaries, J. D. Brierley; E. H. Simpson £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, R. Dellar; A. G. Hurrill; J. A. Richards £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officer, W. J. Archibald £1,568 to £1,947

Teachers Branch II (Training)

Assistant Secretaries, H. C. Rackham; G. L. Thornton £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, N. T. Hardyman; W. K. Reid; B. L. Savage. £1,839 to £2,569
 Senior Executive Officers, P. H. Bidgood; W. G. Easeman, T.D.; R. Klein; Miss E. Maher; Mrs. I. F. T. Martin, M.B.E. £1,568 to £1,947

Salaries Branch

Honeycot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex [Edgware: 2366]
 Principal Executive Officer, H. Weber, C.B.E. £3,000
 Chief Executive Officers, D. J. Brazier, D.S.M.; G. H. Radmore. £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Executive Officers, F. G. Clayton; E. R. Gibbs; M. Moss. £1,568 to £1,947

Pensions Branch

Honeycot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex [Edgware: 2366]
 Principal Executive Officer, L. P. Angell. £3,000
 Chief Executive Officers, S. B. Hallett; G. L. Macey £2,055 to £2,380

Senior Executive Officers, Miss V. D. M. Chapman;
K. H. R. Maynard; Miss M. E. E. Mills; J. T. Say
£1,568 to £1,947

Special Services Branch

Assistant Secretary, G. W. W. Browne
£2,650 to £3,350

Principals, P. G. B. Giles; Miss J. M. Grimham;
B. C. Peatey; Miss J. M. Scrimshaw
£1,839 to £2,569

Senior Executive Officers, R. Carpenter, D.S.C.; J. A.
Reeve; Miss A. M. Sheehan; D. F. H. Taylor
£1,568 to £1,947

Senior Medical Officers, C. B. Huss; Miss D. M.
Llewellyn, M.D. £3,350

Medical Officers, Miss A. Guy; J. N. Horne, M.D.;
Miss E. E. Simpson, M.D.; T. K. Whitmore;
Mrs. M. Wilson (Leads); A. T. Wynne
£2,200 to £2,925

Cost Accountant, A. G. Smith . . . £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant Cost Accountant, A. T. Forbes
£1,568 to £1,947

Establishments and Organization Branch

Assistant Secretary, D. Neylan, O.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,350

Chief Executive Officers, I. H. Comper; H. A.
Hewitt, I.S.O. £2,055 to £2,380

Senior Executive Officers, M. Cohen; Miss V. G.
Ford; K. R. Rowberry; V. A. C. Willis
£1,568 to £1,947

Accountant General's Department and Awards Branch

Assistant Secretary (Deputy Accountant General),
D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C. £2,650 to £3,350

Director of Cost Investigation Unit, T. A. J. Warlow
£2,650 to £3,175

Deputy Director, T. H. Hopkins . . . £1,831 to £2,293

Chief Executive Officers, D. F. E. King; Miss M.
Nicholls £2,055 to £2,380

Senior Executive Officers, W. H. G. Harvey; Miss
K. T. Hosegood, M.B.E.; F. H. Temple, M.B.E.
£1,568 to £1,947

Awards

13 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1
(Hunter; 1455)

Assistant Secretary, D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C.
£2,650 to £3,350

Principal, A. E. Marrington, C.B.E.
£1,839 to £2,569

Chief Executive Officer, J. W. B. Iveson, I.S.O.
£2,055 to £2,380

Senior Executive Officer, R. K. Usher
£1,568 to £1,947

Statistics Branch

Chief Statistician, P. Redfern . . . £2,650 to £3,350

Statistician, D. B. Halpern £1,839 to £2,569

Senior Executive Officer, H. C. Riddett
£1,568 to £1,947

Research and Intelligence Branch

Assistant Secretary, P. Sloman . . . £2,650 to £3,350

Principal, J. R. Jameson £1,839 to £2,569

Information Department

Chief Information Officer, C. W. Birdsall, O.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,350

Principal Information Officer, H. L. James
£2,055 to £2,380

Senior Information Officer, Mrs. B. Hoddinott
£1,568 to £1,947

Library

Librarian, Miss P. M. Downie . . . £1,568 to £1,947

Architects and Building Branch

Assistant Secretary, J. N. Archer . . £2,650 to £3,350

Principals, J. A. Humphreys; D. W. MacDowall;
K. W. Morris; L. W. Norwood; R. H. Stone
£1,839 to £2,569

Principal Architects, J. C. Loyd; D. L. Mead
£2,650 to £3,000

Principal Quantity Surveyor, R. C. King
£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Architects, W. R. C. Cleary; J. S. B. Coat-
man; B. H. Cox; Miss M. B. Crowley; S. C.
Halbritter; J. D. Kay; J. L. H. Kitchen; J. M. P.
Price; J. B. Smith; J. E. Toomer; G. H.
Wigglesworth £2,263 to £2,488

Senior Quantity Surveyor, P. F. Bottle
£2,263 to £2,488

Senior Heating and Ventilating Engineer, L. E. J. Piper
£2,263 to £2,488

Architects, A. R. I. Aitken; G. W. Ballard; Miss O.
Emmerson-Price; R. L. Fitzwilliam; W. A.
Fletcher; K. E. Foster; F. P. R. Gibbs; L. J. P.
Halstead; L. S. Holland; F. Jackson; D. S. Pearce;
A. P. Roach; O. M. Stepan; Mrs. A. G. J.
Swain; R. L. Thompson; G. A. Webber
£1,514 to £2,028

Quantity Surveyors, R. M. Hearnings; G. H.
Mallett £1,514 to £2,028

Senior Executive Officer, K. R. Rowberry
£1,568 to £1,872

Legal Branch

Assistant Legal Advisers, H. B. C. Horrell; M. L.
Longhurst, C.B.E. £2,750 to £3,350

Senior Legal Assistants, Miss E. M. E. Endicott;
G. R. Hughes; G. J. Morgan; J. L. B. Todhunter,
O.B.E. £2,263 to £2,650

Senior Executive Officer, B. Lowe £1,568 to £1,947

H.M. Inspectorate (England)

Chief Inspectors, J. G. M. Allcock; J. E. H. Blackie,
C.B.; W. R. Elliott; C. R. English; C. J. Gill;
R. D. Salter Davies £3,650

Divisional Inspectors, J. A. Barclay; C. H. Barry;
L. J. Burrows; M. J. G. Hearley; Miss P. Nanney;
G. S. V. Pether; Miss M. R. Power; E. S. Snell-
ing, C.B.E.; H. L. Willoughby; J. S. Wingate-
Saul £3,230

Staff Inspectors, R. H. Adams, T.D.; G. C. Allen,
C.B.E.; A. D. Atkinson; D. G. O. Ayerst; E. I.
Baker; M. F. Bird; F. Caunce; F. E. Charlton;
A. D. Collop; L. C. Comber; J. A. Edgar;
Miss W. M. Evans; Miss R. Foster; H. W.
French; L. F. Gibbon, C.B.E.; J. H. Goldsmith;
A. G. Gooch; Miss V. L. Gray; E. E. Y. Hales;
Miss W. S. Hargreaves; C. W. Harvey; J. W.
Horton; Miss M. E. Johnston; Miss E. M.
Langley; J. A. Lefroy, M.B.E.; V. J. Long; L. E.
Lowe; J. Lumsden; J. Maitland-Edwards;
E. C. Marchant, C.I.E.; J. C. G. Mellars; R. W.
Morris; Miss A. L. Murton; Miss M. E. Nicholls;
G. F. Peaker, C.B.E.; A. Pollard; D. I. R. Porter;
M. W. Pritchard; O. J. E. Pullen; D. C. Riddy,
C.B.E.; A. P. Rollett; H. Sagar; J. A. Simpson;
H. Spiby; R. J. W. Stubbings; G. Sutton;
K. G. Todd; J. R. Tolson; W. W. Tudhope,
C.B.E.; J. W. Withrington . . . £2,995 to £3,290

H.M. Inspectors, Miss K. Addison; Mrs. J. N. C.
Alington; J. P. Allen; Mrs. H. G. Alston;
Miss E. M. Andrews; Miss D. V. Armstrong;
F. A. Arrowsmith; Miss P. M. Ash; K. L. As-
hurst; Lady H. Asquith; M. E. Atkins; G. Auty;
Miss N. M. Ayre; A. B. Baddeley; Miss B. A.
Badland; R. C. Baker; W. T. Barber; J. W.
Barks; E. E. Barnard; Miss M. E. Barnes; Miss
H. M. Barratt; W. K. Beal; Miss D. M. Beatley;
M. J. Beaver; Miss M. R. Beckwith; R. H.
Bevers; L. F. Bennett; Miss A. F. H. Berwick;
Miss J. M. H. Berwick, O.B.E.; Miss E. E.
Biggs; M. Birchenough; F. H. Birks; R. W.
Blake; H. H. Blissett; R. W. Boon; N. Booth;
Miss J. M. Bosdét; G. J. Boyden; H. A. Boyer;
A. Bray; R. S. Breckon; J. K. Brierley; Miss
B. S. Briggs; Mrs. B. M. Brook; R. F. J. Brown;
Miss S. J. Browne; Miss C. M. Brunt; K. R. Bull;
E. Bullock; P. M. Burns; Miss K. M. P. Burton;
R. J. Butchers; A. A. Campbell; W. F. Campbell;
N. S. Capper; Mrs. K. M. Catlin; C. W. E. Cave;
Miss F. M. Chamberlain; J. T. G. Chugg; Miss D.
Clark; Miss G. D. Clark; L. Clark; A. L. Clay;
G. D. Clay; Mrs. V. A. Clifford; T. C. Cole; Miss
E. M. Collin; Miss C. Collingwood; Miss A. D.
Collins; J. A. Cook; E. D. Cooke; Mrs. U.

A. Cooling; R. M. Cooper; T. J. Corbin; Miss N. K. Cornforth; N. G. Cottrell; Miss K. B. Cowan; T. C. Cradock; R. C. H. Crawford; Miss E. H. Crowthier; C. J. Crumpler; G. Crwys Williams; Mrs. I. L. Cutforth; Miss D. Dain; P. C. Davey; D. M. Davies; Miss E. Davies; F. R. Davies; H. E. Davies; I. Davies; Mrs. O. H. Davis; Miss M. B. Davison; Miss I. M. M. Dean, O.B.E.; Miss J. H. Deas; Miss W. E. Deavin; F. A. Dellar; Miss K. M. Dencer; J. Denham; E. Denne; Mrs. A. C. Dennis; Miss K. V. Dewar; Miss R. M. Dewey, O.B.E.; Miss G. J. Diment; Miss E. Dodds; Mrs. H. W. Doubleday; R. C. Dove; F. J. Downs; A. W. Doyle; W. Drabble; Miss E. J. DuCane; P. D. Dudley; Miss S. M. C. Duncan; W. M. Dutton; F. E. Dyke; W. J. H. Earl; A. E. Ecclestone; F. Edwards; H. J. Edwards; Miss O. E. J. Ellicott; K. T. Elsdon; D. W. Emery; L. F. Ennever; Miss M. D. Erskine; Miss G. L. O. Evans; L. M. Evans; W. J. Evans; Miss G. M. Eyres; E. J. Fedarb; H. L. Fenn; H. Firth; W. S. Fowler; Miss J. M. Francis; Miss M. G. Fraser; A. W. Fuller; R. Gardner; J. L. Gayler; Miss V. Ghaleb; Miss D. S. Gilbert; Miss P. M. Giles; O. O. W. Ginn; D. R. T. Goodwin; C. B. Gordon; Miss M. I. Gordon; F. C. Gould; J. F. Graber; J. Graham; Miss S. E. Grant; E. A. Greatwood; W. Green; R. E. Greenway; R. P. Greenwood; W. A. Grier; Miss D. M. Griffin; L. S. Grimsdale; R. D. Guest; S. E. Gunn, T.D.; A. A. Haimes; Miss E. M. Hale; Miss Y. M. Hale; P. N. Halifax; W. G. Hamflett; J. R. Hampton; Mrs. E. M. Hancock; G. Hankin; A. N. Harris; J. R. G. Harris; G. B. Harrison; Miss K. Harrison; M. F. Harrold; D. F. Harrop; Miss C. M. Hawkes; C. G. Hayter; R. Heworth; Miss A. Hill; W. G. D. Hill; D. Hilton; J. E. A. Hinton; Miss M. K. Hircok; Miss N. Hitchman; Miss D'A. V. Hogg; L. Holdsworth; R. Holmes; R. O. Hopkins; D. M. Hopkinson; E. Houghton; F. Howe; A. H. Howlett; P. H. Hoy; Miss A. M. Hughes; L. J. Hughes; W. E. Husband; L. C. Hyde; G. F. Jackson; K. Jary; W. J. F. Jeff, T.D.; T. R. Jenkyn; H. Johns; Miss E. M. Johnson; D. T. Jones, O.B.E.; H. Jones; J. S. Jones; G. S. Keeney; F. Keggins; H. R. Keys; Mrs. A. King; A. G. King; M. Kingston; L. S. Laid; Miss C. M. Lambert; J. G. Lavender; S. G. Lawrence; Miss V. M. Lawson; A. J. Legge; Miss M. D. Lewis; T. McG. Leyden; I. B. Licence; Miss M. K. Lightowler; Miss M. Lockyer; E. Lord; A. G. J. Luffman, O.B.E.; D. Luffman; R. C. Lyness; Miss M. T. McBride; Miss M. McCullough; Miss E. McDougall; F. O. Machin; Miss W. B. McIntosh; Miss H. MacA. McIntyre; Miss B. H. Mackay; Miss D. F. McKenna; Miss E. M. Mackenzie; Miss M. S. Macmorran; F. Makin; H. J. J. Malcolm; Miss K. L. Malcolm; Miss J. L. Maltby; H. E. S. Marks; Miss Z. A. Marsh; Miss M. J. Marshall; T. L. Marsters; T. S. Mathewson; Miss P. Maurice; W. H. Mawson; C. H. Melanefy; Miss D. J. Middleton; G. W. Milburn; P. C. K. Millins; F. Mitchell; Miss M. Mitchell; R. Money; A. Monkman; E. A. Moore; G. G. Moore, M.B.E.; Miss P. M. W. Morecombe; A. G. Morris; C. W. Morris; J. W. Morris; R. W. Morris; R. C. Morton; E. A. Mount; Haes; Miss N. R. Mulcahy; A. M. Munday; J. H. Mundy; R. Munro; T. M. Murray-Rust, T.D.; A. W. Newton; Miss M. M. Newton-Smith; D. B. Nield; Miss K. M. O'Leary; F. E. Olney; J. A. Page; Miss S. E. Parfitt; E. Parkinson; A. T. Parrnah; A. J. Parr; Mrs. B. Parr; W. H. Parry; H. Pashley; Miss J. Paterson; Miss K. Payne; W. Peach; E. Pearson; Miss M. I. Pedley; L. F. Pendlebury; P. Phillips; C. L. Pickering; Miss L. M. Pickering; H. W. Pitt; J. R. Pocock; Miss M. M. Potts; J. W. Powell, T.D.; Miss A. E. Price; S. Price; G. B. Priest; J. M. Pullan; Miss F. M. Pursglove; T. M. Pyke, O.B.E., T.D.; Miss B. E. Rabley;

J. C. D. Rainbow; Miss A. V. Rambaut; Miss R. C. Ramirez; J. B. Rapp; Miss B. E. Rawlins; Miss M. Rayment; J. H. P. Rea; C. J. Read; C. P. Read; Mrs. M. H. Reay, M.B.E.; R. I. Redfern; D. L. Rees; Miss M. T. Rhys; R. A. Richardson; V. C. E. Rickwood; Miss M. R. Rishworth; R. R. Roberts; Miss E. M. Robinson; J. Robinson; C. P. Rochester; G. R. Romans; R. Roundhill; C. W. Rowland; F. C. Ruffett; D. Sadler; I. P. Salisbury; P. Samuel; K. J. Sargent; J. Secker; C. H. Selby; Mrs. M. Sessions; J. H. Shackley; Miss E. M. Sharman; B. E. Shaw; I. V. Shelby, M.B.E., T.D.; L. J. V. Shepherd; W. W. Sheppard; R. E. Sibson; E. J. Sidebottom; Miss M. Sidwell; E. Sims; Miss C. M. Smale; J. L. Smedley; J. E. Smith; Miss L. Smith; L. G. Smith; Miss N. M. Smith; E. W. Snook; G. Snowball; W. H. Snowdon; Mrs. M. H. Somers; J. F. Spencer; M. E. Sprakes; M. E. Sprinks; A. P. J. Staton; Miss A. E. Stephen; B. C. G. Stevens; T. L. Stewart; L. A. Stockdale; Mrs. D. K. Stone; H. C. Story; C. E. Strafford; G. C. Stretton; T. Stultiens; E. W. Sudale; J. C. G. Sugden; J. J. Sullivan; F. Sutcliffe; E. F. A. Suttle; L. J. Swain; Miss M. F. H. Sweny; Miss J. M. Sykes; D. F. Symes; F. E. Tandy; R. F. A. Tanner; G. L. I. Tarrant; H. Taylor; Miss S. A. Taylor; T. Taylor; W. W. Taylor; Miss E. W. Temple; N. Thomas; W. B. Thompson; Miss A. Thubrun; Miss K. M. M. Tobin; R. J. Todd; D. G. Toose; G. E. Trodd; F. A. Tucker; Miss M. Turner; B. G. G. Uden; A. Urrie; R. A. Wake; R. L. Wakeford; Miss N. M. Walley; Miss J. R. Warner; Miss R. Watson; Miss P. M. Webb; Miss M. F. Weedon; Miss M. M. Weemys; E. F. Welek; Miss R. E. A. Wertheimer; Miss; H. Westbrook; W. M. White; E. Whiteley; A. Wigglesworth; M. R. Wigram; E. Wilkinson; C. L. Williams; Miss G. M. B. Williams; G. L. O. Williamson; Miss F. M. Willis; P. G. Willmore; Miss B. Woodbridge; Miss N. W. Woodridge; J. L. Wright; J. R. Yorke-Radleigh; Miss K. Young; T. R. Young

£1,876 to £2,755

Welsh Department

8 Cathedral Road, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 2547]

Assistant Secretary, J. H. Brook, C.M.C. (a)

Principal, Miss O. R. Arnold £2,950 to £3,350

Chief Executive Officer, D. H. Grattidge (a)

£2,055 to £2,380

Senior Executive Officer, G. C. Kitts

£1,568 to £1,947

Senior Architect, S. C. Halbritter. £2,763 to £2,488

Central Advisory Council for Education (Wales),

Secretaries, Miss O. R. Arnold; E. O. Davies

(a) in London.

H.M. Inspectorate (Wales)

Chief Inspector, W. Ll. Lloyd, C.B. £3,700

Staff Inspectors, T. I. Davies; E. G. Lewis; M. D.

Owen; B. E. Thomas; A. H. Williams; D. M.

Williams, C.B.E.; T. E. Williams

£2,935 to £3,230

H.M. Inspectors, G. Bowen; W. J. Bowyer; F. H.

Cleaver; E. Ll. Davies; Miss E. M. Davies; E. O.

Davies; H. R. Davies; Miss E. C. Edwards; T. R.

Edwards; Miss E. O. Evans; Miss G. Evans; Miss

J. Evans; R. W. Evans; G. Gratton; Miss W. M.

Hopkins-Jones; I. E. Hughes; W. J. Jenkins;

Miss G. Jones; Miss M. M. L. Lewis; W. G.

Lewis; G. A. V. Morgan; Miss H. E. Morgan;

W. Pickles; Miss D. Rees; Miss N. Rees; C.

Reid; I. G. Richards; D. E. A. Roberts; Miss

M. K. Roderick; E. H. G. Thomas; G. Thomas;

Miss G. M. Thomas; W. J. Thomas; I. R.

Walters, O.B.E. £1,876 to £2,755

Central Advisory Council for Education (England)

Secretary (H.M. Inspector), Miss M. J. Marshall

£1,836 to £2,755

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITIES

THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL

Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross,
S.W.1

(Whitehall: 2121)

Winsley Street, W.1

(Museum: 4040)

The Electricity Act, 1957, provided for the dissolution of the Central Electricity Authority, as from Jan. 1, 1958, and for the allocation of its duties and powers to an Electricity Council and a Central Electricity Generating Board. These bodies were set up on Sept. 1, 1957, and as from Jan. 1, 1958, all liabilities and obligations of the Central Authority in respect of British Electricity Stock issued before that date were transferred to the Electricity Council, and all property, rights, liabilities and obligations which before that date pertained to the Central Authority, with certain exceptions which by agreement under the Act vested in the Council, were transferred to the Generating Board.

Electricity Council

Chairman, R. S. Edwards..... £10,000
Deputy Chairman, C. T. Melling, C.B.E.; N. F. Marsh..... £7,500
Members, P. Briggs, £7,000; The Lord Citrine, P.C., G.B.E. (part-time)..... £1,000
Members from Central Electricity Generating Board, Sir Christopher Hinton, K.B.E., F.R.S.; F. H. S. Brown, C.B.E.; and the Chairmen of the 12 Area Electricity Boards.

Financial Adviser, J. M. Drummond.

Commercial and Development Adviser, P. A. Llngard.

Industrial Relations Adviser, R. D. V. Roberts.

Secretary and Solicitor, R. A. Finn.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY
GENERATING BOARD

Bankside House, Sumner Street, S.E.1

[Waterloo: 2011]

The Board owns and operates the power stations and main transmission lines in England and Wales, and is responsible for the bulk supply of electricity to the Area Electricity Boards.

Chairman, Sir Christopher Hinton, K.B.E.,

F.R.S..... £10,000

Deputy Chairman, F. H. S. Brown, C.B.E. . . . £7,500

Members, O. Francis, C.B.; A. R. Cooper; L. Rotherham; E. S. Booth, each £7,000; (part-time) The Lord Geddes of Epsom, C.B.E.; Sir William Holford; P. T. Meuzies; Sir Leslie Nicholls, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. each £1,000

Chief Commercial Officer, D. P. Sayers.

Chief Design and Construction Engineer, C. W. Priest.

Secretary, E. J. Turner.

Solicitor, W. Usher.

Chief Financial Officer, A. H. Campbell.

Chief Personnel Officer, H. C. Spear.

Chief Transmission Engineer, J. L. Egginton.

Chief Operations Engineer, A. E. Hawkins.

Chief Nuclear Health and Safety Officer, C. A. Adams.

Chief Planning Engineer, D. Clark.

ELECTRICITY BOARDS

The 12 Area Electricity Boards

(The Chairmen of Area Boards receive a salary of £6,500.)

London, 46-47 New Broad Street, E.C.2. Chairman, D. B. Irving. Sec., S. M. Gore.

South Eastern, 10 Queen's Gardens, Hove 3, Sussex. Chairman, W. R. T. Skinner, O.B.E. Sec., G. Wray, O.B.E.

Southern, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. Chairman, R. R. B. Brown. Sec., F. W. Kempton.

South Western, Electricity House, Colston Avenue, Bristol 1. Chairman, A. N. Irens. Sec., D. S. Bentham.

Eastern, Wherstead, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk. Chairman, H. V. Pugh. Sec. J. S. Mills.

East Midlands, Mapperley Hall, Lucknow Avenue, Nottingham. Chairman, A. N. Todd, Sec., J. A. MacKerrell.

Midlands, Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, nr. Birmingham. Chairman, G. F. Peirson, Sec., F. W. Cater.

South Wales, St. Mellons, Cardiff. Chairman, W. D. D. Fenton. Sec. R. G. Williams.

Merseyside and North Wales, Electricity House, Love Lane, Pall Mall, Liverpool 3. Chairman, D. G. Dodds. Sec., M. M. Parker.

Yorkshire, Wetherby Road, Scarcroft, Leeds. Chairman, A. Bond. Sec. E. K. Richmond, T.D.

North Eastern, Carlol House, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. Chairman, G. N. Green. Sec., J. E. Hayes.

North Western, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8. Chairman, T. E. Daniel. Sec., J. W. K. Evans.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-
ELECTRIC BOARD

16 Rotheray Terrace, Edinburgh 3

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 1361]

Chairman, The Lord Strathclyde, P.C. £3,750

Deputy Chairman, A. I. Mackenzie.

Members (part-time), The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E.,

T.D. (Chairman of Consultative Council) (£1,500);

A. Macrae, C.B.E.; I. A. D. Millar, M.C.; The

Lord Hughes, C.B.E.; Maj. P. H. Gordon, M.C.;

N. Hogg, each £1,000.

General Manager, A. A. Fulton, C.B.E.

Secretary, H. W. Simpson.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY
BOARD

Inverlair Avenue, Glasgow, S.4

[Merryle: 7177]

Chairman, N. R. Elliott, C.B.E. £7,500

Deputy-Chairman, W. Hutton, C.B.E. £6,000

Part-time Members, Sir David Anderson; J.

Ballantyne; W. Macfarlane Gray; Sir Maxwell

Inglis (Chairman of Consultative Council) (£1,500);

J. McBoyle; P. L. Meldrum; A. Sutherland

each £1,000

Chief Engineer, J. Henderson, C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, A. A. Wallace.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Audit House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

[Fleet Street: 8901]

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 23 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer, he authorizes all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts, he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of funds provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Edmund

Compton, K.B.E., C.B. £7,000

Private Secretary, B. Woodward.

Secretary, P. J. Curtiss, C.B., C.B.E. £4,115

Deputy Secretary, A. R. Slyth, O.B.E. £3,715
 Director of Establishments and Accounts, R. C. Hooper
 £3,065
 Directors of Audit, J. M. S. Jupp, C.B.E., M.C.;
 W. S. J. Thornton, O.B.E.; H. C. Hepburn;
 D. V. Boyd; F. Brown; W. E. Coles, O.B.E.;
 R. A. Cheeseman; H. A. Long; C. H. Davies
 £3,065
 Deputy Directors of Audit, E. J. Lowe; R. W.
 Tizard; G. P. Morrell; W. H. Nichols; R. H.
 Plaister; T. N. Finch; R. A. Best; Miss W. M.
 Cragg, M.B.E.; P. G. Spary; H. R. Francis;
 J. French; J. H. D. Sant; S. L. Teasdale; J. F. T.
 Cheetham; D. F. Smith; P. H. Easley; P. R.
 Billett. £2,457 to £2,715

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

59-67 Gresham Street, E.C.2
 [Monarch: 6699]

REGIONAL OFFICES: City of London and South
 Eastern—Marlon House, Mark Lane, E.C.3
 (Royal 3491). West London—Cunard Building,
 15 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Whitehall 9061).
 South London—Clements House, Gresham Street,
 E.C.2 (Monarch 4581). South Western—The
 Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol 1 (22011).
 Midland—Chamber of Commerce House, Har-
 borne Road, Birmingham 15 (Edgbaston 4375).
 East Midland—Equitable House, Market Square,
 Nottingham (46585). North-Western—Britannic
 Building, Fountain Street, Manchester 2 (Black-
 friars 6236). North-Eastern—Britannia House,
 Bridge Street, Bradford 1 (25147). Northern—
 36/38 Moseley Street, Newcastle 1 (29838).
 Scotland—7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2
 (Central 3056). Northern Ireland—7 Donegal
 Square West, Belfast (29428).

AREA OFFICES: Sheffield—Fargate House, Fargate
 (29151). Liverpool—India Buildings, Water
 Street, 2 (Central 5756). Leeds—Headrow
 House 42 The Headrow, 1 (30082). Edinburgh—
 6a George Street (Caledonian 3004). Cardiff—
 Block 2, Govt. Buildings, Galfala, Cardiff
 (62151).

The Export Guarantees Acts, 1949 to 1959,
 empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees to
 United Kingdom Exporters for the purpose of en-
 couraging export trade. This power is adminis-
 tered by the Export Credits Guarantee Depart-
 ment. Commercial guarantees, under Section 1
 of the 1949 Act, are given after consultation with
 an Advisory Council set up for the purpose.

Minister, The President of the Board of Trade.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council

Chairman, J. N. Hogg.
 Deputy Chairman, The Lord Catto.
 Other Members, A. D. Chesterfield, C.B.E.; L.
 Cooke, O.B.E.; F. Cousins; L. G. T. Farmer;
 J. Fish; J. M. Laing; R. M. Lee; J. McLean,
 C.B.E.; The Lord Melchett; Sir Frank Nixon,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Kenneth Preston; H. H.
 Thackstone; G. E. Thomson.

Officers

Headquarters

Secretary, A. E. Percival, C.B. £5,015
 Under Secretaries, A. T. K. Grant, C.M.G.; J. B. L.
 Munro, C.B., C.M.G. £4,115
 Establishment and Finance Officer, J. I. G. Smith
 £2,715 to £3,415
 Assistant Secretaries, R. A. Dickinson; P. H. Garrity,
 D.F.C.; C. P. Rawlings; A. F. Toms; D. A. Ward;
 F. H. Whitaker, O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
 Principals, G. F. B. Corti; K. Cotterill; R. A. Free-
 man; J. Gill; D. C. W. Hill; E. J. Jackson;
 R. T. Kemp; H. G. B. Lynch; D. C. Smith;
 E. T. Walton; J. Whaley . . . £1,904 to £2,634
 Senior Chief Executive Officers, C. F. Catt, O.B.E.; E.
 Edwards; F. Greenwood, O.B.E.; F. J. Waller,
 O.B.E.; A. Watson £2,457 to £2,715
 Chief Executive Officers A. E. J. Berry; T. F. B.
 Crossfield; L. Elmes; M. W. Gentle; K. C.

Harrison; E. G. Lowton; R. F. L. Martin;
 W. H. Neuff; C. L. Palmer; Miss D. M. Phillips,
 M.B.E.; W. J. Sharland; Miss M. E. Shach; Miss
 K. M. Steven; H. L. H. Stevens, M.B.E.

Principal Information Officer, P. A. D. Jones, O.B.E.
 £2,120 to 2,465

Senior Executive Officers, F. C. Argent; Miss L. D.
 Bolwell; L. M. Broad; J. E. M. Bury; J. Caldwell;
 J. W. Coggins; T. H. Collison; J. A. Crossen;
 J. Cunningham; A. R. Currie; Mrs. E. Davidson;
 W. B. Davies; A. Dawson; P. C. B. Duncan;
 A. J. Dunstan; G. W. Ethall; F. H. Fishpool;
 D. H. J. Furbank; A. J. Gentry; Miss E. D. Gushi;
 J. H. Hall; L. Halligan; G. W. Hopcroft; K. F.
 Jackson; W. H. Johnson, D.F.C., D.F.M., H. K.
 Jones; N. F. Lowe; F. C. Mann; P. W. Mayer;
 R. A. Napier-Andrews; E. Panton; R. M. Payne;
 N. S. Pollard; G. P. Reeve; P. W. Shaw; W. E.
 Smith; J. G. Sorbie; E. Thornton; A. H. Vine;
 P. J. Wells; V. E. Young . . . £1,633 to £2,012

Regional Organization

Regional Managers, C. C. Birch, M.B.E.; J. A. Book-
 less; J. A. Dyer; W. Ford; A. A. L. MacManus,
 M.B.E.; R. K. Pearson; W. C. Pettigrew; J. N.
 Smales £1,633 to £2,012
 Representative in U.S.A., R. S. Kinsey
 £1,904 to £2,634

FOREIGN OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 8440]

The Office of Secretary of State for Foreign
 Affairs was created in 1782, superseding that of the
 former Secretary for the Northern Department
 and assuming the foreign affairs functions of the
 former Secretary for the Southern Department.
 The Secretary of State is assisted by the Lord
 Privy Seal, two Ministers of State, two Parlia-
 mentary Under-Secretaries and a staff of perma-
 nent officials headed by one Permanent Under-
 Secretary, six Deputy Under-Secretaries, and seven
 Assistant Under-Secretaries. The chief function is
 the conduct of relations with foreign Powers and
 other functions include certain formal duties, the
 general administration of Her Majesty's Foreign
 Service and receiving and answering communica-
 tions from individuals, other Government Depart-
 ments and diplomatic and consular representatives
 in this country and abroad.

Salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office,
 including missions and consulates abroad, were
 estimated at £23,105,000 in 1962-63.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, THE EARL OF
 HOME, P.C. £5,000
 Private Secretary, A. C. I. Samuel, C.M.G.

Assistant Private Secretaries, J. O. Wright, D.S.C.;
 I. O. Thomas; N. H. Young.

Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. EDWARD RICHARD
 GEORGE HEATH, M.B.E., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, C. D. Wiggin, D.F.C., A.F.C.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. M. Howard, M.P.

Ministers of State, JOSEPH BRADSHAW GODBER, M.P.

THE EARL OF DUNDEE, P.C. £3,750

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Harold Caccia,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £7,015

Private Secretary, D. R. Hurd.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, P. J. M.

Thomas, M.P.; P. H. B. O. Smithers, V.R.D.,

D.Phil., M.P. each £2,500

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Roger Stevens,

K.C.M.G.; Sir Patrick Reilly, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.;

Sir Francis Rundle, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Evelyn

Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Hugh Stephenson,

K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E. £5,015

Adviser on European Trade Questions, Sir Roderick

Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £5,015

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, N. J. A. Cheetham

C.M.G.; A. D. Wilson, C.M.G.; R. H. K. Marett,

C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. S. Crawford, C.M.G., C.V.O.;

R. W. Jackling, C.M.G.; J. A. M. Marjoribanks,

C.M.G.; E. H. Peck, C.M.G. £4,115

Minister Employed in the Foreign Office, L. C. Glass, C.M.G. £4,115
 Legal Adviser, Sir Francis Vallat, K.C.M.G., Q.C. £5,015
 Deputy Legal Adviser, W. V. J. Evans, C.M.G., M.B.E. £4,115
 Legal Counsellors, J. L. Simpson, C.M.G., T.D.; P. L. Bushe-Fox £2,715 to £3,415
 Assistant Legal Advisers, I. M. Sinclair; J. R. Freeland; F. Burrows; A. D. Waits; C. D. Lush £2,103 to £2,715
 Director of Communications, E. F. Maltby, C.B.E. £3,500
 Director of Research, Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, R. W. Mason, C.M.G. £3,415
 Her Majesty's Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, D. Malcolm, T.D. £2,715 to £3,415
 Corps of Inspectors:
 Inspectors, T. R. Shaw, C.M.G. (L4.115); D. J. Cheke, C.M.G.; J. O. Lloyd; J. O. McCormick, M.C. £2,715 to £3,415
 Judge of the Chief Court of the Persian Gulf, Sir John Whyatt, Q.C. £4,100
 Foreign Service Counsellors, J. W. Wall, C.M.G.; H. R. Sawbridge, C.B.E.; P. S. Falla; R. Cecil, C.M.G.; J. G. Tahourdin, C.M.G.; R. F. G. Sarell, C.M.G.; R. P. Heppel, C.M.G.; A. G. de la Mare, C.M.G.; J. G. S. Beith, C.M.G.; P. J. D. Adams, C.M.G.; E. E. Tomkins, C.M.G., C.V.O.; G. E. Millard, C.M.G., C.V.O.; F. C. Mason, C.M.G.; J. F. Brewis, C.M.G., C.V.O.; A. C. I. Samuel, C.M.G.; R. M. K. Slater, C.M.G.; R. M. Hadow, C.M.G.; G. F. Hiller, C.M.G., D.S.O.; R. H. Mason, O.B.E.; W. B. J. Ledwidge; F. A. Warner; D. F. Muirhead, C.V.O.; A. D. F. Pemberton-Pigott; F. G. K. Gallagher; A. A. S. Stark; D. Malcolm, T.D.; A. R. Walsmsley, M.B.E.; Hon. P. E. Ramsbotham; P. A. G. Westlake, M.C.; D. C. Tebbitt; J. N. Henderson; I. F. S. Vincent, M.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
 Labour Adviser on International Labour Questions, W. A. Treganowan £2,715 to £3,415
 Head of Archives Department, Miss D. A. Denny, O.B.E. £2,457 to £2,715
 Head of Claims Department, E. A. S. Brooks £2,715 to £3,415
 Head of Conference and Supply Department, Brig. C. D. Steel, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
 Head of Finance Department, E. S. Jones, C.B.E. £3,065
 Head of Treaty and Nationality Department, M. B. Gates, M.B.E. £3,065
 Assistants in Departments—First Secretaries, R. McC. Andrew; C. F. R. Barclay; J. E. Cable; C. L. S. Cope; R. H. G. Edmonds, M.B.E.; T. A. K. Elliott; J. A. Ford, M.C.; E. F. Given; J. A. G. Grant; B. H. Heddy; A. B. Horn; D. K. Jamieson; H. B. McK. Johnston; R. C. Hope-Jones; H. B. C. Keeble; J. H. Lewen; A. P. Maddocks; D. J. D. Maitland, O.B.E.; P. J. E. Male, M.C.; H. T. A. Overton; Miss I. C. Petrie; J. G. W. Ramage; C. M. Rose; P. H. Scott; R. S. Scrivener; T. R. M. Sewell; H. B. Shepherd, T.D.; E. Sniders, M.B.E.; D. M. Summerhayes; C. A. Thompson; A. M. Turner; J. P. Waterfield; D. T. West; K. M. Wilford; A. J. Williams; W. Wilson; E. Youde, M.B.E. £1,904 to £2,634

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade II), Miss M. L. C. Woodham, O.B.E.; F. B. G. Bevan; S. P. Martin, O.B.E.; C. J. Child, O.B.E.; Miss C. J. Polak, M.B.E.; G. S. McWilliam; E. E. Young; L. J. Evans; D. W. T. Smithies; W. F. M. Davies, O.B.E.; W. Sharpe; D. G. Crichton; E. G. Harman £2,120 to £2,445
 Foreign Service Branch B (Grade III), Hon. Mrs. B. E. Miller; J. L. N. O'Loughlin; J. B. Wright; R. L. Cook; F. S. Fielding; F. W. Hall; R. J. Molland; Miss E. M. Baker; Miss D. E. Betts; J. D. Lambert, M.B.E.; J. S. Dixon; Mrs. N. E. Wallace, M.B.E.; Miss B. M. Gill, M.B.E.; D. R. M. Acland; R. E. Jones; Miss E. A. Redhouse; A. Harrington; C. D. Smlth; R. E. Gamble; G. L. Scullard; A. Dockerill; W. C. Dalgoutte,

M.B.E.; Miss D. E. Puleston; D. F. Burden; R. Clark; N. R. W. Smith; L. E. Webb; K. Kirby; H. Fletcher; I. C. L. Alexander, O.B.E.; E. E. Key; Miss V. Gardner; R. R. G. B. Smedley £1,633 to £2,012
 Signals Department (Government Communications Headquarters), Priors Road, Cheltenham.
 Director, Sir Clive Lohnis, K.C.M.G. £4,950
 Deputy Director, L. J. Hooper, C.M.G., C.B.E. £4,150

Principal Establishment Officer, W. Millward, C.B.E. £4,950
 London Communications—Electronic Security Agency, 8 Palmer Street, S.W.1.
 Director, R. F. T. Stannard, O.B.E., D.S.C. £4,050
 Deputy Director and Establishment Officer, Brig. C. D. Gardiner, C.B.E. (ret.) £2,650 to £3,350

Passport Office
 Clive House, Petty France,
 S.W.1

[Abbey: 8010]

Branch Passport Office, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2.
 Branch Passport Office, 14 Princes Square, 4th Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
 Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast.
 Chief Passport Officer, P. L. Rex, C.B.E. £3,065
 Deputy Chief Passport Officer, F. W. Bleeze, M.B.E. £2,041 to £2,353
 Assistant Passport Officers, Miss F. M. Acaster; Miss C. F. Withers; A. J. Norris; Mrs. D. Mumford £1,573 to £1,937
 Establishment Officer and Accountant, M. G. Dixon £2,041 to £2,353
 Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Liverpool, R. P. B. Cave £1,976 to £2,288
 Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Glasgow, Miss S. C. Small £1,508 to £1,987
 Queen's Foreign Service Messengers
 Superintending Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, Lt.-Col. G. P. Murray, D.S.O.
 Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, R. A. Perryman; Maj. J. C. G. Dunolly, M.C.; Lt.-Col. D. C. Colville, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Kirkwood, M.B.E.; Lt.-Comdr. S. J. R. G. Woodhouse; Wing-Comdr. T. A. Jefferson, A.F.C.; T. D. Nettleton; Maj. E. J. Wallis; Wing-Comdr. S. C. Norris, D.F.C.; Capt. J. G. Canning; Lt.-Col. S. G. Cutler; Lt.-Col. G. H. Milne; Lt.-Col. J. F. Ross; Col. G. W. C. Montgomery, O.B.E.; Brig. J. J. Purves, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. H. N. Drake; Maj. M. Godley; Col. J. H. Wakefield; Lt.-Col. F. A. H. Wilson; Lt.-Col. L. A. Villiers; Group Capt. J. P. Scorgie, O.B.E., B.E.M.; Col. A. W. Malcolm, C.V.O.; Col. C. R. Buchanan; Lt.-Col. F. D. Richardson; A. E. C. Moore; Brig. J. P. C. MacKinlay; Capt. H. C. Browne, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.(ret.); Col. T. J. Hutchinson, O.B.E.; Air Commodore, H. F. G. Southey, C.B.; Lt.-Col. P. F. Metcalfe; Col. B. L. Standley; Lt.-Col. A. F. Rowe; Lt.-Col. H. S. Stansfeld; Lt.-Col. D. C. G. Seymour-Evans; Lt.-Col. P. de Robeck; Lt.-Col. R. K. Constantine; Lt.-Col. C. F. V. Bagot, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. M. B. Poyntz, O.B.E.; Maj. M. P. D. Cruickshank; Sq.-Ldr. A. P. Hollick; J. D. Blake; A. W. J. Eyers.

FORESTRY COMMISSION

25 Saville Row, W.1

[Regent: 0221]

The Forestry Commission, a Body Corporate, is appointed under the *Forestry Acts, 1919 to 1951*. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the production and supply of timber and the maintenance of reserves of growing trees in Great Britain. Including the former Crown Woods, transferred to it in 1924, the Commission has acquired about 2,546,000 acres of land (66 per cent. being plantable), of which 1,344,000 acres are under plantations. Under various grant schemes, financial assistance is given

to private owners and local authorities in respect of approved works of afforestation.
Chairman, The Earl of Radnor, K.G., K.C.V.O. (part-time).....£3,000
Forestry Commissioners (Unpaid), Maj. D. C. Bowser, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt.; E. G. Davies; E. B. Latham, M.M.; Capt. J. Maxwell Macdonald; L. O. Owen, C.B.E.; Maj. Sir William Strang Steel, Bt.; T. Taylor; The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.
Director-General, Sir Henry Beresford-Peirse, Bt., C.B.....£5,015
Deputy Director-General, J. Macdonald, C.B.E.....£4,115
Directors (England), G. B. Ryle, C.B.E. (1 Princes Gate, S.W.7); **Scotland**, A. Watt (25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3); **(Wales)**, J. R. Thom (Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth); **(Head-quarters)**, J. Q. Williamson, M.B.E. (25 Savile Row, W.1).....£3,350
Secretary, H. A. Turner.....£4,115

REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (CENTRAL OFFICE) AND OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONER

17 North Audley Street, W 1
 [Mayfair: 7001]

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Saving Banks and Post Office Savings Bank Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act and the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. Under the Industrial Assurance Acts, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner
 Sir Cecil Craibe.....£5,015
 Private Sec., Miss M. E. Blake.
Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, R. E. Grindle.....£3,715
Asst. Registrar, A. Vollmar.....£2,815 to £3,415
Executive Registrar, A. A. C. Soper (also Establishment Officer).....£2,457 to £2,715
Senior Legal Assistant, J. E. Gower, M.C. £2,103 to £2,715
Registration Branch (Head), A. J. Gilliver, £2,120 to £2,445; **(Assist. Head)**, H. F. Denyer £1,633 to £2,012
Returns and Statistics Branch (Head) J. A. Walter, £2,120 to £2,445; **(Assist. Head)**, A. Theaker £1,633 to £2,012
Establishment and Records Branch (Head), J. W. D. Goss.....£1,633 to £2,012
Investigations Branch (Head), E. S. Burgess £1,633 to £2,012
Disputes Branch (Head), A. E. M. Brook £1,633 to £2,012

Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland
 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3
 [Edinburgh Waverley: 4371]
Assistant Registrar, J. Crag, W.S.

THE GAS COUNCIL
 1 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1
 [Belgravia: 4321]

The Gas Council was set up by the Gas Act, 1948, to advise the Minister of Power on the affairs of

the gas industry and to assist the Area Boards in the discharge of their functions. It is responsible for the creation and issue of British Gas Stock.
Chairman, Sir Henry Jones, M.B.E.

(plus allowances £1,000) £8,500
Deputy Chairman, Sir William Hutchinson, C.B.E.
 (plus allowances £500) £7,500
 The Members are the Chairmen of the 12 Area Gas Boards.

Chairmen of Area Gas Boards

Scottish, S. Smith, C.B.E.
Northern, Dr. J. Burns, G.M.
North Western, D. P. Welman.
North Eastern, Dr. R. S. Edwards.
East Midlands, R. S. Johnson, M.B.E., T.D.
West Midlands, C. H. Leach.
Wales, T. Mervyn Jones, C.B.E.
Eastern, J. H. Dyde, O.B.E.
North Thames, M. Milne-Watson, C.B.E.
South Eastern, R. N. B. D. Bruce, O.B.E., T.D.
Southern, A. F. Hetherington, D.S.C.
South Western, C. H. Chester, C.B.E.
 each £6,500 (plus allowances £500)

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(England and Wales)

Somerset House, W.C.2
 [Temple Bar: 2407]

Registrar General, E. M. T. Firth, C.B. £4,215
Assistant Secretaries, R. M. Blaikley (Registration, Establishments and Accounts); W. J. Littlewood (Statistics, International and General) £2,650 to £3,350
Chief Statisticians, C. C. Spicer (Medical), £3,650; B. Benjamin, ph.D. (Population) £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, L. M. Feery; Miss A. B. Graham; J. Murray; F. A. Rooke-Matthews, £1,839 to £2,569
Statisticians (Population), Miss E. M. Brooke; S. Day; J. A. Rowntree; J. R. L. Schneider £1,839 to £2,569
Statisticians (Medical), H. Campbell; W. A. Wilson £1,726 to £2,925
Chief Executive Officers, V. M. Harris; J. R. Jeffery; D. J. Smale; R. P. Thorby... £2,055 to £2,380

Scotland

See under SCOTTISH OFFICE

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

Caxton House East, Tothill Street, S.W.1
 [Abbey: 4234]

Government Actuary, H. Tetley, C.B. £5,815
Deputy Government Actuary, L. G. K. Starke, C.B.E. £4,115
Principal Actuaries, C. E. Clarke, C.B.E.; P. R. Cox; F. Gordon Smith; L. V. Martin £2,715 to £3,415
Actuaries, J. R. Ford; R. C. Gilder; E. A. Johnston; Miss L. A. Laurence; W. M. Low; G. G. Newton; C. M. Stewart; W. V. Webb. £2,041 to £2,483

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST
 (See under DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH).

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 1481]

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.
Minister in Charge, SIR THE HON. LORD GEOFFREY RIPON, M.P.
Secretary, Brigadier Sir Geoffrey Macnab, K.C.M.G., C.B. £3,300

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Savile Row, W.1
 [Regent: 8411]

The Ministry of Health was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in

England and Wales functions with respect to health and local government which, in the main, were previously exercised by the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commission. Responsibility for the National Health Insurance and the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Schemes was transferred to the Ministry of National Insurance on April 1, 1945. The functions of the Ministry relating to local government, rating and valuation, public health, housing, rent control, burials and coast protection were transferred to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on January 30, 1951. The responsibility for hospitals, limb-fitting, the supply of surgical appliances and certain treatment services formerly undertaken by the Ministry of Pensions was assumed on August 31, 1953. Since 1955 the Ministry has assumed responsibilities for food hygiene and welfare foods which were previously carried out by the Ministry of Food. On May 1, 1957, responsibility for certain aspects of the recruitment of nurses and midwives was transferred from the Ministry of Labour and National Service to the Ministry of Health. The main administrative divisions in the Ministry of Health deal with general practitioner services; nursing; general relations with various health professions; Local Authority health and welfare services; hospitals and specialist services; mental health services; nutrition, and international health. The Department is also responsible for the National Hospital Service Reserve and, in conjunction with the Home Office, for the Ambulance and First Aid Section of the Civil Defence Corps under the Civil Defence Act, 1948.

Minister, THE RT. HON. (JOHN) ENOCH POWELL, M.B.E., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, L. H. Brandes.

Assistant Private Sec., B. A. Harrison.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, M. Maddan, M.P. £2,500

Parliamentary Secretary, B. R. Braine, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, A. J. Collins.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Bruce Fraser, K.C.B. £7,015

Private Secretary, P. J. Wormald.

Deputy Secretary, Dame Enid Russell-Smith, D.B.E. £5,015

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Godber, K.C.B. £5,815

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B. £5,015

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. R. W. Bavin £4,115

Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, J. E. Patcr, C.B. £4,115

Under Secretaries, J. P. Dodds, C.B.; D. Emery; R. Gedling; T. E. H. Hodgson, C.B.; A. S. Marre, C.B.; M. Reed, C.B. £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, E. B. S. Alton, M.B.E., M.C.; P. Benner; Mrs. E. G. Croft; A. Emanuel, C.M.G.; M. R. P. Gregson; E. Halliday; Mrs. J. A. Hauff; Miss H. M. Hedley; M. J. Hewitt; J. F. Hunt; L. G. S. Mason, O.B.E.; P. V. Muston; Mrs. D. M. O'Brien; E. T. Pridcaux, O.B.E.; R. T. P. Pronger; H. N. Roffey; M. H. Rossington; S. I. Smith; D. Somerville; R. F. Tyas; M. Widdup; T. B. Williamson; J. A. Willis, C.B.E.; J. T. Woodcock £2,715 to £3,415

Principal Regional Officers, C. E. Asher (L.2,925); T. H. Carruthers; Miss A. E. Earlam; R. Ellerington; V. F. Jones; L. R. Macbeth, O.B.E.; J. McCree, I.S.O.; A. J. Merritt (L.1,976 to L.2,288); J. G. Paterson; C. J. Plumb, O.B.E. £1,955 to £2,657

Principals, Miss M. F. B. Boys; L. H. Brandes; R. L. Briggs; J. R. Brough; J. P. Cashman; R. E. Clark; G. S. Downey; T. E. Dutton; S. H. Findlay; W. A. Fuller, D.S.C.; C. P. Goodale; H. Herzmark; Miss P. Hirst; Miss P. A. Hooper; G. G. Hulme; W. Hutchison; N. Illingworth; D. U. Jackson; C. R. O. Jones; W. N. Judd, D.F.C.; R. C. J. Kenrick, O.B.E.; E. W. L. Keymer, M.C.; J. E. King; W. F. Lake; S. G. Mackenzie; Miss S. M. Masel; R. S. Matthews; R. B. Mayoh; E. L. Mayston; E. B. Midgeley; J. Murray; T. E. Nodder; W. D. Paget; Mrs. V. J. M. Poole;

Mrs. K. M. Potter; W. O. Roberts; Miss M. A. J. Robinson; H. C. Salter, D.F.C.; C. L. Sargent; H. W. Seaborn; H. W. Silver; A. L. Thompson; P. A. C. Thorne; W. Turner; E. L. Wallis; F. D. K. Williams; Mrs. P. M. Williamson; F. C. Withey £1,781 to £2,483

Public Relations and Principal Press Officer, S. A. Heald, O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415

Press Officer, H. S. Harding, O.B.E. £2,120 to £2,445

Assistant Press Officers, A. M. Paton; Mrs. J. E. Samson £1,633 to £2,012

Senior Publicity Assistant, Miss B. J. Crawford £1,633 to £2,012

Librarian, A. E. Fountain £1,633 to £2,012

Chief Statistician, J. Wrigley £2,715 to £3,415

Medical Statistician, M. A. Heasman £3,350

Statisticians, R. Ash; E. R. Bransby (Social Economist); K. M. Francis; Miss R. J. Maurice £1,781 to £2,483

Senior Chief Executive Officers, S. M. Davies; G. E. John £2,457 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, B. H. Betts; R. Catran; Mrs. J. Coyne; B. J. Crisp; P. W. Day; F. W. Harris; F. R. Howes; W. H. Jennings, I.S.O.; W. Perkins; Mrs. M. M. Perry; R. P. Pole; C. H. Robinet; A. M. Storrice; C. G. Taylor; J. Thompson; R. C. Trant; P. J. Ward; C. K. Whitaker; E. G. White, M.B.E.; J. E. Worth, D.F.C.; L. Yates £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, C. G. R. Alderman; B. R. Aldridge; D. R. Armitage; L. Beven; J. Beveridge; K. W. Blakey; J. S. F. Blanchard; K. B. Bocking; R. Bolton; W. Brewer; B. A. R. Cheeseman; M. H. Clark; G. F. C. Clarke; R. R. Coleman; E. F. Cooper; P. C. Denny; H. R. Dowling; S. C. Edwards; F. J. Farrell; A. Forbes; Miss K. V. Green; Miss J. Harrington; Miss D. F. Hawthorn; E. C. Haxton; L. Hitchen; T. E. Holloway; R. W. Hornsby; G. L. Hughes; A. N. Jackson; P. W. Jenden; H. G. Jones; D. E. McCarthy; J. G. Martin; P. C. R. Masters; E. J. Mattison; Miss M. I. Maynard; W. G. Molyneux; Miss M. P. Newton; T. P. O'Mara; L. R. Payne; Miss L. R. Prescott, M.B.E.; J. E. T. Rankin; A. B. Rces; Miss E. M. Reeve; C. N. Rhodes; A. F. Richards, M.B.E.; G. L. Scales; J. Seaward; F. E. Smith; B. H. Street; P. H. Sullivan; R. E. Taylor; J. O. Thorn; G. R. Totman; R. H. Westlake; R. V. Woodroof. £1,633 to £2,012

Chief Inspector, C. W. G. Barton £2,715

Chief Technical Inspector, J. Walker £1,516 to £2,015

Senior Technical Officers, A. G. Bennett; R. W. H. Cook; E. H. Fagg; E. Fawcitt; R. Walker £1,599 to £1,921

Accountant-General's Department

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. R. W. Bavin £4,115

Principal Executive Officers, F. J. Aldridge; C. L. Bourton; C. W. Hals-Hunt £3,065

Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. Hegarty; L. B. Jacques; R. A. Owen; G. W. H. Woodman £2,457 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, E. A. Arnold; R. A. French; R. L. Gordon; N. Hollens; Miss E. F. Musto; K. Shuttleworth; E. R. Stuart; B. G. Tozer; H. V. White £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, J. Allan; L. Best; H. E. T. Booth; J. R. Briggs; T. I. Butler; J. Chadwick; N. S. Collins; L. Devine; W. E. Evans; J. B. Filburn; H. J. Foster; I. G. Gardiner; H. W. Goodfellow; Miss M. E. Hammond; J. W. Joy; G. T. King; W. J. Lester; A. J. Martinsen; A. E. Millar; W. A. O'Connor; M. W. Perry; K. Shackleton; F. W. Shaw; Miss R. W. Taylor; T. C. Threlfall; Miss D. C. Trew; W. Trueblood; J. A. Warwick; B. Wilcox; D. Williamson £1,633 to £2,012

Health Services Superannuation Division

Principal Executive Officer, Mrs. J. G. Pillar £3,060

Chief Executive Officers, T. K. Alcock; Mrs. E. A. Hutchinson; D. L. Ibbott £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, P. H. Brown; B. K. Chambers; K. R. Creedy; A. B. Great-Rex; D. R. Knight; D. H. S. Ward £1,633 to £2,012

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Godber, K.C.B. £5,815

Deputy Chief Medical Officers, D. Thomson; Miss A. L. Winner, O.B.E. £4,415

Principal Medical Officers, I. G. Davies; J. O. F. Davies; R. K. Freudenberg; W. S. MacDonald, M.C., £4,115; W. H. Bradley; E. T. Conybeare, O.B.E.; L. H. Murray, O.B.E.; T. Ritchie, C.B.E.; J. M. Ross; R. M. Shaw; D. S. Todd-White; G. C. Tooth. £3,715

Senior Medical Officers, R. H. Barrett; W. T. C. Berry; C. A. Boucher, O.B.E.; A. J. Eley; G. G. M. Fleming; R. Goulding; A. B. Harrington; J. H. T. Harrington; D. W. Jolly, O.B.E.; D. S. McKenzie; J. L. McLetchie, C.M.G., O.B.E.; A. E. Martin; W. H. P. Minto; E. C. Murphy, T.D.; Brig. R. V. Phillipson, O.B.E.; P. F. Riley; A. T. Roden; C. Seeley; P. Seelig; Miss D. M. Taylor, C.B.E.; G. S. Thompson; J. G. Thomson; Col. E. E. S. Wheatley, C.B.E., D.F.C., T.D.; J. M. G. Wilson. £3,415

Medical Officers, G. L. Alcock; R. B. Bell; J. F. E. Bloss; J. C. Brass; R. G. Bryce; D. H. D. Burbridge, O.B.E.; R. G. Buxton; Miss R. N. Chamberlain; M. H. Cosbie; A. Cruickshank, O.B.F.; R. D. L. Davies; H. J. B. Day; Mrs. C. N. Dennis; D. Dooley; Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Drummond, K.B.E., C.B.; P. F. Early; H. M. Elliott; J. A. Fitzgerald; J. Fletcher; Miss M. G. Gorrie; C. E. Halliday; D. L. Harbinson, O.B.E.; E. E. Harris; E. E. Henderson; R. Hudson-Evans; J. L. Hunt; J. Balfour Kirk, C.M.G.; W. C. Lawrence; W. Lees; E. D. T. Lewis; J. F. Lucy; L. P. McCullagh; A. McGregor; Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B.; Mrs. M. M. Manson; Brig. G. M. Marsden, C.B.E.; C. C. D. Martin; P. A. Maughan; C. Muir; Surg. Rear-Adm. R. W. Mussen, C.B., C.B.E.; C. G. M. Nicol; G. R. Parry; R. H. Purnell; J. H. Ramage; R. G. Redhead; Miss E. M. Ring; R. J. Rosie, C.B.E.; Miss M. D. H. Sheridan; Lt.-Col. E. A. Smyth; D. S. Toole; J. N. Twohig; M. Vitali; T. G. Williams; R. Williamson. £2,265 to £2,990

Hospital Medical Officers

J. R. Ascott; M. J. Bereza; J. Caplan; T. K. McKeogh; G. S. Moran
Various rates between £1,100 to £3,350

Regional General Medical Staff

Principal Medical Officer in charge of Regional Medical Services, R. E. Ford. £4,115

Principal Medical Officer, K. A. Boughton-Thomas £3,715

Senior Medical Officers, R. W. Bone; A. W. Davidson, O.B.E., M.C.; C. E. Gallagher, O.B.E.; A. W. Lilley; W. Meikle; E. Mence; I. E. Phelps; J. E. Struthers. £3,500

Medical Officers, J. Adam, O.B.E.; W. D. Anderson; A. T. Ashcroft; J. Barr; J. C. H. Bird; P. F. Bishop; J. D. Black; J. C. B. Bone; C. M. Boucher; A. Brebner; G. Bridge; D. W. E. Burridge; J. M. Canning; T. E. A. Carr; G. Cornah; E. J. S. Evans; G. I. G. Findlay; H. J. Gibson; P. B. Hanbury; T. S. Hanlin; P. N. Holmes; M. Hutchinson; P. W. Jack; B. E. Jerwood; A. T. L. Kingdon; H. J. Lee; C. E. B. Lynch; A. F. Macbean; J. R. McBoyle; J. Mackellar; A. MacLaine; A. Markson; C. R. Morison; M. A. Nicholson; D. B. Robb; E. D. Robb; J. D. Robertson; A. W. M. Rooke; S. Ruttle; A. B. Stewart; H. A. Tuck; B. C. Welshman; G. W. Whittall; J. A. Whyte; W. Wilson £2,200 to £2,925

Dental Staff

Chief Dental Officer, Surgeon Rear-Adm. (D.) W. Holgate, C.B., O.B.E., R.N.(ret.). £3,865

Deputy Chief Dental Officer, F. S. S. Whiter, O.B.E. £3,515

Senior Dental Officers, R. D. Bell; R. A. Campbell; H. A. Dixey; Miss J. R. Forrest; L. G. Hitching, T.D.; Miss E. M. Knowles, O.B.E.; A. G. Smith £3,240

Dental Officers, R. D. Buchan; E. S. Cross; P. A. Crow; A. Ferrari; I. C. S. Fraser; M. A. Freeman, M.C.; F. D. R. Geldard; A. R. Gillies; A. W. Holman; V. Howarth; E. E. Jackson; I. H. Jones; N. I. MacMillan; A. McPherson; R. W. Mather; R. Middleton; W. N. M. Niven; J. A. O'Connor, M.B.E.; Miss J. D. Oswald; D. S. Prichard; G. B. Roberts; P. D. M. Rowland; G. A. Rowse; A. J. Vaughton; H. Walker; R. B. Whalley; J. H. Whittle; G. V. L. Williams, T.D.; J. C. Williams. £2,153 to £2,800

Pharmaceutical, Nursing and Welfare Staff, etc.

Chief Pharmacist, H. Davis, C.B.E. £3,190

Senior Technical Officer, R. Higson £1,599 to £1,921

Ambulance Adviser, T. G. Mullen. £2,353

Adviser on Radio-active Substances, W. Binks (part time) £1,700

Chief Nursing Officer, Miss K. A. Raven. £2,990

Deputy Chief Nursing Officers, Miss E. Jackson, O.B.E.; Miss D. M. White. £2,041

Mental Nursing Officers, F. J. Ely; Miss O. F. Griffith. £1,422 to £1,693

Public Health Nursing Officers, Misses M. M. Bathgate, M.B.E.; P. M. Bucknell; M. H. Cook, M.B.E.; K. Drage; A. E. Girling; F. L. Gray; F. A. Heaney; R. E. Maguire; M. W. Slight; E. M. Trehearne; A. Webster. £1,362 to £1,628

Hospital Nursing Officers, Misses C. Biddulph; M. G. Campbell; Mrs. J. Heywood; Miss M. Ie Q. Mitchell; Mrs. M. G. Milne Redhead; Misses I. L. Morrison; P. I. M. Robson; E. West £1,362 to £1,628

Artificial Limb Research Officer, N. A. M. Swettenham, O.B.E. £2,528

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss G. M. Aves, O.B.E. £2,129

Deputy Chief Welfare Officers, J. Castelow; Miss E. L. Hope-Murray. £1,817 to £1,947

Welfare Officers, Mrs. W. M. Curzon; Mrs. D. Leaf; Misses H. Brown; K. Buchanan; K. E. G. Davidge; C. M. Gavin; M. G. M. Gordon; F. E. Handasyde; A. D. Kelly; L. M. Mason; J. R. Mijouain; M. E. Openshaw; B. H. Roberts; A. M. Sheridan; M. B. Wann; H. Wheatcroft M.B.E. £1,362 to £1,628

Inspector of Welfare of the Blind, Miss W. L. Adams, M.B.E. £1,693

Senior Adviser on Catering and Dietetics, Miss E. Washington (+allc. £120) £1,688

Advisers on Catering and Dietetics, Misses J. B. F. Beveridge; H. G. Cairney, M.B.E.; A. K. Chalmers; E. C. B. Ross. £1,412 to £1,688

Advisers on Hospital Domestic Management, Miss J. M. Howat; Mrs. M. J. Brash-Smith £1,412 to £1,688

Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, M. T. Parry. £2,197

Architects

Chief Architect, W. E. Tatton Brown. £4,115

Superintending Architect, M. C. Tebbitt, C.B.E. £3,715

Principal Architects, A. Roberts; A. V. Robertson, O.B.E.; W. E. Sidnell. £2,715 to £3,065

Architects (Senior Grade), W. J. H. Dungey; R. H. Goodmau; G. L. Martin; Mrs. A. M. Nutting; D. J. Petty, M.B.E.; R. F. Radford £2,145 to £2,457

Architects (Main Grade), M. J. Bench; L. J. Connor; E. J. Corker; J. E. Deleuse; J. R. B. Green; R. Grunberg; L. E. Knight; V. A. Liff; D. R. J. Martin; W. L. Nicholson; Miss E. B. J. Thomas; J. D. Twells-Grosse; J. Ward. £1,516 to £2,015

Chief Quantity Surveyor, L. McL. Watson £2,715 to £3,065

Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), R. T. V. Amery; E. G. Lasseter... £2,145 to £2,457
 Quantity Surveyors (Main Grade), G. R. Barber; N. G. M. Barton; B. R. Broadway; W. V. Buckle; S. G. Cooke; D. E. Hook
 £1,516 to £2,015

Engineering Staff

Chief Engineer, D. A. Hughes... £3,715
 Superintending Engineers, L. T. Davis; M. Drury; G. S. Gillard... £2,715 to £3,065
 Engineering Inspectors, J. S. Alton; J. H. H. Marshall
 £1,905 to £2,465
 Engineers, Senior Grade, S. Fidler; P. M. Harms; B. Joseph; C. A. Powell... £2,145 to £2,457
 Laundry Engineers, C. Haggas; S. J. Whitaker
 £1,516 to £2,015
 Engineers, Main Grade, B. E. Jannaway; D. L. Mumford; T. A. Nicholls; R. F. Stephens; J. A. Sutherland; H. Weatherley
 £1,516 to £2,015

Legal Branch

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B.E... £5,015
 Principal Assistant Solicitor, S. D. Musson, M.B.E.
 £4,115
 Asst. Solicitors, S. H. Brookfield, C.B.E.; H. R. Green; J. C. Hales; V. J. Lewis; J. S. Ryan; P. N. Townsend; E. H. Watson
 £2,815 to £3,415
 Senior Legal Assistants, J. Austin; N. G. Bird; K. A. T. Davey; J. B. Davidson; G. C. Davies; R. G. C. Davison; R. P. A. Douglas; Miss E. H. C. Forbes; G. E. Gammie; I. C. M. Hamilton; J. M. Keidan; F. D. Kennedy; W. H. I. Parish; Miss F. Potter, M.B.E.; A. K. Ross; G. D. Wheway... £2,103 to £2,715

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(For main article, see Index)

Regional Hospital Boards

England and Wales are divided into 15 hospital regions, each with its own Regional Hospital Board which administers the hospital and specialist services in the area. The Regional Hospital Boards do not, however, administer Teaching Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Governors.

The Chairmen and members of Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Governors are appointed by the Minister of Health in accordance with the third schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Areas

Newcastle, Benfield Road, Newcastle upon Tyne
 6. Chairman, Sir Edward Collingwood, C.B.E.
 Secretary, R. Dobbin.
 Leeds, Park Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. Chairman,
 Maj. J. C. Hunter, C.B.E., M.C. Secretary, W. A.
 Shee.
 Sheffield, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road,
 Sheffield, 10. Chairman, A. V. Martin, C.B.E.
 Secretary, L. W. Faulkner.
 East Anglian (Cambridge), 117 Chesterton Road,
 Cambridge, Chairman, Sir Stephen Green, Bt.
 Secretary, K. V. F. Morton, C.I.E.
 North West Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace,
 W.2. Chairman, The Lord Moynihan, O.B.E.
 Secretary, A. J. Bennett.
 North East Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace,
 W.2. Chairman, Sir Graham Rowlandson,
 M.B.E. Secretary, C. E. Nicol, O.B.E.
 South East Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace,
 W.2. Chairman, Sir Ivor Julian, C.B.E. Secretary,
 C. M. Ker, O.B.E.
 South West Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace,
 W.2. Chairman, A. G. Linfield, C.B.E. Secretary,
 E. G. Bralhtwaite.
 Oxford, 43 Banbury Road, Oxford. Chairman,
 Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,
 M.C. Secretary, G. Watts, O.B.E.

South Western, 27 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol 8.
 Chairman, Col. H. A. Guy, O.B.E., T.D. Secretary,
 M. O. Carter, C.I.E., M.C.
 Wales, Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park,
 Cardiff. Chairman, Sir Godfrey Llewellyn, Bt.,
 C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. Secretary, A. E. Newell.
 Birmingham, 10 Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Bir-
 mingham 15. Chairman, Sir Edward Thompson.
 Secretary, W. F. Newstead.
 Manchester, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8.
 Chairman, Sir James Lythgoe, C.B.E. Secretary,
 J. Gibbon.
 Liverpool, Pearl Assurance House, 55 Castle Street,
 Liverpool 2. Chairman, Sir Thomas Harley,
 M.B.E., M.C. Secretary, V. Collinge.
 Wessex, Highcroft, Romsey Road, Winchester,
 Hants. Chairman, P. G. Templeman. Secretary,
 G. Bowden.

(SCOTLAND)

See under Scottish Office

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

Cathays Park, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 28066]

Chairman, A. F. Williams, C.M.G.... £4,050
 Members of Board, A. R. Culley, C.B.E., M.D.
 (Medical), £3,650; (vacancy) £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, F. D. Riddett; J. G. Stephens (Chief
 Accountant and Establishment Officer)
 £1,716 to £2,418
 Chief Executive Officer, H. E. Leonard
 £1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officers, M. G. Evans; Mrs. E. O.
 James; G. H. Nowell; G. Roberts; T. Williams
 £1,508 to £1,872
 Senior Medical Officer (vacant)... £3,350
 Senior Medical Officer (Regional Medical Service),
 T. J. M. Gregg, O.B.E.... £3,350
 Medical Officers, Mrs. M. W. Jenkins; G. J. Roberts,
 M.D.; T. D. L. Thomas... £2,200 to £2,925
 Medical Officers (Regional Medical Service), E. A.
 Wilson; J. O. Williams; G. M. Evans; H. A.
 Mullen, T.D., Q.H.P.; A. J. R. Hudson
 £2,200 to £2,925
 Medical Officers (Artificial Limb and Appliance Service),
 G. A. L. Jones; A. A. G. Dean, M.D.
 £2,200 to £2,925
 Dental Officers, G. E. Morgan; G. Morris; T. W.
 Beer... £2,153 to £2,800
 Legal Adviser, D. E. Davies... £2,038 to £2,650
 Senior Legal Assistant, G. Davies. £2,038 to £2,650
 Legal Assistant, A. Howe... £1,310 to £1,872
 Architect (Senior Grade), J. T. Darch
 £2,080 to £2,392
 Public Health Nursing Officer, Miss M. J. Morris
 £1,362 to £1,628
 Welfare Officer, Miss E. Lewis... £1,362 to £1,628

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

See Scottish Office

HERRING INDUSTRY BOARD

7 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh 3

[Caledonian: 4241]

Chairman, Sir John Carmichael, K.B.E.
 (part-time) £2,500
 Members, Sir George Wilson, K.B.E.; G. C. Wilson,
 O.B.E.... (part-time) £1,000
 Gen. Manager, H. H. Goodwin, G.B.E.
 Secretary, A. Fairley.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCILS

Established under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1953, to advise the Minister of Works on the exercise of his powers under the Act to make grants towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural

interest, their contents and adjoining land, and, where necessary, to acquire such buildings or to assist the National Trusts or local authorities to acquire them. In 1962-63, £475,000 is available for allocation as repair and maintenance grants.

England

Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment,
S.E.1

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B.,
G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.

Members, W. F. Deedes, M.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H. M.P.; Miss D. M. Elliott, C.B.E.; The Earl of Euston, F.S.A.; Sir William Holford; C. E. C. Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., F.B.A.; The Countess of Radnor O.B.E.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.
Secretary, T. L. Jones.

Wales

St. Agnes Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff

Chairman, Col. Sir Grismond Philipps, C.V.O.
Members, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.; S. Colwyn Foulkes, O.B.E.; J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.; Maj. H. J. Lloyd-Johnes, T.D., F.S.A.; Prof. Glyn Roberts; G. O. Roberts, M.P.
Secretary, D. J. Crouch.

Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh

Chairman, The Earl Cawdor, T.D.
Members, Sir Arthur Duncan; J. L. Gleave, R.S.A.; The Countess of Haddington; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.Scot.; The Lord Polwarth, T.D.; D. C. Scott-Moncrieff, C.V.O., W.S.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, M.P.
Secretary, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

COMMISSION

See Record Office

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND)

Fielden House, Great College Street, S.W.1
[Abbey: 7041]

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 1908 to survey and publish in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork or stone construction up to the year 1714. The terminal date was extended after the late war to 1850. The Commission has published up to present date inventories covering seven counties, three cities and Roman York. It is a purely recording body and while the Commissioners may recommend that certain structures should be preserved, the have no power to implement their recommendations.

Chairman, The Marquess of Salisbury K.G., P.C.
Commissioners, Miss Rose Graham, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; Sir Albert Richardson, K.C.V.O., R.A., Litt. D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Professor I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., D.Litt., I.L.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Professor V. H. Galbraith, D.Lit., Litt.D., F.B.A.; Professor S. Piggott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Professor H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D.; Christopher Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. J. D. E. Clark, Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A. Prof. F. Wormald, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; R. H. Parker, C.B.E., M.C.; and the Lords, Lieutenant of the counties at the time of survey.
Secretary, A. R. Duffy. £2,815

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

17 Queens Road, Aberystwyth
[Aberystwyth: 256]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chairman, Prof. Sir Goronwy Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.

Commissioners, Sir Ifor Williams, D.Litt., I.L.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. I. Ll. Foster, F.S.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, F.S.A.

Secretary, A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

7 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh 12
[Edinburgh: Don. 7680]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland from the earliest times to 1707, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. The terms of reference were extended by Royal Warrant dated Jan. 1, 1948, to cover the period since 1707 at the Commissioners' discretion.
Chairman, The Earl of Wemyss and March I.L.D.
Commissioners, Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., I.L.D., Litt.D., D.Lit., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. S. Piggott, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Douglas Simpson, C.B.E., D.Litt., I.L.D., F.S.A.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. W. C. Dickinson, M.C., D.Litt., I.L.D.; Mrs. A. I. Dunlop, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.L.D.; A. Graham, F.S.A.
Secretary, K. A. Steer, Ph.D., F.S.A. £2,497

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England

Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1

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Members, M. S. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A.; R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, F.S.A.; Prof. J. C. D. Clark, Sc.D., F.B.A., V.-P.S.A.; Sir Trenchard Cox, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A. Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; D. B. Harden, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; Prof. C. E. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., F.B.A.; J. N. L. Myres, I.L.D., V.-P.S.A.; Nigel Nicolson, M.B.E., F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.S.A., F.B.A.; Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., D.Litt., Dir.F.S.A., F.B.A.; Marshall Sisson, C.B.E., A.R.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; C. F. Webb, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C., T.D., D.Litt., F.S.A., F.B.A.
Secretary, A. K. Mason.

Wales

Gabalfa, Cardiff

Chairman, J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.
Members, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.; Prof. E. G. Bowen, F.S.A.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. Sir Goronwy Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Dr. H. N. Savory, F.S.A.; Sir Ben Bowen Thomas; Prof. David Williams, D.Litt.
Secretary, D. J. Crouch.

Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2

Chairman, W. D. Simpson, C.B.E., D.Litt., I.L.D., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.
Members, The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., I.L.D., F.S.A.Scot.; A. R. Cross, M.C., T.D., F.S.A.Scot.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. J. D. Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., I.L.D., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. Stuart Piggott, D.Litt.Hum., F.B.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; James Shearer, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. W. J. Smith, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; R. B. K. Stevenson, F.S.A.
Secretary, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.

HOME OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 8100]

The Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is the channel of communication between Her Majesty the Queen and Her subjects, and between the U.K. Govern-

ment and the Government of Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The chief matters with which the Home Office is concerned are—The maintenance of law and order; the efficiency of the police service; the treatment of offenders, including juvenile offenders; the efficiency of the Probation Service; the organization of Magistrates' Courts; legislation on criminal justice; the supervision of the Fire Service; the preparations for Civil Defence Services; the care of children by local authorities and voluntary societies; the regulation of the employment of children and young persons; the control and naturalization of aliens; the law relating to parliamentary and local government elections. In addition, many miscellaneous subjects are dealt with, including explosives, dangerous drugs, poisons, intoxicating liquor and State Management Districts (England and Wales), shops, public safety, entertainments, bye-laws on good rule and government and other subjects, cremations and burials, betting and gambling; addresses and petitions to the Queen, ceremonies and formal business connected with honours.

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Private Secretary, A. W. Glanville.

Assistant Private Secretary, A. H. Turner.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, D. G. Bullard, M.P...... unpaid

Minister of State, THE EARL JELlicoe, D.S.O., M.C...... £3,750

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Charles Cunningham, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O...... £7,015

Private Secretary, Miss M. M. Peck.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C., M.P.; Hon. Christopher Woodhouse, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P...... £2,500

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, P. Allen, C.B.; A. C. W. Drew, C.B...... £5,015

Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir George Godber, K.C.B., D.M.

Honorary Catering Adviser, N. Joseph, C.B.E.

General Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, R. J. Guppy..... £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, S. H. E. Burley; T. C. Green; R. J. P. Hewison; H. W. Stotesbury..... £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, P. Beedle; B. J. Burrows; J. M. Clift; K. Eddy; A. D. Gordon-Brown; A. H. Hewins; Miss M. Hornsby; M. J. Moriarty; N. S. Ross..... £1,904 to £2,634

Senior Executive Officers, D. G. McMurray; F. W. Stacey; J. Stephens; Miss F. G. F. Wakeman..... £1,638 to £2,012

Architect's Branch

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Senior Architect, A. Ball..... £2,228 to £2,553

Senior Quantity Surveyor, R. G. Read..... £2,228 to £2,553

Dangerous Drugs Branch

Chief Inspector, A. L. Dyke..... £2,457 to £2,715

Deputy Chief Inspector, C. G. Jeffery..... £2,076 to £2,407

Explosives Branch

Chief Inspector, H. K. Black..... £3,190

Second Inspector, D. Simmons..... £2,437 to £2,765

Inspectors, F. W. Ireland; A. Reed..... £1,731 to £2,477

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876

Chief Inspector, R. S. Vine..... £3,715

Inspectors, Group Capt. J. R. Cellars, A.E.C.; R. L. Macpherson, M.B.E.; Group Capt. I. Mackay; H. G. B. Slack, M.D...... £2,265 to £2,990

State Management Scheme

(Carlisle District)

19 Castle Street, Carlisle

[Carlisle: 25213]

General Manager, J. N. Adams..... £3,000

Assistant General Manager, L. F. Ambler..... £2,055 to £2,380

Head Brewer, J. W. Monk..... £2,106 to £2,493

Manager of Wholesale Spirits Stores, W. H. Thompson..... £1,568 to £1,947

Superintendent of Managed Houses, F. M. Stewart..... £1,568 to £1,947

Superintendent of Hotels and Restaurants, I. Jefferies..... £1,568 to £1,947

Immigration and Nationality Department

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1

[Chancery: 8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. B. Paice..... £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, I. B. Macdonald Ross; J. M. Ross; J. H. Walker; R. F. Wood..... £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, N. F. Carrington, D.S.C.; Miss K. N. Coates, O.B.E.; W. N. Hyde; A. S. Oakley, M.B.E.; G. W. Penn; J. B. Sharp..... £1,904 to £2,634

Chief Executive Officer, S. G. Baker..... £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Bellett; S. J. Gregory; J. Hamilton; K. E. Hughes; J. P. Jarvis; J. V. Rowe; E. C. Walduck; R. M. Whitfield..... £1,633 to £2,012

Chief Inspector, F. G. Chinchin..... £3,065

Assistant Chief Inspectors, H. V. Bowles; A. J. Clarke; A. E. Nicholls, M.B.E...... £2,120 to £2,445

Inspectors, C. I. Allen; R. I. Collinson; I. L. Davis; W. H. Daw; H. S. Humphrey; L. J. Perry; C. D. Rawbone; H. J. G. Richards; T. W. E. Roche; J. H. B. Sanders; E. L. Ward..... £1,677 to £2,012

Children's Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Miss J. J. Nunn..... £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, E. R. Cowlyn; E. N. Kent; R. J. Whittick..... £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, J. H. J. Beck; W. J. Bohan; K. H. Dawson; B. A. E. Harrold; H. C. P. McGregor; G. H. Roberts..... £1,904 to £2,634

Chief Executive Officers, E. A. Scdgley; T. W. Waller..... £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, Miss E. M. Chadwell; T. J. Maxwell; B. D. H. Phillips..... £1,633 to £2,012

Children's Department Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, Miss A. M. Scorrer, C.B.E...... £3,415

Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. Kilgour; G. Revell..... £3,065

Senior Medical Inspector, A. P. Ross..... £3,415

Medical Inspectors, Mrs. M. Bates; Miss M. A. Hay; Miss M. E. McLaughlin..... £2,265 to £2,990

Superintending Inspectors, B. Evans; S. A. Gwynn, O.B.E.; C. P. Huggard; C. E. Shipley; P. F. Tipping; L. J. Wardle..... £2,504 to £2,940

Inspectors (Grade I), J. M. Arlidge; Miss S. C. Brown; Miss O. Chandler; Miss G. E. Chesters; Mrs. K. E. Cuffe; R. S. Davies; N. Desbrow; A. N. Dyson; Miss M. L. Edwards; Miss J. P. Francis; Miss R. M. Ganderton; A. B. Hadley; Miss A. Haigh-Loney; C. Hamlin; N. Higson; L. S. Jenkins; V. E. Jenkins, M.B.E.; W. W. Jones; M. C. Joseph; J. E. Knight; E. C. Morris; Miss L. M. E. Smart; G. E. Whittaker; Miss K. A. Wood..... £2,109 to £2,490

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Hollingsbery; D. P. Hughes; Miss C. F. Jayne; D. L. Jones; R. L. Jones; Miss A. C. Kennedy; T. H. Lewis; D. S. Lyle; J. McCarthy; H. B. Mackay; Miss I. S. Murchie; L. Pugh; S. Reed; Miss M. C. Rose; G. W. Smith; A. J. L. Southwell; Miss P. P. Thayer; R. J. N. Tod; B. W. Vincent; Miss J. M. Wakham; Miss E. C. Woodall; J. B. Woods; S. Woollock

£1,537 to £2,012
Inspectors (Old Style), Miss E. M. Hall; Miss A. Murray; Miss M. S. Stainforth, M.B.E.

£1,953 to £2,490

Civil Defence and Fire Service Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, G. H. McConnell

£4,115

Inspector-General of Civil Defence, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Stratton, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.

£4,115

Assistant Secretaries, F. L. F. Devey; R. H. F. Firth; J. B. Howard; R. A. James; R. M. North;

K. P. Witney.....£2,715 to £3,415

Principals, Miss P. Boys-Smith; P. V. Collyer; Mrs. H. E. Forbes; H. V. H. Marks; R. W. Mott;

W. A. Newsome; Miss K. A. O'Neill; G. P. Renton; G. T. Rudd; G. M. Tucker; D. E. H.

Wynter, M.V.O.....£1,904 to £2,634

Regional Directors of Civil Defence, Rear Adm. W. L. G. Adams, C.B., O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. C. L.

Firbank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lieut-Gen. E. N. Goddard, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.; Maj-

Gen. G. P. Gregson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. K. L. Harkness, D.S.C., R.N.; Maj.-Gen.

F. C. Horton, C.B., O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. S. Lamplugh, C.B., C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. F. R. G. Matthews,

C.B., D.S.O.; Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Pendred, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.; Rear-Adm. A. D. Torlesse,

C.B., D.S.O.; J. R. S. Watson.....£3,050

Assistant Regional Directors of Civil Defence, H. A. Bingley; J. F. Boxell; S. W. Briggs; P. W. H.

Chapman; J. P. Gelly; G. Hutchinson, O.B.E.; C. C. Hutton; L. E. Latchford; J. P. Miller;

E. S. Moran; H. Wallwork, O.B.E.

Chief Executive Officer, L. C. Sons.....£2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, R. Attwell; W. F. Delamare; W. E. Farrant; E. Hutchings; M. D. Hut-

ton; T. J. Kempton; P. Leyshon; F. C. Millward; J. Richards; J. D. F. Turnham, £1,633 to £2,012

Chief Training Officer, Brig. G. H. C. Pennycook, C.B.E.....£1,904 to £2,634

Assistant Chief Training Officer, T. N. Storer.....£1,720 to £2,022

Principal Warning Officers, Wing-Comdr. W. J. Marshall, O.B.E.; Brig. W. H. G. Rogers, C.B.E.

£2,120 to £2,445

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Sunningdale Park, Ascot, Berks

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. B. B. Cooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.....£3,050

Civil Defence Schools

Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucester

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. J. Batchelor.....£1,909 to £2,212

The Hawkhills, Easingwold, Yorkshire

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. H. Ewin.....£1,909 to £2,212

Taymouth Castle, Kenmore, nr. Abergfeldy, Perthshire

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal A. MacGregor, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.....£1,909 to £2,212

Fire Service Inspectorate

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

Chief Inspector, H. M. Smith, C.B.E.....£3,415

Inspectors, S. H. Charters, O.B.E.; F. Darn, O.B.E.;

D. G. M. Middleton; W. E. Norwood, M.B.E.;

D. V. M. Staples, M.B.E.; A. V. Thomas, G.M.;

P. S. Wilson-Dickson, M.B.E.....£2,436 to £2,815

Engineering Inspector, F. C. A. Shirling

£2,228 to £2,553

Engineering Inspector (Water), R. Killey, M.B.E.

(+ allce.) £1,579 to £2,093

Fire Service College

Wotton House, Abinger Common, Dorking, Surrey

Commandant, A. W. Paramor, C.B.E.....£2,371 to £2,750

Fire Service Training Centre

Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.

Commandant, C. G. Tobias, M.B.E., B.E.M.
£2,077 to £2,266

Criminal and Probation Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, F. L. T. Graham-

Harrison, C.B.....£4,115

Assistant Secretaries, Miss W. M. Goode, C.B.E.;

C. T. H. Morris; R. R. Pittam; H. B. Wilson

£2,715 to £3,415

Principals, A. J. E. Brennan; G. I. de Dency;

R. L. Jones; W. M. Lee; G. J. Otton; C. H.

Prior; M. L. Priss; R. F. D. Shuffrey

£1,904 to £2,634

Senior Executive Officers, A. E. Corbin; Miss J. M.

Northover; D. G. Turner; Miss M. Turner;

M.B.E.; W. J. Wright.....£1,663 to £2,012

Principal Probation Inspector, F. J. MacRae, O.B.E.,

D.F.C.....£2,940

Inspectors (Grade I), Miss M. Irvine; H. M. Morton;

Miss W. R. Vandy.....£2,109 to £2,490

Inspectors (Grade II), S. A. Barrett; Miss J. T. Dodds,

M.B.E.; M. H. Hogan; H. A. Prins; Miss J.

Shepherd; R. W. Spiers; C. T. Swann

£1,537 to £2,012

Inspectors (Old Style), Miss M. J. R. Hutchinson;

E. Rocksborough Smith.....£1,953 to £2,490

Establishment and Organization Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Principal Estab-

lishment Officer), A. R. Bunker.....£4,115

Assistant Secretary, C. Parkinson.....£2,715 to £3,415

Principals, J. McIntyre; D. A. Peach

£1,904 to £2,634

Chief Executive Officers, T. H. East; T. O'Connor

£2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, J. E. Clark; R. J. P. Hayes;

I. D. King; H. G. Pearson; D. J. Wilkes

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Chief Information Officer, A. K. Fowler

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Principal Information Officer, T. D. McCaffrey

£2,120 to £2,445

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Lodge.....£2,715 to £3,415

Statistician, L. T. Wilkins.....£1,904 to £2,634

Senior Executive Officer, G. T. L. Hubert

£1,633 to £2,012

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey

[Emberbrook: 5541]

Senior Executive Officer, R. T. Tudor

£1,628 to £2,007

Finance Division

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Secretary (Finance Officer), I. Roy

£2,715 to £3,415

Senior Chief Executive Officers, L. H. Callard, I.S.O.;

E. J. W. Durrant.....£2,457 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, L. H. Foss; L. T. Norman,

I.S.O.; W. H. Stephens.....£2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, J. E. Johnson; A. H.

Stringer; P. H. L. Trodden.....£1,633 to £2,012

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Legal Adviser, J. K. T. Jones, C.B.E.	£5,015
Assistant Legal Advisers, G. B. T. Barr, C.B.E.; G. V. Hart; H. W. Wollaston	£2,815 to £3,475
Senior Legal Assistants, P. N. S. Farrell, P. Harvey; J. D. Semken, M.C.	£2,103 to £2,715

Police Department

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Assistant Secretaries, T. A. Critchley; D. A. C. Morrison; W. C. Roberts	£2,715 to £3,475
Principals, G. H. Baker, D.S.C.; D. H. J. Hillary; J. C. H. Holden; W. Middlemass; Miss G. M. B. Owen; D. J. Trevelyan; F. J. Woodward	£1,904 to £2,634

Forensic Science Adviser, F. G. Tryhorn
£2,715 to £3,065

Chief Executive Officer, T. A. Moy
£2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, B. C. Holmes; R. K. Prescott; C. F. Whitfield
£1,633 to £2,012

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary

Inspectors, Sir William Johnson, C.M.G., C.B.E.; S. Lawrence, C.B.E.; Sir Charles Martin, C.B.E.; F. J. Tarry, C.B., C.B.E.; Cdr. W. J. A. Willis, C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N. (ret.)	£3,415
Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, Miss K. M. Hill, M.B.E.	£1,984 to £2,558

Police College

Bramshill House, Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke, Hants.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Jelf, C.B.E.
£2,890

Deputy Commandant, T. Lockley, O.B.E.
£1,765 to £1,960

Secretary, W. F. Libby
£1,568 to £1,947

Scientific Advisers' Branch

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Chief Scientific Adviser (vacant)

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, E. Leader-Williams; G. R. Stanbury	£2,715 to £3,065
Principal Scientific Officers, N. E. Hand; D. T. Jones; I. McAulay; T. Martin; J. A. Miles; F. H. Pavry; A. M. Western	£1,904 to £2,634

Supply and Transport Branch

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey

[Emberbrook: 5541]

Director of Supply, F. S. T. Cleave
£3,060

Deputy Director, H. H. Michelbacher, M.B.E.
£2,452 to £2,710

Senior Executive Officers, G. F. Gartan; A. H. McCreadle-Smith
£1,628 to £2,007

Senior Engineer, J. W. Arnot
£2,223 to £2,548

Women's Voluntary Service

41 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1

Chairman, The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E.
 unpaid |

Vice-Chairman, The Dowager Lady Hillingdon, D.B.E.
 unpaid |

Social Services Administrator, Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.
 unpaid |

Chief Administrator (Regions), Miss K. M. Halpin, C.B.E.
 £1,140 |

PRISON COMMISSION

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street,

Westminster, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

*Chairman, A. W. Peterson, M.V.O.
£4,115

*Deputy Chairman, M. G. Russell
£3,475

*Secretary, N. Storr, O.B.E.
£2,715 to £3,475

Establishment Officer, T. G. Weiler
£2,715 to £3,475

*Chief Director, R. D. Fairn
£3,475

Director of Prison Administration, J. Holt, O.B.E.
£3,375

*Director of Borstal Administration, H. J. Taylor

£3,315

The above constitutes the Prisons Board and * denotes a Commissioner.

Director of Medical Services, H. K. Snell, C.B.E., M.D.
£4,115

Director of Industries and Stores, R. J. Davis
£3,065

Director of Works, Lt.-Col. S. P. Sartain
£3,415

Assistant Commissioners, J. E. Henderson; H. Kenyon; R. E. Owen; Lt.-Col. J. S. Haywood;

D. G. Waddilove; Lady Taylor; C. T. Cape;

G. Hair; G. B. Smith
£2,865

Chaplain General, Rev. L. L. Rees
£2,103

Assistant to the Director of Medical Services, C. E. Caudwell
£3,415

Chief Psychologist, A. Straker
£2,715 to £3,065

Catering Adviser, F. G. T. Belcham
£1,547 to £2,012

Organiser of Physical Education, A. Healey
£1,720 to £1,945

Finance Officer, M. T. Leddy
£2,457 to £2,715

Principals, N. W. R. Baker; E. W. Durdell;

G. Emerson; T. J. H. Hetherington; A. R. Judge, O.B.E.
 £1,904 to £2,634 |

Chief Executive Officers, E. Goodbody; A. J. Kennedy, M.B.E.; H. Lynn; H. Winson
£2,120 to £2,445

Deputy Finance Officer, J. F. Quirk
£2,120 to £2,445

Deputy Director of Works, E. Cruddas
£2,715 to £3,065

Senior Architect, N. E. Hill
£2,228 to £2,553

Senior Engineers, G. McLean (£2,345 to £2,670); S. B. Nash
£2,228 to £2,553

Senior Surveyor, L. O. L. Lee
£2,145 to £2,457

Senior Executive Officers, C. Archer; D. V. Bailey, V.R.D.; W. R. Dalingwater; H. W. Gillies;

R. Gooderham; L. W. Goringe; R. G. Oram;

H. A. Pendlebury; J. R. Troop; P. R. Wall;

R. J. H. West; D. A. R. Wood; G. C. Woods
£1,633 to £2,012

PRISONS

Governors

Appleton Thorn, M. D. McLeod
£1,709 to £1,991

Ashwell, Rutland, L. C. Oxford
£1,709 to £1,991

Askham Grange, Yorks., Miss M. E. G. Stocker
£1,709 to £1,991

Aylesbury, J. H. Waylen, M.B.E.
£2,163 to £2,488

Bedford, R. S. Llewellyn
£1,709 to £1,991

Bela River, Westmorland, R. A. B. A. Howden
£1,709 to £1,991

Birmingham, J. Richards
£2,614

Bristol, J. L. Scott
£2,163 to £2,488

Brixton, S.W.2, C. H. Shoemaker
£2,223 to £2,548

Comp Hill, I.O.W., L. J. Simpson
£2,163 to £2,488

Canterbury, A. R. Moreton
£1,709 to £1,991

Cardiff, Lt.-Col. C. C. Markes
£2,163 to £2,488

Chelmsford, N. H. Golding
£2,163 to £2,488

Dartmoor, D. G. W. Malone
£2,614

Dorchester, T. Ryan
£1,709 to £1,991

Drake Hall, Staffs., G. E. Griffiths
£1,709 to £1,991

Durham, L. Newcombe
£2,614

Eastchurch, Kent, G. F. Bride
£2,163 to £2,488

Exeter, R. Harris
£2,163 to £2,488

Ford, Sussex, J. A. Dennett
£2,163 to £2,488

Gloucester, L. W. F. Steinhausen
£1,709 to £1,991

Grendon, Bucks., W. J. Gray (Medical Superintendent)
£3,650

Hill Hall, Essex, Miss M. Patterson
£1,709 to £1,991

Holloway, N.7, Mrs. J. E. Kelley
£2,674

Hull, E. A. Esquilant
£1,709 to £1,991

Kirkham, Lancs, N. Clay
£1,709 to £1,991

Lancaster, L. R. Ogler
£1,709 to £1,991

Leeds, H. G. Reeve
£2,614

Leicester, R. F. Owens
£1,709 to £1,991

Lewes, J. R. Watson
£2,163 to £2,488

Leyhill, Glos., D. G. Hewlings, D.F.C., A.F.C.
£2,163 to £2,488

Lincoln, Cdr. C. S. Cooke, R.N. £2,163 to £2,488
 Liverpool, S. G. Clarke £2,614
 Maidstone, R. M. Finch £2,614
 Manchester, A. A. Coomes £2,614
 Moor Court, Staffs., Miss L. S. White
 £1,709 to £1,991
 Northallerton, B. Fletcher £1,709 to £1,991
 Norwich, R. W. Downton £1,709 to £1,991
 Nottingham, G. Footor £1,709 to £1,991
 Oxford, J. Brophy £1,709 to £1,991
 Parkhurst, I.O.W., A. C. Packham £2,614
 Pentonville, N., P. M. Burnett £2,679
 Preston, Maj. G. Nash £2,163 to £2,488
 Shrewsbury, P. A. M. Heald £1,709 to £1,991
 Spring Hill, Bucks., R. K. Leslie £1,709 to £1,991
 Stafford, G. G. S. Chambers £2,163 to £2,488
 Styal, Cheshire, Miss I. M. McWilliam
 £2,163 to £2,488
 Sudbury, Derby, J. B. Taylor £2,163 to £2,488
 Swansea, Capt. W. I. Davies £1,709 to £1,991
 Thorp Arch, Yorks., K. F. Watson
 £1,709 to £1,991

The Verne, Dorset, R. C. Townsend
 £2,163 to £2,488
 Wakefield, A. Bainton £2,614
 Wandsworth, S.W.18, M. S. Gale, M.C. £2,674
 Winchester, J. J. Beisty £2,163 to £2,488
 Wormwood Scrubs, W.12, T. W. H. Hayes £2,674

BORSTALS
Governors

Bullwood Hall, Essex, Miss J. Martyn, O.B.E.
 £2,163 to £2,488
 Dover, A. Gould £2,163 to £2,488
 East Sutton Park, Kent, Miss E. Hooker, M.B.E.
 £1,709 to £1,991
 Everthorpe, Yorks., E. E. Gregory
 £2,163 to £2,488
 Feltham, Middx., G. Macfarlane £2,223 to £2,548
 Gaynes Hall, Hants., R. K. Lawson
 £1,709 to £1,991
 Guys Marsh, Dorset, B. J. Chilvers
 £1,709 to £1,991
 Hatfield, Yorks., M. H. P. Coombs
 £1,709 to £1,991
 Hewell Grange, Wores., A. B. Robertson
 £1,709 to £1,991
 Hindley, Lancs., A. C. Miller, M.B.E., T.D.
 £2,163 to £2,488
 Hollesley Bay Colony, Suffolk, J. L. Gilder
 £2,163 to £2,488
 Huntercombe, Oxon., L. J. F. Wheeler
 £1,709 to £1,991
 Latchmere House, Surrey, D. T. Cross
 £1,709 to £2,051
 Lowdham Grange, Notts., W. R. B. Noall, D.S.O.
 £2,163 to £2,488
 Morton Hall, Lincs., W. A. Brister
 £1,709 to £1,991
 North Sea Camp, Lincs., H. H. Harrison
 £1,709 to £1,991
 Pollington, Yorks. (vacant) £1,709 to £1,991
 Portland, Dorset, F. V. Elvy £2,163 to £2,488
 Portsmouth, E. A. Towndrow £1,709 to £1,991
 Reading, N. C. Honey £1,709 to £1,991
 Rochester, G. W. Fowler £2,163 to £2,488
 Usk, Mon., W. Taylor £1,709 to £1,991
 Wetherby, Yorks., C. M. Miles £1,709 to £1,991

REMAND CENTRE
Governor

Ashford, Middx., A. D. W. Sanderson, M.C.
 £2,163 to £2,488

DETENTION CENTRES
Wardens

Aldington, Kent, W. S. Smith, D.S.C.
 Aylesbury, D. St. L. Simon.
 Blantyre House, Kent, D. R. N. Maxwell.
 Buckley Hall, Lancs., W. H. T. Carmichael.
 Campsfield House, Oxford, D. W. Higman.
 Erlestone House, Wilts., D. F. Dennis.
 Foston Hall, Derby, J. P. Cox.
 Haslar, Hants., Capt. P. E. Marshall, V.R.D.

Medomsley, Co. Durham, R. E. Adams.
 New Hall, Yorks, J. B. B. Plummer.
 Send, Surrey, S. Mitchell.
 Werrington House, Staffs., Capt. L. V. D. Dewar.
 (All £1,709 to £1,991)

HORSERACE TOTALISATOR BOARD

163 Euston Road, N.W.1
 [Euston: 5871]

Established by the Betting Levy Act, 1961, as successor in title to the Racecourse Betting Control Board established by the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928.
 Its function is to operate totalisators on approved horse racecourses in Great Britain, and thus to provide moneys for the improvement of breeds of horses, the sport of horse racing and the advancement and encouragement of veterinary science and education, by means of an annual levy paid to the Horserace Betting Levy Board established under the same Act in 1961.

Members

Apptd. by the Home Secretary: Sir Alexander Sim (Chairman); Sir Dingwall Bateson, C.B.E., M.C.; The Lord Derwent; Col. G. E. C. Wigg, M.P. Secretary, Captain E. T. Graham, R.N. (ret.).

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Whitehall, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 4300]

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government was set up in 1951 under the title of Ministry of Local Government and Planning and took over the housing and local government functions of the Ministry of Health and the functions of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. It is responsible for the administration of Government housing policy, housing standards and the general supervision of local authority housing programmes; the administration of the planning acts concerning the use and development of land in England and Wales; and it is the department principally concerned in the supervision of the work of local authorities.

Minister (and Minister for Welsh Affairs), THE RT. HON. SIR KEITH SINJOHN JOSEPH, BT. £5,000
 Private Secretary, A. R. Inerlis.
 Assistant Private Secretary, G. J. Shoebridge.
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, G. W. Proudfoot, M.P.
 Minister of State for Welsh Affairs, THE LORD BRECON, P.C.* £3,750
 Private Secretary, V. C. Davies.*
 Parliamentary Secretary, F. V. Corfield, M.P. £2,500
 Permanent Secretary, Dame Evelyn Sharp, G.B.E. £7,015

Private Secretary, J. P. G. Rowcliffe.
 Deputy Secretary, Sir David Walsh, K.B.E., C.B. £5,015

Under-Secretaries, J. E. Beddoe; R. Brain; M. M. Dobbie, C.B. (Director of Establishments and Organisation); J. Crocker (Principal Finance Officer and Accountant-General); F. B. Gillie, C.B. (Welsh Secretary)*; J. D. Jones; S. W. C. Phillips, C.B.; I. V. Pugh; J. H. Street £4,115
 Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B. (also Solicitor and Legal Adviser to Ministry of Health) £5,015

Chief Architect, A. W. Cleeve Barr £4,415
 Chief Engineer, C. H. Spens, C.B. £4,415
 Chief Housing and Planning Inspector, L. P. Ellicott, C.B.E. £4,215 (personal).
 Chief Planner, J. R. James, O.B.E. £4,415
 Chief Inspector of Audit, J. B. B. Kendrick £4,115
 Chief Alkali Inspector, Dr. J. S. Carter, C.B.E. £3,565
 Chief Estate Officer, G. S. Wheelodon, C.B.E. £3,415
 Assistant Secretaries, A. MacC. Armstrong; G. L. Barber; M. F. B. Bell; H. H. Browne; E. W. Bryant; J. Catlow; P. D. Coates; G. R. Coles;

- W. R. Corrie; W. R. Cox; Miss W. M. Fox; A. E. Hickinbotham; L. Mann; J. R. Niven; C. J. Pearce; A. G. Rayner; J. Rogerson; H. J. Ryan; H. R. Savage, M.C.; F. Schaffer; A. Sylvester-Evans; A. L. Vincent; F. J. Ward; T. D. Wickenden, C.I.E.; Miss M. M. Wilkins; S. G. G. Wilkinson £2,715 to £3,415
Ironstone Adviser, Sir Henry Prior, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (part-time)
- Deputy Accountants-General*, W. Lloyd-Davies; R. D. Widdas £3,065
Assistant Accountants-General, Miss K. C. Close; B. Dobson £2,457 to £2,715
Principals, R. G. Adams; Miss C. E. Barson; E. H. Bolton, O.B.E.; Miss P. J. Cairns; N. H. Calvert; Miss R. C. Cave; Miss G. V. Chesterman; G. H. Chipperfield; Miss A. M. Constantine; P. Critchley; H. A. M. Cruickshank; V. G. Curtis; J. Delafos; R. Ditchfield; C. W. Dodge; S. W. Gilbert; F. W. Girling; L. Goodman; E. R. Gordon; P. F. Grant; L. B. Grimshaw; J. A. Hall; J. E. Hannigan; P. J. Harrop; M. Hoffman; J. R. Iles; K. Lightfoot; J. G. Littler; P. C. McQuail; R. Metcalf; D. C. Milefanti; K. F. Munn; L. R. Mustill, M.B.E.; J. Palmer; Miss M. E. Petzche; H. R. Pollitzer; C. R. Poole; B. S. Quilter; F. G. Rickard; L. F. Saw; W. M. Schwab; J. H. Stone; H. G. C. Sutcliffe; B. Taylor; Mrs. M. M. Ward; G. M. Wedd; Miss W. Williams; E. H. T. Wiltshire, C.B.E.; P. I. Wolf; Hon. Mrs. R. J. Youard £1,904 to £2,634
- Chief Executive Officers*, C. W. Baldwin; F. Chitty; C. F. Curtis; E. S. Foster; S. H. Godsell; N. Hamilton; S. J. B. Hurden; T. A. James; Miss M. Knights; R. C. Lawrence; C. H. Leedham; G. H. W. Lewis, M.B.E.; T. Mackenzie; C. Nettleton; S. H. Norris; P. P. B. Rickard; R. T. Scowen; J. Stobart; A. H. Thom £2,120 to £2,445
- Senior Executive Officers*, Miss E. M. Barber; W. D. Bradbury; W. L. Brimmer; E. D. Burr; K. F. A. Cain; D. E. Y. Carchrae; H. C. Chapman; J. W. E. Cheal; E. Cheesbrough; Miss J. E. Collins; E. J. Dovey; Miss J. Farrar; K. Fowkes; J. A. Fowler; Miss B. M. George; Miss H. M. Gooding; F. W. Goodfellow; Miss M. B. Green; H. J. Hobbs; C. T. Jones; D. W. Jones; G. P. Jupp; F. S. Malyon; J. C. H. Marlow; R. W. J. Mitchell; J. E. Morton; G. S. Orpwood; D. W. Plamping; Miss D. G. Pomeroy; A. W. Ponsford, M.B.E.; R. W. Porteous; D. Richardson; Miss W. A. Stansfeld; C. P. Taylor; G. D. Vaughan; J. Wallis; K. Weedon; C. N. Wheeler; E. W. White £1,633 to £2,012
- * Office at Cathays Park, Cardiff.
- Librarian*, W. Pearson £1,633 to £2,012
Chief Press and Information Officer, A. P. G. Brown £2,715 to £3,415
Deputy Chief Engineers, R. A. Elliott; A. A. L. Lane £3,715
- Senior Engineering Inspectors*, A. G. Boulton; A. A. Cowie; I. H. Hainsworth; J. W. M. Hawksworth; A. K. Pollock; M. W. Summers; H. S. Tricker; A. R. Vail; B. C. W. Wood £3,015 to £3,415
- Engineering Inspectors*, R. Best; R. F. Caple; S. G. Cotton; G. E. Forward; Col. S. K. Gilbert; E. Hockley; T. P. Hughes; W. H. Norris; J. Sumner, O.B.E.; R. S. Wood £2,107 to £2,765
- Engineers*, R. B. W. Bannerman; C. L. Berg; G. Henderson; H. G. Jackson; W. A. R. Robertson £1,866 to £2,353
Senior Chemical Inspector, Dr. A. Key, C.B.E. £3,015 to £3,415
Chemical Inspectors, D. Mercer; D. H. A. Price £2,107 to £2,765
Senior Radio Chemical Inspector, A. W. Kenny £3,015 to £3,415
Radio Chemical Inspectors, N. D. Baines; R. N. Crooks; G. E. Hesketh; B. R. Hookway; W. T. L. Neal; R. G. D. Osmond £2,228 to £2,553
- Deputy Chief Alkali Inspectors*, F. E. Ireland; Dr. E. A. J. Mahler £2,715 to £3,065
District Alkali Inspectors, J. Beighton; H. Brigg; J. E. Colchan; Dr. E. T. J. Fuge; Dr. W. E. Grant; H. Heron; Dr. L. E. Hockin; L. W. Mullinger; R. L. Pawson; J. C. Peabody; J. Swaine; G. Tiplady, O.B.E. £2,228 to £2,553
Alkali Inspectors, G. H. Bott; A. H. Brown; J. P. Fletcher; F. Gardner; S. J. Hart; G. W. Orchard; J. L. Pinder; A. Ridley; R. H. Smith; E. S. Tomlinson £1,579 to £2,093
Deputy Chief Architect, M. B. Blackshaw, C.B.E. £3,715
Assistant Chief Architect, O. J. Cox £3,415
Chief Quantity Surveyor, D. W. Nunn, O.B.E. £3,415
- Principal Architects*, A. A. Bellamy; J. S. Conway; A. D. R. Cowley, O.B.E.; E. T. Salter £2,715 to £3,065
- Senior Architects*, G. A. S. Atkinson; C. M. Bond; F. V. S. Chard; J. Clay; A. C. Couch; A. D. H. Embling; K. Exell; Sir Arthur Hay, Bt.; E. H. H. Higham; K. R. Lack; Miss G. M. McKenzie; F. A. Morrison; P. G. Negus; M. O'Toole; C. J. Smith; J. P. Stott; F. N. E. Thompson; Miss P. R. Tindale; L. Whitaker £2,228 to £2,533
- Architects (Main Grade)*, A. G. Armstrong; J. Bartlett; K. Beale; J. M. Bridges; L. N. Cordwell-Smith; J. Cunningham; I. Fraser; R. D. Lawson; I. C. Macpherson; J. L. Merry; J. D. Noble; D. H. Parkes; P. Randall; B. Seddon; W. J. Simmonds; J. P. Vevers; J. M. Welbank £1,579 to £2,093
- Senior Quantity Surveyors*, W. S. Adam, M.C.; G. E. Bromley; B. H. Critchlow; H. L. Millward; D. Schofield £2,228 to £2,553
- Quantity Surveyors (Main Grade)*, B. S. Griffiths; A. G. Rayner £1,579 to £2,093
Planning Adviser (part-time), E. G. S. Elliot, C.B.E.
- Deputy Chief Planner*, J. L. Parkinson £3,715
Principal Planners, T. C. Coote, M.B.E.; P. L. Joseph; J. F. P. Kacirek; F. H. Littler; W. F. B. Lovett; W. M. Ogden; R. S. Taylor; E. R. Voyce; R. T. White; Dr. E. C. Willets, O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,065
- Senior Planning Officers*, H. Armistead; G. C. Booth; T. F. W. Clarke; G. B. Dearden; C. E. D. Gibson; J. H. Hopper; G. L. M. Jenkins, O.B.E.; D. E. Johnson; Dr. N. Lichfield; B. C. Maynard; J. R. Oxenham, T.D.; R. H. Shaw; H. J. Smith-Boyes; E. Thompson; P. S. Waddington; D. Walpole; F. A. G. White; J. T. Wilkinson £2,228 to £2,553
- Planning Officers*, N. P. Allen; F. J. C. Amos; J. C. Ball; J. R. Burgess; J. R. Coward; W. D. Gash; C. H. Glover; R. A. Hooker; W. A. Hutchinson; A. Mapletoft; Miss M. Marston; J. W. Mason; R. G. Mav; H. L. Nicholson; Miss K. B. Pailing; J. Peake; P. W. Peck; P. R. Phillips; D. T. B. Pope; C. E. Scanlon; J. E. Trimble; P. S. Vafidis; E. C. Wearing; L. F. I. Wolters; G. P. Woodford; C. B. Wrigley £1,579 to £2,093
- Senior Research Officers (Geologists)*, L. M. Dunstan; R. O. Warburg £1,781 to £2,483
- Senior Research Officers*, H. C. Andrews; F. T. Burnett, M.C.; A. Fawcett; J. R. Jarmain; R. Kiff; Mrs. E. Knight; W. D. McPherson; P. H. Massey; J. Stephenson; R. S. Walshaw £1,850 to £2,499
- Statistician*, Dr. E. H. Rutland £1,904 to £2,634
Deputy Chief Housing and Planning Inspector, F. H. Carr £3,415
- Principal Housing and Planning Inspectors*, C. F. Allan; J. G. Birkett; F. J. K. Brindley; R. G. M. Chase; E. L. Crawford; S. J. Docking, O.B.E.; R. H. Evans; E. Farricker; V. H. Loney; D. F. Offord; C. E. Pinel; M. B. Tetlow; R. F. F. Williams; H. F. Yeomans £2,715 to £3,065
- Senior Housing and Planning Inspectors*, M. Adamson; F. Appleton; C. J. D. Botton; E. W. Berridge; C. T. Blackall; J. Benton; G. Marflett Brown; A. R. Chown; S. R. Clarke; T. H. Clayton; A. Ceates; L. J. Collman; E. R. Day; W. A. Devereux; K. Dodds; G. J. Easterbrook;

W. H. Fennell; V. R. Fothergill; A. G. Harcourt; H. C. Harris; K. M. Hart; R. H. Heath; C. Hilton; J. A. B. Holborn; A. J. Hunt; J. A. Kent; D. H. Komlosy; H. W. Lovell; D. R. McKinlay; G. N. Maynard; J. L. M. Metcalfe; V. L. Nash; W. Orbell; W. H. Owen; L. G. H. Pannell; A. K. Park, M.B.E.; G. E. Pike; J. R. M. Poole; D. I. Pryde; E. W. Riley; A. M. Roberts; S. T. Roberts; A. E. Recharad-Thomas; F. C. Sabin; A. B. Salmon; D. Senior; J. B. Shaw, O.B.E.; G. A. Simpou; E. A. Sykes; A. C. Todd; H. R. Wardill, O.B.E.; J. K. Weston; J. L. Wetton; R. St. G. Whelan; G. P. G. Whitaker; P. J. Williams, O.B.E.; W. G. Woocky; F. H. M. Young..... £2,228 to £2,553

Housing and Planning Inspectors, Miss J. M. Albery; N. Ashworth; R. E. Barry; C. J. Bartlett; F. Birkbeck; J. D. Blacklock; G. Borough-Copley, O.B.E.; L. P. Bradshaw; F. M. Burgess; S. T. Bramble; A. Burton-Stibbon; H. A. Campbell; J. P. Chalke; K. Cleaver; B. J. Cornelius, T.D. E. T. Cornhill; G. J. D. Cowley; J. B. S. Dahl; W. T. Davies; R. W. Deans, C.M.; J. Eyre; B. J. Fleming; J. Gates; L. F. Goodwin; J. R. Hale; L. C. Hall; H. A. Hamilton; R. J. Harris; N. L. Harrop; M. B. Hatfield; A. R. Head; L. Howell; C. A. K. Innes-Wilson, C.B.E.; H. E. A. Jackson; J. P. Jackson; B. P. James; G. M. Jefferis; C. Johnson; L. T. B. Kealey; A. G. Kelly; S. R. H. King; B. W. Knott; Miss D. R. Lane; A. L. MacIver; J. S. Mappin; P. S. Maynard; S. W. Midwinter; G. Mill; A. Millar; N. S. Miller; E. Oakley; A. D. Owen; H. R. Parkin; S. J. Parnell; H. N. F. Patterson; B. Pearson; A. W. Poynor; V. C. Radmore; S. Robertson; E. M. Roberts; S. H. A. Rollison; F. A. Rowbotham; D. K. Rubie; K. J. M. Sargeant; R. le B. Shelton; R. J. Sissons; A. A. Sloma; A. F. M. Smith, C.B.E.; H. M. A. Stedham; G. Swayne-Thomas; W. E. Tait, T.D.; P. C. Williams; P. H. Winter; R. Woodford; T. S. Wright
£1,741 to £2,093

Deputy Chief Estate Officer, W. J. N. Oswald
£2,715 to £3,065

Senior Estate Officers, J. M. Berncastle; T. W. R. Bridson; D. L. Brocklesby, A.F.C.; K. J. W. Brown; R. M. Buckley; P. G. Burnett; B. E. Cresswell; J. A. Fox; J. R. Hodgson, T.D.; A. L. Horton; J. A. Speak; E. Thomas
£2,228 to £2,553

Estate Officers, J. H. Baker, M.C.; T. A. L. Banks; H. J. Bedford; H. E. Bellas; R. W. Castle; E. A. Hall; R. A. M. Jordan; P. W. Jupp, C.B.E.; K. Keasley; E. H. M. Knight; R. F. Martin; W. S. Munday; A. R. Ralli; S. Rose; A. R. Sanders
£1,579 to £2,093

Deputy Chief Inspector of Audit, W. D. Munrow
£3,715

District Auditors, O. Barraclough; P. A. Chater; E. M. Clarke; S. V. Collins; G. Davies; T. Eagle; E. Fieth; S. A. Hills; R. Jones; E. E. Keys; A. Long; A. R. Parr, O.B.E.; F. R. Smith; M. C. C. Sullivan; L. Tovell; A. W. Vale..... £3,065

Deputy District Auditors, R. C. Bannermark; J. Carmichael; C. H. Chidgey; R. K. Edwards; R. F. B. Elliston; S. T. Evans; H. Harrison; F. Holdsworth; C. D. Lacey; L. J. May; N. S. Middleton; B. Northey; E. S. Sant; C. E. Seward; J. Speirs; J. G. Teesdale; R. W. Thirwell..... £2,457 to £2,715

Welsh Office

Cathays Park, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 28066]

Welsh Secretary, F. B. Gillie, C.B.E..... £4,050
Assistant Secretaries, P. L. Hughes, O.B.E.; H. N. Jerman..... £2,650 to £3,350
Principals, J. H. Clement; I. Davey; B. H. Evans; A. Owen, M.C.; J. L. Palmer.. £1,839 to £2,569
Chief Executive Officer, W. B. Jones (*Establishment Officer*)..... £2,055 to £2,380

Senior Executive Officers, J. E. H. Booker; L. G. W. Butcher; M. A. Crabbe; G. M. Jenkins; D. Morgan; H. I. W. Sparkes; A. D. Williams
£1,568 to £1,947

Architectural Staff

Principal Architect, J. Hughes..... £2,650 to £3,000

Senior Architects, C. H. Francis, M.B.E.; I. J. Lewis
£2,163 to £2,488

Senior Quantity Surveyor, A. D. Hill
£2,163 to £2,488

Engineering Staff †

Senior Engineering Inspector, A. F. Brennan
£2,950 to £3,350

Engineering Inspectors, T. J. Crews; G. Davies; W. F. George; R. S. Offord; C. S. Trapp
£2,132 to £2,700

Planning Staff

Senior Planning Officer, W. L. Hulley
£1,163 to £2,488

Planning Officers, I. N. Jones; P. A. Sydney; J. W. Tester..... £1,514 to £2,028

Senior Research Officer, D. S. Prosser
£1,785 to £2,434

Senior Estate Officer, B. J. Robc... £2,163 to £2,488

Estate Officer, W. Bradley..... £1,514 to £2,028

† Also serve the Welsh Board of Health.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1
[Waterloo: 2345]

The Central Office of Information is a common service department which produces information and publicity material, and supplies publicity services, required by all other Government departments. In the United Kingdom it conducts Government display press and poster advertising (except for the National Savings Committee), produces and distributes booklets, leaflets, films, television material, exhibitions, photographs and other visual material; carries out social surveys, and distributes departmental press notices. For the overseas departments it supplies British Information posts overseas with press, radio and television material, booklets, magazines, reference services, films, exhibitions, photographs, display and reading room material; manages schemes for promoting the overseas sale of British books, periodicals and newspapers; arranges tours in the United Kingdom for official visitors from overseas; and provides exhibition stands at trade fairs (for the Board of Trade). Administratively, the Central Office of Information is responsible to Treasury ministers, while the ministers whose departments it serves are responsible for the policy expressed in its work.

Director-General, T. Fife Clark, C.B.E..... £5,015
Private Secretary, Miss E. M. Butler, M.B.E.

Group 1—Overseas

Controller, Miss B. J. Fell, O.B.E..... £3,865
Assistant Controller, C. Barns, O.B.E.

Senior Information Officer, Miss G. R. Hembray
£2,457 to £2,715
£1,633 to £2,012

Films, and Television and Newsreels Divisions

Director, C. F. A. de V. Beauclerk, O.B.E.
£2,715 to £3,415

Principal Information Officers, Miss D. V. F. Cockburn; L. Croft; R. A. Fleming
£2,120 to £2,445

Senior Information Officers, A. J. L. Bourne; A. S. Brettell; P. G. Broderick; Mrs. R. Brownrigg; P. W. Coldham; P. D. Dann; J. Farcs; R. J. Hall; Miss A. B. I. James; J. Maddison, M.B.E.; D. B. Mayne; A. A. Vessclio; H. C. Wheeler
£1,633 to £2,012

Radio Division and Film Services Unit

Director, J. P. Langston, O.B.E.... £2,715 to £3,415

Principal Information Officer, J. Baird

Senior Information Officers, S. G. S. Blatchford; Maj. W. J. Ross, M.B.E.; C. W. Ryan; H. J. Swift..... £1,633 to £2,012
Principal Information Officer, Film Services Unit, J. Baird..... £2,120 to £2,445
Senior Information Officer, Film Services Unit, K. H. Sanders..... £1,633 to £2,012

Photographs Division

Director, A. H. M. Harrison, O.B.E. £2,457 to £2,715
Principal Information Officer, A. H. Midgley, O.B.E. £2,120 to £2,445
Senior Information Officers, Miss H. R. Dunt; R. E. Hicks; R. N. Stone, M.B.E..... £1,633 to £2,012
Senior Executive Officer, G. W. M. Pearson £1,633 to £2,012

Publications Division

Director, J. H. McMillan, C.B.E..... £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Information Officer, N. Bicknell

Principal Information Officers, J. C. Bayliss; J. D. Gilbert, M.B.E.; R. F. Hoddinott; W. J. Masters, O.B.E.; J. S. Tetley, M.B.E..... £2,120 to £2,745
Senior Information Officers, H. C. Baillie; S. C. Big-nell; R. D. Binfield, M.B.E.; J. L. Bishop; C. H. Bouchier; V. G. Cockersell; H. J. S. Collett; H. Dunn, M.B.E.; A. E. Gatland; D. F. Grant; A. R. Harris; H. P. Jolowicz; J. G. King; H. D. Liversidge; D. A. Loxley; W. W. Miller; A. G. Rigo de Righi; K. Roden; A. E. Rodwell; R. T. Ronan; L. C. K. Vaughan-Jones £1,633 to £2,012

Overseas Press Services Division

Director, M. H. Lovell, C.B.E..... £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Information Officer, J. M. Spey, M.B.E.

Principal Information Officers, J. C. B. Hannah; Dr. E. C. Roberson; K. W. Sutton; H. I. Watters £2,457 to £2,715
Senior Information Officers, Mrs. A. A. Beattie; Miss R. Clifford; W. D. Clifford; R. E. Collins; Mrs. C. Comber; T. Cooban; F. S. Cox; Miss M. M. Foster; B. C. Freestone; G. P. H. Garton; S. F. J. Godfrey; J. A. K. Goldthorpe; L. Haffner; L. A. J. Hawkins; R. E. Hill; J. K. Holroyd; G. Holt; T. J. Hughes; E. R. Kelly; L. Ledesma; Miss D. J. Littlefield; T. H. Mapp; S. W. Mason; Miss E. C. C. Mayson; H. Miller; D. J. Payton-Smith; F. R. Pickering, M.B.E.; G. A. Rcpath; J. Smallwood; C. F. G. Wills..... £1,633 to £2,012

Reference Division

Director, Miss N. M. Chown..... £2,457 to £2,715
Principal Information Officers, A. E. Bevens; E. G. Farmer..... £2,120 to £2,445
Senior Information Officers, Mrs. J. Bonnor; E. G. G. Hannott; Mrs. D. L. Long (part-time); J. H. O. Mannock; W. H. Turnbull, M.B.E.; N. L. Webster; H. Witheford..... £1,633 to £2,012
Senior Executive Officer, A. J. Courtney £1,633 to £2,012

Group 2—Administration

Controller, B. C. Thomas, C.B.E..... £3,865

Advertising Division

Director, O. G. Thetford..... £2,457 to £2,715
Principal Information Officer, D. G. Marsh £2,120 to £2,445
Senior Information Officers, P. G. Hutchings; L. Scantlebury..... £1,633 to £2,012
Senior Executive Officer, I. U. McLauchlan £1,633 to £2,012

Exhibitions Division

Director, E. T. W. Swaine, M.B.E..... £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Information Officer, H. J. Bewg

Principal Information Officers, E. R. I. Allan; S. Hart-Still; N. J. Holliand; H. H. Rossney £2,457 to £2,715
 £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Information Officers, G. W. Bennett; H. O. Bryant; C. P. Carter; P. R. Daniell; A. D. Estill; G. E. C. Farnell; W. H. Farrow; A. E. Humphries; A. W. Jones; F. Lightfoot; L. A. Miller; R. J. Reeves; A. V. Whitehead; D. Wilkes £1,633 to £2,012

Senior Executive Officer, H. Cook £1,633 to £2,012
Social Survey Division

Director, L. Moss..... £2,715 to £3,415
Principal Information Officers, P. G. Gray; W. F. F. Kemsley; C. G. Thomas; H. D. Willcock, O.B.E. £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Information Officers, R. M. Blunden; Miss A. J. Harris; Dr. A. C. McKennell; Miss R. Morton-Williams; Dr. D. Sheppard; D. F. O. Stuart..... £1,633 to £2,012
Senior Executive Officer, S. Witzendorf £1,633 to £2,012

Finance and Accounts Division

Director, N. S. O'Connell..... £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Executive Officers, S. Griffin; G. E. Iles £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, R. K. Evans; D. Hall, D.F.M.; D. F. Parsons; C. T. Sawyer £1,633 to £2,012

Establishment and Organization Division

Director, G. Meara, C.B.E..... £2,715 to £3,415
Chief Executive Officers, G. E. Backhouse; R. W. Kingsbury..... £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, G. A. Dixon; D. J. Etheridge; W. F. Garnett; A. E. Youngs £1,633 to £2,012

Tours and Production Services Division

Director, R. G. Biggs, O.B.E..... £2,457 to £2,715
Principal Information Officers, R. Blundell, D.F.C.; A. A. Garnett, M.B.E., A. W. Jenkins, M.B.E.; W. H. J. Thornton..... £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Information Officers, A. E. Bates; F. C. Cooke; C. P. Jeaffreson; E. J. Kirtland; A. W. Patten; E. H. Putnam; D. N. Steward; E. W. Taylor; F. G. E. Terry; J. Wilson, M.B.E. £1,633 to £2,012

Senior Executive Officers, J. B. F. Foster; A. H. Kemp £1,633 to £2,012

Regional Unit

Principal Information Officer, K. C. F. Davies £2,120 to £2,445

News Distribution Service

Duty Officers, T. P. Biakiston; Miss W. F. Reeves.

Regional Offices

Northern—Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1
Chief Regional Officer, J. W. Shand, O.B.E. £2,055 to £2,380
Senior Information Officer, L. W. Mandy. £1,568 to £1,947
East and West Ridings—42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2
Chief Regional Officer, T. J. Hunt, O.B.E. £2,055 to £2,380
Senior Information Officer, S. Gannon £1,568 to £1,947

North Midland—Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham
Chief Regional Officer, D. de M. Guilfoyle £2,055 to £2,380
Senior Information Officer, D. C. Boyd £1,568 to £1,947

Eastern—Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge
Chief Regional Officer, P. L. K. Schwabé, M.V.O. £2,055 to £2,380

London and South Eastern—Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1
Chief Regional Officer, M. F. Hackett, O.B.E. £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Information Officer, E. A. Hunt £1,633 to £2,012

Southern—Government Buildings No. 3,
Whiteknights, Reading
Chief Regional Officer, P. T. Ede. £2,055 to £2,380
South Western—61-63 Queen's Road, Bristol, 8
Chief Regional Officer, W. J. D. Irving
£2,055 to £2,380
Senior Information Officer, F. Barrett
£1,568 to £1,947
Midland—Windsor House, Temple Row,
Birmingham, 2
Chief Regional Officer, R. Dean, M.B.E.
£2,055 to £2,380
Senior Information Officer, R. R. Boyce
£1,568 to £1,947
North Western—Coronation House,
1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4
Chief Regional Officer (vacant)
£2,055 to £2,380
Senior Information Officer, H. V. Tilloison
£1,568 to £1,947
Welsh Office—42 Park Place, Cardiff
Chief Officer, Idris Evans, M.V.O. £2,392 to £2,650
Senior Information Officers, D. H. Davies; P. L.
Marshall..... £1,568 to £1,947

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE

Somerset House, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 2407]

The Board of Inland Revenue was constituted under the Inland Revenue Board Act, 1849, by the consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes. In 1909 the administration of excise duties was transferred to the Board of Customs. The Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for the management and collection of income tax, surtax, profits tax, estate duty, stamp duties and other direct taxes, and also for the valuation of freehold and leasehold property for Inland Revenue taxation, for certain purposes on behalf of other Government Departments and public authorities and, in England and Wales, for local authority rating. Since April 1, 1960, the Board has also been responsible for the management and collection of tithe redemption annuities. Salaries and expenses of the Board for 1962/63 were estimated at £59,298,000.

The Board

Chairman, Sir Alexander Johnston, G.C.B. K.B.E.,
£7,015
Private Secretary, J. M. Crawley.
Deputy Chairmen, Sir John Evans, K.B.E., C.B.; J. R.
McK. Willis, C.B., C.M.G..... £5,015
Other Members, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; E. S. Mc-
Nairn, C.B.; A. J. N. Miller, C.B.; R. O. M.
Nicholas, C.B.

Secretaries' Office

Secretaries, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; E. S. McNairn, C.B.;
A. J. N. Miller, C.B.; R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B.
£4,115

Establishments Division

Director of Establishments, E. S. McNairn, C.B.
Assistant Secretaries, R. F. Bailey; D. G. Daymond;
J. M. Green; D. A. Smith..... £2,715 to £3,415
Principals, W. R. Atkinson; J. M. Stevenson, I.S.O.;
A. F. Taggart..... £1,904 to £2,634
Principal Clerks, R. V. Binding; J. B. Sweeting;
E. E. Wheeler..... £2,120 to £2,445
Assistant Principal Clerks, J. D. Benson; Miss N.
Curtis; L. J. E. Hatchett; D. W. Mason
£1,633 to £2,012
Accommodation Officer, C. H. W. Hall
£2,120 to £2,445
Deputy Accommodation Officers, F. C. Harris, M.B.E.;
A. Walder..... £1,633 to £2,012
Senior Organization and Methods Officer, J. Shephard
£2,120 to £2,445

Principal Clerk, S. G. Day..... £2,120 to £2,445
Organization and Methods Officers, H. R. Brockwell;
J. W. E. Clutterbuck; D. M. McL. Loudon;
R. A. Newbery..... £1,633 to £2,012

Stamps and Taxes Division

Assistant Secretaries, §F. A. Adams; D. E. Barrett;
W. E. Bruce; A. H. Dalton; J. H. Gracey; G.
B. N. Hartog; W. H. B. Johnson; J. A. Johns-
tone; J. G. Lewis; §A. Lord; Miss A. H. McNicol;
D. G. McPherson; N. C. Price; J. P. Strudwick;
J. Webb; Miss G. E. M. Wolters
£2,715 to £3,415
Principals, L. J. H. Beighton; M. H. Collins; F. B.
Harrison; B. T. Houghton; G. M. Kirby; H. V.
Lewis; T. J. Painter; W. D. Pattinson; F. I.
Robertson; §G. Smith; J. D. Taylor Thompson;
D. B. Vernon; L. A. Warr, I.S.O.
£1,904 to £2,634
Assistant Principal Clerks, S. F. Marlow; A. F. Royle
£1,633 to £2,012
Principal Accountant, D. Grancek. £2,478 to £2,810
Chief Accountants, A. E. Allchurch; G. B. Baron;
J. M. Fulton; R. Halsall; W. A. Heslop; E. Law-
son; C. U. Mack; S. R. F. Porter; W. H. Simon;
A. Wilson; N. J. Wykes..... £1,851 to £2,353

Statistics and Intelligence Division

Somerset House, W.C.2
Director, G. Paine..... £2,715 to £3,415
Statisticians, R. F. Burch; F. G. Forsyth; S. F.
James..... £1,904 to £2,634
Principal Clerks, E. F. J. Eustace; T. I. Williams
£2,120 to £2,445
Assistant Principal Clerks, J. B. Berry; A. J. Green,
M.B.E..... £1,633 to £2,012

Assessments Division

Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex
Controller, H. H. Leedale..... £2,452 to £2,710
Principal Clerks, Mrs. M. E. Hughes; N. E. Nolan
£2,055 to £2,380
Assistant Principal Clerks, B. E. Greville; J. R.
Griffin; R. Heeley; D. R. Laver; R. W.
Marsh; P. E. Nielsen; F. G. Thompson; §S. E. S.
Whitby; J. R. Wilson..... £1,568 to £1,947

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax

Hinchley Wood, Surrey
Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Basil Todd-Jones
£4,215
Special Comms., W. E. Bradley; G. R. East, C.M.G.;
R. A. Furtado; F. Gilbert; R. W. Quayle, O.B.E.;
N. F. Rowe; H. G. Watson; each £3,715;
A. W. Buckley, O.B.E.; F. C. Skinner; J. N.
Wright, O.B.E..... unpaid
Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax and
Inspector of Foreign Dividends, F. C. Skinner
£3,410

Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income
Tax and Assistant Inspector of Foreign Dividends,
A. W. Buckley, O.B.E..... £2,935
Senior Principal Clerks, G. Briddon; F. H. Brooman;
D. S. Kirtley; H. Leigh; J. N. Wright, O.B.E.
£2,452 to £2,710

Principal Clerks, S. G. Ash, M.B.E.; S. J. C. Boucher;
J. A. Cargill; W. H. Day; J. P. Gee; S. G.
Hammond; W. H. S. Howell; W. J. Hunt;
W. M. Inlay; §E. J. King; G. S. Lancaster;
J. A. Lewry, O.B.E.; W. J. Maddren; W. J.
Moore; P. H. Mountjoy; F. A. Oelman; J.
Richardson; N. W. Sydece; R. C. Tehboth;
C. A. Thorpe; W. E. Webb; C. H. Windcatt
£2,115 to £2,440

Assistant Principal Clerks, G. M. Abrams; W. P.
Ashton; R. A. Baldwin; S. W. Banyard; P.
Beever; R. J. Bitton; §F. W. J. Boggiss; H.
Booth; C. S. Brady; R. Burns; A. Campbell;
E. L. Cannon; R. Carrington; A. H. Carter;
R. A. Chattaway; A. W. Coates; Miss M. A.
Connell; A. R. Cooper; A. D. Crombie;
P. W. Davenport; G. Edmiston; H. B. Every;
§R. K. Ewan; Miss M. I. Featherston; C. G.
Field; J. T. Forsythe; R. A. Forth; W. F. Francis;

H. R. Game; Miss M. V. Gifford; C. S. Goodwin; A. R. Grove; R. W. S. Haines; L. W. Harris; R. P. Hawkins; S. G. Hawkins; Miss M. L. Hayward; T. G. Hodgson; §C. E. Howick; T. Hudson; A. C. Johns; R. E. M. Kirkman; B. Lyons; Miss J. Madgwick; G. E. P. Matthews; R. H. Molineux; G. H. Pentelow; D. H. Pooley; M. W. Potter; C. W. Price; E. A. Rapsey; D. V. Roberts; W. Roberts; Miss D. E. Robertson; O. F. Scellers; Miss E. A. Sharples; A. J. Simmons; J. Sinfield; H. E. Stammers; Mrs. M. Steane; W. J. Stewart; Miss E. Stone; B. S. Taylor; J. D. Thomas; §A. Thompson; W. E. Thorpe; A. E. Wade; N. Wainwright; R. A. White; E. V. Wigglesworth; J. R. Wilding; D. B. Willis; P. L. Wolsey; T. D. Youl, M.B.E.
£1,628 to £2,007

Estate Duty Office

Minford House, Rockley Road, West Kensington,
W.14

Controller of Death Duties, H. T. Veall

Deputy Controllers of Death Duties, E. W. C. Lewis;
H. W. Hewitt £3,135

Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, E. J. Ashman,
o.B.E.; R. D. J. Dean; C. D. Harding; R. K. Johns; I. D. Lorde; D. H. McCartie; C. A. Robertson; E. J. Salter; J. B. Wells £2,760

Chief Examiners, W. J. G. Allen; J. D. Armour;
W. J. Atkinson; E. H. Baker; J. A. Banks;
J. W. Bogle; W. G. Cannon; C. G. Carter;
W. G. Carter; K. W. Chetwood; Miss M. Clark;
W. R. G. Coleman; M. F. B. Couzens; E. N. Crowther; W. E. Dallas; G. F. Dawe; Miss M. Dexter; P. Dunphy; B. E. Glaze; C. P. Grant;
G. E. Hayman; R. Horrex; F. G. Hoyle; C. C. Hughes, o.B.E.; C. D. Hughes; F. Irwin; H. H. Iago; Miss M. M. Jones; K. S. Lake; D. W. Meacock; A. D. Mitchner; P. H. Moss; S. Noden; E. W. J. Panting; G. F. Parrott; G. Patrick; J. Pearce; N. L. Pearce; C. M. Phillips;
W. K. Sisman; P. B. Smallwood; E. Sykes;
H. E. Thomas; R. W. Thomas; G. Thompson;
F. H. Thornton; P. Vernon; Miss M. S. Whitley, o.B.E.; W. Wright £2,115 to £2,575

Sen. Examiners, A. C. Allen; D. J. Allen; R. J. H. Anton; T. E. Austen; R. M. Balsillie; R. Barber; M. W. Barnett; J. P. Barter; A. L. Barton; R. A. Beare; G. A. Beasley; J. H. Bcll; R. G. Bigmore; G. E. Bird; D. V. Bleasdale; D. J. F. Boiling; H. Booth, M.B.E.; J. T. Bow; J. E. Brereton; J. Bugden; J. H. Bunn; E. C. Burden; A. J. Burley; A. Cherns; D. D. Chitney; J. G. Colebrook; S. Collingwood; W. W. Cornforth; P. C. B. Cox; F. Cucrden; J. F. Cunningham; T. C. Dale; E. E. Davies; J. F. Daykin; L. Drew; J. E. Dyer; §T. F. Evans; B. W. Eyre; C. E. K. Fear; R. D. Finner; T. D. Flavin; R. D. Fleming; P. H. Fletcher; S. H. Forshaw; H. J. A. Fox; A. B. Gardner; P. K. Gerhold; H. Gillespy; W. Gonzalez; R. R. Greenfield; Miss C. P. Grudgings; N. B. Gudgein; I. P. Gunn; H. J. Hall; W. Hall; L. S. Harris; Miss B. R. Hewens; J. Hillas; A. F. Hiscock; R. W. Holliday; S. Holmden; K. H. Holmes; E. J. Holt; C. P. Hudson; H. J. D. Hunkin; D. J. Hyland; A. F. Jaques; A. S. Johnson; J. F. Johnson; W. G. Johnston; B. T. Jones; Miss F. M. Jones; C. W. Jordan; G. J. Kennard; J. G. Kingsley; D. J. Lawday; A. D. Lawton; K. J. Lees; F. W. Leigh; J. P. O. Lewis; P. B. Lugg; Miss M. Macaulay; L. A. Mackay; W. A. McLaren; E. J. Mann; V. R. Marfell; P. Marshall; R. C. Mason; R. K. Miller; C. E. Milner; E. A. Owen; A. R. Payne; R. T. Peak; R. J. Pearson; E. G. Pecl; D. J. Perks; R. F. Pittman; C. R. Ponter; L. F. Poole; A. P. Primett; D. F. Reading; J. E. Redman; O. E. Rice; E. H. R. Router; J. C. Rowley; D. H. Salloway; H. S. Smith; L. Smith; Miss V. C. Smith; F. E. Spurrell; R. A. Suckling; §E. J. Sutton; M. Swann; Miss M. C. Taylor; J. Thornycroft; R. F. J. Thornton; Miss J. E. Wakeford; G. A. Wignall;

A. W. Wilcox; F. Wood; L. Worth; W. F. Worth; G. W. Youngman. . . £1,628 to £2,007
Assistant Principal Clerk, W. R. Howard, M.B.E.
£1,628 to £2,007

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office
Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2
Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., W. F. B. Smith
£3,415
Deputy do., G. F. Manfield £2,940
Assistant Accountants and Comptrollers-General, G. D. Bailey, o.B.E.; E. J. Parker; R. A. J. Webber; G. D. Wroe £2,457 to £2,715
General Accounting and Collection of Taxes Divisions
Principal Collectors, H. Edwards; L. Herbert, M.B.E.; E. E. Hill; A. F. Jackson; J. W. Sidford, o.B.E.; J. J. Stokes; F. F. Swallowell... £2,120 to £2,445
Regional Collectors, D. J. Barcham; O. H. Boord; H. R. Brockwell; F. G. Coppage; L. A. E. Crick; J. L. Cridge; H. Daker; K. L. Fickling; D. C. Geddes; L. C. Gilbertson; E. J. Goslin; H. G. Grimshaw; L. W. Guyatt; J. F. Hill; W. B. Hindle; W. Holmes; W. A. Impcy; N. D. Jones; E. G. Lewin; L. A. Martin; A. J. Morrison; R. A. Newbery; W. Pickersgill; J. V. Pickles; G. M. Poole; H. W. Reynolds; A. G. H. Richards; W. H. J. Sharp; A. L. Smith; J. T. Terry; A. R. Titley; G. B. Walker; J. F. A. Walker; F. C. White
£1,568 to £2,012

Audit Division

Principal Clerk, A. McKenzie.... £2,120 to £2,445
Assistant Principal Clerks, P. D. Connell; F. W. Etherington; G. O. Hughes; D. J. S. Seaman; T. N. Simpson; Miss M. J. Wingsfield
£1,633 to £2,012

Office of the Controller of Stamps

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2
Controller, D. Neish, I.S.O. £2,815
Principal Clerks, Miss M. C. Bird; A. A. E. E. Ettinghausen £2,120 to £2,445
Assistant Principal Clerks, Miss D. B. Bickmore; A. Blaney; A. E. Bleckley; R. O. Burnett; J. S. Ewing; G. H. Glanville; J. N. Gosling; J. G. Hull; G. F. Wise £1,633 to £2,012

Director of Stamping

Somerset House, W.C.2
Director, J. Green £2,120 to £2,445

Office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes

Somerset House, W.C.2
Chief Inspector, Sir Edward Norman £5,015
Deputy Chief Inspectors, L. Barford; S. H. H. Hildersley, C.B.E. £3,865
Senior Principal Inspectors, G. L. Ayres; G. T. Bancy; H. A. Bradford, o.B.E.; E. Bramley; J. E. Caro; D. H. Diack; J. E. Firth; G. W. Garland; C. H. Godden; V. H. T. Grout; R. A. Hogg; W. J. Lofthouse; C. H. Morrell; W. A. T. Morton; W. H. Nelson; F. H. Ostline, o.B.E.; R. M. Owen; O. D. Pullen; W. A. Purdie; R. W. Rae; R. Seale; A. Stocks; D. A. Swift; E. V. Symons; H. G. Thomas; J. H. Walker, C.B.E. £3,365
Principal Inspectors (attached to Head Office), E. V. Adams; J. N. Allen; W. G. Ayerst; A. Baillie; L. R. Barker; R. O. Bearne; N. E. Beck; H. J. R. Bennet; B. J. Bentley; T. Bingham; J. T. Cannon; C. F. Cox; A. D. Ellis; A. W. Fiffild; C. G. V. Fleining; H. D. Grinham; E. G. Heath, o.B.E.; J. Hutton, o.B.E.; E. Jacques; K. A. Job; R. Kingsbury; A. McLean, o.B.E.; A. W. Mason; C. W. Moir; A. J. Philbin; F. H. Phillips; W. Phillips; J. A. Quinncy; T. Scott; I. R. E. Symons; I. D. Thomson; P. Tillson; F. Whittam; P. E. Woodcock... £3,065
Senior Inspectors (attached to Head Office), J. F. S. Banks; Miss D. M. Bates; W. J. Blanch; J. F. Bowman; J. F. Boyd; R. O. Brennan; D. S. Caley; J. A. Cattermole; J. M. Chadburn;

V. C. Chapman; L. O. Clarke; M. N. Clarke; A. M. Clelland; R. C. Cook; F. S. Creed; P. C. H. Crozier; H. Cunliffe; T. B. Curry; L. R. Davies; W. M. Dermitt; D. W. R. Doggett; L. J. Fillmore; D. A. W. Furbank; Miss E. M. Fyvie; A. B. Hadden; D. A. Hamill; H. C. Hart; D. P. Harwood; D. Herdman; C. W. Hopkins, M.B.E.; O. Hudd; Miss A. Hume; S. R. Hunt; C. M. Jeanes; J. L. Jefferies; E. P. Jenkinson; L. E. T. Jones; W. G. Knight; T. J. Laffin; J. E. Lawrence; W. T. Legon; J. Livesey; W. I. McLannet; F. T. J. Magee; H. C. Mansfield, M.B.E.; D. Mercedith; R. C. Mitchell; R. S. Morrow, M.B.E.; A. J. Moss; T. Nichols; R. J. Nicol; L. H. Northam; H. O'Donnell; T. J. O'Hare; R. W. Parker; J. S. Phillips; G. R. Pickard; P. H. C. Plumbly; C. G. Porritt; A. Prothero; R. G. N. Pryor; R. T. Rogers; W. J. Scarpello; A. S. Sear; F. H. Shca; Miss D. M. Sirett; P. C. Slaney; G. V. Slarke; G. E. Smith; S. G. H. Spellman; Miss S. T. Stephen; J. A. Stephenson; R. W. Storr; R. H. Sturtevant; E. M. R. Thompson; D. K. Turner; Miss K. B. Walker; R. F. Ward; L. J. G. Watkins; R. Watson; W. Watson; R. Wealleans; A. F. Welghtman; R. H. Wilson; S. G. C. Wilson, O.B.E.; C. A. Winterton

£2,132 to £2,715

Inspectors Higher Grade (attached to Head Office),
J. B. Anderson; W. Anderson; H. Bailey; L. C. Baldwin; Miss M. W. Barham; Miss J. A. Bartlett; J. A. Boon; E. J. Burnett; W. B. Burrows; A. J. Bye; I. Civval, M.B.E.; K. Clark; Miss M. A. Collyer; J. M. Cope; E. R. Courtney; W. H. Crabtree; P. W. Deal; J. S. Doherty, M.B.E.; W. R. Dunsford; G. M. Elliott, M.B.E.; H. D. Evans; S. A. Evans; E. H. Foster; W. Gordon; J. Gould; R. Hanna; R. V. Harrison; J. W. Hart; D. S. Hattersley; E. Heap; Miss D. E. Hill; R. E. Hinder; C. A. Hollands, M.B.E.; J. J. H. Hopkins; N. R. Howard; J. F. Hughes; I. N. Hunter; P. J. Hytch; L. R. Irvine; W. Johnstone; Miss A. W. Jones; E. Jones; I. Jones; E. C. Kirton; Miss E. M. Lacey; A. E. Leak; F. H. Linnitt, M.B.E.; A. E. Lloyd; D. M. M. Loudon; M. McDonald; A. T. McKechnie; J. McNulty; J. Mangan; J. J. Masterton; R. Metcalfe; J. S. Moore; J. H. Morphet; H. Morrell; K. E. Norman; W. A. Page; B. Pollard; L. Pritchard; T. Pullen; Miss C. L. Read; L. R. Rectorick; W. H. Roberts; S. Robinson; E. A. Roe; T. H. Sanders, M.B.E.; S. H. Smith; Miss V. M. Spilling; E. J. Sutherland; C. E. Tarry; Miss A. M. Taylor; Miss L. B. Taylor; J. E. Thompson; H. J. Tombs; F. F. Wadsworth; J. F. Warren, M.B.E.; B. G. Webb; H. F. G. Wellington; A. D. Wilkins; Miss J. H. Wilson; S. J. Wood; T. McD. Wray. £1,568 to £2,201

Solicitor's Office

Somerset House, W.C.2

Solicitor, Sir Angus Fraser..... £5,015
Principal Assistant Solicitor, H. G. Rowland £4,115
Assistant Solicitors, K. G. Blake; K. Brading, M.B.E.; J. C. Doggett; D. M. Hatton; J. B. Hodgson; J. F. Josling; H. G. Kingston; F. P. Laws; R. J. Lloyd; E. G. R. Moses; J. W. Weston

£2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, D. S. Blair; R. S. Boden; R. T. Brand; P. Carter; J. S. Clarke, M.C.; F. R. Davis; J. F. Easton; M. C. Furcy; P. D. Hall; Miss A. Hopkin; E. O. Jackson; D. G. Passmore, O.B.E.; B. J. Reynolds; A. K. Tavare; P. Towlc; A. Wheaton; R. H. Widdows

£2,103 to £2,715

Assistant Principal Clerks, L. E. Armstrong; I. P. Dunkley..... £1,633 to £2,012

Valuation Office

Somerset House, W.C.2

Chief Valuer, Sir Kenneth Atkinson..... £5,015
Deputy Chief Valuers, J. A. Edwards, C.B.E.; D. P. Iggulden, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D...... £3,865

Assistant Chief Valuers, T. Broad; W. R. T. Evcling, C.B.E.; J. F. K. Griffiths; W. A. Hobbs; E. M. Neville; L. N. Roddis, C.B.B.; J. J. Scott

£3,515

Superintending Valuers, S. V. Abel; G. Alexander; H. E. Bailey; T. E. C. Bond; F. G. Burge; J. R. Burton; H. Cobley; R. J. Cowling; R. J. Crown; R. F. Davey; G. Edwards; C. S. Farnes; H. S. Ford; R. L. Fraquet; H. B. Freeman; W. H. Gibson; H. C. Grenyer; A. F. Guy; G. M. Hughes; G. L. Kirk; J. H. Lucas, O.B.E. A. F. Meire; D. F. Mills; A. Molony; E. Passingham; C. J. Pither, O.B.E.; F. P. G. Rudge; F. G. Scrase; N. Simmonds; E. J. Smith; G. Thomas; M. C. Thorne; C. H. Tinsley; E. L. Woodruff

£2,825 to £3,190

First Class Valuers (attached to Head Office), J. V. C. Anthony; C. J. Bailey; R. M. Barraball; R. G. Edwards; H. R. Elford; E. B. Griffin; M. C. Fuller-Hall; S. G. Hope; J. B. Hyne; W. A. S. Jones; G. F. J. Morgan; V. E. A. Morrils; G. W. Robinson; D. E. J. Rottenbury; G. S. Teviotdale; K. C. Walter..... £2,259 to £2,765
Chief Executive Officer, R. G. West

£2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officer, D. W. G. Bragg..... £1,633 to £2,012

Title Redemption Office

Finsbury Square House, 33/37, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

Controller, G. F. K. Grant..... £2,457 to £2,715
Deputy Controller, H. A. Cox, M.B.E.

Assistant Principal Clerks, E. A. Bouchier; C. W. Hill; L. S. Jowsey; A. D. Seymour

£1,633 to £2,012

Inland Revenue (Scotland)

10 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1

Stamps and Taxes

Comptroller, R. W. Stanton, C.B.E.

Deputy Comptroller, D. Glass... £1,939 to £2,569

Principal Clerks, W. M. Stewart; D. M. Watson

£2,055 to £2,380

Asst. Principal Clerks, Miss W. J. Blanchard; W. T. Lyons; M. L. Reardon..... £1,568 to £1,947

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, H. Barton, C.B.E...... £3,450

Senior Legal Assistants, G. H. Brown; J. K. W. Dunn..... £2,038 to £2,650

Estate Duty Office

6 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1

Registrar of Death Duties, W. H. Cartwright £3,975

Deputy Registrar of Death Duties, R. L. Balfour

£2,760

Chief Examiners, J. W. B. Crombie; J. W. Grant; R. A. Grieve; J. Jack; A. J. Kilpatrick; E. G. Lucas; Miss A. C. Tennant... £2,055 to £2,515

Senior Examiners, G. P. H. Aitken; P. C. Anderson; Miss M. M. M. Armstrong; I. S. Beveridge;

J. Carlin, D.F.C.; J. B. Donald; G. T. Graham; D.S.C.; J. W. Grant; G. G. McGregor; G. Mackie;

A. M. McPake; D. J. Ritchie; R. Robertson; T. Roy; J. Stewart; J. A. Taylor; V. D. E. Webb;

D. A. White..... £1,568 to £1,947

Valuation Office, Scotland

29 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2

Chief Valuer for Scotland, C. Short, C.B.E.... £3,550

Asst. Chief Valuers, D. S. Glen; N. E. MacKay,

I.S.O...... £2,825 to £3,125

† Temporary.

§ Seconded to other Government Departments.

IRON AND STEEL BOARD

Norfolk House, St. James's Square, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 8833]

Established by the *Iron and Steel Act, 1953*, for the supervision of the iron and steel industry.

Chairman, Sir Cyril Musgrave, K.C.B. £6,000
 Deputy Chairman, Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E. £1,500
 Executive Member, R. W. Foad (full-time) £7,000
 Members, H. Douglass; Sir Kenneth Hague; G. Wilton Lee; N. C. MacDiarmid; Sir Henry Spurrier; Sir Richard Summers; A. H. White, C.B.E.; The Lord Williamson, C.B.E. (each £1,000); Sir Alan Wilson, F.R.S.
 Secretary, J. P. Keane.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

8 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

[Whitehall:6200]

The Ministry of Labour was set up in 1916 to take over certain duties of the Board of Trade, including the administration throughout Great Britain of employment exchanges established under the *Labour Exchanges Act, 1909*. The first 62 had opened on February 1, 1910, and there are now over 1,000 local offices. The Ministry provides a free service for employers seeking labour and for workers who are unemployed or wish to change their jobs. The arrangements cover all categories of labour, including men and women with technical and scientific qualifications, professional and executive workers, those released from H. M. Forces, discharged prisoners and foreign workers. The exchanges also act as agencies for other Government Departments in such matters as the payment of unemployment benefit and the issue of passports.

Through its 17 Industrial Rehabilitation Units the Ministry helps disabled and handicapped men and women to regain working fitness, and in 13 Government Training Centres provides courses to help individuals in need of training or re-training. It is also responsible for the central, and some local, administration of the Youth Employment Service; the promotion of safety, health and welfare amongst workpeople in factories and certain other premises; the enforcement of statutory minimum wages, holidays and hours of work laid down by Wages Councils; and the collection and publication of statistics about manpower, wages, hours of work, and the Index of retail prices.

The Department, through its advisory and conciliation services, assists in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes, and its activities overseas include the maintenance of labour attachés in certain foreign countries and liaison with the International Labour Organisation.

Minister of Labour, THE RT. HON. JOHN HUGH HARE, O.B.E., M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, K. H. Cicous.

Assistant Private Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Andrews.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, M. N. Shaw, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, W. S. I. Whitelaw, M.C., M.P. ^{unpaid} £2,500

Permanent Secretary (vacant).

Private Secretary, A. W. Brown.

Deputy Secretaries, H. F. Rossetti, C.B.; P. H. St. John Wilson, C.B., C.B.E. £5,015

Solicitor, H. W. W. Huxham, C.B.E. £5,015

Employment and Military Recruitment Departments

Under-Secretary, C. J. Maston, C.B.E. £4,115
 Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Davies; J. L. Edwards; J. M. Vincent Smith. £2,650 to £3,350
 Chief Technical Nursing Officer, Miss H. M. Couzens £1,416 to £1,693

Finance Department

Accountant-General, G. J. Nash C.B. £4,115
 Director of Accounts and Audit, E. Betterton. £3,065
 Assistant Accountants-General, A. R. Cooke; A. A. D'Encer; C. P. Field; D. W. J. Orchard £2,392 to £2,650
 Regional Finance Officers, J. Bayliss (Wales and South Western); V. P. Clark (London and South Eastern); A. R. Jenkins (Midlands); J. C. Potts (North Western); L. Reason (Eastern and Southern);

W. H. Simons (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and Northern); A. E. Storie, O.B.E. (Scotland) £2,055 to £2,380

Industrial Relations Department

Under-Secretary, D. C. Barnes £4,115
 Assistant-Secretaries, Z. T. Claro, M.V.O., O.B.E. (Chief Conciliation Officer); Miss B. Green; C. F. Hearn, O.B.E.; R. M. Walker £2,650 to £3,350
 Chief Wages Inspector, E. Robble £2,392 to £2,650

Office of Wages Councils

Secretary of Wages Councils, J. J. Watson £2,055 to £2,380

Organization and Establishments Department

Director of Organization and Establishments, C. H. Sisson. £4,115
 Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G.; R. F. Keith. £2,650 to £3,350
 Chief Information Officer, A. Richardson, O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415
 Controller of Services, I. C. Webley, O.B.E. £3,065
 Chief Inspector, Miss J. M. Campbell, O.B.E. £2,392 to £2,650
 Chief Press Officer, J. McIntosh. £2,055 to £2,380

Overseas Department

Under-Secretary, G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E. £4,115
 Assistant Secretaries, E. A. Ferguson; A. J. S. James £2,650 to £3,350

Safety, Health and Welfare Department

Under-Secretary, N. Singleton. £4,115
 Assistant Secretaries J. G. Robertson, C.M.G.; A. F. A. Sutherland; D. R. F. Turner. £2,650 to £3,350

H.M. Factory Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Factories, T. W. McCullough, C.B., O.B.E. £4,015
 Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, Miss A. S. Bettenson, O.B.E.; R. K. Christy; W. F. Evans; H. Woods, C.B.E. £3,365
 Senior Medical Inspector, T. A. Lloyd Davies. £3,715
 Deputy Senior Medical Inspectors, K. Biden-Steele; W. D. Buchanan; A. T. Doig (Glasgow). £3,350
 Medical Inspectors, S. G. Rainsford, C.B.; G. O. Williams; A. H. Baynes (Sheffield); Mrs. J. E. Cottrell (London); H. J. Davies (Cardiff); L. E. Euinton (Nottingham); M. D. Kipling (Birmingham); R. Morley (Newcastle); R. Owen (London); G. L. Ritchie, O.B.E. (Wolverhampton); G. F. Smith (Bristol); J. B. L. Tomhleson (Manchester); D. G. Trott (London); R. Whitelaw (Glasgow) £2,200 to £2,925
 Senior Electrical Inspector, S. J. Emerson, O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,065
 Senior Chemical Inspector, D. Matheson £2,715 to £3,065
 Senior Engineering Inspector, W. A. Attwood £2,715 to £3,065
 Senior Inspector (Building and Civil Engineering), W. D. Short. £2,163 to £2,488
 Superintending Inspectors, Miss M. Brand (Midland (Wolverhampton)); Miss N. L. Forster (Eastern and Southern); B. H. Harvey (East and West Ridings (Leeds)); R. Hillier (East and West Ridings (Sheffield)); J. L. Hobson (North Western (Manchester)); F. J. Kirk (London (North)); A. B. E. Lovett (Midland (Birmingham)); C. Mainwaring (Wales); W. S. Moore (London (South)); W. J. C. Plumble (North Western (Liverpool)); F. W. Thompson (Scotland); R. H. Thompson (Northern); E. Waller (North Midland); E. I. Wilson (South Western). £2,461 to £2,885
 Industrial Health and Safety Centre, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers.
 Director, J. O. Peacock, M.B.E. £1,595 to £2,380

Government Wool Disinfecting Station
Manager, H. Neal..... £1,639 to £1,947
Solicitor's Department
Solicitor, H. W. Huxham, C.B.E..... £5,015
Assistant Solicitors, D. E. Belham; F. D. Lawton;
 T. N. Lockyer..... £2,815 to £3,415
Senior Legal Assistants, J. B. H. Billam, D.F.C.;
 D. Bowdon-Dan; D. M. D. D. Grazebrook;
 Miss M. Howells; G. E. McClelland; H. T.
 Morgan, T.D..... £2,038 to £2,650

Statistics Department
Director of Statistics, R. F. Fowler, C.B.E.... £4,115
Deputy Director, P. D. Ward.... £2,392 to £2,650

Training Department
Under-Secretary, J. G. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E... £4,115
Assistant Secretary, A. M. Morgan, C.M.G.
 £2,650 to £3,350
Chief Inspector of Training, A. A. G. McNaughton
 £2,392 to £2,650

**Youth Employment and Disabled Persons
 Department**
Under-Secretary, J. G. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E... £4,115
Assistant Secretaries, H. W. Evans; D. Pointon
 £2,650 to £3,350
H.M. Inspector of Schools (on loan), H. E. Edwards
 £1,836 to £2,755

Regional Organization
Northern Region
Controller, W. R. Iley, O.B.E... £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, M. Abbott, O.B.E.
 £2,392 to £2,650

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region
Controller, G. F. Blumer..... £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, Miss M. A. Mackie, M.B.E.
 £2,392 to £2,650

Eastern and Southern Region
Controller, H. P. Bond, C.B.E... £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, E. V. Eves, O.B.E.
 £2,392 to £2,650

London and South Eastern Region
Controller K. D. Jones, O.B.E... £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, R. G. Richards, O.B.E.
 £2,392 to £2,650

South Western Region
Controller, C. A. Swindin, C.B.E... £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, E. Barber, O.B.E.
 £2,392 to £2,650

Wales
Controller, B. M. Evans, O.B.E... £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, W. R. Joslin. £2,392 to £2,650

Midlands Region
Controller, C. J. German..... £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, T. C. Southworth
 £2,392 to £2,650

North Western Region
Controller, G. C. Wilson..... £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, Miss F. M. Sower, O.B.E.
 £2,392 to £2,650

Scotland
Controller, J. A. Diack, C.B.E... £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Controller, Miss I. Robertson, O.B.E.
 £2,392 to £2,650

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The Industrial Court
 1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street,
 Westminster, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 4571]

The Industrial Court is a standing arbitration tribunal set up for the settlement of trade disputes by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

President, Sir Roy Wilson, Q.C..... £5,800
Independent Members, A. Ll. Armitage; Prof. C. F.

Carter; F. M. Drake, D.F.C.; E. Falk; W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C.; Prof. H. G. Hanbury, Q.C., D.C.L.; Sir George Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C.; D. T. Jack, C.B.E.; D. Karmel, Q.C.; Miss J. A. Kydd, M.B.E.; J. G. Plcton; Prof. D. J. Robertson; H. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Representative Members, S. M. Caffyn, C.B.E.; W. I. Clarke, C.B.E.; H. Douglass; Dame Anne Godwin, D.B.E.; A. J. Hubbard; N. Longley, C.B.E.; A. H. Mathias, C.B.E.; A. T. Ormrod; J. M. Pain, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; G. B. Thorneycroft, C.B.E., M.M.; A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E.; A. L. Trundle, O.B.E.
Secretary, L. F. Kemp, M.B.E.... £1,595 to £2,006

Office of the Umpire
 6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
 [Sloane: 9236]

Independent statutory authority—appointed by the Crown to decide appeals under Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act and National Service Act.

Umpire, D. W. E. Neligan, O.B.E..... fees
Deputy Umpire, S. J. W. Price..... fees
Secretary, W. H. James..... £1,595 to £2,006

H.M. LAND REGISTRY
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2
 [Holborn: 3488]

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act, 1875, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By further Orders registration was made compulsory on sale in 1925 in Eastbourne; in 1928 in Hastings, in 1936 in the administrative county of Middlesex, in 1938 in the County Borough of Croydon, in 1952 in the administrative County of Surrey, in 1954 in the City of Oxford, in 1956 in the County Borough of Oldham, in 1957 in the Medway area of Kent and in the County Borough of Leicester, in 1958 in eastern areas of Kent and the City of Canterbury, in 1961 in the remainder of Kent, and the Cities of Manchester and Salford, and in 1962 in the County Boroughs of Blackburn, Huddersfield and Reading. The Land Registration Act, 1925, consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for stocks and shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of stocks and shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925, and the Argicultural Credits Act, 1928 (Sec. 9).

Registration of Title

Chief Land Registrar, Sir George Curtis, C.B. £4,700
Senior Registrar, T. B. F. Ruoff, C.B.E.... £3,850
Registrars, E. D. Wetton, C.B.E.; W. E. B. Pryer;
 T. I. Casswell; D. Johnston; R. S. Hood;

S. L. Whiteley; C. C. Scarth; C. N. T. Waterer; S. Jacey; C. W. K. Donaldson £2,750 to £3,350
Asst. Registrars, G. E. O. Nutt; D. P. Chivers;
 A. G. W. James; Miss M. M. F. G. Walker;
 A. O. Viney; U. Davidson; C. W. Furneaux;
 R. B. Roper; P. Kendall; N. U. A. Hogg;
 W. D. Hosking; Miss J. E. Bagshaw; R. E. Shorrocks; A. D. Dewar; A. P. Roberts; Miss M. Gray; G. A. Weddell; J. S. R. Bevington; Miss C. M. Bannister £2,038 to £2,650
Organization Officer, A. J. Jenkins £2,392 to £2,650
Chief Executive Officers, P. Gittings; H. R. Goose; E. W. Hannam £2,055 to £2,380
Senior Executive Officers, C. D. Garrett; R. T. Adams; K. C. Walpole; J. L. Memory; B. J. Moulden; F. E. J. Allen; P. J. Dix; J. C. Eames, M.B.E.; K. E. Aris; V. P. Sterlini; G. H. Fisher; R. Palmer; G. H. Scuffell; A. G. Caudle; A. W. Pardey; J. R. Boulter; W. Gledhill; R. G. W. Brazier; G. A. Whyman; E. F. A. Jones; W. H. Norris; H. Walter; J. H. Sex; R. C. Martin; A. L. Moore; A. J. Sexton; H. G. D. Wright; J. Q. Pembroke; T. A. Davies; C. T. Vince; L. J. Cutler; R. J. Moss; E. D. B. Head £1,568 to £1,947
Chief Superintendent (Plans Branch), C. J. Sweeney, M.B.E. £2,392 to £2,650
Deputy Chief Superintendent, G. H. Ricks £2,055 to £2,380

Senior Superintendents, G. E. Rice; B. M. White; P. A. Orsich; D. C. King; H. J. Wiles; A. J. Davies; J. F. A. Rowland; J. D. Henderson; H. J. Houseman; L. A. Jenks; F. H. Braithwaite; F. W. Barber £1,568 to £1,947
Chief Assistant (Establishment and Accounts), W. J. Wailing, O.B.E. £3,000
Deputy Chief Assistant, C. C. Woods, M.B.E. £2,055 to £2,380

Land Charges and Agricultural Credits Departments

Station Approach Buildings, Kidbrooke, S.E.3

[Lee Green: 919]

Superintendent, S. A. Durrant, M.B.E.

£1,568 to £1,947

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

[Holborn: 7641]

The Law Officers of the Crown for England and Wales (the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General) represent the Crown in courts of justice, advise Government departments and represent them in court. The Attorney-General has also certain administrative functions, including supervision of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Attorney-General, Sir John Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P. £10,000
Parliamentary Private Secretary, E. L. Gardner, Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, Q.C., M.P. £7,000
Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. M. Coulson, M.P.

Legal Secretary, G. E. Dudman £2,500 to £3,000
Asst. Legal Sec., H. J. Davies . . . £2,720 to £2,400

LIBRARIES

BRITISH MUSEUM

See under MUSEUMS

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

George IV Bridge, Edinburgh 1

[Caledonian: 4104]

Open free. Reading Room, weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. (During July, August and September closes at 5 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays); Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. Map Room, weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 to

1. Exhibition, weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1; Sundays, 2 to 5. During Edinburgh International Festival open till 8.30 p.m. on weekdays.

The Library, which had been founded as the Advocates' Library in 1682, became the National Library of Scotland by Act of Parliament in 1925. It continues to share the rights conferred by successive Copyright Acts since 1709. Its collections of printed books and MSS., augmented by purchase and gift, are very large and it has an unrivalled Scottish collection. The present building was opened by H.M. the Queen in 1956.

The Reading Room is for reference and research which cannot conveniently be pursued elsewhere. Admission is by ticket issued to an approved applicant.

Chairman of the Trustees, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.

Librarian of the National Library, William Beattie, LL.D. £3,350

Secretary of the Library, J. R. Seaton.

Keeper of Printed Books, D. M. Lloyd £2,283 to £2,650

Keeper of Manuscripts, William Park £2,233 to £2,650

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

LLYFCELL GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Aberystwyth

Readers' room open on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturdays, 5 p.m.); closed on Sundays. Admission by Reader's Ticket.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Contains nearly 2,000,000 printed books, 30,000 manuscripts, 3,500,000 deeds and documents, and numerous maps, prints and drawings. Specializes in manuscripts and books relating to Wales and the Celtic peoples. Repository for pre-1858 Welsh probate records. Approved by the Master of the Rolls as a repository for manorial records and title documents, and by the Lord Chancellor for certain legal records. Bureau of the Regional Libraries Scheme for Wales and Monmouthshire.

Librarian, E. D. Jones.

Deputy Librarian, G. Tibbott.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

Malet Place, W.C.1

[Euston: 6262]

Incorporated by Royal Charter and maintained by annual grants from the Treasury, Municipal and County Authorities, University and special libraries, adult education bodies, and public Trusts.

The Library is the national centre for the loan of books (other than fiction and students' text-books) and periodicals to readers in all parts of the British Isles, through their public, university, or other library; and also to and from foreign libraries through their national centres. It is able to draw on over 21,000,000 books in nearly all the principal British libraries. Other work undertaken by the Library includes loans to organized classes of adult students; and the recording of duplicates and discarded books and periodicals and their distribution to appropriate libraries at home and abroad; also the establishment of a catalogue of Russian books and periodicals in British libraries. The Library's own stock for loan comprises about 235,000 volumes.

Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library and not directly to the National Central Library.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, S. P. L. Filon.
Deputy Librarian, I. P. Gibb.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL LIBRARY

Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, 1

Carries out in Scotland functions similar to those of the National Central Library, i.e. acts as a clearing-house for inter-library lending, and maintains a Union Catalogue and other records of books held by Scottish libraries. Its own stock of 35,000 books is freely available to all. Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, M. C. Pottinger, D.S.C.

Deputy Librarian, Miss E. M. Swinton.

Under-Secretaries, M. I. Michaels, C.B. (Atomic Energy Division); R. N. Quirk, C.B. (General Science Division).....£3,800
 Assistant Secretaries, G. I. Crawford; J. F. Hsieh, O.B.E.; D. I. B. Jones; J. G. Liverman; R. A. Thompson.....£2,350 to £2,950
 Chief Information Officer, L. J. Cheney
 £2,020 to £2,350

Privy Council Office

Old County Hall, Spring Gardens
 S.W.1

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew, C.V.O....£3,700
 Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale
 £2,150 to £2,865
 Senior Clerk, N. E. Leigh.....£1,667 to £2,057

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. See HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT

3 Dcan's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Law Officers for Scotland are the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General for Scotland. The Lord Advocate's Department is responsible for drafting Scottish legislation, for providing legal advice to other departments on Scottish questions and for assistance to the Law Officers for Scotland in certain of their legal duties.

Lord Advocate, The Rt. Hon. William Grant, T.D., Q.C., M.P.....£5,000

Solicitor-General for Scotland, D. C. Anderson, V.R.D., Q.C.....£3,750

Legal Secretary and First Parliamentary Draftsman, J. H. Gibson, C.B., Q.C.....£5,000

Deputy Legal Secretary and Second Parliamentary Draftsman, G. I. Mitchell.....£4,100

Asst. Legal Secs. and Parly. Draftsmen, J. M. Moran; A. C. B. Reid.....£3,050 to £3,700

Junior Legal Secs. and Parly. Draftsmen, J. F. Wallace; G. S. Douglas....£2,103 to £2,715

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1.

[Whitchall: 6240]

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O.

Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N.

Clerks to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Miss A. B. Colville; Miss M. Firth.

OFFICE OF THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND MINISTER FOR SCIENCE

2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 6371]

On October 28, 1959, a new post of Minister for Science was created. By an Order in Council the functions previously exercised by the Prime Minister under the Atomic Energy Acts were transferred to the Minister for Science, together with those functions relating to scientific research which were previously performed by the Lord President of the Council.

Lord President of the Council, Minister for Science and Leader of the House of Lords, THE RT. HON. THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., Q.C....£5,000

Private Secretary, C. Herzig.

Assistant Private Secretaries, A. Langdon; Miss M. C. Douglass, M.B.E.

Parliamentary Secretary for Science, D. K. Freeth, M.P.
 £2,500

Secretary, Office of the Minister for Science, F. F. Turnbull, C.B., C.B.E.

LORD PRIVY SEAL

(see Foreign Office)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

20 Park Crescent, W.1

[Museum: 5422]

The Council, formerly the Medical Research Committee established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, was incorporated under its present title by Royal Charter on April 1, 1920. It is now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Minister for Science, the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Commonwealth Relations, for the Colonies, and for Home Affairs, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Labour; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council applies moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Its reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members, The Lord Shawcross, P.C., Q.C. (Chairman); Sir Edward Collingwood, C.B.E., SC.D. (Treasurer); Prof. T. Crawford, M.D.; Prof. A. L. Hodgkin, F.R.S.; Sir Hugh Linstead, C.B.E., M.P.; Prof. W. M. Millar, M.D.; Prof. M. L. Rosenheim, C.B.E., M.D.; Prof. Wilson Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; Prof. G. M. Bull, M.D.; Prof. A. Neuberger, Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S.; Prof. M. M. Swann, Ph.D., P.R.S.

Secretary, Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

Deputy Secretary, C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G.

Principal Medical Officers, F. J. C. Herrald; B. S. Lush, M.D.

Principal Administrative Officer, J. G. Duncan.

Senior Medical Officers, Mrs. J. M. Faulkner (Information); R. C. Norton.

Assistant Secretaries, J. D. Whittaker, M.B.E.; C. A. Kirkman.

Medical Officers, E. M. B. Clements; Mrs. M. Gorrill; P. J. Chapman; H. W. Bunje, M.D.; M. P. W. Godfrey; H. P. Ruffell Smith, A.F.C.

Administrative Officers, D. J. Cawthron; J. C. R. Hudson; R. F. Smart.

Consultant Adviser to the Secretary, Sir Charles Harington, K.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S.

National Institute for Medical Research

Mill Hill, N.W.7

[Mill Hill: 3666]

Director, P. B. Medawar, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Research Units

Unit for Research in Occupational Aspects of Ageing, Department of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool 7. Director, A. Hcron, Ph.D.

Air Pollution Research Unit, Dunn Laboratories, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.1. Director, P. J. Lawther.

Atheroma Research Unit, Western Infirmary, Glasgow. Director, B. Bronte-Stewart, M.D.

- Unit for the Experimental Investigation of Behaviour*, Department of Psychology, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1. Hon. Director, Prof. G. C. Drew.
- Biophysics Research Unit*, King's College, Strand, W.C.2. Hon. Director, Prof. Sir John Randall, D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Blood Coagulation Research Unit*, Churchill Hospital, Oxford. Director, R. G. Macfarlane, M.D., F.R.S. (part-time).
- Blood Group Reference Laboratory* (administered for Ministry of Health), Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. Director, A. E. Mourant, D.M., D.Phil.
- Blood Group Research Unit*, Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. Director, R. R. Race, Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Blood Products Laboratory*, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Elstree, Herts. Hon. Director, W. d'A. Maycock, M.B.E., M.D.
- Body Temperature Research Unit*, Dept. of the Regius Professor of Medicine, The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. Hon. Director, Prof. Sir George Pickering, M.D., F.R.S.
- Bone-seeking Isotopes Research Unit*, Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford. Hon. Director, Dame Janet Vaughan, D.B.E., D.M.
- Carcinogenic Substances Research Unit*, Washington Singer Laboratories, University of Exeter. Hon. Director, J. W. Cook, D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Cell Metabolism Research Unit*, Department of Biochemistry, Oxford University. Hon. Director, Prof. Sir Hans Krebs, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Chemotherapy Research Unit*, Molteno Institute, Cambridge. Director, Miss A. Bishop, Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Climate and Working Efficiency Research Unit*, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1. Director, J. S. Weiner, Ph.D.
- Department of Clinical Research*, University College Hospital Medical School, W.C.1. Director, E. E. Pochin, C.B.E., M.D.
- Common Cold Research Unit* (National Institute for Medical Research), Harvard Hospital, Salisbury. Medical Superintendent, M. L. Bynoe.
- Cyclotron Unit*, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12. Director, D. D. Vonberg.
- Werner Research Unit on Deafness*, King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Director, T. S. Littler, Ph.D.
- Dental Research Unit*, Dental School, The University, Bristol. Hon. Director, Prof. A. I. Darling, D.Sc.
- Clinical Endocrinology Research Unit*, 2 Forrest Road, Edinburgh. Director, J. A. Loraine, D.Sc.
- Unit for the Study of Environmental Factors in Mental and Physical Illness*, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, W.C.2. Director, J. W. B. Douglas.
- Epidemiological Research Unit (South Wales)*, 41 Richmond Road, Cardiff. Hon. Director, Prof. A. L. Cochrane, M.B.E.
- Epidemiological Research Unit (Jamaica)*, University College of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica. Director, W. E. Miall.
- Department of Experimental Medicine*, The University, Cambridge. Director, Prof. R. A. McCance, C.B.E., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Medical Research Council Laboratories*, Gambia, Fajara, Gambia, W. Africa. Director, I. A. McGregor, O.B.E.
- Gastroenterology Research Unit*, Central Middlesex Hospital, Park Royal, N.W.10. Director, E. N. Rowlands, M.D.
- Clinical Genetics Research Unit*, Institute of Child Health, The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. Director, J. A. Fraser Roberts, M.D., D.Sc.
- Experimental Genetics Research Unit*, Dept. of Genetics, University College, W.C.1. Hon. Director, Prof. H. Grüneberg, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Human Biochemical Genetics Research Unit*, Dept. of Biochemistry, King's College, Strand, W.C.2. Hon. Director, Prof. H. Harris, M.D.
- Microbial Genetics Research Unit*, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12. Director, W. Hayes, D.Sc.
- Population Genetics Research Unit*, Warneford Hospital, Oxford. Director, A. C. Stevenson, M.D.
- Psychiatric Genetics Research Unit*, Institute of Psychiatry, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Director, E. T. O. Slater, M.D. (part-time).
- Experimental Haematology Research Unit*, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, W.2. Director, P. L. Mollison, M.D.
- Industrial Injuries and Burns Research Unit*, Birmingham Accident Hospital, Bath Row, Birmingham 15. Director, J. P. Bull, M.D.
- Department for Research in Industrial Medicine*, London Hospital, E.1. Physician-in-Charge, Donald Hunter, C.B.E., M.D. D.Sc. (part-time).
- Laboratory Animals Centre*, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. Director, W. Lane-Petter.
- Infantile Malnutrition Research Unit*, Mulago Hospital, Kampala, Uganda. Director, Prof. R. F. A. Dean, Ph.D.
- Unit for Research on the Chemical Pathology of Mental Disorders*, Dept. of Physiology, The University, Birmingham 15. Hon. Director, Prof. I. E. Bush, Ph.D.
- Metabolic Disturbances in Surgery Research Unit*, The General Infirmary, Leeds. Hon. Director, Prof. L. N. Pyrah.
- Laboratory of Molecular Biology*, University Post-graduate Medical School, Cambridge. Chairman of Board, M. F. Perutz, Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Mutagenesis Research Unit*, Institute of Animal Genetics, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9. Hon. Director, Miss C. Auerbach, D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Neuroendocrinology Research Unit*, Dept. of Human Anatomy, Oxford. Director, Prof. G. W. Harris, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Neuropharmacology Research Unit*, Dept. of Experimental Neuropharmacology, The Medical School, Birmingham 15. Hon. Director, P. B. Bradley, D.Sc.
- Neuropsychiatric Research Unit*, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. Director, D. Richter, Ph.D.
- Human Nutrition Research Unit*, Nutrition Buildings, National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, N.W.7. Director, Prof. B. S. Platt, C.M.G., Ph.D.
- Dunn Nutritional Laboratory*, Milton Road, Cambridge. Director, L. J. Harris, Sc.D.
- Obstetric Medicine Research Unit*, Aberdeen University Medical School, Foresterhill, Aberdeen. Hon. Director, Prof. Sir Dugald Baird, M.D.
- Wernher Research Unit on Ophthalmological Genetics*, Royal College of Surgeons, W.C.2. Hon. Director, Prof. A. Sorsby, M.D.
- Otological Research Unit*, National Hosp. for Nervous Diseases, W.C.1. Director, C. S. Hallpike, C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Pneumoconiosis Research Unit*, Llandough Hospital, Penarth, Glam. Director, J. C. Gilson, O.B.E.
- Unit for Research on the Epidemiology of Psychiatric Illness*, Dept. of Psychological Medicine, University of Edinburgh, 2 George Square, Edinburgh. Hon. Director, Prof. G. M. Carstairs, M.D.
- Clinical Psychiatry Research Unit*, Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester. Director, P. Sainsbury, M.D.
- Social Psychiatry Research Unit*, Maudsley Hospital, S.E.5. Hon. Director, Prof. Sir Aubrey Lewis, M.D.

Applied Psychology Research Unit, 15 Chaucer Road, Cambridge. *Director*, D. E. Broadbent.

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Clinical Effects of Radiation Research Unit, Dept. of Radiotherapy, Western General Hospital, Crewe Road, Edinburgh. *Director*, W. M. Court Brown, O.B.E.

Environmental Radiation Research Unit, Dept. of Medical Physics, The General Infirmary, Leeds 1. *Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Spiers, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Radiobiological Research Unit, Medical Research Council, Harwell, Berks. *Director*, J. F. Loutit, C.B.E., D.M.

Radiological Protection Service (jointly with the Ministry of Health), Clifton Avenue, Belmont, Sutton, Surrey. *Director*, W. Binks.

Experimental Radiopathology Research Unit, Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, W.12. *Director*, Miss T. Alper.

Rheumatism Research Unit, Bath Central Research Laboratory, Manor Hospital, Combe Park, Bath. *Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Cosh, M.D.

Rheumatism Research Unit, Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. *Hon. Director*, Prof. E. G. L. Bywaters.

Unit for Research on Experimental Pathology of the Skin, Dept. of Experimental Pathology, The Medical School, Birmingham 15. *Director*, C. N. D. Cruickshank, M.D.

Social Medicine Research Unit, London Hospital, E.1. *Director*, Prof. J. N. Morris.

Statistical Research Unit, University College Hospital Medical School, Gower Street, W.C.1. *Director*, W. R. S. Doll, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.

Chemical Pathology of Steroids Research Unit, Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield 3. *Director*, J. K. Norymberski.

Toxicology Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton. *Director*, J. M. Barnes, C.B.E.

Trachoma Research Unit, Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1 and M.R.C. Laboratories, Gambia. *Hon. Director*, L. H. Collier, M.D.

Tropical Metabolism Research Unit, University College of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica. *Director*, Prof. J. C. Waterlow, M.D.

Tuberculosis Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Hampstead, N.W.3. *Director*, P. D'Arcy Hart, C.B.E., M.D.

Unit for Research on Drug Sensitivity in Tuberculosis, Dept of Bacteriology, Postgraduate Medical School, Ducane Road, W.12. *Hon. Director*, D. A. Mitchison.

Virus Culture Laboratory, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. *Director*, P. D. Cooper, Ph.D.

Virus Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. *Director*, F. K. Sanders, D. Phil.

Experimental Virus Research Unit, Institute of Virology, Church Street, Glasgow. *Hon. Director*, Prof. M. G. P. Stoker, M.D.

Vision Research Unit, Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd Street, W.C.1. *Director*, H. J. A. Dartnall, D.Sc.

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time), W. Circus, M.D., Ph.D. (part-time), I. D. E. Storey, Ph.D., Edinburgh; J. B. Dawson, Ph.D., M. Hamilton, M.D., Leeds; N. Ambache, J. A. V. Bates (part-time), D. S. Brown, Ph.D., F. B. Byrom, M.D., J. Colover, M.D. (part-time), C. N. Davies, D.Sc., H. Davson, D.Sc., E. J. Delorme, M.D., Mrs. J. M. Dolby, Ph.D., J. L. de C. Downer, D.Phil., A. Elithorn, M.D. (part-time), W. A. Gaunt, D. W. Green, Ph.D., A. M. Halliday, P. Hugh-Jones, M.D. (part-time), L. Juhasz, Ph.D., Mrs. M. Kerr (part-time), D. Kings-ton, A. B. Kinnier Wilson, D. J. Lewis, Sc.D., O. M. Lidwell, D.Phil., B. McArdle, M.D., Mrs. M. W. McGrath, Ph.D., Miss M. E. Mackay, Ph.D., A. McPherson, R. P. J. G. McWilliam, Miss R. Marshall, P. W. Nathan, M.D., A. C. T. North, Ph.D., Miss J. Parriss; V. Parsons; D. C. Phillips, Ph.D., Miss J. M. C. Preston, Mrs. M. C. Sherwood, M.D., N. Veall, J. B. West, M.D., Ph.D., P. Wolf, M.D., London; A. S. Halls-worth, Ph.D., S. A. Leach, Ph.D., Manchester; J. L. Gowans, D. Phil; R. W. Parnell, D.M.; J. C. F. Poole, D.M., D. S. Robinson, Ph.D., F. D. Stott, D.Phil., L. I. Woolf, Ph.D., A. M. Woodin, Ph.D., Oxford, R. N. P. Sutton, H. F. West, M.D. (part-time), Sheffield; M. C. S. Kennedy (part-time), Stoke-on-Trent; J. Dawson, Wickford, Essex; J. H. S. Petrit, M.D., Malaya; A. D. Berric, Uganda.

Tropical Medicine Research Board

(Appointed in consultation with the Department of Technical Co-operation.)

Chairman, Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chairman, Prof. A. C. Frazer, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Secretary, B. S. Lush, M.D.

Clinical Research Board

(Appointed in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Scottish Home and Health Department.)

Chairman, Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.D., Ph.D.

Secretary, F. J. C. Herrald.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD

Dock Office, Liverpool 3

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, constituted by Act of Parliament in 1857 to take over the entire control of the port accommodation at Liverpool and Birkenhead, is a body composed of 28 members. Twenty-four are elected by the dock ratepayers and 4 appointed by the Minister of Transport, in whom is vested the powers originally granted to the Mersey Conservancy Commissioners. The borrowing powers of the Board authorised to July 1, 1961, were £95,978,478 and the capital expenditure at this date was £83,403,730.

Elective Members, Mr. Arnet Robinson (*Chairman*); A. C. Morrell, C.B.E., M.C. (*Deputy Chairman*); J. E. Alexander; V. A. Arnold, M.C.; N. M. Bacon; D. A. Barber; A. J. Kentish Barnes; Maj. Sir Harold Bibby, Bt., D.S.O.; N. M. Bibby; Sir John Brocklebank, Bt.; R. N. Cornelius; C. H. T. Gilchrist; M. B. Glasier, C.B.E.; G. P. Holt, M.B.E.; J. B. Watson Hughes; W. M. Mirrlees; K. R. Monroe; B. Nelson, C.B.E.; M. D. Olliphant, M.B.E., T.D.; C. J. Palk; James Paton; J. C. Taylor; M. S. Webster; J. D. Wilson.

Nominee Members (appointed by the Minister of Transport), I. K. Baty; J. I. Cleary; Robert W. Johnson, C.B.E.; I. H. Wall.

General Manager and Secretary, C. A. Dove, C.B.E.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1

[Terminus: 3300]

The Board serves an area of 540 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at such rate

not exceeding 10 per cent., as the Board may fix, the charge for 1962-63 being 8 per cent. on net annual value. The Capital Debt on March 31, 1962, amounted to £65,407,210, the interest paid being £2,331,431. The supply for the year 1961-62 was 133,510,000 gallons (representing 596,000,000 tons), a daily average of 365.8 million gallons.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, W. Nichols.

Clerk of the Board, S. D. Askev.

THE ROYAL MINT

Tower Hill, E.C. 3

[Royal: 8261]

Admission is by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint at least 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission Monday to Friday 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Public holidays excepted.)

Master Worker and Warden, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (ex officio).

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and ex officio Engraver of H.M. Seals, J. H. James, C.B. £4,115

Chief Clerk, C. Hewertson £2,457 to £2,715

Establishment Officer, F. L. McHenry, O.B.E. £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Dowling, D.F.C.; H. A. Wright; G. F. Howell; C. L. Powell £1,633 to £2,012

Superintendent, Operative Department, D. R. Cooper, T.D. £3,065

Deputy do., E. M. Phillips £2,228 to £2,553

Mechanical Engineers, I. F. Harrington; S. J. Wellington; M. R. Tidmarsh £1,579 to £2,093

Chemist and Assayer, E. G. V. Newman, O.B.E. £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Chemist and Assayer, A. Dunning £1,850 to £2,580

Senior Experimental Officer, D. J. Harvey £1,633 to £2,012

Branches of the Royal Mint

Melbourne, Victoria

Deputy Master, L. A. Webb.

Perth, Western Australia

Deputy Master, C. Weyer.

MONOPOLIES COMMISSION

8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Museum: 8801]

The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, which was set up under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, was reconstituted on Oct. 31, 1956, as the Monopolies Commission in accordance with a provision of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. The Commission has the duty of investigating and reporting on the existence, in industries referred to it by the Board of Trade, of monopoly, restrictive practices affecting exports and other arrangements not registrable under Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and, where so required by the Board, to report on the effect of such arrangements on the public interest.

Chairman, R. F. Levy, Q.C. £4,700

Members, A. Black, C.B.E.; B. Davidson; Dr. L. T. M. Gray; I. C. Hill, C.B.E.; W. E. Jones, C.B.E.; O. B. Miller; A. W. Roskill, Q.C.; Sir Laurence Watkinson, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Secretary, A. S. Gilbert, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, E. T. Harvey.

Assistant Director of Accounts, J. H. Drayson, O.B.E.

Principals, Miss I. M. Asbury; Mrs. E. R. Brinton, O.B.E.; I. L. Prescott; J. P. L. Scott.

Chief Accountant, T. A. Wells.

Establishment Officer, F. A. Bear, O.B.E.

MUSEUMS

STANDING COMMISSION ON MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 4341]

First appointed Feb. 11, 1931. The functions of the Commission are:—(1) To advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial Institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.

Chairman, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D., F.S.A.

Members, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., C.B.E.; Dr. E. Davies; B. L. Hallward; The Earl of Halsbury; Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G.; Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, O.M., F.R.S., D.Sc.; Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; J. L. E. Smith; The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.; J. C. Witt, F.S.A.

Secretary, Miss A. L. T. Oppé.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomsbury, W.C.1

[Museum: 15551]

Exhibitions.—Manuscripts, Printed Books, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman Sculptures, Romano-British, Prehistoric and Oriental Antiquities and Ethnography (Main Entrance, Great Russell Street, W.C.1). Select Exhibition of works of art and antiquities in the King Edward VII Gallery. Prints and Drawings, Oriental Paintings, Egyptian and Babylonian antiquities (North Entrance, Montague Place, W.C.1). Open weekdays (including Bank Holidays) 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading-room open daily to readers, from 9 to 5, (Tues. and Thurs., 9 p.m.), and Newspaper Room, (at Colindale), from 10 to 5 throughout the year, except Good Friday, Christmas and Boxing Day and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the week beginning with first Monday in May. Long-period tickets of admission for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant should state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and should send a recommendation from a person of recognized position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted funds to purchase the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleyan manuscripts, and for their proper housing and maintenance. The building (Montague House) was opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. The administrative expenses were estimated at £908,000 in 1962-63, and were met by a vote under "Museums, Galleries and the Arts," Class VIII of the Civil Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—ex officio; Appointed by the Sovereign, The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O.; Other Trustees, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Visct. De L'Isle, P.C., G.C.M.G.; Visct. Boyd of Merton, P.C., C.H.; Lord Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.; Visct. Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede. C.H., M.P.; Hon. Sir Steven Runciman, F.B.A.;

Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.; Professor A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Victor Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G.; Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.R.S.; Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc., F.B.A.; T. S. R. Boase, M.C., LL.D.; Prof. C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S.

OFFICERS

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frank Francis, K.C.B. £4,215
Secretary, B. P. C. Bridgewater

Publications Officer, H. Jacob £2,715 to £3,065
Senior Executive Officer, Elsie G. Ding £1,381 to £2,291

Guide Lecturers, O. E. Holloway; F. S. Leigh-Browne £1,633 to £2,012

Principal Keeper of Printed Books, R. A. Wilson, C.B. £3,190 to £3,415
Keepers, N. F. Sharp; A. H. Chaplin £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keepers, R. A. Skelton; P. Brown; A. H. King; G. H. Spinney; H. M. Nixon; J. L. Wood; R. F. L. Bancroft £2,348 to £2,715

Superintendent of Reading Room, R. F. L. Bancroft £2,348 to £2,715

Assistant Keepers, R. G. Lyde; G. A. F. Scheele; Annie O'Donovan; Margaret S. Scheele; Audrey C. Brodhurst; G. D. Painter; H. G. Whitehead; *F. J. Hill; *R. S. Pine-Coffin; E. J. Miller; A. F. Allison; *R. J. Fulford; G. J. R. Arnold; P. A. H. Brown; D. F. Foxon; D. E. Rhodes; Anna E. C. Simoni; L. J. Thomas; T. T. Tucker-Smith; O. W. Neighbour; Helen M. Wallis; I. R. Willison; P. R. Harris; Lorna M. Arnold (*part-time*); A. M. Cain; C. E. N. Childs; P. J. Fairs; P. C. Meade; J. W. Joffitt; R. J. Roberts; Cynthia M. Howard; Eiluned Rees; G. B. Morris; D. T. Rodger; M. G. Atkins; Hanna M. Swiderska; D. B. Chrastek.

Superintendent, Newspaper Library (Colindale), P. E. Allen.

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, T. C. Skeat £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keepers, C. E. Wright; G. R. C. Davis; L. J. Gorton £2,348 to £2,715

Assistant Keepers, Margery L. Hoyle; *G. I. Bonner; Pamela J. Willetts; J. P. Hudson; D. H. Turner; P. D. A. Harvey; M. A. F. Borrie; J. L. M. Gulley; T. A. J. Burnett.

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, K. B. Gardner £2,715 to £3,065

Assistant Keepers, *G. M. Meredith-Owens; M. Lings; E. D. Grinstead; J. Rosenwasser; R. F. Hosking.

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, E. F. Croft-Murray £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keeper, P. M. R. Pouncey £2,348 to £2,715

Assistant Keepers, J. A. G. Gere; P. H. Hulton; C. J. White.

Keeper of Coins and Medals, J. Walker £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keeper, G. K. Jenkins £2,348 to £2,715

Assistant Keepers, R. A. G. Carson; R. H. Dolley; J. P. C. Kent.

Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities, I. E. S. Edwards £2,715 to £3,065

Assistant Keepers, *T. G. H. James; A. F. Shore.

Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities, R. D. Barnett £2,715 to £3,065

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, D. E. L. Haynes £2,715 to £3,065

Assistant Keepers, *R. A. Higgins; D. E. Strong.

Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford £2,715 to £3,065

Assistant Keepers, *J. W. Brailsford; P. E. Lasko; G. H. Tait; G. de G. Sieveking; D. M. Wilson; K. S. Painter.

Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, B. Gray, C.B.E. £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keepers, R. S. Jenyns; D. E. Barrett £2,348 to £2,715

Assistant Keepers, W. Watson; R. H. Pinder-Wilson; D. B. Waterhouse.

Keeper of Ethnography, A. Digby £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, W. B. Fagg £2,348 to £2,715
Assistant Keepers, B. A. L. Cranstone; D. M. Boston.
Keeper of Laboratory, A. E. A. Werner £2,715 to £3,065

Principal Scientific Officer, A. D. Baynes-Cope £1,781 to £2,483

Chief Experimental Officers, H. Barker; R. M. Organ £2,041 to £2,353

* Receives an allowance.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Cromwell Road S.W.7
 [Kensington: 6323]

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum (Bloomsbury) to South Kensington in 1881-85, the new Museum being opened to the public in 1881. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. The Zoological Museum, Tring [Tring: 2255], bequeathed by the second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the British Museum (Natural History) since 1938.

Official Guide-lectures conduct visitors round some of the exhibition galleries at 3 p.m. daily on weekdays free of charge, and their services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

The administrative expenses were estimated at £603,000 in 1962-63.

Director, T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, D.S.C., D.Sc. £4,115

Secretary, W. A. Ferguson £1,781 to £2,483
Assistant Secretary, W. L. Rombach £1,573 to £1,937

Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Library), A. G. Townsend £2,715 to £3,065

Chief Exhibition Officer, Miss M. R. J. Edwards £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Experimental Officers, S. L. Stammwitz; A. S. Leutscher £1,573 to £1,937

Keeper of Zoology, F. C. Fraser, C.B.E. £3,190 to £3,515

Deputy Keepers, J. D. Macdonald; J. P. Harding £2,700 to £3,050

Principal Scientific Officers, Miss I. Gordon; W. J. Rees; N. B. Marshall; G. O. Evans; Miss A. M. Clark; N. Tebble; R. H. Hedley; Miss A. G. C. Grandison £1,781 to £2,483

Chief Experimental Officers, R. W. Hayman; S. Prudhoe £2,041 to £2,353

Senior Experimental Officers, F. C. Sawyer; E. White; P. E. Purves; W. A. Smith; G. Palmer £1,573 to £1,937

Keeper of Entomology, J. P. Doncaster £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Keeper, J. F. Perkins £2,715 to £3,065

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, R. B. Benson £2,715 to £3,065

Principal Scientific Officers, E. B. Britton; H. Oldroyd; P. F. Mattingly; P. Freeman; J. W. A. F. Balfour-Browne; Miss T. R. Clay; I. H. A. Yarrow; D. E. Kimmins; V. F. Eastop £1,781 to £2,483

Senior Experimental Officers, R. J. Izzard; R. L. Coe; S. J. Turpin £1,573 to £1,937

Keeper of Palaeontology, E. I. White, C.B.E., F.R.S. £3,190 to £3,515

Deputy Keepers, K. P. Oakley; L. R. Cox, O.B.E., F.R.S. £2,715 to £3,065

Principal Scientific Officers, H. D. Thomas; L. Bairstow; H. W. Ball; W. T. Dean

£1,781 to £2,483
Chief Experimental Officers, H. A. Toombs; F. M. Wonnacott..... £2,041 to £2,353
Senior Experimental Officers, C. P. Castell; A. E. Rixon..... £1,573 to £1,937
Keeper of Mineralogy, G. F. Claringbull

£2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, A. A. Moss..... £2,715 to £3,065
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, H. M. Hey

£2,715 to £3,065
Principal Scientific Officers, J. D. H. Wiseman; S. E. Ellis..... £1,781 to £2,483
Keeper of Botany, J. E. Dandy..... £3,190 to £3,515
Deputy Keeper, R. Ross..... £2,715 to £3,065

Principal Scientific Officers, W. T. Stearne; A. Melders; Mrs. F. L. Balfour-Browne; J. Lewis
£1,781 to £2,483

Senior Experimental Officers, E. B. Bangerter; L. H. J. Williams..... £1,573 to £1,937

THE LONDON MUSEUM

Kensington Palace, W.8
 [Western: 9816]

The Museum illustrates the history of London from the earliest times to the present. It has good collections of archaeological remains, topographical pictures and models, costumes and royal relics. Originally at Kensington Palace, the collections were transferred to Lancaster House in 1914. After the second world war, when most of Lancaster House was converted for use solely as a centre for government hospitality, the Museum was granted temporary accommodation for its offices, and for such of its exhibition as space permitted, at Kensington Palace by King George VI. In 1956 the State Apartments at Kensington Palace were reopened to the public under the administrative control of the London Museum. The Apartments contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary.

Director and Accounting Officer, D. B. Harden, O.B.E., F.S.A..... £3,050
Asst. Keepers, M. R. Holmes, F.S.A.; B. W. Spencer, F.S.A.; J. T. Hayes.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

South Kensington, S. W.7
 [Kensington: 6371]

Open free on weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

For Science Museum Library, see below.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The seven departments into which the exhibits are grouped are shown below.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £339,000 in 1962-63 to be met by a vote under Education.

Director and Secretary, D. H. Follett..... £4,115
Museum Superintendent, K. G. Hill, M.B.E.

£2,041 to £2,353

Department of Physics

Keeper, F. A. B. Ward..... £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers (First Class), V. K. Chew; A. B. Sahar..... £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Chemistry

Keeper, S. E. Janson..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keepers, F. Greenaway; W. Winton
£1,562 to £2,472

Assistant Keeper (First Class), D. B. Thomas
£1,381 to £2,291

Department of Transport and Mining

Keeper, F. Lebeter..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, H. P. Spratt..... £1,562 to £2,472
Assistant Keepers (First Class), P. L. Sumner; T. M. Simmons..... £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Electrical Engineering and Communications

Keeper, D. Chiltou..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, G. R. M. Garratt; Miss M. K. Weston..... £1,562 to £2,472

Department of Aeronautics and Sailing Ships

Keeper, W. T. O'Dea..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, G. W. B. Lacey..... £1,562 to £2,472
Assistant Keeper (First Class), W. J. Tuck
£1,381 to £2,291

Department of Mechanical and Civil Engineering

Keeper, K. R. Gilbert..... £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers (First Class), C. St. C. B. Davison; G. B. L. Wilson; A. Stowers..... £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Astronomy and Geophysics

Keeper, H. R. Calvert..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, J. Wartnaby..... £1,562 to £2,472
Assistant Keeper (First Class), A. G. Thoday
£1,381 to £2,291

Library

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.—A national library especially devoted to pure and applied Science, 370,000 volumes, 18,000 periodicals and transactions of learned societies, about 4,500 current. Bibliographies supplied.—Open on weekdays 10 to 5.30. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, Sundays and Bank Holidays. Admission free. Photo-copying service.
Keeper, J. A. Chaldecott..... £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, Miss H. J. Parker..... £1,562 to £2,472
Assistant Keeper (First Class), R. C. Kenedy
£1,381 to £2,291

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7
 [Kensington: 6371]

Hours 10 to 6 (weekdays and Bank Holidays); Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Admission free. Art Library (10 to 6) and Print Room (10 to 5) open free (closed Sunday). Is a museum of all branches of fine and applied art, under the Ministry of Education.

The Museum descends direct from the Museum of Manufactures (later called Museum of Ornamental Art) opened in Marlborough House in 1852. The nucleus was a selection of objects bought for £5,000 from the Great Exhibition of 1851 which, with objects illustrating historic styles, was to be devoted to the "application of fine art to the objects of utility" and "the improvement of the public taste in design." The Museum was moved in 1857 to become part of the collective South Kensington Museum. Most of the older buildings date from 1860-82; the new parts from 1899-1909. The South Kensington Museum was re-named the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899, and only became an exclusively art museum in 1909. Besides comprising the departments named below, the Museum contains the national collections of post-classical sculpture (excluding modern), of British miniatures and of water-colours, the National Art Library, and of art lantern slides. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (composed of a building formerly at South Kensington) was opened in 1872. The Victoria and Albert Museum also administers the Wellington Museum (Apsley House); Ham House, Richmond and Osterley Park, Middlesex.

Director and Secretary, Sir Trenchard Cox, C.B.E., F.S.A..... £4,115

Secretariat
Museum Superintendent, P. Winter
£2,041 to £2,353

Department of Architecture and Sculpture
Keeper, J. W. Pope-Hennessy, C.B.E.
£2,715 to £3,065
Keeper, T. W. I. Hodgkinson, C.B.E.
(also Sec. to Advisory Council) £2,260 to £2,715
Deputy Keeper, J. G. Beckwith. £1,381 to £2,291†
Assistant Keeper, H. D. K. Baxandall
£1,381 to £2,291

Department of Ceramics
Keeper, E. A. Lane. £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, R. J. Charleston £1,381 to £2,291†
Assistant Keepers, J. G. Ayers; J. E. Lowe
£1,381 to £2,291

Department of Circulation
Keeper, H. G. Wakefield. £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers, C. Hogben; Mrs B. J. Morris
£1,381 to £2,291

Library
Keeper, J. P. Harthan. £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keepers, T. M. MacRobert; R. W. Light-
bown. £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Metalwork
Keeper, C. C. Oman. £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, B. W. Robinson.
£1,381 to £2,291†
Assistant Keeper, C. Blair. £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Museum Extension Services
Keeper, C. H. Gibbs-Smith. £2,715 to £3,065

Department of Prints and Drawings
Keeper, A. G. Reynolds. £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keepers, J. H. Mayne; B. E. Reade
£1,381 to £2,291†
Assistant Keepers, P. W. Ward-Jackson; C. M.
Kauffmann. £1,381 to £2,291

Department of Textiles
Keeper, G. F. Wingfield Digby. £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, D. King. £1,381 to £2,291†

Department of Woodwork
Keeper, H. D. Molesworth. £2,715 to £3,065
Deputy Keeper, J. F. Hayward. £1,381 to £2,291†
Assistant Keeper, P. K. Thornton £1,381 to £2,291

Indian Section
Keeper, J. C. Irwin. £2,715 to £3,065
Assistant Keeper, R. W. Skelton. £1,381 to £2,291

Conservation Department
Keeper, N. S. Brommelle. £2,260 to £2,715
† Plus Allee. £181.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E.2

A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum, opened in 1872. The following sections are now open (admission free). (1) British paintings. (2) British ceramics. (3) British domestic silver and furniture. (4) Costumes, etc. (5) Children's Section.

Officer-in-Charge, C. M. Weekley (Deputy Keeper)
(plus allee. £181) £1,321 to £2,226

THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

Kensington High Street, W.8
[Western: 8252]

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors of which Sir James Robertson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E. is the Chairman and Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B., Vice-Chairman. Membership of the Board consists of the High Commissioners in London of the Commonwealth Governments and of representatives of Colonial,

educational, cultural and commercial interests as appointed by the Minister. United Kingdom Government Departments are represented by Assessors.

Exhibition Galleries open weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free. Cinema. Closed Good Fridays, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.
Director, K. G. Bradley, C.M.G. £3,415
Deputy Director, Mrs. M. Burke. £2,120 to £2,445
Accountant and Establishment Officer, B. Daly
£1,663 to £2,012
Curator, Exhibition Galleries, R. V. Hatt
£1,633 to £2,012
Senior Information Officer, D. A. Ashley
£1,633 to £2,012
Education Officer, Miss J. Foster. £2,012
Conference Organizer, Sir James Harford, K.B.E.,
C.M.G. £1,833

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, S.E.1
[Reliance: 2636]

Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. Closes at 6 p.m.

The Museum was founded by the War Cabinet in March, 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1920 as a memorial of the effort and sacrifice made by the men and women of the Empire during the Great War of 1914-1918 and to provide a record and a place for the study of that period. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the Trustees were authorized to collect exhibits and records of the War of 1939-1945 on similar lines. In 1953 it was decided that the Museum should concern itself with all operations in which British Forces have been, or shall be, engaged since August 1914. The exhibition galleries contain relics, models, weapons, uniforms, badges, and medals and record the achievements of the three fighting services and the war effort and experiences of the home front. There are also picture galleries containing works by prominent British artists who recorded the wars in paintings, drawings, or sculpture. The reference library contains more than 90,000 printed and manuscript works in many languages, dealing with all aspects of the military, social, political and economic history of the wars, and files of the many service journals and other periodicals published during those periods. The Photographic Department contains all the official and many unofficial war photographs, to a total of over 4,000,000 prints. Prints may be purchased and reproductions authorized. The official cinematograph war films are also in the Trustees' custody.

Director, Dr. A. N. Frankland, D.F.C. £3,065
Keeper of Art Department, W. P. Mayes, F.S.A.(Scot.)
£1,321 to £2,226
Keeper of Department of Exhibits, W. Y. Carman,
F.S.A. £1,321 to £2,226
Keeper of Department of Records, Dr. C. H. Roads
£1,321 to £2,226

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich, S.E.10
[Greenwich: 4422]

Open weekdays 10 till 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Admission free. The old Royal Observatory now forms part of the Museum, and a part of it, now called Flamsteed House, was opened by H.M. The Queen in July, 1960.

Reading Room and Students' Section of the Print Room open on weekdays 10 to 5 (Saturdays, 12.30); tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament on July 24, 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and

art of Great Britain. The Museum, which has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum and the Painted Hall Collections, is accommodated in the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1617-35) and the Caird Galleries (converted at the expense of Sir James Caird, Bt.). The collections include paintings; ship-models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational instruments; relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a Grant-in-Aid, was estimated at £88,207 in 1961-62.

Director and Accounting Officer, Frank G. G. Carr, C.B.E..... £3,400
Deputy Director, Cmdr. W. E. May, R.N. £2,283 to £2,650

Assistant Keepers (First Class), J. Munday; Lt.-Cdr. G. P. B. Nalsh, R.N.R.; A. W. H. Pearsall; M. S. Robinson, M.B.E.; Lt.-Cdr. D. W. Waters, R.N. £1,321 to £2,226

Establishment Officer, E. A. Philp.

(For other Museums in England—see Index).

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU
Cardiff

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (on Thursdays in Summer to 8 p.m.). Sundays (admission 6d.) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of:—(Geology), Collections of geological specimens (rocks, minerals, and fossils) from all parts of Wales, with comparative material from other regions. Relief maps, models and photographs illustrating the structure and scenery of Wales. (Botany), the Welsh National Herbarium, illustrating especially the flora of Wales and comprising the Griffith, D. A. Jones, Vabell, Salter, Shoolbred, Wbeldon and other herbaria, and display collections illustrating general and forest botany and the ecology of Welsh plants. (Zoology), Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, Melvill-Tomlin collection of molluscs, spirit collections, chiefly of Welsh interest. (Archæology), Welsh prehistoric, Roman and medieval antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales, important numismatic collection. (Industry), Models and specimens illustrating the history and present status of the characteristic industries of Wales. (Art), The works of Richard Wilson, Augustus John, O.M., and Sir Frank Brangwyn, are well represented; the Gwendoline Davies Bequest of works of the 19th-century French School, the British School and Old Masters Pyke Thompson collection of water-colour drawings, and a general collection of paintings in oil, sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain and the Jackson collection of silver, etc.

President, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.

Vice-President, The Earl of Plymouth.

Director, Dr. D. Dilwyn John, C.B.E., T.D.

Secretary, R. J. H. Lloyd, T.D.

Keepers (Geology), Dr. D. A. Bassett; (Botany), S. G. Harrison; (Zoology), Colin Matheson; (Archæology), H. N. Savory, D.Phil., F.S.A.; (Art), R. L. Charles, M.C.

Welsh Folk Museum
Amgueddfa Werin Cymru
St. Fagans

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays (except Monday) 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. April to September, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. October to March (admission 1s.). Open Sundays from 2.30 p.m. The museum was made possible

by the gift of St. Fagans Castle and its grounds by the Earl of Plymouth in 1947. The rooms of the Castle contain period furniture; the gardens are maintained. A woollen factory from Brecknockshire, a 16th-century barn from Flintshire, four farmhouses, a cottage and an 18th-century chapel have been re-erected and other typical Welsh buildings are being re-erected in an area adjoining the Castle to picture the old Welsh way of life and to show the rural crafts of the past. Part of the Welsh Folk Collection is exhibited in a museum gallery.

Curator, Dr. Iorwerth C. Peate, F.S.A.
Keeper of Collections, F. G. Payne, F.S.A.

Legionary Museum of Caerleon
Caerleon, Mon.

Open on weekdays (April-September) 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m., and at other times on application to the Caretaker.

Contains material found on the site of the Roman fortress of Isca and in the immediate neighbourhood.

Turner House Art Gallery
Penarth, Nr. Cardiff

Open daily (except Mondays), 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in summer; 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in winter.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM

Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 1
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 7534-5]

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and on Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, W. I. R. Finlay..... £3,350

Keeper of Art and Archaeology Department, C. Aldred..... £2,215 to £2,670

Keeper, Technological Department, R. W. Plenderleith..... £2,215 to £2,670

Keeper, Natural History Department, A. R. Waterston, O.B.E..... £2,215 to £2,670

Assistant Keepers (First Class), C. D. Waterson; A. S. Clarke; R. Oddy; H. G. Macpherson; A. G. Thomson; E. C. Pelham-Clinton

£1,321 to £2,226

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND

Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2
[Edinburgh Waverley: 5984]

Founded in 1781 by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and transferred to the Nation in 1858. Open free. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Annexe at 18 Shandwick Place (closed on Sundays).

Keeper, R. B. K. Stevenson..... £3,000
Assistant Keepers, S. Maxwell; Miss A. S. Hushall; A. Fenton.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

6 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4
[Central: 2090]

Chairman, The Lord Ilford, M.C., T.D., Q.C. £5,000

Deputy Chairman, Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.

Other Members, E. Bayliss, O.B.E.; Mrs. M. A. McAlister; P. Morris; Dr. H. Pigott.

Secretary, Sir Donald Sargent, K.B.E., C.B.E. £5,015

Under-Secretaries, Miss J. Hope-Wallace, C.B.E.; T. D. Kingdom, C.B. (Director of Establishments and Organization)..... £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, A. G. Beard; G. W. Cole; Miss F. M. Collins; T. M. Logan; J. W. M. Siberry; R. Windsor..... £2,650 to £3,350

Solicitor to the Board, A. E. W. Ward, C.B.E.

Principals, Miss J. I. Barnes; G. G. Beltram; N. E. Clarke; H. W. Harvey; E. T. Randall; K. R. Stowe; D. C. Ward; R. D. F. Whitelaw

£1,839 to £2,569

Chief Executive Officers, L. G. Ballard, I.S.O.; A. Bisset; B. R. Brewer; J. H. Dobson; T. Eden, M.B.E.; R. J. Forrest; W. T. Hartland; F. R. Kisby; I. G. Scanlan; W. D. Shipton; J. M. Watts
£2,109 to £2,434

Senior Executive Officers, J. S. Atkinson; J. F. G. Bishop; E. V. A. Brown; F. J. Burls; E. A. Connell; R. V. Court; I. A. Denton; S. A. Evans; H. A. C. Ferraro; E. E. C. Frew; D. F. M. Greaves; V. G. Hillbourn; D. D. Jameson; G. H. Marsh; T. L. Midwood; G. H. Neale, V.R.D.; Miss V. E. Preddle; R. B. Pullan; A. F. Raven; L. Roper; G. C. Seager; A. J. Selman-Smith; S. E. Wilkins..... £1,568 to £2,001

Regional Organization

Northern Region

Regional Controller, R. Fish..... £2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controller, J. M. Makin

£2,109 to £2,434
Assistant Regional Controllers, J. R. Beattie; F. Roberts; O. H. Holme; O. Hughes; G. D. W. Middleton; T. C. Noble.... £1,568 to £2,001

East and West Ridings Region

Regional Controller, S. Morrison. £2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controller, M. Duncan

£2,109 to £2,434
Assistant Regional Controllers, F. G. Dyson; G. Fowler; J. C. Lancaster; B. V. Magee; A. R. Pirie; T. Y. B. Shaw..... £1,568 to £2,001

North-Midland Region

Regional Controller, R. E. Higginson
£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controller, G. K. Mann

£2,109 to £2,434
Assistant Regional Controllers, R. A. Banks; H. E. C. Brookman; J. E. Glynn; C. A. Jennings; B. C. Phillips..... £1,568 to £2,001

London (North) Region

Regional Controller, F. W. Goodchild
£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controllers, J. Begbie; Miss E. M. Scott..... £2,109 to £2,434

Assistant Regional Controllers, M. Alderton; Miss E. Cocker; M. Fagan; H. C. Godfrey; W. McL. Gray; R. C. Harris; H. J. Kimble; J. G. Kinder; W. P. M. Ottino; J. Rae; Miss E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E..... £1,568 to £2,001

London (South) Region

Regional Controller, F. Jackson, O.B.E.
£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controllers, W. S. Duthie; D. F. Rae..... £2,109 to £2,434

Assistant Regional Controllers, Miss V. M. Baker; F. Blunden; J. Brogden; D. Clegg; Miss H. M. Cobb; C. Evans; J. P. Harrison; J. E. Micklewright; E. T. J. Salter; W. G. F. West; Miss K. N. R. Whyte..... £1,568 to £2,001

South-Western Region

Regional Controller, W. S. Smethurst
£2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controller, R. E. Balls;

£2,109 to £2,434
Assistant Regional Controllers, W. T. Appleby; F. G. Bullen; W. C. Burgoyne; H. Hall; I. R. J. Inglefield..... £1,568 to £2,001

Wales

Controller, Ivor Jones..... £2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Controller, Miss A. Evans

£2,109 to £2,434
Assistant Controllers, V. W. P. Bellamy; A. O. B. Bevan; T. J. Collins; M. J. Griffiths; I. Jones; L. G. Williams; P. B. Wiltshire
£1,568 to £2,001

Midland Region

Regional Controller, F. Hill..... £2,475 to £2,885
Deputy Regional Controller, R. G. Trent

£2,109 to £2,434

Assistant Regional Controllers, H. Green; G. F. Maltby, M.C.; D. B. Powell; A. Smith; E. Telfer; H. T. A. Tregear..... £1,568 to £2,001

North-Western Region

Regional Controller, J. G. Grlmshaw, O.B.E.
£2,475 to £2,885

Deputy Regional Controllers, R. L. Cornes; Miss C. M. Liprot..... £2,109 to £2,434
Assistant Regional Controllers, L. B. Bloor; P. C. Collie; R. A. W. Cork; G. Garrick; J. B. Jeffrey; S. J. Kelly; V. J. Lockwood; W. Riste; W. C. Selly; E. Smith..... £1,568 to £2,001

Scotland

Controller, J. M. Anderson..... £2,625 to £3,035
Deputy Controllers, W. R. D. Greenan; J. K. Nicol

£2,109 to £2,434
Assistant Controllers, L. Boyd; J. W. Britain; W. F. Campbell; G. F. Gobban; M. Glen; T. Jeff; J. R. Lambie; J. S. MacDougall; E. D. Potter; Miss M. Pringle; A. Provan
£1,568 to £2,001

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 2020]

The *Coal Industry Nationalization Act* received the Royal Assent on July 12, 1946, and the National Coal Board was constituted on July 15, 1946. It took over the mines on January 1, 1947. The Board was reconstituted on August 1, 1951, and in February, 1955.

Chairman, The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C.
(plus allowances £1,000) £10,000

Deputy Chairman, E. H. Browne, C.B.E.

(plus allowances £500) £8,000
Members, H. E. Collins, C.B.E.; J. Crawford, C.B.E.; A. W. John, C.B.E.; C. A. Roberts, C.B.E.; F. Wilkinson; A. H. A. Wynn

(plus allowances £500) each £7,500
Part-time Members, Sir Reginald Ayres, K.B.E., C.B.; J. M. Smith; W. J. P. Webber..... each £1,000

Secretary, R. G. C. Cowe.

Deputy Secretary, P. W. E. Currie.

Legal Adviser, D. H. Haslam.

Director-General of Research, W. Idris Jones, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Director-General of Finance, D. M. Clement.

Director-General of Industrial Relations, J. V. Wood.

Director-General of Marketing, D. Ezra.

Director-General of Carbonization, R. J. Morley, Ph.D.

Director-General of Staff, C. G. Simpson, O.B.E.

Director-General of Purchasing and Stores, J. Murray Grammer.

Director-General of Production and Reconstruction, W. V. Sheppard.

Director-General of Process Development, J. Bronowski, Ph.D.

Director of Statistics, E. H. Sealy, Ph.D.

Chief Public Relations Officer, J. G. Kirk.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. J. M. Rogan.

Chairmen of Divisional Boards, R. W. Parker, C.B.E. (Scottish Division); L. Graham, C.B.E. (Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)); W. Reid, C.B.E., Ph.D. (Durham); W. H. Sales (North Eastern); I. Anderson, O.B.E. (North Western); W. L. Miron, O.B.E., T.D. (East Midlands); J. Brass (West Midlands); A. H. Kellest (South Western); J. H. Plumtre (Divisional General Manager) (South Eastern).

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

and Office for Purchase of Government Life Annuities

Bank Buildings, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

Secretary to the National Debt Commissioners and Comptroller-General, A. H. M. Hillis, C.M.G.

£4,115

Asst. Comptroller, H. S. Mileman, O.B.E.
£2,365 to £2,715

Chief Clerk, S. J. Payne.....£1,573 to £1,937
Principal Clerks, F. T. Roberts; F. D. Ashby
£1,573 to £1,937
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens & Co..... £2,000

NATIONAL GALLERIES

See ART GALLERIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

See HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL PARKS COMMISSION

1 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Welbeck: 0366]

The National Parks Commission, a body corporate, was established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. Members are appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, to whom the Commission reports annually. This report is laid before each House of Parliament.

The Commission is entrusted with the task of designating National Parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty in England and Wales. The former are extensive tracts of country affording facilities for open-air recreation. The Parks, when approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, are administered by Local Planning Authorities, subject to a general supervision by the Parks Commission. Ten National Parks, covering in all some 5,246 square miles, and twelve areas of outstanding natural beauty have been established. For main article, see Index.

The Commission is also required to report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on long-distance routes, along which there will be continuous right of way for walkers and riders, e.g. the Pennine Way; to make representations to Ministers or Local Planning Authorities on any proposed development likely to be prejudicial to the natural beauty of any area; and to provide information services for the public.

Chairman, The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
£2,000

Deputy Chairman, Mrs. J. Dower, O.B.E.....£1,000

Members, Prof. H. C. Darby, O.B.E., D.Litt; Mrs. Elwyn Davies, Ph.D.; J. C. P. de Winton; Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.; G. Huxley, C.M.G., M.C.; W. Lindsay, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. G. W. F. Luttrell, M.C.; F. Ritchie, O.B.E.; Prof. J. A. Steers; H. Wardale; Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne, D.S.O.; W. B. Yapp..... unpaid

Secretary, H. M. Abrahams, C.B.E.....£3,350

Principals, J. R. B. Ferguson; H. W. Marshall
£1,839 to £2,569

Field Officer, L. J. Watson.....£1,947

Senior Executive Officer, E. J. S. Burbidge..£1,947

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1 Tilney Street, W.1

[Grosvenor: 5431]

The National Research Development Corporation is a Public Corporation set up by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Development of Inventions Act, 1948, to develop or exploit in the public interest inventions resulting from research carried out by Government Departments or other public bodies, or any other research in respect of which financial assistance has been provided out of public funds; and also worthwhile inventions from other sources which are not already being developed or exploited.

Chairman, Sir William Black..... unpaid

Managing Director, J. C. Duckworth.....£7,000

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

19, Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 3241]

The Nature Conservancy was set up by Royal Charter in March, 1949, and is directly responsible to the Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science as Chairman of the Privy Council Committee for Nature Conservation. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, provided the necessary powers for the proper discharge of the responsibilities laid on the Conservancy.

In Great Britain ninety-eight Nature Reserves, covering 186,992 acres, had been declared up to June 30, 1962. The Conservancy has powers under Part III of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, to make byelaws for the protection of National Nature Reserves.

Research stations have been set up at Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire; Wareham, Dorset; Bangor, Caernarvonshire and Aviemore, Inverness-shire. An experimental station is being set up at Monks' Wood, Huntingdon. Field stations have been set up at Moor House, Westmorland and Kinlochewe, Ross-shire.

Chairman, The Lord Howick of Glendale, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Members, Prof. A. R. Clapham, Ph.D. F.R.S.; Sir Charles Connell, W.S.; F. Fraser Darling, D.Sc., I.L.D., F.R.S.E.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Floyd, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. P. Grant, M.B.E.; Prof. Sir Joseph Hutchinson, C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S.; G. V. Jacks; Major J. G. Morrison, T.D., M.P.; Prof. C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Prof. W. H. Pearsall, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. F. Leard, M.P.; Prof. P. W. Richards, Sc.D.; Prof. L. D. Stamp, C.B.E., D.Sc., I.L.D., D.Litt.; Prof. J. A. Steers; The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.; Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C.

Scottish Committee

Chairman, Sir Charles Connell, W.S.

Members, Prof. J. H. Burnett, F.R.S.E.; The Lord Forbes, K.B.E.; Prof. T. N. George, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Lt.-Col. J. P. Grant, M.B.E.; Commander Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, K.B.E., D.S.C.; Major S. F. Macdonald Lockhart of the Lec; Sir James Roberts, Bt.; A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.; Prof. V. C. Wynne-Edwards; Prof. C. M. Yonge, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Director-General, E. M. Nicholson, C.B.

Deputy Director-General (Scientific), E. B. Worthington, Ph.D.

Administrative Secretary, P. H. Cooper.

Director, Scotland, J. Berry, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., 12. Hope Terrace, Edinburgh, 9.

Director, Wales, R. E. Hughes, Ph.D., Penrhos Road, Bangor.

Director, Merlewood, J. B. Cragg, Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

Director, Monks' Wood, Dr. K. Mellanby, C.B.E., Abbots Ripton, Huntingdon.

Regional Offices

Wales, The Nature Conservancy Headquarters for Wales and Bangor Research Station, Penrhos Road, Bangor.

South Wales Region, Department of Zoology, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea.

North Region, Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

East Anglia Region, Government Offices, Blsopgate, Norwich.

South Region; South-West Region. Furzebrook Research Station, Wareham, Dorset.

South-East Region, 19 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Midland Region, The Nature Conservancy, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, Salop.

ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

Royal Greenwich Observatory

[Herstmonceux: 3171]

The Royal Observatory was established at Greenwich in 1675 by Charles II for improving methods of navigation. The first Astronomer Royal, John Flamsteed (1675-1719), was succeeded by Edmund Halley (1720-1742), James Bradley (1742-1762), Nathaniel Bliss (1762-1764), Nevil Maskelyne (1765-1811), John Pond (1811-1835), Sir George Biddell Airy (1835-1881), Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie (1881-1910), Sir Frank Watson Dyson (1910-1933), Sir Harold Spencer Jones (1933-1955).

Latterly the growth of London, with its smoke and bright lights, seriously hampered astronomical observations there, and it was decided in 1946 to move the telescopes to Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex. The removal was completed by 1958. The meridian of zero longitude still passes through the old site, which now houses the astronomical section of the National Maritime Museum.

At the Observatory astronomical measurements are made of the positions, motions and distances of the heavenly bodies, and of such physical characteristics as their luminosities, masses and temperatures. Two meridian instruments and six equatorially-mounted telescopes are devoted to this work. The Observatory is responsible for the time service of the United Kingdom, for the maintenance of chronometers and watches used by H.M. armed forces, and for the periodical issue of world magnetic charts. At an outstation at Hartland, Devon, continuous observations are made of the strength and direction of the earth's magnetic field.

H.M. Astronomer Royal, Richard van der Riet Woolley, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. £4,050

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, R. d'E. Atkinson, Ph.D. £3,125 to £3,450

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, A. Hunter, Ph.D.; B. E. J. Paget, Ph.D. £2,650 to £3,000

Principal Scientific Officers, H. F. Finch; H. M. Smith; L. S. T. Symms; P. A. Wayman, Ph.D. £1,716 to £2,478

H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

c/o The Royal Greenwich Observatory

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

Superintendent, D. H. Sadler, O.B.E. £3,125 to £3,450

Principal Scientific Officers, Mrs. F. McBain Sadler (part-time); G. A. Wilkins, Ph.D. £1,716 to £2,478

SCOTLAND

Royal Observatory

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 9

[Newington: 3321]

The Observatory was founded by the Astronomical Institution in 1818. Originally situated on Calton Hill, near the centre of the city, it was moved southwards to its present site in 1896. It is primarily a research institution concerned with work in astrophysics and stellar astronomy, and undertakes spectroscopic and photometric observations. The Observatory also houses a major centre of seismology. The Observatory operates an outstation at Earlyburn in Peeblesshire. The Library contains the valuable collection of Lord Crawford.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Regius Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, H. A. Brück, Ph.D., D.Phil. £3,250

Principal Scientific Officers, H. E. Butler, Ph.D.; P. B. Felgett, Ph.D.; V. C. Reddish, Ph.D. £1,650 to £2,325

Senior Seismologist, P. L. Willmore, Ph.D. £2,175 to £2,325

OVERSEAS AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrer Street,

S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8307]

The Accounts of most of the dependent territories overseas are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Audit Officers acting under the supervision of the Director General of the Overseas Audit Service. The cost of this audit is borne by the territories affected.

Director General of the Overseas Audit Service, P. H. Jennings, C.B.E. £4,215

Deputy Director General, F. E. I. Carter, C.B.E. £3,715

Assistant Directors, R. J. S. Orwin, O.B.E.; G. C. Jarvis. £2,715

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES INCOME TAX OFFICE

26 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

The Official Representative is appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and acts in respect of those territories, Protectorates, etc., which have decided to avail themselves of his services in connection with territorial Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax.

Official Representative, F. C. Yandell. £3,400

Deputy, J. G. Williams. £3,100

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade).

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2

[Holborn: 8721]

The duties of the Department, which deals mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. In 1961 the Patent Office sealed 28,871 patents and registered 8,361 designs and 10,841 trade marks.

Comptroller-General, G. Grant, C.B. £4,415

Assistant Comptrollers, A. E. Tollerfield, £3,865;

W. Wallace, C.M.G.; R. G. Atkinson, C.B.E. £3,715

Superintending Examiners, R. D. Satchell, C.B.E.;

J. V. Hudson, C.B.E.; S. H. Biles; E. T. Vincent;

T. C. Taylor; L. F. W. Knight; J. Field; J. E. Mirams. £3,515

Patent Office Library

The Library (381,800 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mondays to Fridays; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian, Miss M. Webb. £2,260 to £2,715

Manchester Office

51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester, 4.

[Blackfriars: 3759]

Keeper of Manchester Branch, W. E. Edwards

£1,508 to £1,872

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Russell Square House, Russell Square, W.C.1

[Museum: 8646]

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1848. Its function is that of paying agent for Government Departments,

other than the Revenue Departments. Most of its payments are made through banks, to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England. The payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £544,000 in 1962-63.

Paymaster-General (and Chief Secretary to the Treasury), RT. HON. JOHN ARCHIBALD BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P. £5,000

Assistant Paymaster General, J. H. Vetch £2,715 to £3,475

Dep. Asst. Paymaster Gen., A. M. Ford, M.B.E. £2,457 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, F. J. Clay; F. T. Simmons; N. C. Norfolk £2,220 to £2,445

Senior Executive Officers, S. A. H. Guille, M.B.E.; E. F. Coppins, M.B.E.; K. G. L. Harrold; A. A. C. Jackson; Miss H. M. Bottrill; P. J. Sheppard; R. C. Ward; A. J. Kennett; R. S. Harris; Miss E. M. Hart; A. Lawrence £1,633 to £2,072

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 9066]

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance is responsible for the administration of war pensions, family allowances and national insurance, including industrial injuries insurance. The schemes administered by the Ministry are explained in detail in the main article (see Index).

Minister, RT. HON. NIALL MALCOLM STEWART MACPHERSON, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, C. M. Regan.

Assistant Private Secretary, B. J. Ellis.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, G. Johnson Smith, M.P. unpaid

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, Mrs. M. H. Thatcher, M.P.; Lt.-Cdr. S. L. C. Maydon, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P. £2,500

Secretary, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.C.B., K.B.E. £7,015

Private Secretary, G. C. F. Sladden.

Deputy Secretary, J. Walley, C.B. £5,035

War Pensions

(*War Pensions and Overseas Matters*)

Under Secretary, D. C. H. Abbot, C.B.E. £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, A. Patterson, C.M.G.; A. J. G. Crocker; E. W. Whittemore, M.M.

Principals, F. J. Eager; D. J. Carter; R. B. Hodgetts; Mrs. M. M. Davison £1,904 to £2,634

Chief Executive Officers, G. T. Flock; J. M. Tones; G. B. Holding £2,120 to £2,445

Insurance Department A

(*Industrial Injuries and Family Allowances*)

Under Secretary, G. Edwards, C.B.E. £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, A. Patterson, C.M.G.; J. C. Hobbs; G. D. Caldwell £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, J. E. Ashford; J. H. Ward; Miss J. A. Bates; T. A. Howell £1,904 to £2,634

Chief Executive Officers, Miss D. A. Wade; G. W. Horn; T. C. Naylor £2,120 to £2,445

Insurance Department B

(*National Insurance Scheme Benefits*)

Under Secretary, Miss M. Riddelsell, C.B.E. £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, Miss N. Hellon, C.B.E.; D. H. Fulcher, D.S.C.; S. B. Kibbey £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, R. Dronfield; H. S. McPherson; N. M. Hale; R. E. Tringham; P. R. Oglesby

Chief Executive Officers, P. J. Haddy; J. S. Campbell-Dick £1,904 to £2,634

Chief Executive Officers, P. J. Haddy; J. S. Campbell-Dick £2,120 to £2,445

Insurance Department C

(*Insurability, Contributions, Statistics, etc.*)

Under Secretary, S. S. Menneer £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, Miss G. M. Jones; J. A. Atkin-

son, D.F.C.; F. K. Forrester, M.B.E.; T. C. Stephens £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, J. Vaughan; W. F. Morris; Mrs. M. Parsons; M. Nelson £1,904 to £2,634

Chief Executive Officers, L. C. H. Stadames; B. C. James; A. L. Parrott £2,120 to £2,445

Establishments and Organization Department

Under Secretary, L. Errington, C.B. (*Director of Establishments and Organization*) £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, D. F. Herring, C.B.E.; J. E. McDonnell, O.B.E.; H. B. Lewin, M.B.E.; H. Archer, D.F.C. £2,715 to £3,415

Chief Information Officer, R. G. S. Hoare, M.V.O., M.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415

Principals, B. Lindlaw, O.B.E.; G. T. Williams £1,904 to £2,634

Heads of Branch, M. Innes (*Controller of Office Services*); Miss C. H. Hampton; D. Pilkington (*Chief Instruction Officer*) £2,457 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, M. Eastaugh, I.S.O.; J. F. C. Parsons; F. J. Goodridge; J. H. C. Nightingall; N. S. Kiernan; J. C. C. Smith; T. J. Salmon; D. W. Polley; K. Shuttleworth; J. F. C. Cheater £2,120 to £2,445

Principal Information Officer, J. Pilkington £2,120 to £2,445

Finance Department

Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, D. Overend £4,115

Assistant Secretary for Finance, R. S. Swift £2,715 to £3,415

Principal, J. Cartmell, C.B.E. £1,904 to £2,634

Directors of Accounts, H. E. Morgan, C.B.E.; W. L. Williams £3,065

Assistant Accountants General, R. Taylor, O.B.E.; L. C. Donohoe; J. W. Barrs, O.B.E.; J. A. Worrall £2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, J. T. Perkins; G. Cox; W. T. Elsworth; R. G. Cope; L. J. Hayward; C. Pagdin; N. S. Sunderland £2,055 to £2,380

Regional Finance Officers, J. B. Boyes (*Northern*); J. K. Studley (*East and West Ridings*); R. Orchard (*North Midlands*); W. Rowlinson (*London North*); W. M. Baker, O.B.E. (*London South*); W. P. Sheppard (*South Western*); W. A. Gregory (*Wales*); D. W. Scarth (*Midland*); T. J. Crossbie (*North Western*); J. E. Small (*Scotland*) £2,055 to £2,380

Legal Department

Solicitor, A. E. W. Ward, C.B.E. £5,015

Principal Assistant Solicitor, R. L. Garbutt, C.B.E. £4,115

Assistant Solicitors, G. H. Brinkworth, C.B.E.; J. R. B. Hodgetts; W. H. M. Clifford; H. W. Hornsby; M. W. M. Osmond; R. F. N. Thoys £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, R. H. Prendergast; Miss C. K. Bridgewater; D. O. Robinson; T. C. A. Butcher; W. H. C. Hodges; W. H. D. Winder; R. N. Williams; M. O'Connor; A. J. A. Compton; H. L. Palmer; E. W. Howard; T. A. Parsons; A. S. Dennis; S. E. Ingram; H. H. Knopel; N. F. MacCabe; C. A. Emanuel; H. M. Jones; T. C. Hetherington; R. J. Butcher; D. R. Mendham; E. O. F. Stocker £2,103 to £2,715

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Cuthbert Magee, C.B.E. £4,415

Deputy Chief Medical Officer, E. G. Dryburgh £4,115

Principal Medical Officers, C. J. P. Grosvenor, C.B.E.; J. Watkins-Pitchford; T. H. Sims, O.B.E.; G. D. Gordon, O.B.E.; M. Newman £3,650

Senior Medical Officers, J. W. James; S. Vatcher; D. E. V. Jones; H. E. Martin; G. A. Miller; G. S. Moran; W. D. T. Brunyate; E. D. Robson; A. D. Aveling, M.B.E.; C. Huddleston; A. J. Lea; J. C. McVittie, O.B.E.; N. C. Simpson; B. Yuill

J. M. Cribb; J. Black; W. W. Jones; R. W. Thomas; M. S. Patrick; R. T. Fletcher, M.B.E.; H. W. Farrell, O.B.E.; J. R. Connelly; J. K. Steel, T.D.; J. N. Heales, M.B.E.; P. B. Atkinson; W. Sagar; A. M. Campbell, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.

£3,350

Medical Officers (H.O. Regions and Central Office, Blackpool), C. W. A. Emery, C.B.E.; G. P. Thorold; S. J. V. Mouat; J. H. Williams; D. T. Lewis; J. C. Mackay, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; D. R. P. Wilkie; J. N. U. Russell, M.B.E.; F. M. Collins; S. Conlan; G. N. Hunt; Sir David Clayde, K.C.I.E.; D. C. Farquharson, O.B.E.; C. C. Harvey; Miss M. E. Nevin; E. L. Brittain, T.D.; W. Hosie; M. R. Hayes; Mrs. A. D. MacLaine; A. R. Woodforde; G. Shearer; Miss B. T. M. Douglas; H. A. D. Doyle; S. B. Davis; Miss A. M. MacGown; A. M. Roberts; H. S. Hamlin; N. G. Clements; G. T. Cribb; E. G. Houghton; R. S. Parkin; R. St. J. R. Johnston; W. Lawie; G. O. Airey; W. J. R. Jones; N. Macleod; Miss B. Winterton; J. B. McCallum; J. L. Cox, V.R.D.; L. H. Buckland; R. P. Liston; W. E. A. Burton; J. Weir; W. Smith; A. D. Bourne; W. H. Stephen, T.D.; F. W. Whiteman, C.B.E.; G. L. Pett; J. F. H. Gausson; J. B. Evans; E. Livingstone; H. G. G. Bernstein, M.B.E.; M. D. Edwards; R. J. C. Hamilton, T.D.; W. S. Shaw; J. E. M. Barnes; J. W. Laird; R. Dudley-Paget; W. S. Brown, T.D.; W. M. Quin; T. G. S. James; E. C. Vardy; R. Medicott; J. H. F. Pankhurst; E. Haigh; R. D. Menzies; P. S. Hawkins; Miss A. C. N. Swanson; E. A. L. Murphy, T.D.; W. R. C. Spicer; A. M. Langwill; D. S. Gideon; R. S. Flynn; G. O. Mayne; J. A. G. Carmichael; W. G. Greene; G. Longworth-Krafft; E. G. Wright, O.B.E.; G. S. Caithness; J. G. S. Holman, M.C.; J. H. Morrison; E. Bradbury; J. E. L. Morris; B. Lee; R. S. F. Adam; R. S. Ellis-Brown; G. E. Stoker, M.C.; G. M. M. Menzies; H. B. C. Wallace, O.B.E.; J. A. Barclay..... £1,726 to £2,925

Medical Officers (Pneumoconiosis), J. M. Tyrrell; J. Egan; W. Williams; R. M. McGowan; G. B. Murray, D.C.M.; P. K. Walker; Mrs. M. L. Williams; A. Caplan; W. B. Lister; W. C. Sharp; T. J. Reid; R. M. Buchanan; A. H. Pritchard; J. E. M. Hutchinson; H. D. McGorry; S. F. Scelig; M. K. Coles; D. R. Mackintosh; J. P. Lyons; W. N. Pringle; Miss A. F. Roberts; D. L. Cran; A. C. Byles; A. N. Dempsey; M. G. Ellis; F. H. Morrell; B. Roberts; R. L. Sadler; R. G. B. Williamson; C. Y. Bland; G. J. Ryder; W. R. Parkes; G. Ashe; W. R. Brown; E. R. Cole; R. Paul, O.B.E. £1,726 to £2,925

Blackpool Central Office

(War Pensions Awards and Appeals, War Pensions Issue Office)

Controller, E. L. Trew..... £3,000
Heads of Branch, H. Wilson; V. W. B. Slater; J. Johnston..... £2,392 to £2,650
Chief Executive Officers, P. V. Hincks; L. J. Birtles; S. Watson, D.F.C.; D. J. Robertson; D. Jenner; V. M. Thomson; C. Byrne; I. S. Fraser £2,055 to £2,380

Newcastle upon Tyne Central Office

(Records Branch, Family Allowances, etc.)

Controller, J. H. McCarthy..... £4,050
Heads of Division, W. H. Watling; W. B. Cowie £3,000
Heads of Branch, A. E. Hancock, O.B.E.; R. J. Eayrs; G. H. A. Othen; L. M. Maclean £2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, J. A. Corry; Miss H. Marshall; G. Cryer; A. E. Ashton, M.B.E.; E. Turner; J. M. Nicholson; W. H. Wiseman; J. Crawford; J. Drummond; H. F. Thomas; D. N. Clark; W. Hampson.. £2,055 to £2,380
Statistician, D. Newman..... £1,839 to £2,569

Scotland

39 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3

Controller, I. Mc. G. Robertson, C.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy do., G. T. Davidson..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., Miss C. F. Murray; J. S. Mill; T. D. Brown; J. R. Henry..... £2,055 to £2,380
Chief Executive Officer, A. J. M. Petrie £2,055 to 2,380

Wales

Government Offices, Gabalfa, Cardiff

Controller, E. Evans, C.B.E..... £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy do., D. E. Thomas..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., G. T. Huws; D. M. Watt, M.M.; C. Randalls..... £2,055 to £2,380

Regional Organization (England)

Northern—Newcastle

Regional Controller, C. Kenwright..... £3,000
Deputy do., F. B. Hindmarsh.... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., W. A. Dearman; J. Kennedy; G. Webster..... £2,055 to £2,380

East and West Riding—Leeds

Regional Controller, M. H. Mackellar, O.B.E. £3,000
Deputy do., T. C. Secret, O.B.E.... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., W. G. Kuhnel; G. R. Kemp; G. Collins..... £2,055 to £2,380

North Midland—Nottingham

Regional Controller, J. W. Farnsworth.... £3,000
Deputy do., R. Mather..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., J. C. Moy; A. L. Heath; W. H. Arthur £2,055 to £2,380
Chief Executive Officers, T. C. Pitkin; J. Coates £2,055 to £2,380

London North

Regional Controller, R. H. G. Garside, C.B.E. £3,000
Deputy do., S. H. Bate..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do. H. E. Knott; F. W. Jones; S. Reeves; A. E. Goddard; R. Graham... £2,055 to £2,380

London South

Regional Controller, F. D. S. Waterton..... £3,000
Deputy do., W. R. Denaro..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., T. C. Sutton, O.B.E.; H. F. Marshall; L. G. Reffell; J. Bizley..... £2,055 to £2,380
Principal, E. Franks..... £1,839 to £2,569

South Western—Bristol

Regional Controller, R. Hobbins..... £3,000
Deputy do., J. W. Newing, O.B.E. £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., R. K. Meatyard; E. H. Cordwell £2,055 to £2,380

Midland—Birmingham

Regional Controller, H. V. O'Toole..... £3,000
Deputy do., E. M. Fillmore..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., A. E. Howells, O.B.E.; R. W. Turner; E. F. Thomas..... £2,055 to £2,380
Chief Executive Officer, S. F. J. Pilgrim £2,055 to £2,380

North Western—Manchester

Regional Controller, G. H. Childs..... £3,000
Deputy do., J. C. Lewis..... £2,392 to £2,650
Assistant do., F. Turnbull, O.B.E.; J. F. Crampton; R. M. Kelly; A. J. Farmer; J. H. Ward £2,055 to £2,380

Canada

Ministry Representative, R. A. E. Tow £2,392 to £2,650

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE**

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 9066]

The National Insurance Advisory Committee was appointed on Oct. 28, 1947, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, to give advice and assistance to the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Act, and to perform any other duties allotted to it under the Act. These other duties include the consideration of preliminary drafts of regulations to be made under the National Insurance Acts, and of representations received thereon. When the regulations are laid before Parliament, the Committee's Report on the preliminary draft is laid with them, together with a statement by the Minister showing what amendments to the preliminary draft have been made, what effect has been given to the Committee's recommendations, and, if effect has not been given to any recommendation, the reasons for not adopting it. The Minister may also refer to the Committee for consideration and advice any questions relating to the operation of the Acts (including questions as to the advisability of amending the Acts).

Chairman, Sir Ifor Evans.

Members, H. Collison, C.B.E.; J. A. Faris; Mrs. I. M. Howell, C.B.E.; J. C. Lennox, O.B.E.; H. M. D. Parker, C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Richard Sneddon, C.B.E.; Prof. R. M. Titmuss; N. C. Turner.

Secretary, R. Dronfield.

**INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY
COUNCIL**

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 9066]

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, established under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, considers and advises the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on the Regulations proposed under the Act, and on other questions which the Minister refers to it.

Chairman, Prof. Sir Arnold Plant.

Members, A. Bridges; S. Chapman, C.B.E.; W. L. Clarke, C.B.E.; C. R. Dale; E. C. Happold; T. A. E. Laborn, C.B.E.; Prof. R. E. Lanc, C.B.E.; G. H. Lowthian, M.B.E.; J. L. McQuitty, Q.C.; S. A. S. Malkin, C.B.E.; A. Martin; J. G. C. Milligan; Dr. D. G. Morgan, O.B.E.; Dr. L. G. Norman; L. Sharp, M.B.E.; Dr. A. M. Stewart; W. Taylor, C.B.

Secretary, T. A. Howell.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE JOINT
AUTHORITY**

1 Adam Street, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 9066]

Members, The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance; the Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

Deputies, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.C.B., K.B.E.; D. C. H. Abbot, C.B.; W. N. McWilliam, C.B.; H. A. Lowry.

Joint Financial Advisers, H. Tctley, C.B.; D. Overend; J. E. Aiken.

Secretary, D. J. Carter.

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
SUPPLEMENTATION BOARD**

and
**PNEUMOCONIOSIS AND BYSSINOSIS
BENEFIT BOARD**

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1200]

Chairman, D. M. Campbell, Q.C.

Deputy Chairman, M. L. Berryman, Q.C.

Members, E. Hall; H. Hewitt, O.B.E.; J. C. Hobbs;

A. Martin; R. Pilkington; Miss D. A. Wade.

Secretary, S. G. Nicholls, M.B.E.

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSURANCE
OFFICER FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE**

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.

[Abbey: 1200]

Chief Insurance Officer, Mrs. E. M. Kemp-Jones

£3,715

Principal, I. G. Gilbert..... £1,904 to £2,634

Chief Executive Officers, J. L. Oxlade; S. H. Duckering..... £2,120 to £2,445

**OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
OF NON-PARTICIPATING EMPLOYMENTS**

Government Buildings, Monk Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 8331]

Registrar, K. R. Malcolm..... £2,715 to £3,415

Deputy Registrar, A. J. Ashman.. £2,120 to £2,445

**OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER**

6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

[Sloane: 9236]

23 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 2201]

7 Park Place, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 32623]

The Commissioner is the final Statutory Authority to decide claims under the Family Allowances Acts, the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

Commissioner, R. G. Micklethwait, Q.C.

Deputy Commissioners, N. P. d'Albuquerque; G.

Owen George; H. A. Shewan, O.B.E., Q.C.; H. I.

Nelson, Q.C.; D. W. E. Neligan, O.B.E.; R. G.

Clover, T.D., Q.C.; D. Reith, Q.C.

Legal Assistants, J. R. C. Walford, M.B.E.; The Lord

Swinfen; Mrs. C. R. Corbett.

Secretary, A. G. Atkinson.

**POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY
COMMITTEE**

H.M. Treasury, Great George Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 1234]

Chairman, The Lord Crathorne, P.C. T.D.

Members, The Lord Williams of Barnburgh, P.C.;

The Lord Rea, P.C., O.B.E.

Secretary, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Office, Trinity Square, E.C. 3

[Royal: 2000]

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII c. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 28 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman appointed by the Authority; these offices may (but need not) be filled by an elected or appointed member.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1962, showed a deficit of £218,527, leaving a surplus balance of £476,189 carried forward.

Chairman, The Viscount Simon, C.M.G.

Vice-Chairman, The Lord Cottesloe, G.B.E., T.D.

Appointed Members

By the *Admiralty*, Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Day, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; By the *Ministry of Transport*;

B. Fry; The Lord Cottesloe, C.B.E., T.D.; *By the Corporation of London*, S. G. Gates, C.B.E.; T. K. Collett, C.B.E.; *By the London County Council*, The Lord Macpherson of Drumochter; T. O'Leary, O.B.E.; N. W. Farmer, C.B.E.; E. E. Woods, O.B.E.; *By Trinity House*, Capt. C. St. G. Glasson.

Elected Members

(Eighteen members are elected by payers of rates, wharfingers and owners of rivercraft.)

C. F. B. Arthur; J. S. Bevan; Sir David Burnett, Bt., M.B.E.; H. M. Gordon Clark; W. Frame; G. D. Hodge; W. C. Longstaff; Sir Herbert McDavid, C.B.E.; J. McLean, C.B.E.; D. F. Martin-Jenkins, T.D.; Sir Ralph Metcalfe; J. M. M. Meyer; G. Milling; C. D. Scriven; H. G. Sorrell, O.B.E.; Sir John Tait; M. T. Turnbull; A. Lawrence Williams.

Officers

General Manager, Sir Leslie Ford, O.B.E.
Joint Deputy General Managers, P. W. J. Martin, M.B.E.; G. D. G. Perkins.
Chief Engineer, G. A. Wilson.
Chief Accountant, E. P. J. Lunch.
Solicitor, A. G. Robinson.
Secretary, E. S. Birch, M.B.E.
River Superintendent and Harbour Master, Cmdr. G. V. Parmiter, R.N. (ret.).
Establishment Officer, C. J. Saunders.
Chief Information Officer, E. W. King.
Chief Police Officer, T. J. Oliver, O.B.E.
Supplies Officer, E. T. F. Hubbard.
Estate Officer, H. W. Ellis.
Medical Officer, A. M. Lawrence-Smith.
Commercial Superintendent, H. A. Lingwood.
Traffic Superintendent, G. W. Smith.

Docks and Warehouses, etc.

London and St. Katharine Docks, Superintendent, A. T. A. Chipperfield; *Dockmaster*, Capt. F. A. C. Bishop.
Surrey Commercial Docks, Superintendent, G. A. G. Ansell; *Dockmaster*, Capt. E. V. Henday.
India and Millwall Docks, Superintendent, E. S. Tooth; *Dockmaster*, J. S. C. Masson.
Royal Victoria, Albert and King George V. Docks, Superintendent, K. R. Oakley; *Dockmaster*, Capt. H. E. Morrison, D.S.C.
Tilbury Docks, Superintendent, P. W. Lane, M.B.E.; *Dockmaster*, Capt. P. V. Mills.
Railway Dept., Superintendent, G. E. D. Toomey.

Australia and New Zealand

42 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
Representative, W. C. Perkins.

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

P.O. Box 3034, Cape Town
Representative, W. H. A. Webster, C.I.E.

THE POST OFFICE

St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1

[Headquarters: 1234]

Postmaster General, R. T. HON. (JOHN) REGINALD BEVINS, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, T. C. Carpenter.

Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss R. O. Corke; D. P. Savill.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, G. R. Matthews, M.P.

Assistant Postmaster General, Miss I. M. P. Pike, M.P. £2,500

Director General, Sir Ronald German, C.M.G. £6,950
Private Secretary, C. H. Briscoe.

Deputy Directors General, Sir Robert Harvey, K.B.E., C.B.; W. A. Wolverson, C.B. £4,950

Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, Sir Kenneth Anderson, K.B.E., C.B. £4,950

Engineer-in-Chief, A. H. Mumford, O.B.E. £5,750
Director of Postal Services, Brig. K. S. Holmes, C.B.E. £4,050

Director of Inland Telecommunications, A. W. C. Ryland. £4,050

Director of External Telecommunications Executive, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. £4,050

Director of Radio Services, A. Wolstencroft, C.B. £4,050

Director of Establishments and Organization, H. A. Daniels £4,050

Director of Personnel, J. M. Newton £4,050

Director of Finance and Accounts, E. W. Shepherd £4,050

Director of Clerical Mechanization and Buildings, A. H. Ridge £4,050

Administrative Departments

Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Tickner, C.B.E.; A. Hibbs; S. Horrox, E.R.D.; R. J. S. Baker; J. V. Greenlaw; J. T. Baldry; Miss P. Bridger, M.B.E.; H. N. Pickering, O.B.E.; G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; D. E. Knapman; D. C. Balaam; R. Martin, M.B.E.; H. G. Lillicrap; M. O. Tinniswood; C. R. Smith, O.B.E.; F. E. Jones, M.B.E.; K. Hind, E.R.D.; Mrs. M. Swaffield; D. G. C. Lawrence; C. E. Lovell; R. G. Armstrong, M.C.; E. G. Hucker; H. A. Longley £2,650 to £3,350

Principals, N. A. Perkins; E. E. Wilkins, E.R.D.; J. F. Parry; Miss E. M. Perry; A. H. Martin-Smith; P. W. F. Fryer; R. J. Broadbent; A. V. Leaver; J. O. Thompson; W. A. Kirkpatrick; E. Sharp, M.B.E.; T. C. Carpenter; G. H. G. Tilling; Miss D. J. Fothergill; J. T. Beddoe; T. U. Meyer; L. T. Andrew; R. Davies; J. L. Judd; D. E. Baptiste; A. H. Mowatt; A. E. Denman, M.B.E.; T. P. Hornsey; J. V. R. Birchall; F. H. Goldsmith; J. M. Morris, M.B.E.; *J. Hodgson; J. E. Golothan, T.D., E.R.D.; A. G. Smith; Miss C. Kennedy; Mrs. D. E. Mitchell; Miss P. A. Peverett; D. P. Wratten; Miss E. A. Knight; E. H. Truslove; H. G. Corpe; G. McMorrin; N. E. A. Moore; R. W. Story, D.F.C.; T. Scott; Miss S. P. M. Fisher; J. R. Baxter; H. Beastall; J. M. Harper; J. W. M. Norman; R. A. Giles; R. A. Neate; K. C. Lawrence; G. J. Pocock; D. Pearman; A. P. Hawkins; R. A. Brown; Miss C. L. Crump; J. F. Hanson; Miss J. M. Emery; B. Traynor; B. T. Wright; F. Lawson £1,839 to £2,569

Senior Chief Executive Officer, N. O. Johnson £2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, J. E. Sayers; R. H. Jebb; G. W. Shephard; C. H. Selby; H. A. Fricker; L. W. Addis; J. Evans; T. Gibson, M.B.E., E.R.D.; G. J. N. Bolster; D. H. Sutcliffe; A. O. Martin; R. C. Catterson; F. G. Phillips; Miss D. E. A. Furbank; R. W. Groves; W. W. Norris; A. A. Mead; L. C. Brunning; A. E. Endecott; L. H. Slee £2,109 to £2,434

Senior Executive Officers, R. J. Boone; G. L. Mallett; H. W. Bray; R. V. Hutton; J. W. Morris; J. W. Judd; W. S. Ryan; S. T. B. Johns; A. J. Walmsley; K. H. Maunder; H. A. J. Logan; R. O. Bradbury; S. L. Hulse; E. H. Garner, M.B.E.; Miss W. A. Purnell; M. D. L. Bevis; A. O. Carter; R. J. Boggis; H. G. Robson; P. E. A. Faulkner; R. J. Johnson; K. Ridehalgh; A. L. Evans; G. H. Aldridge; R. V. T. Pryor; L. G. Hart; G. A. L. Everitt; Miss M. G. E. Newman; Miss E. A. Scellitoc; A. R. Marsh; A. H. Donnelly; Miss P. M. James; E. V. Hills; Miss H. Whaley; Miss J. M. Milne; J. E. Link; Miss M. M. McLaughlan; F. R. Massy; C. B. Davis; J. Woods; Miss H. I. Robinson; Miss M. M. Randall; S. G. Munday £1,568 to £2,001

Headquarters Inspector of Clerical Establishments, N. H. Harper (+ Allice) £1,568 to £2,001

Postal Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, W. C. Harvey.....	£3,000
Deputy Chief Inspectors, D. Wesli; C. H. Rose	£2,392 to £2,800
Postal Controller, R. O. Bonnett, £2,392 to £2,800	
Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I, V. C. Lucas;	
A. G. Gomm; W. F. Stacey; H. S. Hughes;	
W. J. Rowe; A. Heaton; V. A. Huckerby;	
S. V. F. Hurrell; J. H. B. Cantley; A. G. Brown	£1,763 to £2,298

Telecommunications Sales Establishment

Controller of Sales, A. Ashforth.....	£2,109 to £2,434
Assistant Controllers of Sales, C. A. Richardson;	
R. M. Watson; P. A. Long; R. W. Clarke	£1,568 to £1,947

Wireless Telegraph Establishment

Inspector, R. M. Billington, T.D. £2,571 to £3,000	
Deputy Inspectors, W. Swanson; G. H. M. Gleadle	£2,184 to £2,418
Assistant Inspectors, A. Whalley; G. F. Wilson;	
R. Wilson; R. M. Gibson.....	£1,720 to £2,180

Public Relations Department

Public Relations Officer, T. A. O'Brien, C.B.E.	£3,650 (personal)
Deputy to Public Relations Officer, F. B. Savage	£2,392 to £2,650
Controller of Publicity, A. H. Endecott	£2,055 to £2,380
Principal Information Officers, E. J. Grove; K. J. Ley	£2,055 to £2,380
Senior Information Officers, W. H. Armitage; B.	
Hogben.....	£1,568 to £1,947
Assistant Controller of Publicity, H. G. Petherick	£1,568 to £1,947

External Telecommunications Executive

Director, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E.....	£4,050
Deputy Directors, J. T. Baldry; G. H. Coates, M.B.E.	£2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Director (Operations), E. F. H. Gould	£3,000
Staff Controller, C. H. G. Eburne, M.B.E.	£2,392 to £2,800
Asst. Controllers, Lt.-Col. D. T. Gibbs, M.V.O.,	
O.B.E., T.D.; R. W. Chandler, M.B.E.; A. T. Gray	£2,055 to £2,380
Telegraph Manager, R. A. Harrison.....	£2,472
Deputy Telegraph Manager, E. Bowden.....	£2,325

Investigation Branch

Controller, C. G. Osmond.....	£3,000
Deputy Controller, A. C. Hawksworth	£2,392 to £2,650
Asst. Controllers, R. J. Mitchell; W. G. Sharp; R. F.	
Yates.....	£2,055 to £2,380
Senior Investigation Officers, S. P. Wright; C. T. W.	
Read; F. Urquhart; W. C. H. Thomas, M.B.E.,	
T.D.; W. J. Edwards; C. J. Saunders; B. A. E.	
Evans; J. Johnston; E. J. Passmore; W. Bowles;	
P. E. Whetter; F. A. Carr; A. J. Foster; J. B.	
Taylor; F. S. Upton; J. M. Murray; G. Woodin;	
I. Culbert; K. J. Thomas; F. A. Harper; W. I.	
Shaw; E. C. Comerford; W. S. Marsh; A. A.	
Darke; J. G. Jacquet; W. Tulp	£1,598 to £1,847

Joint Post Office—Ministry of Works Research Development Group

Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment,	
S.E.1	
Deputy Regional Director in Charge, C. McCarthy	£3,000
Assistant Controller (vacant).....	£2,055 to £2,380
Assistant Staff Engineers, N. V. Knight; A. W. Hall	£2,184 to £2,472
Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I, H. S. Hughes;	
D. C. J. Wilkey, D.S.C.....	£1,763 to £2,298
Senior Executive Officer, (Finance) Accountant General's	
Department, R. J. J. Hunt.....	£1,568 to £2,001

Accountant General's Department

Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, Sir Kenneth Anderson, K.B.E., C.B.	£4,950
Director of Finance and Accounts, E. W. Shepherd	£4,050
Chief Statistician, S. Wood.....	£2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Director of Finance (Policy), H. G. Lillcrap	£2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Directors of Finance and Accounts, H. W.	
Barnes; N. F. Holman; J. W. Grady.....	£3,000
Senior Chief Executive Officers, E. C. Shanks; A. J.	
Levell; C. E. Haynes, D.F.C.; R. C. Westlake;	
K. S. Nash; D. S. Nagle.....	£2,392 to £2,650
Principals, N. A. Perkins; P. W. F. Fryer; B.	
Traynor.....	£1,839 to £2,569
Statisticians, P. J. Lane; M. L. M. Neifield; J. H.	
Hayter; R. A. Hastie.....	£1,839 to £2,569
Chief Executive Officers, H. V. Holden; W. J. F.	
Wells; D. Slater; R. Murray; W. H. Durant;	
C. E. Beauchamp.....	£2,109 to £2,434
Senior Executive Officers, Miss C. E. Skelton; E. S.	
Pritchard; T. C. Cocker; R. Brumby; J. H.	
Outhwaite; W. F. Smith; J. Naughton; C. A. E.	
Chandler (+ allc.); L. A. Marsh; T. C. Weaver;	
Miss G. J. Gobby; R. J. Stormer; W. D. Boyling;	
J. Roberts; J. V. Bond; Miss R. L. Spencer;	
J. Hall; E. J. Walton; G. P. Olver; R. J. J. Hunt;	
P. Wade; T. W. Woolmore; Miss S. R. Muir;	
C. E. Steele; Miss I. R. Fenning; P. D. Badrock;	
W. A. S. Verb; I. S. Davies, A.F.C.; Miss E. A.	
Lovelock; A. W. Jones; E. R. H. Perry; E. C.	
Wood; C. C. W. White; G. Cramp	£1,568 to £2,001

Engineering Department

Engineer-in-Chief, A. H. Mumford, O.B.E.....	£5,750
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Capt. C. F. Booth,	
C.B.E.; D. A. Barron, C.B.E.....	£4,050
Director of Research, R. J. Halsey, C.M.G.....	£4,050
Asst. Engineers-in-Chief, R. E. Jones, M.B.E.; H.	
Williams; C. E. Calveley, O.B.E., E.R.D.....	£3,650
Deputy Directors of Research, G. H. Metson, M.C.,	
D.Sc.; H. Stanesby.....	£3,650
Staff Controller (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W. J.	
Manning.....	£2,392 to £2,800
Chief Engineer (Scotland), (Edinburgh), R. J. Hines	£2,650 to £3,000
Chief Engineer (Wales and Border Counties), (Cardiff),	
P. L. Barker.....	£2,650 to £3,000
Chief Regional Engineers, L. L. Tolley, O.B.E.; C. E.	
Moffatt; G. S. Berkeley; Lt.-Col. J. Baines,	
O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas, E.R.D.; G. M. Mew;	
S. J. Edwards; A. H. C. Knox £2,650 to £3,000	
Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller	
(Northern Ireland), (Belfast), J. Knox	£2,184 to £2,472
Staff Engineers, F. C. Carter, O.B.E.; H. G. Beer;	
L. F. Scantlebury; T. H. Flowers, M.B.E.; R. S.	
Phillips; R. H. Franklin, E.R.D.; J. Stratton; R. O.	
Carter; J. J. Edwards; R. A. Brockbank, O.B.E.	
Ph.D.; F. J. D. Taylor, O.B.E.; W. J. E. Tobin;	
L. F. Salter; A. Cook; H. Leigh; J. W. H.	
Freebody; E. W. Anderson; H. T. Mitchell;	
W. J. Bray; G. N. Davison; J. Balcombe; H. E.	
Francis; J. Rhodes, M.B.E.; J. H. H. Merriman,	
O.B.E.; N. C. de Jong; C. W. Sowton, O.B.E.;	
J. A. Lawrence; R. O. Boocock	£2,650 to £3,000
Chief Executive Officers (Engineers-in-Chief's Office),	
H. K. Kirby; S. A. Norris.....	£2,109 to £2,434
Senior Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office),	
H. T. B. Bourn; F. W. Wilkinson; Miss J. M.	
Root; W. B. Duncan, M.B.E.; A. F. R. Sturges;	
Miss D. M. Roope; J. Smith; N. L. Faulkner;	
R. A. Attrill.....	£1,568 to £2,001
Chief Motor Transport Officer, Lt.-Col. F. A. Hough,	
O.B.E.....	£2,650 to £3,000
Motor Transport Officers, Class I, E. L. Collman;	
P. E. Brownlow.....	£2,184 to £2,472
Submarine Supt., I. R. Finlayson. £2,650 to £3,000	
Deputy Submarine Supt., J. P. F. Betson, O.B.E.	£2,184 to £2,472

Commanders, O. R. Bates (+*allice.*) (H.M.T.S. Monarch); J. P. Ruddock, O.B.E. (+*allice.*) (H.M.T.S. Alert); C. M. G. Evans, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Ariel); J. B. Smith (H.M.T.S. Iris)

£1,799 to £2,272

Regional Engineers, W. T. Palmer; H. F. Epps; A. J. Jackman; J. G. Straw; S. I. Brett; A. J. Leckenby, M.B.E.; P. R. Couch; F. Summers; R. MacWhirter; H. M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; P. R. W. Brock; S. D. Mellor; W. L. A. Coleman; E. Blackburn; E. S. Rusbridge; H. S. Thomsett; F. Warren; W. Hawking; T. H. A. Mascall; J. Duff; A. J. Cawsey; C. A. L. Nicholls, O.B.E.; J. C. Haliburton; C. G. Grant; A. M. Hunt; R. C. Devereux; E. Hoare; C. D. S. G. Robertson; L. A. Triffitt; W. E. Adams; J. Dixon; G. A. Probert; G. C. Greenwood; H. C. Stevenson, M.B.E.; R. N. Palmer; W. L. Surman; R. P. Glover; T. Moxon

£2,184 to £2,472

Assistant Staff Engineers, R. W. Palmer; F. Hollinghurst; *W. G. N. Chew, O.B.E.; A. W. C. Pearson; D. A. Thorn; L. L. Hall; F. C. Mead; J. L. Creighton; R. H. Chapman; H. C. S. Hayes; R. S. Salt; A. E. Wood; G. Spears; W. C. Ward; E. C. H. Seaman; F. C. G. Greening; F. E. Williams; H. Barker; H. E. Wilcockson; C. F. Floyd; W. H. Maddison; N. V. Knight; C. J. Cameron, I.S.O.; H. R. Brown; E. F. S. Clarke; S. Welch; G. E. Styles; T. Kilvington; H. B. Law; J. Piggott; S. W. Broadhurst; L. K. Wheeler; F. Scowen; D. E. Watt-Carter; A. C. Hales; F. J. M. Laver; F. W. J. Webber; R. W. Hopwood; M. H. James; E. C. Swain; R. W. White; W. D. Cooper; D. C. Blair; T. C. Harding; A. J. Forty; D. L. Richards; W. A. Humphries; A. J. Thompson; W. T. Duerdoth; W. B. Jago; R. N. Renton, E.R.D.; J. Smith; G. P. Copping; J. K. S. Jowett; R. L. Corke; J. C. Billen; D. G. Jones; W. H. Lee; J. P. Harding; H. Kneec, E.R.D.; R. K. Hayward; J. F. Bampton; M. B. Williams; T. J. Rees; I. F. MacDiarmid; S. C. Gordon; R. O. Bennett; M. Mitchell, M.B.E., E.R.D.; N. Walker; W. J. Smith; A. C. Eley; T. Pilling; A. E. Jemmeson; B. R. Horsfield; C. F. Davidson; Dr. P. R. Bray; A. W. Hall; S. G. Young; D. Wray; L. R. F. Harris; G. J. Alston; J. S. Whyte. £2,184 to £2,472

Senior Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), R. F. J. Jarvis, Ph.D.; N. W. J. Lewis, Ph.D.; J. R. Tillman, D.Sc.; A. C. Lynch; E. A. Speight, Ph.D.; M. F. Holmes £2,650 to £3,000

Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), A. W. M. Coombs, Ph.D.; A. Fairweather, Ph.D.; R. Taylor, Ph.D.; H. D. Bickley; E. V. Walker; R. L. Bull; E. W. Ayers; F. F. Roberts; W. E. Thomson; E. F. Rickard; J. M. Linke, Ph.D.; H. G. Bassett; J. I. Carasso; W. W. Chandler; A. A. New; E. S. Parkes; D. C. Shotton; J. H. Ellis; F. H. Reynolds; J. C. Harrison, Ph.D. £1,785 to £2,515

Chief Experimental Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. J. Bowcott; P. E. Taylor, Ph.D.

£2,109 to £2,434

Inspector of Drawing Offices, R. J. Jury

£1,825 to £2,050

Chief Draughtsmen (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. C. Benstead; R. G. White; L. M. Pusey

£1,568 to £1,893

* On loan to another Government Department.

London Postal Region

Director, G. R. Downes. £4,050

Deputy Regional Director, F. G. Fielder £3,000

Controllers, W. Pounder; E. G. White; P. Dunn, M.B.E., E.R.D.; G. S. Pitman; D. E. Roberts, M.B.E. £2,392 to £2,800

Staff Controller, D. J. McDougall £2,392 to £2,800

Chief Regional Engineer, G. M. Mew

£2,650 to £3,000

Regional Finance Officer, A. F. Andrews

£2,392 to 2,650

Chief Executive Officer (Deputy Staff Controller), L. F. Weatherhead. £2,109 to £2,434

Assistant Controllers, G. W. Robson; W. K. Goodhind; R. B. Salmon; A. E. Chappell; J. L. T. Buckley; R. B. Trowbridge; W. R. Ward; J. M. Mudd; R. Brown; H. S. Boddy; S. T. Hodges; G. G. Bremner, M.B.E.; J. M. Richards. £2,109 to £2,434

Chief Supts., G. M. Pollock; W. Shires; G. H. A. Newell; R. Askew; F. J. S. Crabb; B. H. Stroud

£2,109 to £2,434

Senior Executive Officers, L. F. Burr; S. H. Gilbert; S. R. Weston; A. G. Chandler; R. E. Hails; A. Smith; C. V. Bell; F. H. Collingbourne; R. K. Francis; D. Shaw (Regional Training Officer); G. T. Woods; S. G. Dawkins £1,568 to £2,001

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, F. W. B. Gaunt. £1,568 to £2,001

Chief Welfare Officer, J. L. Henderson

£1,568 to £2,001

Regional Engineer, T. H. A. Mascall

£2,184 to £2,472

Court Postmaster, W. A. King.

North and South Postal Engineering Sections

Senior Executive Engineers, S. E. Pugh; D. W. Roy

£1,622 to £2,136

Metropolitan District Offices

West Central, 181 High Holborn, W.C.1

District Postmaster, B. Charlton. . . £2,109 to £2,434

Western, 12 Wimpole Street, W.1

District Postmaster, R. L. Jeffery

£2,109 to £2,434

Paddington, London Street, W.2

District Postmaster, G. C. Flagg. . . £2,109 to £2,434

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E.1

District Postmaster, S. J. Bowskill. £2,109 to £2,434

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W.1

District Postmaster, L. P. Palmer. . £2,109 to £2,434

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.11

District Postmaster, L. C. E. Bennett

£2,109 to £2,434

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E.1

District Postmaster, E. A. Lovegrove

£2,109 to £2,434

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N.1

District Postmaster, W. E. Style. £2,109 to £2,434

North-Western, 220 Eversholt Street, N.W.1

District Postmaster, V. J. Roques. . £2,109 to £2,434

Post Office Savings Department

Director of Savings, H. W. Smart. £4,050

Deputy Director, J. Wiltshire. £3,000

Senior Chief Executive Officers, P. E. Plummer; J. P. Wilde; J. Higson; Miss B. K. Billot; H. R. West. £2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, G. E. Peters; Miss R. Saint; Miss P. M. Dothie, M.B.E.; L. A. Taylor; A. F. Johns; A. E. Webber; C. W. Hand; F. L. Picton; R. Bailey; M. Marshall; R. H. Dryden; G. W. Mantle; Miss J. A. P. Tapsfield

£2,109 to £2,434

Senior Executive Officers, E. F. King; Miss H. B. Townsend; Miss M. A. Allanson; S. C. Blazeld (+*allice.*); Miss B. J. Wytvill; Mrs. M. Werrell;

B. C. Smith; Miss E. A. French; Miss C. S. Archer; S. J. Allison; K. G. Taylor; Miss B. A. Clair; R. G. Lock; R. Mills; T. A. Martin; M. Morris; S. A. Ingham; A. Green; Miss E. N. Banister; R. McIlven; W. Buckley; Miss K. D. Caffyn; D. M. Jones; Miss E. F. Smith; C. F. Robertson; Miss C. N. Lall; C. M. Roberts; F. Shaw; F. H. Hill; R. F. Reville.

Miss E. D. Boxhall; Miss M. A. Surguy; Miss D. M. Hewitt; K. H. Denchfield; Miss L. M. Sykes; S. Green; I. H. Smith; Miss M. R. Dawson; C. L. Dann; Miss E. A. Jackson; L. W. Sturt; R. S. Robinson; Miss V. G. Pollard; T. Wilson; Miss E. G. Kirk; C. F. H. Taylor; A. Watson..... £1,568 to £2,001

Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, Miss D. L. Cox; R. J. Bongard; Miss P. J. Bennett; J. M. Anderson
£1,568 to £2,001

Chief Welfare Officer, J. McChesney
£1,568 to £2,001

Supplies Department

Controller, C. J. Gill..... £3,350
Deputy Controller, H. H. Simmons..... £2,800
Asst. Controllers, G. M. Punnett; F. G. Welch; L. L. Ellis..... £2,392 to £2,650
Chief Executive Officers, G. Luxton; R. E. T. Saunderson; C. A. Powis; J. H. Howard-Smith; H. A. Jenkinson..... £2,109 to £2,434
Senior Executive Officers, H. Barrett; E. C. Cole, M.B.E.; W. R. Busst; L. Carnie; R. E. Carter; W. W. D. H. Brown; J. Borlace; Miss E. I. Fallon; M. D. Cluse; W. L. Cooper; W. Williamson; K. R. Foskett; E. D. Cooper; D. H. Pratt
£1,568 to £2,001

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, J. P. Ricks..... £4,950
Principal Assistant Solicitor, P. Turner..... £4,050
Assistant Solicitors, A. T. Roberts; S. Pemberton; W. Vaughan Williams; A. R. C. Griffiths; C. B. Maxted; J. H. Weston. £2,750 to £3,350
Senior Legal Assistants, A. G. E. Price; J. C. Fetherston; S. Rothstein; L. J. N. Stainton; D. Howells; B. A. Ritchie; E. L. Orkin; D. B. Broad; R. L. Johnstone; A. S. Alcock; R. H. Snell; C. L. Morrow; J. B. Collins; B. C. Gould; D. E. Follett; I. L. B. Jones; R. J. Harris
£2,038 to £2,650
Senior Executive Officer, W. T. Adams
£1,568 to £2,001

Factories Department

Controller, W. A. Hlberd..... £3,200
Deputy Controller, T. H. Southerton..... £2,650
Chief Factories Engineer, T. F. A. Urben
£2,184 to £2,472
Factories Senior Executive Engineers, E. D. Forbes; F. A. L. Goddard (London); D. C. Smith (Birmingham)..... £1,622 to £2,136
Chief Executive Officer, J. V. Young
£2,109 to £2,434
Senior Executive Officers, R. Harry; C. V. Hunt (London); N. A. Hogarth (Birmingham)
£1,568 to £2,001
Factory Managers, D. J. Woods (London) £2,380; R. A. Cooper (Birmingham), £2,380; T. Bradley (Cwmcam), £2,114.

Contracts Department

Director, P. J. Mapplebeck..... £3,650
Deputy Director, R. Oliver..... £3,000
Assistant Directors, G. H. Arnold; E. Williams; T. J. Taylor; G. P. S. Coy... £2,392 to £2,650
Principal Accountant, P. J. Bolton
£2,418 to £2,750
Principal Technical Costs Officer, B. S. Burns, M.B.E.
£2,163 to £2,488
Deputy Principal Accountant, E. Harmer
(+allice.) £1,851 to £2,293
Chief Accountants, J. W. Breckenridge; S. H. G. Clarke; J. C. Gray; A. W. Webb
£1,851 to £2,293
Senior Executive Officers, G. W. Hancock; L. Folds; L. Hudson; N. G. Carty; F. J. Giddins; J. R. Gregory; Miss D. M. Watson; Miss D. M. Williams; R. J. East; S. W. Saddlington; Miss M. E. Cook..... £1,568 to £2,001

Senior Technical Cost Officers, W. A. H. Venus (+allice.); J. W. Horwood; M. S. Nodder; G. H. Roberts..... £1,514 to £2,028

Post Office Headquarters, Scotland

Director, W. H. Penny..... £3,650
Deputy Regional Director, E. T. Vallance.... £3,000
Postal Controller, J. S. Blake..... £2,392 to £2,800
Chief Regional Engineer, R. J. Hines
£2,650 to £3,000
Telecommunications Controller, C. F. Perryman
£2,392 to £2,800
Staff Controller, T. Frankland... £2,392 to £2,800
Finance Officer (and Chief Accountant for Scotland), B. E. Hearn (+allice.) £2,392 to £2,650
Deputy Finance Officer, J. Anderson..... £2,217
Accountant (Edinburgh), W. Carr..... £2,217
Senior Executive Officers, E. Harrison; T. P. Taylor; Miss V. Smithies; J. Baillie; E. W. Dixon
£1,568 to £2,001

Solicitor, J. Richardson, W.S.
Head Postmaster (Glasgow), K. E. F. Gowen, M.B.E.
£2,875

Head Postmaster (Edinburgh), D. Stewart
£2,479 to £2,650

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), W. W. Service; H. A. Greening; A. J. S. Wightman; K. S. Noble
£1,763 to £2,298

Senior Assistant Controller of Telecommunications, H. Scarborough..... £1,763 to £2,298

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, E. G. Crisp; E. R. P. Chant..... £1,568 to £2,001

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, G. Dawson..... £1,568 to £2,001

Regional Public Relations Officer, A. J. Fullerton, M.B.E.
£1,568 to £2,001

Chief Welfare Officer, W. H. Procter
£1,568 to £2,001

Regional Training Officer, J. Ferguson
£1,568 to £2,001

Telephone Managers, Aberdeen, R. C. Birnie, M.B.E.; Dundee, R. B. Munro (£2,380); Edinburgh, I. Matheson (£2,400); Glasgow, M. W. Ramsay (£2,800); Scotland West, H. J. Revell.... £2,400

Post Office Headquarters, Northern Ireland

Director, Col. M. G. Holmes..... £3,350
Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller
J. Knox..... £2,184 to £2,472
Staff Controller, D. Johnson... £2,055 to £2,510
Finance Officer, G. H. Clemitson. £2,109 to £2,434
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, W. D. Kay..... £1,763 to £2,298
Postal Controller, F. M. Ash... £2,055 to £2,510
Regional Public Relations Officer, S. G. Coulson
£1,460 to £1,795
Regional Training Officer, H. Lawson
£1,460 to £1,795
Chief Welfare Officer, L. W. H. Stevens
£1,460 to £1,795
Telephone Manager, Belfast, J. L. Howard... £2,472

North-Eastern Region

Director, L. E. Ryall, Ph.D..... £3,650
Deputy Regional Director, F. W. Lister..... £3,000
Postal Controller, A. H. Woodland, E.R.D.
£2,392 to £2,800
Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,000
Telecommunications Controller, N. F. Sephton, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,800
Staff Controller, P. S. Bell... £2,392 to £2,800
Regional Finance Officer, P. D. H. King
£2,392 to £2,650
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I) L. G. Gage; D. Goodall; E. E. Mason; R. P. Hassell
£1,763 to £2,298
Senior Executive Officers, C. Fletcher; E. W. Smale; W. W. McKechnie..... £1,568 to £2,001
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, V. Roberts..... £1,763 to £2,298
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. W. Sead; H. S. Holmes..... £1,568 to £1,947

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J. Murdoch..... £1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Public Relations Officer, P. Frost
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Training Officer, L. Wilson
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Chief Welfare Officer, W. C. Taylor
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Telephone Managers.—Bradford, J. Dixon; Leeds, F. Wood, O.B.E. (each £2,472; Lincoln, F. O. Watson; Middlesbrough, Col. J. R. Sutcliffe, O.B.E., T.D. (each £2,380); Newcastle, H. A. Harman (£2,472); Sheffield, J. D. H. Martin; York, H. A. Clibbon..... each £2,380

North-Western Region

Director, H. A. Ashdowne, C.B.E..... £3,650
 Deputy Regional Director, E. E. Neal..... £3,000
 Postal Controller, L. E. Nice..... £2,392 to £2,800
 Telecommunications Controller, R. R. Walker
 £2,392 to £2,800
 Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas
 £2,650 to £3,000
 Staff Controller, E. K. May..... £2,392 to £2,800
 Head Postmaster, Manchester, W. Scott, O.B.E.
 £2,875
 Head Postmaster, Liverpool, J. Johnstone..... £2,875
 Regional Finance Officer, J. E. Morris
 £2,392 to £2,650
 Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), R. Allan;
 A. G. Kruger; A. E. F. Lane; G. E. Duckett
 £1,763 to £2,298
 Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, E. A.
 Petche..... £1,763 to £2,298
 Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, J. H. W.
 Tatum; W. Palk; J. Ellison; A. Savage
 £1,568 to £1,947
 Senior Executive Officers, R. Arthur; C. R. Watts;
 O. J. Luker..... £1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, S. F.
 Kelly..... £1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Public Relations Officer, J. B. Crockett
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Training Officer, A. D. Burgoyne
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Chief Welfare Officer, F. Cowper
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Telephone Managers.—Liverpool, H. C. Jones, O.B.E.;
 Manchester, H. W. Peddle, each £2,800; Black-
 burn, W. R. Beach; Lancaster (vacant); Preston,
 B. Lloyd..... each £2,380

Home Counties Region

Director, A. Kemp, C.B.E..... £3,650
 Deputy Directors, A. F. James (£2,650 to £3,350);
 L. J. Gianfield..... £3,000
 Postal Controller, L. W. Higgins. £2,392 to £2,800
 Telecommunications Controller, S. L. Holcombe
 £2,392 to £2,800
 Chief Regional Engineer, A. H. C. Knox
 £2,650 to £3,000
 Staff Controller, R. S. Drummond, O.B.E.
 £2,392 to £2,800
 Regional Finance Officer, T. E. Stappard
 £2,392 to £2,650
 Chief Executive Officers, H. E. Reed; L. Wilson
 £2,109 to £2,434
 Assistant Postal Controllers (Class D), W. E. Phillips;
 A. W. B. Strachan; H. R. H. White; P. J.
 Manson, M.C., E.R.D.; R. F. Haynes; W. F.
 Stacey..... £1,763 to £2,298
 Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controllers, L. G.
 Hawker; V. F. B. Medland..... £1,763 to £2,298
 Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, R. S.
 Clippingdale; G. D. Curr; S. Wright; J. A. Hills
 £1,568 to £1,947
 Senior Executive Officers, W. J. Johnson; F. E.
 Bailey; Miss N. K. Simes; J. Tattersall; E. B. T.
 Williams..... £1,568 to £2,001

School Principal and Chief Regional Training Officer,
 A. F. J. Lee..... £2,006 to £2,785
 Regional Public Relations Officer, L. G. Fawkes
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Training Officer, G. Davis
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Chief Welfare Officer, Miss M. E. Evans
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, W. A.
 Lewington; R. E. Lack..... £1,568 to £2,001
 Telephone Managers.—Brighton, S. J. Edwards £2,472;
 Bedford, H. Jeffs; Cambridge, S. J. Marsh;
 Canterbury, C. W. A. Kent; Colchester, R. N.
 Hamilton; Guildford, E. A. Mayne; Norwich,
 H. J. H. Webb; Oxford, A. D. V. Knowers;
 Portsmouth, A. D. Neate; Reading, G. A. Bennett;
 Southend (vacant); Tunbridge Wells (vacant)
 each £2,380

Midland Region

Director, H. T. W. Millar..... £3,650
 Deputy Regional Director, W. K. Mackenzie, O.B.E.
 £3,000
 Postal Controller, P. J. W. de Grouchy
 £2,392 to £2,800
 Telecommunications Controller, R. E. Jordan
 £2,392 to £2,800
 Chief Regional Engineer, L. L. Tolley, O.B.E.
 £2,650 to £3,000
 Staff Controller, T. H. Davies... £2,392 to £2,800
 Head Postmaster, Birmingham, W. H. Blunt
 £2,875
 Regional Finance Officer, R. Lock £2,392 to £2,650
 Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), R. M. Cle-
 mence; W. G. Jones; D. J. Bartlett; A. B.
 Barlow; J. S. Newcomb.... £1,763 to £2,298
 Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, F. N.
 Thomas..... £1,763 to £2,298
 Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, R.
 Clinnick; R. Thompson.... £1,568 to £2,001
 Senior Executive Officers, M. G. Sims; Miss B. E.
 Coggins; H. W. Izzard..... £1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J. A.
 Wilkinson..... £1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Public Relations Officer, W. J. Lewis
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Training Officer, A. Roncy
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Chief Welfare Officer, C. Hartless
 £1,568 to £2,001
 Telephone Managers.—Birmingham, E. W. Weaver,
 £2,800; West Midland, C. W. Lemmey; Not-
 tingham, Lt.-Col. A. T. J. Beard, M.B.E. (each
 £2,472); Coventry, W. Bewick; Stoke-on-Trent,
 H. Todkill; Leicester, P. H. Paul; Peterborough,
 Lt.-Col. W. E. Gill, T.D..... each £2,380

Post Office Headquarters, Wales and Border Counties

Director, K. H. Cadbury, M.C..... £3,650
 Deputy Regional Director, F. R. B. Bucknall, E.R.D.
 £3,000
 Telecommunications Controller, H. C. Andrews
 £2,392 to £2,800
 Postal Controller, F. W. Guenier, M.B.E.
 £2,392 to £2,800
 Chief Regional Engineer, P. L. Barker
 £2,650 to £3,000
 Staff Controller, D. S. Pullin.... £2,392 to £2,800
 Finance Officer, D. J. Richman... £2,392 to £2,650
 Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), Lt.-Col. R. G.
 Treagus; D. F. Kerridge; K. Thomas
 £1,763 to £2,298
 Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, R. F.
 Bradburn..... £1,763 to £2,298
 Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, J. W.
 Moore; G. L. Wright..... £1,568 to £1,947
 Senior Executive Officers, C. E. Clifton; H. W.
 Lewis; J. M. G. Lynch, M.B.E. £1,568 to £2,001
 Chief Welfare Officer, Col. H. R. Humphries, T.D.
 £1,568 to £2,001

Regional Public Relations Officer, J. T. Smith
£1,568 to £2,001
 Regional Training Officer, K. E. Spurlock, M.B.E.
£1,568 to £2,001
 Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L. Davenport
£1,568 to £2,001
 Telephone Managers:—Cardiff, E. L. Perkins,
£2,472; Swansea, J. F. Hetzel; Chester, W. G.
 Luxton; Shrewsbury, F. Bate.....each *£2,380*

South-Western Region

Director, S. Scott, O.B.E., M.C.....*£3,650*
 Deputy Regional Director, G. H. Farnes.....*£3,000*
 Postal Controller, W. Park.....*£2,392 to £2,800*
 Telecommunications Controller, E. A. Bracken
£2,392 to £2,800

Chief Regional Engineer, C. E. Moffatt
£2,650 to £3,000

Staff Controller, R. B. Bailey....*£2,392 to £2,800*

Finance Officer, D. C. Jones.....*£2,392 to £2,650*

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class D), J. A. V. Teesdale;
 K. W. Mills; C. C. Warren; B. G. Genn
£1,763 to £2,298

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller,
 W. O. Vokins.....*£1,763 to £2,298*

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. F.
 Westaway; B. E. Raker.....*£1,568 to £2,001*

Senior Executive Officers, G. E. Trusler; D. W.
 Knott; C. Beardsmore.....*£1,568 to £2,001*

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L.
 K. Hinton.....*£1,568 to £2,001*

Regional Public Relations Officer, F. J. Hart
£1,568 to £2,001

Regional Training Officer, Miss B. R. Banks
£1,568 to £2,001

Chief Welfare Officer, R. D. Hope
£1,568 to £2,001

Telephone Managers:—Bristol, M. E. Tufnail,
£2,472; Bournemouth, W. R. Tyson, O.B.E.;
 Southampton, F. E. Ferneyhough; Taunton, W. F.
 Hickox, E.R.D.; Exeter, H. G. Dean, O.B.E.;
 Gloucester, S. A. F. Adam; Plymouth, H. C. O.
 Stanbury.....*£2,380 (each)*

London Telecommunications Region

Director, A. B. Harnden.....*£4,050*

Deputy Regional Directors, H. M. Turner; L. Hill
£3,000

Telecommunications Controllers, G. J. Millen; D.
 Smith.....*£2,392 to £2,800*

Chief Regional Engineers, S. J. Edwards; G. S.
 Berkeley.....*£2,650 to £3,000*

Deputy Chief Regional Engineers, J. G. Straw; H. F.
 Epps.....(+allice.) *£2,184 to £2,472*

Staff Controller, E. W. Cross.....*£2,392 to £2,800*

Deputy Staff Controllers, J. Bellew; D. C. Thompson
£1,976 to £2,288

Regional Finance Officer, F. J. L. Clark
£2,392 to £2,650

Principal Telecommunications Superintendents, F.
 Sugden; R. F. Bloxham; S. W. Dabbs; A. D.
 Rollings; S. R. Valentine....*£2,055 to £2,380*

Assistant Controller (Telegraphs), Lt.-Col. W. A.
 Stripp.....*£2,055 to £2,380*

Senior Executive Officers, Miss L. A. Ralph; Miss
 K. N. Hunt; W. E. Mason; G. S. Page; Miss M.
 M. Wittich; Miss N. H. Howard; D. R. G.
 Kelly; H. G. McQ. Pullen; L. A. G. Clifford;
 E. C. Lloyd; J. A. Clarke; W. G. H. Russell
£1,568 to £2,001

Telephone Manager, (Centre Area), C. W. Davies
£2,800

Telephone Managers (other Areas), C. Turner;
 H. S. M. Hall; C. G. Brooks; H. M. de Borde;
 G. C. Goodman; C. R. Dancy; E. J. Markby;
 E. S. Loosemore.....*£2,472*

Deputy Telephone Manager (Central Area), S. A. T.
 Payne.....*£2,380*

Deputy Telephone Managers (other Areas), C. H.
 Howard; J. Boyd, E.R.D.; W. H. Owens;
 D. F. Hamilton; G. E. Brett.....*£2,325*

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, E. H.
 Burt; E. E. Hancock; *A. L. L. Budd, M.B.E.;
 A. P. W. McCarthy; A. L. S. Godden; W. G.
 Aylett; E. D. Harvey; W. H. Cleaves; E. W.
 Sansom; *J. L. Brooker; W. E. Tyzak; H. H. W.
 Merrick; L. W. Craft; J. D. Rollings; E. A.
 Thorogood; L. B. Kerwin; R. C. Friend; R. N.
 Milton; (R. J. C. Blackett, E.R.D.); E. W. M.
 Mann; C. Bell; H. S. Cooper; F. W. Gilby;
 G. A. Clayton; E. W. G. Knight; S. H. P. Croft
£1,568 to £1,947

Chief Sales Superintendents, H. A. Bishop; L. H.
 Cocks; A. E. Jones; W. J. Reason; H. A. Morris;
 F. Barber; M. G. Bonar; A. J. Weston; A. E. L.
 Roynance; W. A. Lloyd; K. J. Bullingham
£1,568 to £1,947

Chief Clerks (Senior Executive Officers), Miss O. M.
 Kinnaird (*£1,568 to £1,947*); F. W. Bucknell;
 L. J. Ray; W. R. Parry; H. E. Bromley; G. E.
 Price; W. W. Armstrong; F. A. Ascott; Miss
 N. D. L. Hollman..(+allice.) *£1,568 to £1,947*

Regional Training Officer, J. R. Brunton
£1,568 to £2,001

Chief Welfare Officer, E. M. McEvoy
£1,568 to £2,001

Regional Public Relations Officer, C. E. Conway-
 Gordon.....*£1,568 to £2,001*

Regional Engineers, W. T. Palmer; S. I. Brett; H.
 M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; C. G. Grant;
 R. C. Devereux; A. J. Jackman
£2,184 to £2,472

Senior Executive Engineers, W. S. Mabe; A. M.
 Stonebanks, M.B.E.; H. J. S. Mason; E. V. Parting-
 ton; R. H. Crooks; W. H. Lamb; R. C. W.
 Walker; E. M. Gleadle-Richards; J. A. Sheppard;
 L. W. Medcalf; D. M. Rogers; G. E. Alexander;
 R. J. A. Eagle.....*£1,622 to £2,136*

Area Engineers, J. E. Young; E. W. Johnson;
 G. E. Smith; E. B. M. Beaumont; J. Prescott;
 H. T. A. Sharpe; A. B. Cooper; C. N. Smith;
 A. Blight; L. R. Watson; L. G. Wooten;
 W. T. Wooding; E. Palk; S. J. Mayo; C. A.
 Pride; R. W. G. Carden; A. E. Bavin; F. C.
 Gould-Bacon; L. P. Johnson; C. A. Morgan;
 Lt.-Col. J. E. Z. Bryden; R. J. Griffiths; C. E. C.
 Watling; L. W. Rapkin; A. E. J. Sims; D. E.
 Wadson; F. J. Smith; B. H. Moore; J. G.
 Donovan; D. G. Pooock; E. McDowell; S. Davis
£1,622 to £2,136

* On loan to another Government Department.

MINISTRY OF POWER

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1

[Abbey: 7000]

Set up in June, 1942, when it absorbed the former
Mines and Petroleum Departments and the functions
 of the Board of Trade in relation to *Gas, Electricity*
 and later *Iron and Steel*, the Ministry of Power deals
 with policy considerations affecting the coal, oil,
 gas, electricity and iron and steel industries and is
 responsible for the general administration of the
 statutes dealing with those industries. The Ministry
 is also responsible under the *Nuclear Installations*
 (*Licensing and Insurance*) Act, 1959, for the siting,
 design, construction, operation and maintenance of
 nuclear power stations and other nuclear installa-
 tions with special reference to safety.

Minister of Power, RT. HON. RICHARD WOOD, M.P.
£5,000

Private Sec., J. B. Cairns.

Parliamentary Secretary, J. W. W. Peyton, M.P.
£2,500

Private Sec., D. E. Vant.

Secretary, Sir Dennis Proctor, K.C.B.....*£7,015*

Private Sec., N. Monck.

Deputy Secretaries, M. P. Murray, C.B.; M. Steven-
 son, C.B., C.M.G.....*£5,015*

Chief Scientist, C. M. Cawley, C.B.E., D.Sc. *£5,015*

Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations, Maj.-Gen.
 S. W. Joslin, C.B., C.B.E.....*£4,115*

Under Secretaries, J. A. Beckett, C.M.G.; P. Chantler;
 D. H. Crofton, O.B.E.; G. H. Daniel, C.B.; C. H.

S. de Peyer, C.M.G.; B. Gottlieb; E. J. Meadon, C.B.; A. M. Rake, C.B.E.; K. L. Stock, C.B. £4,115
 Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Baker, C.B.E.; W. R. G. Bell; A. C. Campbell; R. E. L. Claver; E. J. C. Dixon (Controller of Gas Standards); J. W. Farrell; C. I. K. Forster (Chief Statistician); M. R. Garner; L. J. Goss; H. J. Gummer; A. A. Jarratt; N. E. Martin, D.F.C.; A. H. Norris; A. B. Powell; W. C. C. Rose, C.B.E.; H. Scholes; Mrs. J. M. Spencer, C.B.E.; C. G. Thorley; D. J. Turner, C.B.E.; R. Wakefield; J. R. Wilson £2,715 to £3,415
 Chief Information Officer, H. P. Haddow, O.B.E., M.C. £2,475 to £2,715

Mines Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Mines, H. S. Stephenson.. £4,415
 Deputy Chief Inspectors of Mines, W. Brown; R. H. Clough, O.B.E.; G. Hoyle, C.M.G. £3,865
 Divisional Inspectors, W. Widdas (Durham); G. Miller (East Midland); H. Hyde (Scotland); J. W. Calder, O.B.E. (North Western); H. F. Wilson, O.B.E. (Northumberland and Cumberland); C. Leigh (South Western); J. A. Peasegood, T.D. (North Eastern); F. S. Pollard (West Midland and Southern) £3,500
 Principal Inspector for Special Development Duties, W. H. N. Carter..... £3,565
 Principal Inspector of Mechanical Engineering, S. J. Ayres..... £3,565
 Principal Medical Inspector, J. M. Davidson, M.D. £3,715
 Principal Electrical Inspector, D. E. Fox..... £3,565

Regional Organization

Senior Scottish Officer, J. L. Warrander, C.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
 Senior Officer for Wales, H. Deadman £2,650 to £3,350

LORD PRIVY SEAL

(see Foreign Office)

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

Head Office, Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1
 [Reliance: 7611]

The Ministry of Works was constituted in 1940. It took over the functions of the Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings who had been incorporated by the Commissioners of Works Act, 1852. The principal functions of the Commissioners were to provide, furnish and maintain buildings required for the public service, including buildings overseas, manage the Royal Parks, maintain the Royal Palaces and certain historic buildings and to administer the Ancient Monuments Acts.

The Ministry is now also responsible for co-ordinating the work of the building and civil engineering industries and of the building materials industries. It encourages efficiency and increased production by supplying technical information and making known the results of research.

In July 1962 the Ministry was renamed the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

Minister of Public Building and Works, RT. HON. (AUBREY) GEOFFREY (FREDERICK) RIPPON, M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, A. B. Saunders (+ £395 allee.) £1,839 to £2,569
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, A. P. Costain, M.P.
 Parliamentary Secretary, R. C. Sharples, O.B.E., M.C., M.P. £2,500
 Private Secretary, G. Lord.
 Secretary, Sir Edward Muir, K.C.B. £6,950
 Deputy Secretary, F. J. Root, C.B. £4,950

Secretariat

Under-Secretaries, M. W. Bennitt; K. Newis, M.V.O.; E. H. A. Strcton..... £4,050
 Assistant Secretaries, J. H. S. Burgess; A. W. Cunliffe, M.B.E.; N. Digney; C. D. E. Keeling; O. H. Lawn; H. Leadbeater; A. S. Lee; P. H. Ogle-Skan, T.D.; G. H. M. Williams £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, D. Baldry; Miss O.E. S. I. Cockett; S. N. Collings; A. E. Coules; A. E. H. Ellwell; C. A. Gay; T. L. Jones; K. P. Leary; J. H. Lightman; A. K. Mason; W. O. Ulrich; E. Vickers; Miss M. E. L. Waterman..... £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officers, V. T. Hurley; E. R. T. Masel..... £2,055 to £2,380
 Statistician, Mrs. F. E. Lea, O.B.E. £2,700 (personal)
 Head of Technical Information Service, E. G. Dean (+ £100 allee.) £2,514 to £2,028

Directorate of Establishments

Under-Secretary, W. P. D. Skillington (Director of Establishments) £4,050
 Assistant Secretaries, R. P. Cooke, T.D.; A. A. Creamer, D.F.C.; A. W. J. Scoble; Mrs. J. Toohey £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, C. W. G. Hindley, O.B.E.; J. W. T. Pritchard..... £1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officers, F. H. Baglow; K. P. L. Bergin; W. C. Bray; D. W. Cain; R. C. Geall; R. F. Halse; N. W. Wright. £2,055 to £2,380
 Librarian (Grade I), A. B. Agard Evans, O.B.E. £2,055 to £2,380
 Chief Information Officer, R. W. B. Howarth, O.B.E. £2,392 to £2,650

Finance

Under-Secretary, L. T. Foster..... £4,050
 Finance Division
 Assistant Secretary (vacant)
 Chief Executive Officer, L. C. Chapman £2,055 to £2,380

Accounts Division

Comptroller of Accounts, A. Chadwick..... £3,350
 Deputy Comptroller of Accounts, B. Roberts £2,392 to £2,650
 Chief Accountant, A. L. Smith... £2,055 to £2,380
 Chief Executive Officer, O. C. Leach £2,055 to £2,380

Directorate of Contracts

Director, A. R. Plowman, C.B.E. £3,350
 Deputy Director, I. C. Fletcher (+ allee. £181) £2,392 to £2,650
 Assistant Director, A. E. Davies.. £2,392 to £2,650
 Principal Accountant, H. J. Cartwright, O.B.E. £2,418 to £2,750
 Chief Accountants, C. T. Williams; W. M. Youngson..... £1,851 to £2,293

Directorate General

C. G. Mant, C.B.E. (Director-General), £4,950; E. Bedford, C.B., C.V.O. (Chief Architect), £4,200; W. L. Wilson, O.B.E. (Chief Engineer), £4,200.
 Director of Works, A. W. T. Jackson, M.B.E. £3,650
 Director of Works, B. R. Turner, C.M.G. £3,650
 Director of Maintenance Services (Estate Management and Maintenance), G. L. Wraige, C.B.E. £3,650
 Director of Lands (Acquisition and Disposal of Property) L. F. Savournin £3,650
 Chief Quantity Surveyor, R. Menzies, O.B.E. £3,650

Architects (New Works)

Assistant Chief Architects, J. M. Curry, C.B.E.; G. Ford, O.B.E.; G. H. Shepherd..... £3,350
 Superintending Architects, W. S. Bryant, M.B.E.; J. C. Clavering; J. A. Douglas; A. C. Hopkinson; W. Kendall; J. W. Parr; G. W. Pollard; F. L. Rothwell; J. Russell; H. A. Snow; J. O. Stevens; C. A. E. Thatcher..... £2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Architects, T. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; E. H. Banks; R. T. Bontall; M. H. Bristow; E. H. Brown; O. P. Carver; T. G. Champkins; K. W. Dando,

A. Dumble; W. S. Frost; H. E. Furse; R. I. Greatrex; J. Heald; D. M. Jones; K. W. Judd; C. R. E. Kidby; S. C. Mason; J. Moss; R. H. Ouzman; S. G. Page; C. G. Pinfold; A. S. Reid; R. E. Rossell; E. T. Sargent; H. G. Swann; A. J. Truscott; M. Williams; T. F. Winterburn; R. G. Wood; C. J. Woodbridge, M.B.E.; G. R. Yeats
£2,163 to £2,488

Chief Restorer, A. N. Stewart... £2,231 to £2,571
Senior Surveyors, J. Johnston; V. H. N. Roles
£2,163 to £2,488

Senior Fire Surveyor, M. A. Hall
£1,669 to £2,007

Structural Engineers

Chief Structural Engineer, G. C. A. Greetham, O.B.E.
£3,350

Superintending Structural Engineers, L. R. Creasy;
A. E. Hewitt, O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,000

Senior Structural Engineers, W. Freeman; J. F. Greinig; R. J. R. Hancock, M.B.E.; R. W. Pearson; S. G. Silhan; F. Walley; R. C. Westbrook
£2,163 to £2,488

Senior Civil Engineer, B. W. Huntsman
£2,163 to £2,488

Public Health Engineers

Chief Public Health Engineer, G. L. Ackers, O.B.E.
£3,350

Superintending Public Health Engineer, R. T. Gillet
£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Public Health Engineers, H. St. G. Burge;
D. D. Lewis; R. V. Lindsley; R. A. Parker;
T. H. Robinson; C. H. Stevens
£2,163 to £2,488

Site Control

Chief Works Engineer, R. Johnson..... £3,350
Senior Civil Engineers, M. P. L. Blackham; J. E. Jones; N. Lampitt; J. R. Phillips, O.B.E.
£2,163 to £2,488

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

(New Works)

Assistant Chief Engineers, P. McKearney, O.B.E.;
A. L. Parker..... £3,350

Superintending Engineers, H. H. Fairhurst; K. J. Jarvis; J. C. Knight; E. G. Mallalieu; R. Manser;
E. H. Nash, I.S.O.; M. Woolfson
£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Engineers, T. Barnes; S. J. Buckley; D. H. W. Channon; C. W. Crook; T. W. Dean;
C. H. Doherty; L. S. Drake; W. A. Goodsell;
J. G. Jessell; G. Johnston; V. Noble; D. R. Orchard; A. M. Palmer; J. W. M. Parsons; J. C. Paterson; J. H. Rigby; A. N. Robinson; W. H. Spencer; J. J. Taylor; W. C. J. Watts
£2,163 to £2,488

Estate Surveyors

Chief Estate Surveyor, A. C. B. Evans, £3,350
Superintending Estate Surveyors, J. R. Fernant; I. A. Geer, O.B.E.; C. S. Hardwick; G. R. Inkpen;
J. F. James; C. G. Libby, O.B.E.; R. K. Smerdon
£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Estate Surveyors, I. D. Burnell; K. C. Eyles;
R. Gealy; I. P. Hatfield; A. H. Healy; A. E. Horat; R. B. Hunt; C. H. Jones; H. K. Lewis;
A. P. Mace; J. G. McLachlan; C. P. Miller; P. B. Norman; N. F. Plews; A. C. Quarnby; C. L. Reeves; R. E. Robson; F. H. Sweeting; E. R. Timothy; G. C. W. Twyman; B. F. B. Verchild;
G. T. Wilby; G. E. Woodlock
£2,163 to £2,488

Quantity Surveyors

Assistant Chief Quantity Surveyors, N. E. Higgitt;
R. C. Miller; C. A. Wales, £3,350

Supt. Quantity Surveyors, R. H. Dow; E. S. Leslie;
K. R. Moore; W. M. Stevenson; L. J. F. Stone
£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Quantity Surveyors, I. A. Angus; C. W. Bungey; F. Campey; D. L. Deans; R. F. Dur-

rant; A. A. Dykes; S. P. Foster; N. P. Golds;
T. Grimshaw; R. C. Haddow; C. G. Howard;
D. Kinver; E. A. Lee; S. D. P. Lothian; D. J. Mason; L. W. Payne; A. D. Poore; L. E. Rawles;

C. A. Rowe; L. Speak; W. C. Thompson; R. Walder; H. J. Whale; W. R. M. Writer
£2,163 to £2,488

Estate Management and Maintenance

Chief Maintenance Surveyor, S. R. Driver, O.B.E.
£3,350

Superintending Manager, N. C. Hughes
£2,650 to £3,000

Superintending Architect, J. D. Stevens
£2,650 to £3,000

Superintending Surveyor, J. Roberts
£2,650 to £3,000

Senior Surveyors, P. F. N. Boyd; J. F. Donaldson;
R. G. Kemp; J. Litchfield, O.B.E.; W. E. L. Pollard; F. M. W. Pyott; R. G. Tee; C. Whitaker, M.V.O.; D. K. Wilson, £2,163 to £2,488

Chief Maintenance Engineer, C. E. Bedford... £3,350
Superintending Manager, H. T. Denbon
£2,650 to £3,000

Superintending Engineers, K. Bolton; T. W. Franks, I.S.O. £2,650 to £3,000

Senior Engineers, E. B. Carter; F. R. Courteney;
J. W. Dainty; R. Flack; F. L. G. Hartgroves;
C. G. Philips; J. O. Savage; H. A. Soper; H. W. Wallis; F. A. R. Webb; C. G. E. Winfield, M.B.E. £2,163 to £2,488

Chief Labour Officer, C. E. Ringwood
£2,099 to £2,434

Chief Estate Surveyor, J. W. Gardner, £3,350
Superintending Manager, L. G. Stevens
£2,650 to £3,000

Works General Branch

Head of Branch, C. R. Bossom, O.B.E.
£2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, G. T. Bright; A. W. Deller
£2,055 to £2,380

Supplies Division

Controller of Supplies, H. Glover, £3,350
Assistant Controller of Supplies (Furniture), H. J. Clark, M.B.E. £2,650 to £2,875

Assistant Controllers of Supplies, E. F. J. Bignell;
C. R. Marks, £2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, J. H. Lewis; G. Raw; G. F. Sapstord £2,055 to £2,380

Fuel Section

Superintending Technical Officer, I. Powell, D.F.C.
£2,163 to £2,407

Furniture Section

Superintending Technical Officers, J. C. S. Aberdein;
J. H. Leat; H. J. Taylor, £2,163 to £2,407

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments and

Historic Buildings

Chief Inspector, A. J. Taylor, £2,800
Assistant Chief Inspector (vacant)

Inspector (England), R. Gilyard-Beer
(+allice. £240) £1,440 to £2,226

Inspector (Wales), O. E. Craster, T.D.
£1,440 to £2,226

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of the Royal Parks, Maj. I. K. C. Hobkirk, M.C.
£2,392 to £2,650

Regional Organization

North Eastern (Leeds)

Director, A. W. T. Ellis, £2,650 to £3,350
Asst. Directors, H. A. Alexander (+allice. £163),
£2,055 to £2,380; H. J. Muir (+allice. £200)
£2,163 to £2,488

Home Counties (Reading)

Director, A. J. Isaac, £2,650 to £3,350
Asst. Directors, F. S. Butler (+allice. £163), £1,839
to £2,569; R. P. Mills, £2,650 to £3,000

South Western (Bristol)

Director, D. F. Mann, £2,650 to £3,350
Asst. Directors, H. J. G. Shearsmith (+allice. £163);
£2,055 to £2,380; P. R. Price (+allice. £200)
£2,163 to £2,488

Midland (Birmingham)

Director, A. B. Moore.....£2,650 to £3,350
 Asst. Directors, I. F. Cunliffe (+*allice*, £200), £2,163
 to £2,488; F. R. McCutcheon (+*allice*, £163)
 £2,055 to £2,380

North Western (Manchester)

Director, S. Ashburner.....£2,650 to £3,350
 Asst. Directors, L. E. Atkins (+*allice*, £200), £2,163
 to £2,488; R. H. Salter (+*allice*, £163)
 £2,055 to £2,380

Wales (Cardiff)

Director, G. G. Walters, C.B.E....£2,650 to £3,350
 Asst. Directors, E. G. Trent (+*allice*, £163), £2,055
 to £2,380; C. F. Fox, O.B.E., (+*allice*, £200)
 £2,163 to £2,488

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2
 [Edinburgh Caledonian: 2533]

Administration

Under-Secretary, T. Brockie.....£4,050
 Assistant Secretary, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.
 £2,650 to £3,350
 Principal, G. D. Crane.....£1,839 to £2,569
 Chief Executive Officer, A. M. Thomson
 £2,055 to £2,380

Directorate General

Director of Works and Services, H. A. Snow.£3,350
 Superintending Architect, G. A. H. Pearce
 £2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Architects, D. C. Ireland; R. Saddler; A. C.
 Shallis; H. G. White, M.V.O....£2,163 to £2,488
 Senior Structural Engineer, E. A. Mackay
 £2,163 to £2,488
 Public Health Engineer, R. H. Shepherd
 £1,514 to £2,028
 Superintending Estate Surveyor, F. S. Borley
 £2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Estate Surveyor, P. E. Rayner
 £2,163 to £2,488
 Superintending Quantity Surveyor, R. A. S.
 Jamieson.....£2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Quantity Surveyors, I. Morrison; A. M. Mur-
 doch.....£2,163 to £2,488
 Senior Surveyor, G. I. Hunter....£2,163 to £2,488
 Senior Engineer, A. Mitchell....£2,163 to £2,488

Supplies Division

Senior Technical Officer, T. E. Kemp
 £1,760 to £2,001

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh

Regius Keeper, Dr. H. R. Fletcher
 £3,125 to £3,450
 Principal Scientific Officers, B. L. Burt; D. M.
 Henderson.....£1,785 to £2,515

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments and

Historic Buildings

Inspector, S. H. Cruden
 (+*allice*, £240), £1,440 to £2,226

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

24 Park Crescent, W.1

[Museum: 2223]

The Service was originally set up in 1939 as an emergency service to augment the existing public health resources of England and Wales in combating outbreaks of infectious diseases such as might arise from enemy action or abnormal conditions in time of war. In 1945 the Government decided to retain the Service on a permanent footing, and statutory authority for doing so was included in the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Minister of Health being empowered to provide a Bacteriological Service in England and Wales for the control of the spread of infectious diseases. The Service was administered by the Medical Research Council, as agents of the Ministry of Health until

August 1, 1961, when, under the provision of the Public Health Laboratory Service Act, 1960, a new Public Health Laboratory Service Board was established as a statutory body capable of acting in its own right as agent for the Ministry.

Members of the Board

Sir Landsborough Thomson, C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc. (Chairman); P. Alwyn-Smith; A. H. Clough, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Prof. A. W. Downie, D.Sc., M.D., F.R.S.; E. Hughes, M.D.; J. Stevenson Logan; J. R. McGregor, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; Prof. A. A. Miles, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; E. T. C. Spooner, M.D.; C. C. Stevens; Prof. C. H. Stuart-Harris, C.B.E., M.D.; D. Thomson, M.D.; G. I. Watson, M.D.

Director, Sir Graham Wilson, M.D.

Secretary, D. V. T. Fairrie.

CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY,
LONDON, N.W.9

Administrative Director, S. T. Cowan, M.D.

REFERENCE LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Enteric Reference Laboratory, E. S. Anderson, M.D.
 Salmonella Reference, Mrs. J. Taylor.
 Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Reference and Cross-
 Infection Reference, M. T. Parker, M.D.
 Virus Reference, A. D. Macrae, M.D.
 Disinfection Reference, J. C. Kelsey, M.D.
 Dysentery Reference, Mrs. K. P. Carpenter.
 Mycological Reference (London School of Hygiene
 and Tropical Medicine), I. G. Murray.
 Venereal Diseases Reference, London Hospital, E. I.
 A. E. Wilkinson (part-time).
 Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory, The Parade,
 Cardiff. J. Marks, M.D.

SPECIAL LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Epidemiology Research Laboratory, J. C. McDonald,
 M.D.
 Epidemiology Research Unit, Cirencester, R. E.
 Hope-Simpson (part-time).
 Food Hygiene, Miss B. C. Hobbs, Ph.D.
 National Collection of Type Cultures, S. T. Cowan,
 M.D.
 Standards Laboratory for Serological Reagents, Mrs.
 C. M. P. Bradstreet.

CONSTITUENT PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

(With names of Directors)

Bath, P. G. Mann, M.D.; Bedford, W. F. Lane;
 Birmingham, B. R. Sandiford, M.D.; Bournemouth,
 G. J. G. King; Bradford, H. G. M. Smith, Ph.D.;
 Brighton, J. E. Jameson; Bristol, H. R. Cayton;
 Cambridge, R. M. Fry; Cardiff, Prof. Scott Thom-
 son, M.D.; Carlisle, D. G. Davies, M.D.; Carnarthen,
 H. D. S. Morgan; Chelmsford, R. Pillsworth, M.D.;
 Chester, Miss P. M. Poole, M.D.; Conway, A. J.
 Kingsley Smith; County Hall, London, A. J. H.
 Tomlinson, M.D.; Coventry, J. E. M. Whitehead;
 Derby, J. L. G. Iredale; Dorchester, G. H. Tee, Ph.D.;
 Epsom, D. R. Gamble; Exeter, B. Moore, M.D.;
 Guildford, G. T. Cook, M.D.; Hereford, D. R.
 Christie; Hull, J. H. McCoy; Ipswich, J. M. S.
 Dixon, M.D.; Leeds, G. B. Ludlam, M.D.; Leicester,
 N. S. Mair; Lincoln: J. M. Croll; Liverpool, Prof.
 D. T. Robinson; Luton, H. D. Holt; Maidstone,
 A. L. Furniss, M.D.; Manchester, J. O'H. Tobin;
 Middlesbrough, A. R. Blowers, M.D.; Newcastle, J. H.
 Hale, O.B.E., M.D.; Newport (Mon.), R. D. Gray,
 M.D.; Northallerton, D. J. H. Payne; Northampton, L.
 Hoyle; Norwich, Miss L. M. Dowsett, M.D.; Notting-
 ham, E. R. Mitchell; Oxford, R. Vollum, D.Phil
 (part-time); Peterborough, E. J. G. Glencross; Plymouth,
 C. H. Jellard; Portsmouth, K. E. A. Hughes, M.B.E.;
 Preston, L. Robertson; Reading, N. Wood, M.D.;
 Salisbury, P. J. Wormald, M.D.; Sheffield, E. H.
 Gillespie; Shrewsbury, A. C. Jones; Southampton,
 Miss R. I. Hutchinson, M.D. (part-time); Southend,

J. A. Rycroft; *Stafford*, A. E. Wright, M.D. (acting); *Stuiderland*, P. B. Crone, M.D.; *Swansea*, W. Kwantes; *Taunton*, J. A. Boycott, D.M.; *Truro*, F. D. M. Hocking (acting); *Wakefield*, L. A. Little; *Waford*; Mrs. B. H. E. Cadness Graves (part-time); *Winchester*, M. H. Hughes, D.M.; *Worcester*, R. J. Henderson, M.D.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

See RECORD OFFICES

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2

[Holborn: 4300]

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as executor and trustee under a will, or as trustee under a settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1962, was £651,500,000.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as a private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as administrator with, or without, the will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required. An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Public Trustee, C. R. Sopwith..... £4,715

Assistant Public Trustee, E. W. Eldridge, O.B.E. £4,115

Chief Administrative Officers, C. F. Jackson; H. L. Pettitt, O.B.E..... £2,815 to £3,415

Acceptance Officer and Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, S. A. Williams... £2,103 to £2,715

Trust Officers, V. J. Burt; B. L. M. Davies; J. B. M. Dove; H. H. W. Duffy; F. Haynes; J. H. Horne; H. K. Mackinder; C. A. J. N. O'Sullivan;

N. D. Ouvre; J. Radford; W. Ross Taylor; J. C. Rowe; D. A. Wakeford; E. Wheatley

£2,103 to £2,715

Establishment Officer (and Secretary, National Disasters Relief Fund) J. C. McCathie, I.S.O.

£2,120 to £2,445

Deputy Establishment Officer, H. P. Callow, M.B.E. £1,633 to £2,012

Chief Accountant, H. T. Bowden. £1,633 to £2,715

Asst. Chief Accountant, G. J. Harrap

£2,120 to £2,445

Accountants, F. Boocock; P. Habgood; E. N. T. Platt; Miss J. E. Randles... £1,633 to £2,012

Income Tax Officer, J. Blyth... £1,633 to £2,012

Chief Investment Managers, F. R. Lee; A. C. B. Urwin..... £2,457 to £2,715

Investment Managers, F. A. Beecham; M. F. Dawes; J. J. Olliffe; K. Stilliard; R. Wilson

£1,633 to £2,012

Securities Officer, F. A. W. Fry... £1,633 to £2,012

Chief Property Adviser, S. Vidler. £2,228 to £2,553

Senior Property Advisers, G. L. Jennings; H. N. Vennor, M.B.E..... £1,579 to £2,093

by the Crown to hold office for 4 years; 3 Commissioners retire each year and may be re-appointed.

The functions of the Commissioners, derived chiefly from the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945, are to consider applications for loans by Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, and, when loans are approved, to collect the repayments.

Funds for loans are provided from time to time by Acts of Parliament and are drawn from the Local Loans Fund through the National Debt Commissioners. Rates of interest on the Board's loans and fees to cover management expenses are fixed by the Treasury.

During the year ended March 31, 1962, 3,820 applications for loans totalling £55,396,522 were approved and advances totalling £53,650,804 were made.

Chairman, Sir Jeremy Raisman, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

K.C.S.I..... unpaid

Deputy Chairman, J. Binns, C.B.E..... unpaid

Other Commissioners, J. Boydell; C. J. J. Clay;

J. E. A. R. Guinness; F. Haywood; J. W. Hough,

O.B.E.; Sir John Imrie, C.B.E.; Sir James Lythgoe,

C.B.E.; A. Mackinnon, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; J. S. E.

Todd; F. W. Warwick..... unpaid

Secretary, A. H. M. Hillis, C.M.G..... £3,240

Asst. Secretary and Establishment Officer, H. W.

Darvill..... £2,055 to £2,360

Accountant, T. Carrick..... £1,568 to £1,947

RECORD OFFICES, ETC.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[Holborn: 0741-4]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily from 9.30 to 5; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. The Museum (open Monday to Friday, 1 to 4 p.m., and to organized parties at other times by arrangement) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vols.), made by order of William the Conqueror in 1085, and *Domesday Chest*; the *Gunpowder Plot* papers (1605); bull of Pope Clement VIII, confirming Henry VIII as *Fiduciary Defensor* (1524); the *Log Book of H.M.S. Victory* at Trafalgar (1805); and many other documents of national interest.

Keeper of Public Records, S. S. Wilson, C.B.E... £4,515

Deputy Keeper and Secretary, H. C. Johnson, C.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415

Records Administration Officer, J. H. Collingridge, O.B.E..... £2,715 to £3,415

Establishment Officer, W. L. White, M.B.E. £2,120 to £2,445

Principal Assistant Keepers, H. N. Blakiston, O.B.E. (Modern Records); J. R. Ede (Records Administration); L. C. Hector, O.B.E. (Publications and Editorial); R. E. Latham (Public Search Rooms);

D. B. Wardle, O.B.E. (Repository and Technical, including Repairs and Photography)

£2,348 to £2,715

Assistant Keepers, First Class, Miss P. M. Barnes; L. Bole; E. W. Denham; N. E. Evans; Miss D.

H. Gifford; R. F. Hunnissett; A. W. Mabbs; Miss M. R. McGuinness; C. A. F. Meekings;

M. Roper; E. K. Timings; N. J. Williams

£1,381 to £2,201

Inspecting Officers, J. A. Gaylin; H. A. Johnston; R. F. Monger, M.B.E.; F. T. Williams, D.F.M.

£1,633 to £2,012

HOUSE OF LORDS RECORD OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 6240]

Until 1497 the records of Parliament were normally transmitted at the end of a session to Chancery, and are now therefore preserved in the

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

[Monarch: 6234]

The Board is an independent statutory body, consisting of 12 unpaid Commissioners appointed

Public Record Office. Since 1497 the records of Parliament as a whole, and also of the House of Lords, have been kept within the Palace of Westminster. They are in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments, who in 1946 established a record department to supervise their preservation and production to students. The Search Room of this office is open to the public throughout the year, Mondays to Fridays inclusive, from 10 to 5. The records preserved number some 1,500,000 documents, and include Acts of Parliament from 1497, Journals of the House from 1510, Minutes and Committee proceedings from 1621, and Papers laid before Parliament, from 1531. Amongst the records are the Petition of Right, the Death Warrant of Charles I, the Declaration of Breda and the Bill of Rights. The House of Lords Record Office can also arrange access for students to the Journals of the House of Commons (from 1547), and to the other surviving records of the Commons (from 1572). The records of both Houses are preserved in the Victoria Tower at the Houses of Parliament.

Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E., F.S.A.
£2,348 to £2,715

Assistant Clerks of the Records, Miss E. R. Poysor;
H. S. Cobb.....£1,381 to £2,291

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane
W.C.2

[Chancery: 2981]

National Register of Archives, [Chancery: 3205]

The Historical Manuscripts Commission was first appointed by Royal Warrant in 1869, and was empowered to make enquiry into the place of deposit of collections of manuscripts and papers of historical interest and with the consent of the owners to publish their contents. The Commission was reconstituted by Royal Warrant in 1959, with wider terms of reference, including the preservation of records and assistance to other bodies working in the same field. The Master of the Rolls, who is the Chairman of the Commission, now exercises through the Commission his responsibility under the Law of Property Act, 1922, and the Tithe Act, 1936, for manorial and tithe documents. The Commission has published over 200 volumes of printed reports upon manuscripts of historical import, and under its authority is compiled the *National Register of Archives*, which now contains over 7,000 typed reports upon privately-owned records, with extensive indexes, and may be consulted by historical scholars. At present a grant-in-aid is made through the Commission to the *Records Preservation Section* of the British Records Association. The Commission undertakes to advise owners upon the preservation and use of their manuscripts and records.

Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.

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Register House, Edinburgh

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Senior Chief Inspector, J. S. Brunton, C.B..... £3,800
Chief Inspectors, R. Macdonald; Miss E. L. Young; J. G. Strachan, Ph.D.; D. Dickson, Ph.D.; P. M. Gillan; J. P. Forsyth..... £3,230
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Ph.D.; M. G. Scott; A. G. Robertson; H. Smith; A. R. Gallon; H. L. Philip; S. T. S. Skillen; Miss H. J. S. Sandison; J. A. Sloggie; S. Thornton, Ph.D.; Mrs. J. G. Pillans..... £1,836 to £2,755

SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1

[Edinburgh Waverley: 2501]

Dover House, Whitehall, London,

S.W.1

[Whitehall: 6151]

The Scottish Home and Health Department was constituted in June 1962 following a redistribution of the functions of the former Scottish Home Department and the former Department of Health for Scotland, and is responsible for the central administration in Scotland of functions relating to law and order and of the National Health Service and associated welfare services. It is the Department concerned with the Scottish police and probation services, criminal justice, legal aid and the services needed by the courts; and it is directly responsible for the administration of Scottish prisons and Borstal institutions. The Department is the central authority in Scotland for the fire service and civil defence and for legislation concerning shops, theatres, cinemas and licensed premises.

The Department is responsible for the central administration in Scotland of the National Health Service comprising the hospital service, the general medical, dental and ophthalmic services and the local authority health services. The associated welfare services include the supervision of local arrangements for the care of the aged and handicapped, and medical and surgical treatment of war pensioners.

Secretary, Sir John Anderson, K.B.E., C.B.... £4,950

Private Secretary, J. J. McCabe.

Under-Secretaries, A. F. C. Clark, C.B. (*Establishment Officer*); N. W. Graham, C.B.; R. E. C. Johnson, C.B.; *W. G. Pottinger, C.V.O.... £4,050

Assistant Secretaries, D. J. Cowperthwaite; E. U. E. Elliott-Binns; J. M. Fearn; R. G. Forrest; A. A. Hughes; J. B. Hume; †N. J. P. Hutchison; Miss M. K. Macdonald; †N. M. Martin (*Director of Scottish Prisons and Borstal Services*); I. A. H. More; I. M. Robertson, M.V.O.; T. B. Skinner;

Miss L. C. Watson, O.B.E..... £2,650 to £3,350

Principals, G. F. Belfour; R. G. S. Brown; Brig. A. I. Buchanan-Dunlop, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Miss H. M. Connor; F. H. Cowley; Miss P. A. Cox;

W. K. Fraser; J. J. Haughney; J. Inglis; J. Keeley; W. P. Lawrie; N. K. McCallum; †G. A. M. McIntosh; D. G. Mackay; T. H. McLean;

A. M. Macpherson; A. T. F. Ogilvie; A. F. Reid; P. C. Rendle; F. H. Roberts; J. Scrimgeour;

A. M. Stephen; A. W. Tait; J. E. Tinkler;

J. Utterson; J. Walker; I. M. Wilson

£1,839 to £2,569

Chief Executive Officers, G. Aithie; E. U. Brockway,

I.S.O.; W. R. Butcher; W. H. Fraser; E. C. Hodges; A. Mackenzie; G. Robertson; I. S. Scott; V. C. Stewart; J. Topping

£2,055 to £2,380

Senior Executive Officers, Miss M. W. Baxter; D. Bays; *R. D. M. Calder; D. Clark; Mrs. C. G. Colen; C. S. Donaldson; C. S. W. Forbes; T. B. Hamilton; J. J. Hunter, D.F.C.; *R. J. Inglis;

W. H. McCulloch; D. S. Mackenzie; A. B. McLanahan; C. Paterson; A. D. Robertson;

W. Robertson, M.B.E.; W. Robertson; W. J. A. Scott; W. I. Shiels; W. H. A. Thrower; A. Walker; J. Will; R. W. Williamson

£1,568 to £1,947

Solicitor's Office

(For the Scottish Department and certain U.K. services, including H.M. Treasury, in Scotland).

Solicitor, J. M. Dick, C.B., C.B.E., V.R.D.... £4,050

Assistant Solicitors, J. S. Dalgetty; K. J. A. Greig; J. A. Beaton..... £2,750 to £3,350

Senior Legal Assistants, E. S. Robertson; W. Thomson; R. W. Deans; A. G. Brand, M.B.E.; R. A. Lawrie; W. Moffat; D. Cunningham; C. J. Workman. £2,038 to £2,650
 Counsel to the Secretary of State for Scotland, under Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1935 (2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh), Counsel, C. N. Fraser, Q.C.; D. M. K. Grant, Advocate.

Scottish Information Office
 St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
 [Edinburgh Waverley; 2501]
 Director, W. M. Ballantine, C.B.E., M.V.O. £2,650 to £3,350
 Principal Information Officers, J. W. P. Dundas; †D. A. S. Anderson. £2,055 to £2,380
 Senior Information Officers, A. G. Christie; D. F. Mackenzie; E. Reoch. £1,568 to £1,947

† At Dover House.
 * Seconded to another department.
 Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Kenneth Cowan, M.D., F.R.S.E., Q.H.P. £4,350
 Deputy Chief Medical Officer, W. D. Hood. . . £4,050
 Principal Medical Officers, H. B. Craigie; J. M. Johnston, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.; I. N. Sutherland; A. B. Walker. £3,650
 Senior Medical Officers, A. L. Wilson; J. Smith, O.B.E.; I. M. Macgregor; W. K. Henderson £3,350
 Medical Officers, Anne N. M. Brittain; R. M. Gordon; T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.; J. K. Hunter; R. P. J. McBroom; R. D. Martin; Catherine H. S. Begg; Mabel E. Mitchell; A. Menzies; Patricia O'Kane; A. Lawrie; E. A. Smith; W. W. Sinclair; Elspeth M. Warwick £2,200 to £2,925
 Regional Medical Officers, J. B. Barr; T. W. Buchan; A. A. Gordon; I. B. K. MacGregor; D. E. Walker; Jean W. Symington; G. H. Clement; R. I. T. Dunnachie; J. Watson £2,200 to £2,925

Chief Dental Officer, J. W. Galloway. £3,450
 Dental Officers, R. A. Morrison; A. Pacitti; A. B. Potts; A. J. Ritchie. £2,153 to £2,800

Miscellaneous Appointments
 Chief Inspector, Child Care and Probation, 23 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh 3, C. R. Corner £2,355 to £2,875
 Chairman, After Care Council, Rev. Sir George F. MacLeod, Bt., M.C., D.D.
 H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1, T. Renfrew, C.B.E. £3,250
 Commandant, Scottish Police College, S. A. Kinnear, C.B.E. £3,250
 H.M. Inspector of Fire Services, A. D. Wilson £2,371 to £2,750
 Chief Food and Dairy Officer, C. H. Chalmers, O.B.E. £1,840 to £2,540

State Managements Districts, Scotland
 30 George Square, Glasgow
 [Central: 4191]
 General Manager, G. Thwaytes. . . £2,392 to £2,650

Prisons Divisions
 Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh 11
 [Craiglockhart: 4040]
 Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, T. M. Martin. £2,650 to £3,350
 Visiting Physician and Medical Adviser, T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.
 Psychiatrist, W. Boyd, M.D. (part-time).

Prison Governors
 Aberdeen, A. Angus. £1,709 to £1,991
 Edinburgh, J. McIntyre. £2,163 to £2,488
 Glasgow (Barrilmie), A. H. Anderson. . . . £2,614
 Greenock, Miss E. L. W. Hobkirk, C.B.E., T.D. £1,709 to £1,991

Perth, G. S. W. Laidlaw. £2,163 to £2,488
 Peterhead, J. H. A. Frisby. £2,163 to £2,488
 Polmont Borstal Institution, D. Mackenzie £2,163 to £2,488

Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland
 St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
 Commissioners, Sir Hugh Rose Bt., T.D. (Chairman) £750; F. W. F. O'Brien, Q.C.; Mrs. Joan Wolrige-Gordon; Prof. W. M. Millar; Lt. Col. R. C. M. Monteith, M.C., T.D.; R. W. Patterson. . . £210
 Medical Commissioners, Dr. L. M. D. Mill, O.B.E.; Dr. E. J. C. Hewitt. £3,350
 Medical Officers, Dr. R. P. J. McBroom; Dr. Catherins H. S. Begg; Dr. Patricia O'Kane; Dr. Anne N. M. Brittain. . . . £2,200 to £2,925
 Secretary, J. Will. £1,568 to £1,947

Regional Hospital Boards
 Northern, Reay House, Old Edinburgh Road, Inverness. Chairman, E. H. Macintosh. Secretary, W. A. Stevens.
 North-Eastern, 1 Albany Place, Aberdeen. Chairman, Lady Baird. C.B.E. Secretary, A. R. Batchelor.
 Eastern, Vernonholme, Riverside Drive, Dundee. Chairman, L. F. Robertson. Secretary, J. K. Johnstone.
 South-Eastern, 11 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. Chairman, C. S. Gumley, W.S. Secretary, W. L. Douglas.
 Western, 351 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.z. Chairman, Sir James Younger, C.B.E. Secretary, P. S. Watt.

General Registry Office
 New Register House, Edinburgh 2
 [Edinburgh Waverley: 3952]
 Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland, A. B. Taylor, C.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350
 Secretary, A. D. Michie. £1,805 to £2,245
 Chief Executive Officer, R. McLeod £1,976 to £2,288
 Senior Executive Officer, D. B. Gardner £1,508 to £1,872

SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
 St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
 [Waverley: 8545]
 Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 6151]

The Scottish Development Department was constituted on June 1, 1962 following a redistribution of the functions of the former Department of Health for Scotland and the former Scottish Home Department. It is concerned, in co-operation with other departments, with Scottish economic development, and is also the central department for town and country planning, roads, electricity, the structure and finance of local government, housing, building regulations, new towns, water and sewerage.
 Secretary, T. D. Hadow, C.B.E. £4,950
 Under Secretaries, R. D. M. Bell; J. Callan Wilson; J. H. McGuinness. £4,050
 Assistant Secretaries, A. C. Cowan; F. Dawson; E. L. Gillett; J. Hogarth; T. V. Hughson; H. F. G. Kelly; J. M. Ross; A. C. Sheldrake; C. D. Smith; J. E. Stark; H. H. A. Whitworth, M.B.E.; J. S. Scott Whyte. £2,650 to £3,350
 Principals, J. A. Cowell; R. D. Cramond; G. M. Fair; B. J. Fiddes; J. B. Fleming; J. M. Foster; T. R. H. Godden; I. D. Hamilton; P. K. Harrison; R. I. Hulley; J. Kerr; J. B. Kirkwood, O.B.E.; T. L. Lister; J. G. S. Macphail; A. Milne, O.B.E.; J. B. More; G. J. Murray; G. Philipson; T. Rarity; N. E. Sharp; Miss S. D. Riddell; Miss B. S. Thomson. £1,839 to £2,659
 Senior Chief Executive Officer, F. E. Bland £2,392 to £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, D. H. Collier; F. B. Drysdale; H. Forrest; R. S. M. Gray, I.S.O.; D. R. J. V. Lennox, M.B.E.; H. Neville; L. A. Wells..... £2,109 to £2,434

Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Crawford; A. Gow; J. Henderson; C. T. Hole; G. P. McConnell; K. Mackay; R. Mowat; T. Moyes; S. G. Patterson; J. Pettigrew; J. Ramsay; J. Rodger; G. Skinner; J. M. Thomson; J. Torrance; B. A. F. Vincent; Miss M. A. McPherson
£1,568 to £2,001

Professional Staff

Chief Engineer, J. B. Dempster..... £3,650

Deputy Chief Engineer, J. W. Shiell
£2,950 to £3,350

Chief Architect, T. A. Jeffries..... £3,650

Chief Technical Planner, R. Grieve..... £3,650

Deputy Chief Architects, G. H. Lawrence; R. S. Morton; R. Woodcock..... £2,650 to £3,000

Regional Planning Officers, F. J. Connell; F. J. Evans; G. Lyall..... £2,650 to £3,000

Chief Quantity Surveyor, J. C. Tait
£2,650 to £3,000

Chief Road Engineer, J. Emlyn Jones, O.B.E., T.D.
£3,650

Deputy Chief Road Engineers, R. A. H. Allen; G. C. W. Hurry..... £2,650 to £3,000

Senior Civil Engineers, J. Crichton-Brown; W. Henderson, M.B.E. (*Bridge Engineer*); A. N. Sutherland..... £2,163 to £2,488

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

[City: 9876]

Bookshops in London:—

Retail.—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2., and 423 Oxford St., W.1.

Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786 and is the British Government's central organization for the supply of printing, binding, office supplies and office machinery of all kinds, and published books and periodicals, for the Public Service at home and abroad; it also undertakes duplicating and distributing services for government departments. The Stationery Office is the publisher for the government, and has bookshops for the sale of government publications in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham and Belfast; leading booksellers in the larger towns act as agents; and there are wholesale departments in London, Edinburgh and Belfast from which booksellers may obtain supplies. It is also the agent for the sale of publications of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and for certain other international organizations. The Controller of the Stationery Office is under Letters Patent the *Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament* and in him is vested the *Copyright in all British Government documents*.

Government publications are of a wide and varied range and over 5,000 publications are produced each year. They include the *London Gazette*, which has been issued twice weekly since 1665, and *Hansard*, the verbatim report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, available on the morning following the debate. The Stationery Office has in stock some 50,000 current titles and its subscriptions and standing order lists contain 145,000 names. The annual sales total about 17,000,000 copies.

The aggregate net estimate for the department in 1962-63 was £18,699,100 (an increase of £382,800 on the same estimate for 1961-62).

Generally the department obtains its supplies from commercial sources by competitive tender. For printing and binding, however, the Stationery Office has its own printing works and binderies which produce about one-third of the total requirement, including telephone directories, pension allowance books, national savings certificates and

stamps, postal orders, premium bonds, National Insurance stamps, road fund licences, television and wireless licences. The annual face value of these certificates, orders, bonds, stamps and pension allowance books is over £3,452,000,000.

The staff employed on April 4, 1962, was 6,734, including 1,799 in warehouses and 2,400 at printing works; the total space occupied was two million square feet, including 1,250,000 sq. ft. for warehouse space and 460,000 sq. ft. for the printing works. St. Stephen's Parliamentary Printing Press, specially built to undertake parliamentary printing, was opened in Oct. 1961.

Controller, P. Faulkner, C.B..... £4,950

Private Secretary, W. S. Porter

Deputy Controller, R. H. Owen, C.M.G..... £4,050

Assistant Controllers, W. Donaldson (Group 1) (£3,350); H. Pickford, O.B.E. (Group 2); W. A. Beck, O.B.E., M.V.O. (Group 3)..... £3,000

Adviser on Typography, Sir Francis Meynell..... unpaid

Group 1

Accounts Division

Director, J. J. Cherns..... £2,392 to £2,650

Deputy Director, R. H. Chisholm £1,568 to £1,947

Assistant Directors, E. J. Woods; Miss M. Beech; P. W. Buckerfield; P. Jefford. £1,568 to £1,947

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Assistant Director, G. J. Hillier... £1,568 to £1,947

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Head of Section, W. J. Westwood..... £1,550

Supplies Division

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Chief Examiner of Paper and Office Requisites, J. Shore.....	£1,737 to £2,064

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Deputy Director, S. L. Palmer....	£1,568 to £1,947

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Bookshop: 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
Officer in Charge, J. Holden.

Northern Ireland

Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast	
Retail Bookshop: 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.	
Wholesale Bookshop: Custom House, Belfast.	
Director, J. I. Jones.....	£2,055 to £2,380

Manchester

Broadway, Chadderton, Lancs.

Bookshop: 39-41 King Street, Manchester 2.	
Director, R. E. Pysden.....	£2,055 to £2,380
Deputy Director, B. A. Smith....	£1,568 to £1,947

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All Saints Street, Bristol 1

Bookshop: Tower Lane, Bristol 1	
Superintendent, H. V. Roe.....	£1,568 to £1,947

Birmingham

Bookshop: 35 Smallbrook, Ringway,
Birmingham 5.

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Secretary, R. W. Perceval.	

Statutory Publications Office

Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1
[Abbey: 7755]

Editor, S. G. G. Edgar.....	£2,000 to £2,300
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SUGAR BOARD

52, Mark Lane, E.C.3
[Royal : 6221]

The Sugar Board was constituted under the Sugar Act, 1956, on October 15, 1956. The Board buys the sugar which the United Kingdom has contracted to buy under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement at prices negotiated annually by the Government and resells the sugar commercially at world prices. The Board also provides temporary finance for the British Sugar Corporation and receives from or pays to the Corporation any surplus or deficit arising on the production and refining of home grown beet sugar.

The Board, in turn, balances its accounts, taking one year with another, by receiving a surcharge or making a distribution payment, on all imported and home produced sugar and molasses.

Chairman, Sir George Dunnett, K.B.E., C.B.	£5,000
Vice-Chairman, J. A. Dyson, K.B.E.....	£3,500
Members (part-time), P. E. Harmer, C.M.G. (salary not drawn); G. F. A. Burgess; Sir Leslie Phillips, C.B.E.....	£750
Secretary, A. V. Parsons, M.B.E.	
Chief Marketing Officer, R. C. W. Gunner, M.B.E.	
Chief Accountant, G. Keddie, M.B.E.	

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4368]

The Department of Technical Co-operation was established in July, 1961. Its functions include the coordination of technical assistance to countries outside the United Kingdom, previously undertaken by the three Overseas Departments.

Secretary for Technical Co-operation, THE RT. HON. DENNIS FORWOOD VOSPER, T.D., M.P. ...	£3,750
Private Secretary, J. D. Anderson, M.C.	
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. W. Elliott, M.P.	
Director-General, Sir Andrew Cohen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.	£4,950
Private Secretary, T. D. Wright, M.V.O.	
Under-Secretaries, Sir Alan Dudley, K.B.E., C.M.G.; P. Rogers, C.M.G.; N. Leach.....	£4,050
Controller for Special Projects, A. H. P. Humphrey, C.M.G., O.B.E.	£3,800
Assistant Secretaries, W. J. Coe; R. B. M. King, M.C.; W. A. C. Mathieson, C.M.G., M.B.E.; D. C. Pearson (Establishment Officer); A. H. Sheffield; D. M. Smith; M. G. Smith; W. J. Smith; W. D. Sweeney; J. K. Thompson; T. B. Williamson, C.M.G.....	£2,650 to £3,350

Advisory and Specialist Staff

Head of Overseas Information Co-ordination Office, J. A. Bergin.....	£2,650 to £3,350
*Head of Administrative Services Branch, R. S. Hudson, C.M.G..... (+ £239 allee.)	£2,418
*Land Tenure Specialist, S. R. Simpson, C.B.E.	£1,716 to £2,418
*Local Government Adviser, C. A. G. Wallis, O.B.E.	£1,839 to £2,569
Agricultural Adviser, Sir Geoffrey Nye, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.....	£3,125 to £3,450
Deputy Agricultural Adviser, G. M. Roddan, C.M.G.	£2,650 to £3,000
*Adviser on Agricultural Research, D. Rhind, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	£3,125 to £3,450
*Adviser on Animal Health, R. S. Marshall, C.B.E.	£3,125 to £3,450
*Adviser on Co-operatives, B. J. Surrledge, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	£2,650 to £3,000
Educational Adviser, Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G.	£3,125 to £3,450
*Deputy Educational Adviser, H. Houghton, C.B.E.	£2,650 to £3,000
Woman Educational Adviser, Miss F. H. Gwilliam, O.B.E.....	£2 20s to £2 92s
*Adviser on Technical Education, J. C. Jones, C.B.E.	£1,785 to £2,515
*Assistant Educational Adviser, T. H. Baldwin, C.B.E.	£1,785 to £2,515
*Editor "Overseas Education" (part-time), W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G.....	£1,489
*Films Adviser (part-time), W. Sellers, O.B.E.	£682

Fisheries Adviser (vacant)	
Forestry Adviser, C. Swabey, C.M.G.	£3,125 to £3,450
Head of Students Branch, B. G. Stone, O.B.E. (+ £239 allee.)	£2,569
Head of Information Branch, C. G. Moyle	£2,392 to £2,650
*Secretary, Inter-University Council and University Grants Advisory Committee, I. C. M. Maxwell	£2,650

*Secretary, Council for Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries, H. M. Collins (+ £350 allee.).....£2,418
Assistant Labour Adviser, Miss S. A. Ogilvie, O.B.E.
£1,785 to £2,515

Adviser on Land Drainage and Irrigation (part-time), D. S. Ferguson.....£500
Labour Adviser, G. Foggon, C.M.G., C.B.E.
£3,125 to £3,450

*Chief Medical Officer, J. M. Liston, C.M.G., £4,150
*Deputy Chief Medical Officer, P. W. Dill-Russell, C.B.E.....£3,125 to £3,450

*Medical Adviser (Colombo Plan) (part-time), Col. Sir George McRobert, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.).....£1,000
*Adviser on Medical Research, R. Lewthwaite, C.M.G., O.B.E.....£3,125 to £3,450
*Chief Nursing Officer, Miss F. N. Udell, C.B.E.
£2,028

Adviser on Social Welfare, W. H. Chinn, C.M.G.
£2,650 to £3,000
Scientific Advisers, W. Railston, Ph.D. (£2,650 to £3,000); D. C. Mandeville.....£3,065
Chief Statistician, W. F. Searle, C.M.G.
£2,650 to £3,350

*Adviser on Television (part-time), J. C. R. Proud, C.B.E.....£2,352
Director of Overseas (Geodetic and Topographic) Surveys and Surveys Adviser, M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E.....£3,125 to £3,450

Director of Overseas Geological Surveys and Geological Surveys Adviser, S. H. Shaw, O.B.E.
£3,125 to £3,450

*Head of Middle East Development Division (Beirut), P. P. Howell, O.B.E.....£3,625
Director of Anti-Locust Research Centre, P. T. Haskell, Ph.D.....£3,125 to £3,450

Special Adviser (Delhi Engineering College), W. G. Wormald,
Principals, J. D. Anderson, M.C.; K. G. Ashton; R. L. Baxter; R. A. Browning; J. L. F. Buist; S. A. Bunce; M. L. Cahill, G. K. Caston; W. T. A. Cox; F. D. Dunnill; S. O. Johnston; Miss E. O. Mercer, M.B.E., Ph.D.; A. E. Parsons, O.B.E.; C. R. A. Rae; J. E. Rednall; A. K. Robertson; B. E. Rolf; E. W. A. Scarlett, O.B.E.; G. W. Thom, O.B.E.; W. G. Wilson, O.B.E.
£1,839 to £2,569

Temporary Principals, B. A. Astley; P. F. Brandt; J. R. V. H. Bromage, C.B.E.; G. E. Fane-Smith, C.M.G.; M. St. G. Gray; E. J. Gibbons; T. T. Gilbert, M.B.E.; F. L. Greenland; R. C. H. Greig; L. M. Heaney; F. D. Hibbert; R. J. Hill, C.I.E.; C. N. F. Odgers; R. K. M. Saker, C.B.E.; D. I. G. Scanlon; J. H. D. Stapleton; P. A. Tegetmeier; O.B.E.; Miss M. S. Wolfson.....£1,839 to £2,569

Chief Executive Officer, G. J. Lunn, M.B.E.
£2,055 to £2,380

Senior Executive Officers, B. D. Barber; F. K. Boyle; D. C. Fincham; D. Hirschelwood; G. G. Kesby, M.B.E.; Miss H. N. Lane; Miss O. M. Macpherson, M.B.E.; B. G. Meara; K. O. H. Osborne; A. J. Somerton, M.B.E.; T. J. Wilshire
£1,568 to £1,947

Senior Technical Officer, C. A. Hankey, O.B.E. (+ £163 allee.).....£1,639 to £1,947
Research Officer, L. Branney.....£2,055 to £2,380
Statistician, W. L. Kendall.....£1,839 to £2,569
Accountant, A. M. Trick.....£1,568 to £1,947

Overseas Service Resettlement Bureau
*Director and Head of Bureau, H. A. S. Johnston, C.M.G., O.B.E., D.Sc.
*Temporary.

THAMES CONSERVANCY

See CONSERVANCY BOARDS

BOARD OF TRADE

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 8855]

The Board of Trade has general responsibility for the United Kingdom's commerce, industry and overseas trade, and particular responsibility in relation to all industries, except those which are

the direct concern of other Departments, e.g. food, agriculture and fisheries, building and quarrying, electronics, ship building, fuel and power, and transport.

The Divisions of the Board form four main groups, the Overseas group, the Home group, the Regulatory group, and the Common Service Divisions such as the Accountant's, Statistics, Finance, and Establishment Divisions, and the Solicitor's Department. The Board of Trade is represented in the Commonwealth by Trade Commissioners, and in foreign countries is assisted by Commercial Departments of H.M. missions and consulates.

President of the Board of Trade, THE RT. HON. FREDERICK JAMES ERROLL, T.D., M.P.....£5,000
Private Secretaries, P. W. Carey; C. R. Walker; I. Cumming; Miss C. H. Welch.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, N. H. Marten, M.P.....unpaid
Minister of State, ALAN GREEN, M.P.....£3,750
Private Secretary, N. S. Belam.

Parliamentary Secretary, D. E. C. Price, M.P.....£2,500
Parliamentary Clerk, L. E. Holmes.....£2,041 to £2,353
Permanent Secretary, Sir Richard Powell, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.....£7,015

Private Secretary, Miss E. Llewellyn Smith.
Second Secretaries, Sir Leslie Robinson, K.B.E., C.B.; G. H. Andrew, C.B.; J. Leckie, C.B.....£5,015
Solicitor, G. Ryder.....£5,015
Accountant Adviser, Sir Richard Yeabsley, C.B.E., unpaid

Commercial Relations and Exports Department
Under-Secretaries, W. Hughes, C.B.; C. D. Campbell, C.B.; S. Golt; C. M. P. Brown, C.M.G.
£4,115

Adviser on Commercial Policy, C. W. Jardine
£4,115
Assistant Secretaries, A. G. White; D. Carter; A. L. Burgess; T. H. Sinclair; Miss M. W. Denny, C.B.E.; K. E. Mackenzie; Miss N. K. Fisher; P. B. Hypher; E. L. Phillips; P. B. Hunt; H. F. Heinemann; M. P. Lam; S. D. Wilks
£2,715 to £3,415

General Division
Under-Secretaries, G. Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.; S. Golt
£4,115
Assistant Secretaries, V. I. Chapman; R. R. D. McIntosh; Mrs. P. B. M. James; J. Fish
£2,715 to £3,415

Export Licensing Branch
Gavrelle House, Dunhill Row, E.C.1
[Monarch: 4071]

Controller, E. J. Cornell.....£2,457 to £2,715

Export Services Branch
Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4
[City: 5757]

Director, H. Birtles, C.B.E.....£3,065

Export Publicity and Fairs Branch
Export Publicity and Fairs Officer, M. L. G. Balfour, O.B.E.....£2,715 to £3,415
Principal Information Officer, A. B. Savage
£2,120 to £2,445

Chief Executive Officers, R. H. Edmondson; D. Hacker.....£2,120 to £2,445
Senior Information Officer, J. W. Dunscombe
£1,633 to £2,012

News Branch
Chief Information Officer, N. Shepherd
£2,715 to £3,415

Editor, Board of Trade Journal, J. E. Holroyd
£2,120 to £2,445
Chief Press Officer, Miss M. I. Lec
£2,120 to £2,445
Deputy Chief Press Officer, R. J. J. Tuite, M.B.E.
£1,633 to £2,012

Senior Information Officer, C. D. Wright
£1,633 to £2,012

Industries and Manufactures Department
Under-Secretaries, C. W. Sanders, C.B.; G. J. MacMahon, C.B., C.M.G.; G. Parker.....£4,115

Assistant Secretaries, R. H. King; R. B. Tippetts;
W. G. Onslow; J. L. May, C.B.E.; P. Harris;
D. Caplan; P. E. Thornton; D. N. Charlish;
J. A. Turpin; Miss K. E. Boyes

£2,715 to £3,415

Standard Weights and Measures Department

26 Chapter Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 7032]

Controller, T. G. Poppy, O.B.E. £2,228 to £2,553

Jute Control

Controller, A. B. Ferguson, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,000

Distribution of Industry and Regional Division

Under-Secretary, A. E. Welch, C.B., C.M.G. £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, S. H. Levine, C.B.E.; F. W. Graves-Smith; E. V. Marchant

£2,715 to £3,415

Regional Organization

Northern (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)

Controller, R. Wood £3,000

North Eastern (Leeds)

Controller, E. Atherton £2,650 to £3,350

London and South Eastern

(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)

Controller, B. W. T. Kay, C.B.E. £2,715 to £3,415

Eastern

(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)

Controller, D. A. Wilson, C.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350

South Western (Bristol)

Controller, M. Weber £3,000

Office for Wales (Cardiff)

Controller, R. W. Daniel, C.B.E. £2,650 to £3,350

Midland (Birmingham)

Controller, P. J. L. Homan £2,650 to £3,350

North Western (Manchester)

Controller, R. J. Forbes £3,000

Office for Scotland (Glasgow)

Controller, C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.

£2,650 to £3,350

Tariff and Import Policy Division

Tariff Adviser, R. M. Nowell, C.B. £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, Miss H. Barkley; C. H. Baylis;
S. L. Edwards £2,715 to £3,415

Insurance and Companies Department* and Bankruptcy Department

Under-Secretary, R. J. W. Stacy, C.B. £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Smith; C. J. Homewood

£2,715 to £3,415

Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation
and Bankruptcy, G. F. Morris £3,415

* Annual Returns and other documents filed with
the Registrar of Companies are available for
inspection at the Public Search Room, Companies
House, 55-71 City Road, E.C.1.

Accountants Division

Highgate House, 38 Old Bailey, E.C.4

[City: 5757]

Director, H. A. Parfitt, O.B.E. £3,415

Finance Division

Principal Finance Officer, A. C. Hill, C.B. £4,115

Assistant Secretary, R. L. Davies

£2,715 to £3,415

Enemy Property Branch

Highgate House, 38 Old Bailey, E.C.4

[City: 5757]

Controller, R. H. M. Clayton £1,904 to £2,634

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, G. Ryder £5,015

Principal Assistant Solicitor, E. W. Dean, C.B.E.

£4,115

Assistant Solicitors, E. M. Parsey, S.B.E.; J. F. Brown;

R. W. Rainsford-Hannay; W. T. Beynon;

H. C. Cotman, M.C.; F. A. Bayly

£2,815 to £3,415

Establishment Division

Principal Establishment and Organization Officer,

R. C. Bryant, C.B. £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Reading; Dr. F. E. Budd;

S. R. Raffan; A. D. Neale, M.B.E.

£2,715 to £3,415

Statistics Division

Director of Statistics, J. Stafford, C.B. £4,115

Deputy Director of Statistics, Miss J. M. Maton,

C.B.E. £3,715

Chief Statisticians, H. C. Stanton; W. Rudoc; T.

Paterson; H. E. Browning; A. G. Carruthers

£2,715 to £3,415

Board of Trade Advisory Committee

(Local Employment Act, 1960)

Neville House, Page Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 9040]

Chairman, W. K. M. Slimmings, C.B.E.

Members, H. Ballantyne; Brig. L. H. McRobcrt,

C.B.E., T.D.; L. Poole; S. A. H. Whetmore,

C.B.E.; P. O. Williams, C.B.E.

Secretary, J. Darragh.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

St. Christopher House, S.E.1

[Waterloo: 7999]

Minister, RT. HON. ERNEST MARPLES, M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, C. N. Tebay.

Assistant Private Secretaries, J. Cane; Miss

C. O. Blake.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Miss J. M.

Quennell, M.P.

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, The Lord Chesham;

J. A. Hay, M.P.; Vice-Admiral J. Hughes-Hallett,

C.B., D.S.O., M.P. £2,500

Permanent Secretary, Sir James Dunnett, K.C.B.,

C.M.G. £7,015

Private Secretary, J. R. Coates.

Deputy Secretaries, R. C. Chilver, C.B. (Shipping);

R. N. Heaton, C.B. (Highways); D. R. Serpell,

C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Inland Transport) £5,015

Advisers to the Minister

Hon. Advisers on Marine Insurance Matters, Sir Phillip
D'Ambrumenil; H. Dumas.

Hon. Adviser on Shipping in Port, Sir Eric Millbourn,
C.M.G.

Hon. Adviser on London Traffic Management, A.
Samuels, C.B.E.

Economic Adviser, Sir Robert Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Marine

Under-Secretary, D. C. Haselgrove £4,115

Crews

Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wood £2,715 to £3,415

Navigational Aids

Assistant Secretary, F. C. Hampden, C.B.E.

£2,715 to £3,415

H.M. Coastguard

Chief Inspector, Cdr. D. F. White, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.)

£2,445

Deputy do., Cdr. S. H. Pinchin, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.,

(ret.) £2,120

Safety

Assistant Secretary, H. E. Robson £2,715 to £3,415

Professional and Consultative Staff

Professional Officer (Chief Nautical Surveyor), Capt.

J. H. Quick, C.B.E. £3,415

Engineer Surveyor in Chief, W. Young..... £3,415
 Chief Ship Surveyor, G. R. Weir..... £3,415
 Professional Officer (Navigational Aids), Capt. H. Menzies, R.N..... £2,715

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen

Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff

(Cardiff: 71221)

Registrar General, G. T. Plant... £2,055 to £2,380

Ports and Shipping Operations

Under-Secretary (vacant)..... £4,115

Ports

Assistant Secretary, D. G. Fagan.. £2,715 to £3,415

Sea Transport

Assistant Secretary and Director, R. W. Bullmore, M.B.E..... £2,715 to £3,415

Shipping Planning

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Hiscock
 £2,715 to £3,415

Shipping Policy

Under-Secretary, B. P. H. Dickinson £4,115

Foreign Shipping Relations A

Assistant Secretary, B. E. Bellamy £2,715 to £3,415

Foreign Shipping Relations B

Assistant Secretary, S. M. A. Banister
 £2,715 to £3,415

General Shipping Policy

Assistant Secretary, R. D. Poland £2,715 to £3,415

Shipbuilding and General

Under-Secretary, Miss E. Ackroyd..... £4,115

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairs

Assistant Secretary, J. H. P. Draper
 £2,715 to £3,415

Director of Merchant Shipbuilding and Repairs (vacant)
 £3,190

Statistics

Chief Statistician, Mrs. M. Venning
 £2,715 to £3,415

General

Assistant Secretary, J. R. Madgc. £2,715 to £3,415

Head of Branch, Brig. A. E. M. Walter, C.B.E.
 (Chairman, U.K. Railway Advisory Service)
 £2,715 to £3,415

Lands and Contracts

Under-Secretary, R. B. Lang, O.B.E..... £4,115

Highways Lands and Development

Assistant Secretary, C. H. Wykes, £2,715 to £3,415

Highways Management and Services

Assistant Secretary, G. G. D. Hill. £2,715 to £3,415

Highways Contracts and Claims

Deputy Director, S. Emm, M.B.E..... £3,065

Highways and Traffic, Southern

Under-Secretary, J. N. Wood £4,115

London Traffic

Assistant Secretary, E. S. Ainley... £2,715 to £3,415

Highways A

Assistant Secretary, A. P. Gardner £2,715 to £3,415

Highways B

Assistant Secretary, O. Cochran, O.B.E.
 £2,715 to £3,415

Highways and Traffic, Northern

Under-Secretary, L. S. Mills..... £4,115

Highways N

Assistant Secretary, A. H. M. Irwin
 £2,715 to £3,415

Highways R

Assistant Secretary, L. E. Dale... £2,715 to £3,415

Highways Special Roads

Assistant Secretary, T. R. Newman
 £2,715 to £3,415

General Traffic

Assistant Secretary, T. G. Osborne
 £2,715 to £3,415

Highways Engineering

Chief Engineer, J. F. A. Baker, C.B..... £4,415

Deputy Chief Engineers, C. E. Hollinghurst; J. S. McNeil; J. G. Smith..... £3,715

Assistant Chief Engineers, H. C. Adams, M.C.; W. F. Adams; E. B. Holiday; J. D. W. Jeffery, T.D.;

H. S. Keep, C.B.E., M.C.; W. H. Spencer
 £2,890 to £3,415

London Traffic Management Unit

Head of Unit, J. T. Duff £2,715 to £3,065

Road Safety, Road Transport and Vehicle Regulation

Under-Secretary, D. E. O'Neill, C.B..... £4,115

Road Transport

Assistant Secretary, J. M. Moore, D.S.C.
 £2,715 to £3,415

Road Safety

Assistant Secretary, A. M. Houghton
 £2,715 to £3,415

Vehicle Regulation

Assistant Secretary, J. W. L. Ivimy
 £2,715 to £3,415

Driving and Motor Licences

Head of Branch, P. A. Waller... £2,315 to £2,715

Mechanical Engineering

Chief Mechanical Engineer, H. Perring £3,715

Railways and Canals

Under-Secretaries, T. F. Bird, C.B.; C. P. Scott-Malden..... £4,115

Railways A

Assistant Secretary, H. Gillender.. £2,715 to £3,415

Railways B

Assistant Secretary, E. C. V. Goad. £2,715 to £3,415

Railways C

Assistant Secretary, O. F. Gingell. £2,715 to £3,415

Railway Inspectorate

Chief Inspecting Officer, Brig. C. A. Langley, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., R.E. (ret.) £3,715

Waterways and Railways General

Assistant Secretary, K. T. Harrison
 £2,715 to £3,415

COMMON SERVICES

Establishment, General and Organization

Under-Secretary, J. E. Hampson, C.B. (Principal Establishment and Organization Officer).... £4,115

Establishment Staffing

Assistant Secretary, G. C. Wardale
 £2,715 to £3,415

Office Services

Controller, H. F. S. Rickerby, O.B.E.
 £2,457 to £2,715

Establishment Organization

Assistant Secretary, P. E. Lazarus £2,715 to £3,415

Information

Chief Information Officer, F. D. Bickerton
 £2,715 to £3,415

Welfare

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss C. H. Henry, M.B.E.
 £1,633 to £2,012

Finance

Under-Secretary (Finance), H. W. Cauthery.. £4,115

Finance Highways and Accounts

Head of Division, C. F. Rigby, O.B.E..... £3,065

Finance Transport and Shipping
Assistant Secretary, A. S. Robertson

£2,715 to £3,415

REGIONAL OFFICES

Marine Survey Offices

Bristol Channel—Cardiff: Principal Officer, Capt. H. W. D. Story..... £2,490 to £2,750
East England—Hull: Principal Officer A. M. Daniels, O.B.E...... £2,400 to £2,750
East of Scotland—Leith, Edinburgh 6; Principal Officer, F. J. Girling..... £2,490 to £2,750
Liverpool—Liverpool 3: Principal Officer, Capt. E. W. Lewis..... £2,490 to £2,750
London—Walsingham House, Seething Lane, E.C.3: Principal Officer, Capt. W. A. Hann..... £2,555 to £2,815
North East England—Newcastle 1: Principal Officer, J. Graham, O.B.E...... £2,490 to £2,750
Northern Ireland—Belfast: Principal Officer, J. C. M. Sutcliffe..... £2,490 to £2,750
South and South West England—Southampton: Principal Officer, Capt. D. W. Jones..... £2,490 to £2,750
West of Scotland—Glasgow, C.2: Principal Officer, J. W. Bull..... £2,490 to £2,750

Mercantile Marine Offices

St. Christopher House, S.E.1: Inspector of Mercantile Marine Offices, C. A. Ashley... £2,120 to £2,455
Bristol Channel—Cardiff: District Superintendent, F. S. Hammond..... £1,568 to £2,001
Liverpool—Liverpool 1: District Superintendent, A. H. Lynam..... £1,568 to £2,001
London—Dock Street, E.1: District Superintendent, N. H. Massey..... £1,633 to £2,066
North East England—Newcastle 1: District Superintendent, R. W. Forster..... £1,568 to £2,001
Scotland and Northern Ireland—Glasgow, C.2: District Superintendent, R. A. Parkin..... £1,568 to £2,001
South England—Southampton: District Superintendent, H. W. C. Wernham, M.B.E...... £1,568 to £2,001

Divisional Road Engineers

Eastern—Bedford: A. K. Richards..... £2,825 to £3,350
Metropolitan—St. Christopher House, S.E.1: J. A. S. Dakers..... £2,890 to £3,475
Midland—Birmingham 3: J. E. Jones..... £2,825 to £3,350
North Eastern—Leeds 1: H. N. Ginn..... £2,825 to £3,350
North Midland—Nottingham: A. D. Holland, T.D...... £2,825 to £3,350
North Western—Manchester 3: J. L. Paisley, M.B.E...... £2,825 to £3,350
South Eastern—Guildford: T. E. Hutton..... £2,825 to £3,350
South Western—Exeter: L. P. F. Hubbard..... £2,825 to £3,350
Wales and Monmouth—Cardiff: J. J. Liptrott..... £2,825 to £3,350
Transport Commissioner for Wales and Monmouthshire—Cardiff: A. G. Curtis, O.B.E...... £3,700

Traffic Commissioners and Licensing Authorities

Traffic Areas and Chairmen

East Midland—Nottingham: C. R. Hodgson, O.B.E...... £3,400
Eastern—Cambridge: W. P. S. Ormond... £3,400
Metropolitan—Stuart House, Soho Square, W.1. D. I. R. Muir, O.B.E. (Traffic Commissioner) £3,500
Northern—Newcastle 1: J. A. T. Hanlon... £3,400
North Western—Manchester 3; Maj.-Gen. A. F. J. Elmslie, C.B...... £3,400
Scottish—Edinburgh 1: W. F. Quin..... £3,400
South Eastern—Southbridge House, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1: H. J. Thom, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C...... £3,400
South Wales—Cardiff: R. R. Jackson..... £3,400

West Midland—Birmingham 15: J. Else, M.B.E., T.D...... £3,400

Western—Bristol: S. W. Nelson, C.B.E...... £3,400

Yorkshire—Leeds 2: F. S. Eastwood, C.B.E.... £3,400

Transport Tribunal

Watergate House, 15 York Buildings, W.C.2

[Trafalgar: 7194]

President, Sir Hubert Hull, C.B.E.
Permanent Members, J. C. Poole, C.B.E., M.C.; H. H. Phillips, O.B.E.

THE TREASURY

Great George Street, S. W. 1

[Whitehall: 1234]

The office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five Junior Lords. This Board of Commissioners is assisted at present by a Parliamentary Secretary, a Financial Secretary and an Economic Secretary who are also Ministers, and joint Permanent Secretaries. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not primarily concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business, and the Junior Lords and the Parliamentary Secretary are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The management of the Treasury therefore devolves on the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, who are both members of the Cabinet. The Chancellor is responsible for the general direction of economic and financial policy, at home and overseas. The Chief Secretary is responsible, under the general direction of the Chancellor, for the control of public expenditure and the management of the Civil Service. The Chancellor and the Chief Secretary are assisted at ministerial level by the Financial and Economic Secretaries, the Financial Secretary discharging in particular the traditional responsibility of the Treasury for the procedures for securing the voting of funds by Parliament.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P...... £10,000
(£4,000 free of tax)

Principal Private Secretary, T. J. Bligh, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.

Private Secretaries, P. F. de Zulueta (Overseas Affairs); P. J. Woodfield (Parliamentary and Home Affairs); J. E. R. Wyndham, M.B.E. (Home Affairs and General).

Secretary for Appointments, J. F. Hewitt. Adviser on Public Relations, S. H. Evans, C.M.G., O.B.E...... £3,500

Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss J. Summers; Miss S. A. Minto, O.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, S. K. Cunningham, Q.C., M.P.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

The Prime Minister (*First Lord*); The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Junior Lords of the Treasury

J. E. B. Hill, M.P.; W. J. Peel, M.P.; F. F. Pearson, M.B.E., M.P...... each £2,000

Chancellor of the Exchequer, THE RT. HON. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P...... £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, D. J. Mitchell.

Private Secretaries, T. H. Caulcott; C. V. Peterson.

Assistant Private Secretary, R. A. Bell-Berry

Parliamentary Private Sec., F. L. Pym, M.C.

unpaid. Chief Secretary to the Treasury (and Paymaster-General), THE RT. HON. JOHN ARCHIBALD BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P.

Private Secretary, K. E. Couzens.

Assistant Private Secretary, D. A. Truman.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. W. Holland, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P. £3,750
Private Secretaries, A. H. Warren, M.B.E.; Miss M. E. Judd, O.B.E.; I. S. Reed.

Financial Secretary, A. P. L. Barber, T.D., M.P. £3,750

Private Secretary, P. Mountfield.
Economic Secretary, E. D. L. Du Cann, M.P. £3,750
Private Secretary, P. L. Towers.

Joint Permanent Secretaries, W. Armstrong, C.B., M.V.O.; Sir Laurence Helsby, K.B.E., C.B. £7,515
Ceremonial Officer, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Second Secretaries, Sir Thomas Padmore, K.C.B.; Sir Denis Rickett, K.C.M.G., C.B. £7,015
Economic Adviser to the Government, A. K. Cairncross, C.M.G. £5,265

Third Secretaries, Mrs. E. M. Abbot, C.B.E.; D. A. V. Allen; R. W. B. Clarke, C.B., O.B.E.; A. W. France, C.B.; S. Goldman; Sir Ronald Harris, K.C.V.O., C.B.; W. W. Morton, C.B. £5,000

Under-Secretaries, G. R. Bell; T. J. Bligh, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.; R. F. Bretberton, C.B.; H. A. Harding, C.M.G.; D. F. Hubback; M. E. Johnston; S. L. Lees, M.V.O. (Director of Organization and Methods); D. McKean; E. W. Maude; P. S. Milner-Barry, C.B., O.B.E.; J. G. Owen; A. D. Peck, M.B.E.; L. Petch; I. de L. Radice; J. J. Shaw; A. W. Taylor, C.B.; F. R. P. Vinter £4,115

Assistant Secretaries, I. P. Bancroft; F. R. Barratt; D. K. Burdett (Chief Statistician); J. P. Carswell; A. J. Collier; H. A. Copeman; P. H. F. Dodd; C. W. Fogarty; J. Gibson; R. C. Griffiths; C. J. Hayes; D. O. Henley; J. F. Hewitt; J. J. B. Hunt; J. D. W. Janes; N. Jordan-Moss; G. S. Knight; H. S. Lee; J. Littlewood; C. C. Lucas; A. Mackay; J. Macpherson; J. Mark, M.B.E.; D. J. Mitchell; P. Nicholls; D. O'Donovan; Miss J. F. H. Orr; A. J. Platt, O.B.E.; A. J. Phelps; L. Pliatzky; J. L. Rampton; J. I. McK. Rhodes; Mrs. P. M. Rossiter; R. L. Sharp; D. W. G. Wass; O. L. Williams; A. L. Workman £2,715 to £3,415

Treasury Medical Adviser, Sir Walter Chiesman, C.B., M.D.

Deputy Treasurer Medical Adviser (also Chief Medical Adviser to G.P.O.), M. C. W. Long, T.D.

Senior Medical Officers, Miss E. C. Evans, O.B.E.; V. C. Medvy, M.D.; J. W. Parks, M.B.E., M.D.; D. P. H. Schafer.

Principals, L. Airey; W. G. Angle; J. A. Annand; J. Anson; R. T. Armstrong; G. R. Ashford; A. M. Bailey; M. P. Beazley; C. S. Bennett; Mrs. E. H. Boothroyd; J. M. Bridgeman; Miss L. Bristow; Miss M. R. Bruce; F. G. Burrett; C. J. Carey; T. H. Caulcott; S. T. Charles; P. F. Clifton; Miss D. R. A. Cooper; R. A. Cooper (Statistician); P. Cousins; K. E. Couzens; Miss R. Culhane, M.V.O., O.B.E. (Treasury Welfare Adviser); P. V. Dixon; J. M. Douglas; W. R. Edmunds, O.B.E. T.D.; J. B. Foxlee; A. McK. Fraser; J. S. Goldsmith; M. G. F. Hall; Mrs. D. J. Halley, M.B.E.; D. J. S. Hancock; J. E. Hansford; Mrs. M. Hedley-Miller; J. E. Herbecq; A. J. G. Isaac; G. H. S. Jordan; Miss J. Kelley; R. G. Lavelle; Mrs. S. Littler; Miss F. M. Loughnane; A. H. Lovell; J. E. Lucas; M. P. J. Lynch; J. T. McAulay; K. C. MacDonald; J. A. Marshall; C. May; Miss G. E. Miles; A. H. M. Mitchell; G. W. Moseley; Miss A. E. Mueller; T. E. Nodder; A. K. Ogilvy-Webb; R. J. Painter; L. Parnwell; W. D. Pattinson; R. W. Phelps; A. K. Rawlinson; D. W. Royle; M. Rudd; D. L. Skidmore; J. F. Slater; Mrs. M. B. Sloman; Miss E. L. Smart, M.B.E.; B. M. Thimont; I. G. Thompson; P. L. Towers; Miss K. Whalley; C. Wigfull; R. W. L. Wilding; P. J. Woodfield; S. H. Wright; A. W. Wyatt £1,904 to £2,634

Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, L. J. Taylor £2,365 to £2,715
Accountant, R. F. Lloyd, M.V.O. £3,005
Assistant Accountants, N. C. Harvey; R. C. Robin £2,174 to £2,499

Chief Catering Adviser, Miss M. V. Scott Carmichael.

Secretary to Civil Service Council for Further Education, T. F. Evans.

Senior Chief Executive Officers, D. C. Lee (Chief Clerk); W. A. R. Webster, O.B.E. £2,356 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, S. Barraclough; R. Cockram; A. J. Gautrey; G. D. Jones; S. D. Light; K. H. McNeil; J. H. Middleton, M.B.E. (Secretary Civil Service Sports Council); Miss M. E. Moody; I. D. Skinner; L. H. Stevenson; W. Winnard; W. A. R. Wolfe £2,174 to £2,499

Senior Organization Officers, W. J. Appleton; L. H. Bunker; B. Crichton; H. E. N. Cullingford; P. L. Davies; T. W. Ellison; J. T. Whitaker, O.B.E. £2,174 to £2,499

Senior Executive Officers, W. A. Allman; A. D. Buchanan; A. D. Bull; H. M. Caffyn; P. Chapman; W. W. Clague; J. L. Clark; W. Clowser; A. P. Coleman; W. J. Derbyshire; A. Duke; P. L. Dyer; T. F. Evans; Miss M. Fountain; D. J. Francis; R. Gapp; E. R. Gauntlett; Miss M. C. Gibson; E. L. Hampson; W. F. Hartman; G. S. Herlihy, M.V.O.; R. F. Hickish; Miss E. A. Hogg, M.B.E.; S. C. Hutton; Mrs. L. R. E. Jarvis, M.B.E.; C. H. A. Judd; K. F. Leeson; B. J. McCarthy; D. F. Mackay; P. R. Money; Miss M. E. Pickering; G. W. Pullinger; M. C. L. Simms; P. A. Smith; G. H. Sparks (Chief Registrar); K. L. Spiers; W. L. Tjaden; E. J. Sutton; C. Walsingham; J. R. Whitbread £1,633 to £2,036

Organization Officers, A. J. Bidgood; F. W. J. Boggis; A. W. Brodie; R. D. M. Calder; D. Campbell; E. W. Close; R. E. Corbett; A. S. Donkin; R. H. Farquhar; C. J. Hancock; L. C. Harmer; J. G. Head; N. P. Howard; A. N. James; L. J. Jenkins; J. G. Lee; G. O. Naftel; R. B. O'Kane; H. R. Pope; C. M. Riordan; A. G. Robinson; G. H. Smith; J. Thomson; E. H. Tooley; J. A. Wallace; G. W. Watters; J. W. Westwood £1,633 to £2,036

Economic Section

Deputy Director, W. A. B. Hopkin, C.B.E. £4,115
Senior Economic Advisers, F. J. Atkinson; Hon. W. A. H. Godley £2,715 to £3,415
Economic Advisers, Miss M. P. Brown; J. L. Carr; T. A. Kennedy; M. J. Stewart £1,781 to £2,483

Treasury Representatives Abroad

U.S.A.:—
Economic Minister, Financial Adviser and Head of U.K. Treasury and Supply Delegation, D. B. Pitblado, C.B., C.V.O.
Assistant Secretary, N. M. P. Reilly, C.M.G.
Principal, Miss J. M. Forsyth.
Senior Executive Officer, G. W. Baldock.
Economic Adviser, M. C. Kennedy.

South Asia, G. B. Blaker.
Assistant, A. H. Lovell.

U.K. Executive Director, International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D. B. Pitblado, C.B., C.V.O.

Information Division

Head of Division, C. Raphael, O.B.E. £3,650
Deputy Head of Division and Chief Press Officer, N. F. Cowen.

Principal Information Officers, H. R. Hayles; F. C. Crossfield.

Capital Issues Committee

Chairman, Sir Thomas Frazer, O.B.E.
Members, Sir Otto Niemeyer, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Sir Percy Lister; H. B. Turle, C.B.E.
Secretary, A. T. Ripley.

Parliamentary Counsel

Parliament Square House, 34-36 Parliament Street, S.W. 1

First Counsel, Sir Noel Hutton, K.C.B., Q.C. £7,015
Private Sec., J. U. Reid.

Second Counsel, J. S. Fiennes, C.B. £5,815
Counsel, C. H. Chorley, C.B.; S. M. Krusin; J. C. P. Elliston; H. P. Rowe; A. N. Stainton

£4,265 to £5,015
Deputy Counsel, Mrs. E. A. Eadie £4,115
Senior Assistant Counsel, T. R. F. Skemp; F. A. R. Bennion; A. P. Irby. £2,815 to £3,415

Rating of Government Property

Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, W. 1

Treasury Valuer, J. G. Cook, C.B.E., M.V.O. £3,450
Deputy Valuer, J. L. Powell. £2,825 to £3,125
Inspector of Rates, J. E. Long. £2,120 to £2,445

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer

See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p. 458.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

1, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.

[Trafalgar: 2291]

The creation of a National Economic Development Council was proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on September 23, 1961. The tasks of the Council, as defined at the inaugural meeting on March 7, 1962, are "to examine the economic performance of the nation with particular concern for plans for the future in both the private and the public sectors of industry; to consider together what are the obstacles to quicker growth, what can be done to improve efficiency, and whether the best use is being made of our resources; and to seek agreement upon ways of improving economic performance, competitive power, and efficiency, and . . . to increase the rate of sound growth."

The Council has a full-time staff, drawn partly from the Civil Service and partly from industry, the commercial world and elsewhere.

Chairman, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Members, The President of the Board of Trade; The Minister of Labour; Dr. R. Beeching; W. J. Carron; F. A. Cockfield; F. Cousins; H. Douglass; The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; R. M. Geddes, O.B.E.; S. M. G. Grenc; C. E. Harrison; E. J. Hunter, C.B.E.; J. M. Laing; Prof. E. H. Phelps Brown; The Lord Robens of Woldingham, P.C.; Sir Robert Shone, C.B.E.; R. Smith; J. N. Toothill, C.B.E.; G. Woodcock, C.B.E.

Director-General, Sir Robert Shone, C.B.E.

Economic Director, Sir Donald MacDougall, C.B.E.

Industrial Director, T. C. Frascr.

Administrative Secretary, F. Pickford.

THE TREASURY SOLICITOR

Department of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury

35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1

[Whitehall: 7363 and 1124]

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B. £7,015

Deputy Treasury Solicitor, W. A. H. Druitt, C.B. £4,715

Principal Assistant Solicitor, F. N. Charlton, C.B., C.B.E. £4,115

Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Allen; R. J. B. Anderson, C.B.E.; C. F. Broock; G. B. Burke; B. B. Hall, M.C.; T.D.; J. H. Humphreys; D. Neill, M.C.; H. G. Ware. £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, B. Arnold; N. L. Braund; A. Bridge; L. M. Burridge; A. J. M. Chitty; E. M. Cockburn, M.B.E.; W. H. Godwin; K. G. Morris; J. L. Parker; G. S. Payne; G. A. Peacock; R. K. Price; D. Rippengal; F. C. Scora; E. R. Udall; L. A. Wolfc. £2,103 to £2,715

Senior Executive Officers, S. F. D. Black; F. L. Parker; A. B. Tanner, M.B.E. £1,633 to £2,012

Accounts Branch

Chief Accountant, C. A. Briggs. £2,120 to £2,445
Accountant, G. J. Judge. £1,633 to £2,012

Establishments Branch

Establishment Officer, A. J. M. Chitty.

Deputy Establishment Officer, R. J. Muskette, M.B.E. £1,633 to £2,012

Queen's Proctor's Office

Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B.

Assistant Queen's Proctor, C. Worsfold £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistant, D. H. Harrison £2,103 to £2,715

Conveyancing Division

Principal Assistant Solicitor, E. A. K. Ridley. £4,115
Assistant Solicitors, R. R. Cole; A. A. R. Martin; G. A. Sifton; S. D. Stubbs; G. H. Wiggleworth

£2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, B. G. Bradley; E. K. Bridges; R. W. Corbett; E. J. D. Eastham; S. M. Fox; G. V. Freeman; R. B. Gardner; D. H. Godkin; J. Holdron; K. A. M. Johnson; J. E. H. Jones; W. S. Karran; *W. T. Kermod; N. J. Orchard; P. M. Spratt; C. F. S. Spurrell; J. B. Sweetman; T. F. Swindells; J. A. Thompson; J. M. Venables

£2,103 to £2,715
Senior Executive Officers, H. G. Kay; M. R. Tollow, M.B.E. £1,633 to £2,012

Bona Vacantia Division

28 The Broadway, S.W. 1

[Whitehall: 7363 and 1124]

Assistant Solicitor, P. C. Carter. £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, J. C. Leck; R. N. Ogle; A. D. Waldron. £2,103 to £2,715

Senior Executive Officer, G. B. Gibson £1,633 to £2,012

Ministry of Aviation Branch

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C. 2.

[Temple Bar: 1207]

Assistant Solicitor, A. W. G. Kean £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, W. C. Beckett; T. D. Salmon. £2,103 to £2,715

Claims Commission Branch, War Office

York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2

[Temple Bar: 3511]

Senior Legal Assistant, H. Parke. £2,103 to £2,715

Ministry of Power Branch

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W. 1

[Abbey: 7000]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. E. Johnstone, C.B.

£4,115
Assistant Solicitors, R. M. Mainwaring; J. P. H. Trevor. £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, P. G. Ashcroft; H. M. P. Evans; P. A. Featherstone-Witty; K. J. S. Ritchie. £2,103 to £2,715

Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Practices Branch

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2

[Chancery: 2858]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, B. M. Stephenson, C.B.E. £4,115

Assistant Solicitor, L. J. Brett. £2,815 to £3,415
Senior Legal Assistants, M. N. Ben-Levi, M.C.; A. J. C. Hay; C. H. A. Lewes; C. J. Macmahon; R. Vincent. £2,103 to £2,715

Ministry of Transport Branch

St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, S.E. 1

[Waterloo: 7999]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, R. L. A. Hankey, C.B. £4,115

Assistant Solicitors, A. H. Kent; G. D. Seagrim;
H. Woodhouse..... £2,815 to £3,415
Senior Legal Assistants, M. Abrahams; R. B. A.
Cushman; L. S. Falk; J. D. Harries-Jones; *M. A.
Lush; G. A. Preston; D. L. Smithers, M.B.E.
£2,103 to £2,715

* Temporary.

† Seconded to another Department.

COUNCIL ON TRIBUNALS

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8691]

The Council on Tribunals, with its Scottish Committee, was constituted in 1958 under the provisions of the *Tribunals and Inquiries Act* of that year to act as an advisory body in the field of administrative tribunals and statutory inquiries.

Its principal functions under the *Tribunals and Inquiries Act* are (a) to keep under review the constitution and working of the various tribunals which have been placed under its general supervision by the Act; (b) to report on particular matters relating to any tribunal which may be referred to it by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland; and (c) to report on matters relating to statutory inquiries which may be similarly referred to it or which the Council may determine to be of special importance. In addition, the Council must be consulted both about rules of procedure for statutory inquiries and before rules are made for any of the tribunals under its general supervision, and it may make general recommendations about appointments to membership of such tribunals. The numerous tribunals which have been placed under the Council's supervision are concerned with a wide variety of matters varying from agriculture and road traffic to independent schools and pensions. They include the National Assistance appeal tribunals, and the main National Health Service and National Insurance Tribunals, together with such tribunals as the Air Transport Licensing Board, the Lands Tribunal, the Mental Health Review Tribunals, the Performing Right Tribunal and the Transport Tribunal.

The Scottish Committee of the Council considers Scottish tribunals and matters relating only to Scotland.

The Members of the Council are appointed by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland. The Scottish Committee is composed partly of members of the Council designated by the Secretary of State for Scotland and partly of other persons appointed by him.

The Council submits an annual report on its proceedings and those of the Scottish Committee to the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland, which must be laid before Parliament.

Chairman, The Viscount Tenby, P.C., T.D.

Members, D. B. Bogle, w.s.; The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D.; H. Collison, C.B.E.; The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; Miss V. Dart, O.B.E.; Sir Harold Emmerson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; The Hon. Sylvia Fletcher-Moulton, C.B.E.; Col. W. I. French, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Sir Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.; Brig. Sir Henry Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; H. W. Prichard; N. J. B. Raymond; Prof. H. W. R. Wade, LL.D., D.C.L.; The Baroness Wootton of Abinger.

Secretary, A. Macdonald.

Scottish Committee

51 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

[Caledonian: 3236]

Chairman, D. B. Bogle, w.s.

Members, Col. W. I. French, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Brig. Sir Henry Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; W. P. McGinniss, O.B.E.; J. P. Morrison, O.B.E.; I. H. Shearer, Q.C.; T. H. Thorneycroft.

Secretary, I. M. Wilson.

TRINITY HOUSE

Tower Hill, E.C.3

[Royal: 6601]

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, while the Corporation is also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in its capacity as a private corporation or guild it administers certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners, their widows and spinster daughters. The Corporation controls some 60 lighthouses and 40 lightships, and maintains a fleet of 9 steam and motor vessels. The Active Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

Elder Brethren

Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
Deputy Master, Captain G. E. Barnard. Elder Brethren, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Spencer Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.; H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor, K.G.; Capt. Sir Arthur Morrell, K.B.E.; Capt. W. R. Chaplin, C.B.E.; Capt. W. E. Crumplin; The Viscount Monsell, P.C., G.B.E.; Capt. Sir Gerald Curtis, K.C.V.O., R.N. (ret.); Commodore R. L. F. Hubbard, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Capt. C. St. G. Glasson; The Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough, P.C., C.H.; Admiral of the Fleet the Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O.; Capt. G. C. H. Noakes, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. D. Dunn; The Earl Atlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H.; Capt. K. McM. Drake, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); Field-Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.M.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. G. P. McCraith; Capt. R. J. Galpin, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.); The Earl of Avon, K.G., P.C., M.C.; Capt. R. N. Mayo; Capt. D. S. Tibbits, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.); Capt. D. A. G. Dickens, R.N.R. (ret.).

Officers

Secretary, R. S. McLernon, O.B.E.

Deputy Secretary, G. D. D'Ombrai.

Heads of Departments, A. C. Henry (Lights); S. W. Heesom (Chief Accountant).

Chief Staff Officer, A. R. W. Ransley.

Higher Executive Officers, J. H. J. Rogers; P. F. Martin; L. N. Potter; R. S. Beckett; J. R. Snipper; G. S. Ingram; J. R. Backhouse; W. Torkington; D. J. Clark.

Engineer-in-Chief, P. W. Hunt.

Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, I. C. Clingan.

Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, R. L. Shergold.

Chief Research Officer, A. C. MacKellar.

Engineers, C. A. Woollard, M.B.E.; W. J. Campbell; E. G. Beshaw; R. M. Gordon.
Senior Experimental Officers, L. G. Reynolds; W. L. Rew.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, W. D. Seaman.
Deputy do., E. M. Jones.
Pilotage Dept., S. R. Smith, O.B.E. (*Asst. Secretary for Pilotage*); E. Babbs.
Corporate Dept., V. G. Stamp (*Principal*).
Estates Surveyors, Messrs. Drivers, Jonas & Co.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES

84 George St., Edinburgh 2
 [Edinburgh Caledonian: 2868 and 2922]

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to an Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorized the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The Commissioners control 80 first-class Lighthouses, 1 Manned Lightvessel, 73 Minor Lights and many Lighted and Unlighted Buoys. They have a fleet of 4 Steam and Motor Vessels.

Commissioners

The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Lord Provost and Senior Bailie of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost and Senior Bailie of Glasgow, the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen and Dundee, and the Provosts of Inverness, Campbeltown, and Greenock, the Sheriffs of the Lothians and Peebles; Lanark; Renfrew and Argyll; Inverness, Moray, Nairn, and Ross and Cromarty; Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff; Ayr and Bute; Fife and Kinross; Perth and Angus; Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland; Dumfries and Galloway; Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk; and Stirling, Dunbarton and Clackmannan.

Officers:

General Manager and Secretary, W. Alastair Robertson, D.S.C.
Deputy Secretary, A. R. Stewart.
Senior Executive Officer, A. R. Malcolm.
Accountant, T. A. R. Tait.
Superintendent, J. F. Bremner.
Engineer, P. H. Hyslop, D.S.C.
Radio Engineer, G. E. Rowe.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2

Chairman, Col. T. H. Lawrie, C.B.E., T.D.
Clerk, L. E. Dickson.
Engineer, Ritchie M. Campbell.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow C.2

Chairman, I. C. Macfarlane.
General Manager and Secretary, J. R. Proudfoot.
Engineer, Archibald Thomson.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

INSPECTION COMMITTEE

3-4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

This Committee was established under the *Savings Bank Act*, 1891, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts.

Chairman, A. R. B. Haldane, D.Litt., W.S.
Vice-Chairman, A. E. Barber.
Other Members, Sir Bernard Blatch, M.B.E.; W. G. Densam; Sir John Fox, O.B.E.; O. S. Francis, M.C.; J. Renwick.
Secretary, N. E. Sheldon.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

38 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
 [Belgravia: 4801]

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, 1919, and its present terms of reference are as follows:

"To inquire into the financial needs of university education in Great Britain; to advise the Government as to the application of any grants made by Parliament towards meeting them; to collect, examine, and make available information relating to university education throughout the United Kingdom; and to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs."

Chairman, Sir Keith Murray, Ph.D. £5,800
Other Members, Professor W. M. Arnott, T.D., M.D.; Sir Eric Ashby, D.Sc., sc.D., LL.D.; Sir John Baker, O.B.E., D.Sc., sc.D., F.R.S.; Miss M. J. Bishop, C.B.E.; Professor F. W. R. Brambell, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor A. Briggs; Professor R. S. Edwards; J. C. Gridley, C.B.E.; The Lord Heyworth; Sir Willis Jackson, D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.; Professor C. H. Philips, Ph.D.; Professor J. M. Robertson, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; Sir Lionel Russell, C.B.E.; F. A. Vick, O.B.E., Ph.D.; K. C. Wheare, C.M.G., D.Litt., F.B.A.; Professor T. E. Wright.

Members (for salary questions only), The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, Sir Cecil Syers, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. . . . £5,000
Deputy Secretary, E. R. Copleston, C.B. . . . £4,050
Asst. Secretaries, W. H. Fisher, M.V.O.; A. E. L. Parnis £2,650 to £3,350
Principal, Mrs. D. R. Williams. . . £1,716 to £2,418
Superintending Architect, S. Meyrick
 £2,650 to £3,000
Senior Architect, G. B. Oddie. . . £2,080 to £2,392
Architects, G. H. Dodd; M. V. S. Smith; P. Whitely
 £1,456 to £1,950
Senior Quantity Surveyor, P. E. Bathurst
 £2,080 to £2,392

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Eagle House, 90-96 Cannon Street, E.C.4

[Mincing Lane: 2000]

The War Damage Commission was appointed on March 27, 1941, to administer Part I of the *War Damage Act*, 1941, 4 & 5 Geo. 6, ch. 12. The 1941 Act, and two subsequent amending Acts, were consolidated in the *War Damage Act*, 1943, 6 & 7 Geo. 6, ch. 21. Its operations are related only to war damage to land and buildings, those parts of the Act which are concerned with goods and chattels being administered through the Board of Trade. There are technical centres in Hull, Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth, Southampton, Norwich, and Glasgow.

Headquarters

Chairman (part-time), Sir Alexander Johnston, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Commissioner, R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B.
Commissioner and Secretary, D. G. McPherson
 £2,650 to £3,350
Deputy Commissioners, W. E. A. Bull; G. A. Coombe, M.C.; J. R. Edwards, M.B.E.; T. C. Howitt, D.S.O., O.B.E.; F. Scarlett.
Principal, Miss S. D. Clements, O.B.E.
 £1,839 to £2,569
Chief Executive Officer, R. G. Townend, O.B.E.
 £2,055 to £2,380
Senior Executive Officers, B. H. Du Feu, M.B.E.; Mrs. C. J. Field; C. E. Howick
 £1,568 to £1,947

Senior Technical Adviser, W. H. Martin, O.B.E.
 £2,163 to £2,488
 Technical Advisers, H. J. B. Tufton; J. P. Ward
 £2,163 to £2,488

COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
 [Sloane: 0751]

Wooburn House, Wooburn Green,
 High Wycombe, Bucks.
 [Bourne End: 594]

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1917 under its then title "Imperial War Graves Commission"; its title was changed on April 1, 1960, by a Supplemental Royal Charter. The Commission's duties are to commemorate individually and in perpetuity each one of those, from whatever part of the Commonwealth they came, who fell in the two world wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. More than one million graves are maintained in War Cemeteries, large and small, which have been constructed in nearly one hundred and fifty different countries throughout the world, and about 750,000 names are commemorated on memorials to those with no known grave. The funds of the Commission are derived from the seven Governments participating in their work—The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan.

President, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
 Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
 Vice-Chairman, General Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Members, The Secretary of State for the Colonies; The Minister of Works; The High Commissioner for Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan; the Ambassador for the Republic of South Africa; The Lord Spens, P.C., K.B.E., Q.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, G.C.B., D.S.O.; Sir Arthur Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.; Admiral Sir John Edelman, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Air Marshal Sir Charles Guest, K.B.E., C.B.; J. N. Hogg, T.D.; General Sir Richard Goodbody, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; D. Griffiths, M.P.
 Director-General, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.
 Director of External Relations and Records, W. Wynn Mason, M.C.
 Director of Finance and Establishments, A. K. Pallot.

Director of Works, Maj.-Gen. J. F. D. Steedman, C.B.E., M.C.
 Legal Adviser and Solicitor, H. L. Simmons.
 Chief Horticultural Officer, W. F. W. Harding, O.B.E.
 Honorary Chief Architect and Artistic Adviser, Sir Edward Maufe, R.A.
 Hon. Consulting Engineer, H. D. Morgan.
 Hon. Botanical Adviser, Sir George Taylor, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
 Hon. Literary Adviser, Professor Edmund Blunden, C.B.E., M.C.

Imperial War Graves Endowment Fund
 Trustees, Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Eric Gore-Browne, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; General Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Hon. Secretary to the Trustees, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

WAR WORKS COMMISSION

Eagle House, 90-96 Cannon Street, E.C.4
 [Mincing Lane: 2000]

Appointed Sept. 6, 1945. It is an independent body, charged with the adjudication of disputes which may arise in cases where the Government is desirous of acquiring land on which works for war purposes have been created at the public expense, or where it is sought to make permanent the stopping up of certain highways and footpaths which had been found necessary in connection with such works.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Thomas W. Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Commissioners (part-time), Sir Harold Emmerson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; A. Lubbock, F.S.A.; The Lord Williams; D. MacLeod Matheson, C.B.E.; Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
 Secretary (part-time), H. N. V. Clarke.

WHITE FISH AUTHORITY

Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 2/3 Cursitor Street, E.C.4
 [Chancery: 9441]

Chairman, Sir Louis Chick, K.B.E. (part-time) £3,500
 Deputy-Chairman, Sir John Ure Primrose (part-time) £3,000
 Members (part-time), Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E.; G. C. Wilson, O.B.E.; N. Wood... £1,000

COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Foreign Compensation Commission

1 Princes Gate, S.W.7

The Commission was set up by the Foreign Compensation Act, 1950, to distribute funds paid by foreign governments as compensation for expropriated British property and other losses sustained by British nationals. The Commission has completed the final distribution of the funds contributed by Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Agreements with Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Roumania to create similar funds have been made, and the Commission is registering certain British claims in Czechoslovakia and the Baltic States and other States acquired by the Soviet Union. Distributions are being made on Polish State-guaranteed debts and nationalization claims as sufficient funds become available from Poland. Distribution of two sums of £75,000 allocated under the agreement with Poland in respect of pre-war commercial debts and pre-war banking debts, respectively, has been completed. A limited distribution is being made on Hungarian claims. The £27,500,000 compensation paid by the Government of the United Arab Republic under the financial agreement of Feb. 28, 1959, is being

distributed by the Commission under Orders in Council which came into force, 1959 to 1961.

Chairman, C. Montgomery White, Q.C.
 Deputy Chairman, R. A. J. Mullarkey.
 Commissioners, C. Middleton; W. Temple; Sir James Henry, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D., Q.C.; J. Elson Rees; Sir George Lowe; Sir Harold Willan, C.M.G., M.C.

Local Government Commission for England

State House, High Holborn, W.C.1

Set up on October 31, 1958, under the Local Government Act, 1958, with "the duty of reviewing the organization of local government (a) in the areas specified in the Third Schedule to the Act (the conurbations of Tyneside, West Yorkshire, South East Lancashire, Merseyside and West Midlands), and (b) in the remainder of England exclusive of the Metropolitan Area;" and of making such proposals as were authorized in the Act "for effecting changes appearing to the Commission desirable in the interests of effective and convenient local government". The Commission has submitted three final reports relating to the West and East

Midlands and has published draft proposals for the South Western area and the North Eastern general review areas, and the Tyneside and the West Yorkshire special review areas.

Chairman, Sir Henry Hancock, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman, M. E. Rowe, C.B.E., Q.C.

Members, Hon. Dame Ruth Buckley, D.B.E.; B. D. Storey, C.B.E.; L. R. Missen, C.M.G., M.C.; Prof. E. Devons; R. H. Parry, M.D.

Secretary, H. F. Summers, C.B.

Local Government Commission for Wales

22 Cathedral Road, Cardiff

Set up on December 18, 1958, under the *Local Government Act, 1958*, with the duty of reviewing the organization of local government in Wales and of making such proposals as are authorized in the Act for effecting changes appearing to them to be desirable in the interests of effective and convenient local government.

Chairman, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Emrys Evans, LL.D.

Members, Prof. C. E. Gittins; W. Jones, O.B.E.;

Mrs. J. Morgan.
Secretary, I. Davey.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawnsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible of the history and beauty of their country for its people. It has since become an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is independent of the State and relies mainly on the voluntary support of private individuals for working funds. The State, however, allows it certain tax exemptions. A further, and only recently instituted, branch of the Trust's work is the acquisition and preservation, with the co-operation of the Royal Horticultural Society, of gardens of national importance. It also has under its care bird sanctuaries and nature reserves, together with several hundred farms.

The National Trust now administers more than 300,000 acres of land in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; and in this area are over 1,000 properties. These properties have come into its hands mainly by gift or bequest; but since 1946 certain land and buildings accepted by the Treasury in lieu of death duties have been handed over to the Trust, the Treasury recompensing itself from the National Land Fund. The properties acquired by the National Trust before last year include the Ashridge Estate (Bucks. and Herts.); Cliveden (Bucks.); West Wycombe Park and village (Bucks.); Wicken Fen (Cambs.); Lyme Park (Cheshire); Cotehele House (Cornwall); Pentire Head (Cornwall); St. Michael's Mount (Cornwall); Trefice (Cornwall); Dove Dale (Derbys. & Staffs.); Arlington Court Estate (Devon); Hatfield Forest (Essex); Cbedworth Roman Villa (Glos.); Hidcote Manor Gdn. (Glos.); Knole (Kent); over 30,000 acres in the Lake District including the Buttermer Valley, Monk Coniston Estate, Scafell Pike and Troutbeck Park Farm; Tattershall Castle (Lincs.); Ousterley Park (Midxx.); Blickling Hall Estate (Norfolk); Farne Islands (Northumberland); Clumber Park (Notts.); Holnicote Estate (Somerset); Montacute House (Somerset); Flatford Mill (Suffolk); Box Hill (Surrey); Ham House (Surrey); Bodiam Castle (Sussex); Petworth House (Sussex); Charlecote Park (Warwicks.); Lacock Abbey and village (Wilts.); Stourhead Estate (Wilts.); Derwent Estate (Yorks. and Derbys.); Hardwick Hall (Derbys.); Bodnant Gardens (N. Wales); Powis Castle (Mont.); Castlecoole (N. Ireland); Hanbury Hall (Warwicks.); Lanhydrock (Cornwall); Tintinhull House (Somerset); Nymans Gardens (Sussex); Sbeffield Park Gardens (Sussex); Uppark (Sussex); Nostell Priory (Yorks.); Staunton Harold Church (Leics.); Penard Cliff (Glam.); Blundell's Old School (Devon); Castleward (N. Ireland).

Acquisitions last year include: the house and gardens of Trengwainton (Cornwall); Westhay Farm (Dorset); Dunstanburgh Castle and Links (Northumberland); the Giant's Causeway (Northern Ireland); and land at Pendower Beach (Cornwall); Duddon Valley, Eskdale and Windermere (Lake District) and Ynysgarn (Caernarvonshire).

THE CIVIC TRUST

79 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1

[Tate Gallery; 0891]

Founded in 1957, to promote high standards of architecture and civic planning in Great Britain and to encourage a wider interest in the appearance of our towns and villages. The Trust's income is provided by leading industrial and commercial companies and its funds and general policy are controlled by a board of trustees. Among its activities, the Trust, in co-operation with local authorities and traders, initiates schemes to brighten and tidy up streets all over Britain. With the help of volunteers it removes "eyesores" which mar the countryside. It obtains gifts of grown trees and replants them on urban sites. By conferences and exhibitions, it focuses attention on current problems of planning and architecture. It provides a centre from which some 400 local amenity societies can obtain advice and support. Whenever possible, it seeks to co-operate with existing organizations which are already working effectively in these fields.

Director, Col. K. Post, C.B.E.

THE CIVIC TRUST FOR THE NORTH WEST

Century House, St. Peter's Square,
Manchester 2.

Inaugurated on October 11, 1961, the Civic Trust for the North West is an independent non-profitmaking body. Its declared object is to make the great industrial, commercial and residential area centred on Manchester and Salford into an attractive, healthy and stimulating place in which to live and work. While the area has purposely not been closely defined, the Trust envisages working mainly in the industrial belt lying roughly between Preston and Macclesfield (but excluding Merseyside) and occupied by about three million people. Industry is heavily concentrated here in two cities, more than 40 towns and many villages.

The Civic Trust hopes to bring home to the people the realization that the area is one of ugliness and dirt and that much can be done even by individuals to put this right. The Trust proposes to support clean air and anti-litter drives; to illustrate by films, lectures and pamphlets attractive ways of painting and decorating houses and streets on a "help yourself" basis; to enlist the support of press, radio, and television; and to promote architectural competitions and awards. The Trust will support municipal projects in the area, where

they fall in with the objects of the Trust and assist if required with the co-ordination of private development in official schemes. It also hopes to investigate and encourage improvement schemes for streets, squares or groups of houses, including redecoration of all the properties at the same time to fit an attractive overall plan; to encourage improvement of street signs, design of street furniture, and the planting of trees and gardens.

The Trust hopes to support and strengthen existing amenity societies and to promote the growth of new ones and finally to sponsor research into planning problems in the North West industrial area with the hope of it becoming the world's most efficient industrial concentration while at the same time paying regard to amenities, the Arts and social aspects. The income of the Civic Trust is drawn from subscriptions by important industrial and commercial firms in the area.

Chairman, W. L. Mather, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.

Deputy Chairman, L. P. Scott.

Trustees, G. H. Kenyon; R. M. Bateman, S. L.

Bernstein; S. B. J. Z. de Ferranti; C. E. Harrison;

The Lord Peddie, M.B.E.; A. Tiltotson.

Director, Lt.-Col. J. M. Barton, M.C.

THE PILGRIM TRUST

Millbank House, 2 Great Peter Street, S.W.1

Trustees, The Lord Evershed, P.C. (*Chairman*);

The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.;

Richard Fleming, M.C.; The Earl of Crawford and

Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; W. F. Oakeshott; The Lord

Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.

Secretary, The Lord Kilmaine, C.B.E.

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 by the late Edward S. Harkness of New York, who placed in the hands of British trustees £2,000,000 for the benefit of Great Britain. Since then the Trust has been able to make substantial grants for the repair of ancient buildings, the preservation of historical records, the support of learned societies, the purchase of works of art and the assistance of social welfare schemes.

Since its foundation the Trust has made grants amounting to £3,776,438 and in 1961 the Trustees voted sums totalling £225,998. These grants were made under the following three heads:—

Preservation. £142,876

Art and Learning. . . £59,122

Social Welfare. £24,000

£10,000 each was voted to the National Trust, towards the restoration of the Stratford-on-Avon Canal, and to the National Trust for Scotland, for the preservation of ancient Fife burghs; £9,000 to the Oxford Preservation Trust to assist in the preservation of the rural character of the village of Wood Eaton; and £7,500 to the Curators of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, towards the reinstatement of the 17th-cent. woodwork in Selden End of Duke Humphrey's Library.

Other grants included the sum of £7,500 to provide the voluntary element in the cost of establishing one boys' club under the London Federation's scheme to provide clubs in 20 areas on the outskirts of London; and £5,000 each towards fabric repairs to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the surrounding precincts, re-casting and re-hanging the historic "Bow Bells" in St. Mary-le-Bow Church, and repairs to the fabric of Prior Park, Bath.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

4 St James's Square, S.W.1

The Arts Council of Great Britain was incorporated under Royal Charter on August 9, 1946,

"for the purpose of developing greater knowledge, understanding and practice of the fine arts exclusively, and in particular to increase the accessibility of the fine arts to the public . . . to improve the standard of execution of the fine arts and to advise and co-operate with . . . Government Departments, Local Authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned directly or indirectly with those objects. . . ."

The Members of the Council, who may not exceed 16 in number, are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer after consultation with the Minister of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland. They normally serve for a period of five years.

The Council receives an annual grant from the Treasury. For the year 1962-63 the amount was £2,190,000.

Chairman, The Lord Cottesloe, G.B.E., T.D.

Secretary-General, Sir William Emrys Williams, C.B.E.

COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

28 Haymarket, S.W.1

The Council of Industrial Design, with its Scottish Committee, was set up in December, 1944, by the President of the Board of Trade, "to promote . . . the improvement of design in the products of British Industry." For manufacturers, the Council provides advice on the application of design policy, and recommends designers from its Record of Designers. For retailers, it provides courses for buyers and salesmen on design appreciation, and organizes exhibitions in retail stores. For the public it provides selective exhibitions of well designed goods.

In April, 1956, the Council launched the Design Centre for British Industries, which occupies an 8,000 sq. ft. showroom at 28 Haymarket, S.W.1. In 1957 the Scottish Design Centre was established at 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

The Council maintains a selective, pictorial and sample record of well designed goods in current production known as *Design Index*, which is available for consultation at the Design Centre. The Council also maintains a photograph and slide library, press and information services and a lecture panel, and publishes a monthly journal *Design*.

Chairman, Sir Duncan Oppenheim.

Chairman of Scottish Committee, I. W. S. Wilson.

Director, Paul Reilly.

Chief Executive Scottish Committee, R. A. Clark, 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

LONDON COURT OF ARBITRATION

69-73 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

The London Court of Arbitration, formed in 1892, is an impartial body prepared to appoint arbitrators at the request of disputants to settle disputes which may, under the law of England, be submitted to arbitration. The Court is administered by members appointed by the Corporation of London and the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Court's Services are available to any person, firm, company or organization of any nationality. Parties in the British Commonwealth and in foreign countries often request the Court to appoint an arbitrator to settle their disputes.

Chairman, C. G. Hayes, C.C.

Deputy Chairman, A. L. Stock.

Registrar, J. G. Allanby.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter. It is the banker of the Government on whose behalf it manages the Note Issue, the profits on which are paid to H.M. Treasury. It also manages the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control regulations. As central reserve bank of the country, the Bank keeps the accounts of British banks, who maintain with it a proportion of their cash resources, and of most overseas central banks; but it has gradually withdrawn from new commercial business.

As from March 1, 1946, the capital stock, amounting to £14,553,000, was transferred to a nominee of the Treasury (the Treasury Solicitor), under the provisions of the Bank of England Act, 1946, holders receiving in exchange 3 per cent. Treasury Stock, to such an amount as provided them with annual interest equal to the annual gross dividend of the previous 20 years, namely, 12 per cent.

Governor, The Earl of Cromer, M.B.E. (*1966).

Deputy Governor, Humphrey Charles Baskerville Mynors (*1964).

Directors, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury Abell, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*1964); The Lord Bicester (*1966); Sir George Lewis French Bolton, K.C.M.G. (*1964); Geoffrey Cecil Ryves Eley, C.B.E. (*1966); Sir Charles Jocelyn Hambro, K.B.E., M.C. (*1963); Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O. (*1964); William Johnstone Keswick (*1963); The Lord Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C. (*1963); The Lord Nelson of Stafford (*1963); Leslie Kenneth O'Brien (*1966); Maurice Henry Parsons (*1965); Sir Harry (William Henry) Pilkington (*1964); Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E. (*1966); The Lord Sanderson of Ayot, M.C. (*1965); Michael James Babington Smith, C.B.E. (*1965); John Mellor Stevens, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*1965).

* Date of Retirement.

Chief Cashier, J. Q. Hoflorn.

Chief Accountant, J. V. Bailey.

Chief of the Central Banking Information Dept., G. M. Watson.

Secretary, H. M. Neatby.

Chief of Establishments, H. G. Askwith.

Advisers to the Governors, W. M. Allen; Sir Laurence Menzies; J. St. J. Rootham; L. P. Thompson-McCausland.

Advisers, D. W. C. Allen, M.B.E.; L. F. Crick; R. J. Cunnell; A. C. Darby; R. I. Hallows; E. P. Haslam; P. L. Hogg; C. E. Ioombe, C.M.G.; J. B. Loynes; F. J. Portsmore; G. R. Raw; C. W. St. J. Turner; *E. B. Bennett, D.S.C.; *R. H. Bonham Carter; *G. L. L. de Moubray; *A. L. Ryan; *H. J. Tomkins.

Deputy Chief Cashiers, L. A. Whittome; C. R. P. Hamilton; R. A. O. Bridge; C. C. Excell; M. J. Thornton, M.C.

Assistant Chief Cashiers, V. K. Bloomfield; J. B. Reid; L. A. Whittome; P. R. W. Legh.

Deputy Chief Accountant, L. H. F. Bardo.

Assistant Chief Accountants, B. W. Maunder; R. K. C. Giddings, M.C.

Deputy Chiefs of Central Banking Information Dept., J. B. Selwyn; J. S. Fford; R. E. Heasman.

Assistant Chiefs (do.), E. J. Parker; D. F. Stone, M.C.

Deputy Secretaries, C. H. H. White; D. D. W. Wynn-Williams; E. Smith.

Assistant Secretary, P. A. S. Taylor.

Deputy Chiefs of Establishments, G. Noakes; P. J. Keogh, M.C.

Assistant Chiefs of Establishments, H. D. Weston; Miss A. P. M. Maunsell.

* Acting.

Discount Office

Principal, H. S. Clarke.

Deputy Principal, J. N. Waddell-Dudley.

Dealing and Accounts Office

Principal, L. T. G. Preston.

Deputy Principal, R. C. H. Hallett.

Branch Banks Office

Principal, M. L. Hinde.

Deputy Principal, K. W. Hamlin.

Auditor, K. J. S. Andrews, M.B.E.

Printing Works

General Manager, H. L. Chadder.

Deputy General Manager, W. G. Cuttle.

Works Manager, G. C. Fortin.

Branches and Agents

Birmingham, D. H. Buchanan; *Bristol*, A. E. Bilton; *Leeds*, R. C. Balfour, M.B.E.; *Liverpool*, A. A. Fraser; *Manchester*, S. G. Barker; *Newcastle*, R. R. Stevens; *Southampton*, B. B. Basten; *Law Courts*, G. H. Tansley.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 22, 1962

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	£		£
Notes issued:		Govt. Debt	11,015,100
In Circulation...	2,332,250,878	Other Govt. Securities	2,363,015,676
In Banking Department	43,109,662	Other Securities	706,399
		Coin other than gold	262,825
		Amount of Fiduciary Issue	2,375,000,000
		Gold Coin and Bullion*	360,540
	<u>£2,275,360,540</u>		<u>£2,375,360,540</u>

BANKING DEPARTMENT

	£		£
Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securities	376,363,708
Reserve	3,822,492	Other Securities	
Public Deposits	11,577,552	Discounts & Advances	49,378,196
Special Deposits†	159,600,000	Other Deposits—	
		Bankers'...	227,162,016
		Other Accts.	72,015,284
	<u>£488,730,344</u>		<u>£488,730,344</u>
		Securities..	19,003,752
		Notes.....	43,109,662
		Coin.....	875,026

* 250s. 7d. per oz. fine.

† Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

COIN

GOLD COINS

†Five Pound £5
 †Two Pound £2
 †Sovereign £1
 †Half-Sovereign 10s.
 † Discontinued.

BRONZE COINS

Penny 1d.
 Halfpenny ½d.

SILVER

Maundy Money

Fourpence 4d.
 Threepence 3d.
 Twopence 2d.
 Penny 1d.

* Not yet struck in cupro-nickel.

CUPRO-NICKEL

Crown 5s.
 Half-Crown 2s. 6d.
 Florin 2s.
 Shilling 1s.
 Sixpence 6d.
 *Threepence 3d.

NICKEL-BRASS
 Threepence 3d.

1949, although token quantities were struck in 1950, 1951 and 1953. Minting was resumed in the autumn of 1961 and 39,702,000 were struck.

Numbers and face value of coins struck in 1961 were: Halfcrown, 25,887,897 (£3,235,987); Florin, 37,735,315 (£3,773,531); Shilling, 42,579,465 (£2,128,973); Sixpence, 111,284,384 (£2,782,110); Maundy Money, 4,624 (£48); Nickel-brass 3d., 41,102,400 (£513,780); Penny, 39,702,000 (£165,425). The total number of United Kingdom coins struck was 298,296,085 of a total value of £12,599,855.

The value of the coin issued from the Mint in any one year usually differs slightly from that of the coins struck. In 1961 the issue of cupro-nickel was £12,750,000, of which £1,500,000 went to replace withdrawn silver coins and the balance increased the volume in circulation to about £186,000,000. Although the farthing ceased to be legal tender on December 31, 1961, the number returned to the Mint during 1961 was only about 16,000,000: some 166,000,000 have not yet been received.

Coins in Circulation.—On January 1, 1962 a total of 6,873,300,000 coins of all denominations was estimated to be in circulation in the United Kingdom: Crown, 9,580,000; Halfcrown, 421,810,000; Florin, 451,510,000; Shilling, 938,930,000; Sixpence, 1,508,170,000; Silver 3d., 71,400,000; Nickel-brass 3d., 791,350,000; Penny, 1,512,740,000; Halfpenny, 1,005,840,000; Farthing, 166,970,000.

NOTES

Bank of England Notes.—Bank of England notes are issued for sums of 10s., £1 and £5. Notes of 10s. and £1 are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount; those of £5 are legal tender in England and Wales only. (See notes below on discontinued issues.) Change cannot be demanded for notes except from the Bank of England. Notes for £10, £20, £50, £100, £500 and £1,000 were issued until April 22, 1943. These ceased to be legal tender on May 1, 1945. But on February 28, 1962, notes of these values were outstanding to a total of £1,821,000—including 82 notes of £1,000.

The old series of £1 notes—those without the portrait of the Queen—ceased to be legal tender on May 28, 1962. The last of the old white £5 notes, dated up to September 20, 1956 were legal tender until March 13, 1961, when they were called in. Bank notes which are no longer legal tender are payable when presented at the head office of the Bank of England in London.

The note circulation is highest at the two peak spending periods of the year—around Christmas and August Bank Holiday. The record figure of £2,458,000,000 was reached on December 27, 1961: this was £41,000,000 higher than the previous peak figure of £2,417,000,000 reached on August 1, 1961. The circulation on August 1, 1962 was £2,389,000,000.

The new blue £5 note, introduced on February 21, 1957, is proving increasingly popular. On February 29, 1956 the value of £5 notes in circulation was 13.5 per cent. of the total. On February 28, 1962, the proportion was 43.4 per cent., compared with 47.4 per cent. for £1 notes and 4.5 per cent. for 10s. notes. On that date the values of these notes in circulation were: 10s., £103,000,000; £1, £1,091,000,000; £5, £998,000,000.

Currency Notes.—Under the provisions of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928, Currency Notes (popularly known as Treasury Notes) of the value of 10s. and £1 were replaced by the issue of Bank of England notes of the same denominations as from November 22, 1928.

Gold Coin.—Gold ceased to circulate during the First World War. Under Exchange Control laws it is now illegal for a resident in the U.K. to hold gold coin other than collectors' pieces. The English sovereign, however, is still used as currency in certain Middle East countries and to meet foreign demand the Royal Mint during the years 1957–59 struck 12,000,000 sovereigns.

Silver.—Prior to 1920 our silver coins were struck from standard silver—an alloy of silver 925 parts and alloy 75 parts. In 1920 the proportion of silver was reduced to 500 parts and that of alloy increased to 500 parts. From January 1, 1947 all 'silver' coins, except Maundy money, have been struck from cupro-nickel—an alloy of copper 75 parts and nickel 25 parts. Maundy coins since 1947 have been struck from standard silver, i.e. 92½ per cent. pure silver.

Nickel-brass is an alloy of copper 79 parts, zinc 20 parts and nickel 1 part.

Bronze, introduced in 1860 to replace copper, is an alloy of copper 97 parts, zinc 2½ parts and tin ½ part. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

The 'Remedy' is the amount of variation from standard permitted in weight and fineness of coins when first issued from the Mint.

The legal weight of a penny is one-third and of a halfpenny one-fifth of an ounce avoirdupois. The halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

Legal tender of coin.—Gold, dated 1838 onwards, if of or above least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver, dated 1816 onwards, and cupro-nickel are legal tender for sums up to £2, nickel-brass 3d. up to two shillings and bronze up to one shilling.

Work of the Royal Mint in 1961.—In 1961 the Royal Mint struck 836,337,756 coins, the highest figure on record, exceeding by 127,000,000 coins, or 18 per cent., the previous record figure of 709,650,207 in 1959. Mintings for overseas governments during 1961 were particularly heavy, amounting to 538,041,671. Coins were struck in 77 different denominations for 25 Commonwealth and foreign governments, which included for the first time those of Lebanon and the Dominican Republic. Work was continued during the year on the orders from Uruguay for 200,000,000 coins and from Nigeria for 1,000,000,000. Gold coins were struck for Iceland and silver 20 drachmae pieces for Greece. Other countries for which coinages were executed included Burma, Ceylon, East Africa, Eire, Fiji, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Muscat, New Zealand and Viet Nam.

For the United Kingdom 217,487,061 cupro-nickel coins were struck and about half of these—111,284,384—were sixpences. For the first year since the bronze coinage was introduced in 1860 not a single halfpenny left the presses in 1961. Owing to a surplus of pence in circulation, their minting for general circulation was suspended in

In the middle of 1939 United Kingdom net external liabilities amounted to rather more than £500 million. During the war years overseas sterling holdings rose extremely fast, reaching nearly £3,600 million at the end of 1945. Of this total a large proportion represented obligations to other countries arising from the exigencies of war rather than their working balances or normal reserves voluntarily held in London. The trends in the sterling holdings of different regions since the war are shown in the following table.

31st December	£ million					
	1945	1948	1951	1954	1959	1961
United Kingdom Colonies.....	411	519	919	1,221	635	680
Other sterling area countries.....	1,986	1,636	1,717	1,703	2,069	1,951
<i>Total sterling area countries.....</i>	<i>2,397</i>	<i>2,155</i>	<i>2,636</i>	<i>2,924</i>	<i>2,704</i>	<i>2,631</i>
Up to December 31, 1957:						
Dollar area.....	34	19	38	97	..	..
Other western hemisphere.....	103	135	57	8	..	..
O.E.E.C. countries.....	351	309	328	244	..	..
Other non-sterling countries.....	622	534	518	430	..	..
From December 31, 1958:						
North America.....	..	..	..	..	60	93
Latin America.....	..	..	..	..	12	16
Western Europe.....	..	..	..	..	387	578
Other non-sterling countries.....	..	..	..	..	344	239
<i>Total non-sterling countries.....</i>	<i>1,170</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>803</i>	<i>926</i>
<i>Total—all countries.....</i>	<i>3,567</i>	<i>3,152</i>	<i>3,577</i>	<i>3,703</i>	<i>3,507</i>	<i>3,557</i>
Non-Territorial Organizations.....	..	398	566	476	705	958
TOTAL.....	3,567	3,550	4,143	4,179	4,212	4,515

Colonial Sterling Holdings.—Distribution of colonial funds at the end of 1945, 1951 and 1961 was as follows:—

	£ million		
	1945	1951	1961
Currency funds.....	148	312	255
Special purpose funds, sinking funds, savings bank funds, etc. with Crown Agents.....	74	112	140
General revenue balances, general purpose reserve funds, etc., with Crown Agents....	41	148	184
Miscellaneous official funds (price assistance funds, marketing boards, etc.).....	—	131	17
Other funds (with United Kingdom banks).....	148	216	202
TOTAL.....	411	919	*798

*Includes Commonwealth and South African securities £118m.

The existence of currency and many other funds in sterling is due to the fact that the colonies do not possess developed local capital markets and therefore hold in London the very large funds which governments require for many and diverse purposes. Colonial currencies are very largely backed by sterling securities. The steadily increasing circulations which have accompanied rising populations, the increased use of money and increasing external incomes have thus produced an almost automatic increase in the Currency Boards' investments in United Kingdom and other government securities. Special funds, particularly those of savings banks, have also risen steadily, as have general government funds for planned development expenditures and for current working balances. The other funds, which are held with United Kingdom banks, represent the general banking assets of commercial banks operating in the colonies and the known liquid funds of companies and individuals resident there, held in London.

The underlying reason for the growth of the total holdings was the expansion of colonial economies at a time of rising prices and, in particular, the unprecedentedly high level of export earnings in the years following the outbreak of the Korean War. More recently, the colonial territories have been in deficit on current account but as there has also been

a large capital inflow there has been little change in the general level of sterling holdings.

Independent sterling area holdings.—It is the normal practice of central banks in independent sterling area countries to hold the bulk of their foreign exchange reserves in sterling. Moreover, they are often required by statute to hold certain minimum reserves in foreign exchange (which may include sterling) against local currency issues. A large proportion of these statutory reserves is in practice held in sterling.

Much of the fall in the holdings of independent sterling area countries took place in the first few years after the war and represented the reduction of surplus balances built up during the war years. During the last few years trends in individual countries have been diverse. India's holding has recently been run down further to finance their five-year development plans and the holdings of Australia and New Zealand have fluctuated widely, largely under the influence of changes in the prices of their exports of primary products and their import policies. On the other hand, the balances of the middle east sterling area countries have increased considerably.

Non-sterling countries.—After allowance is made for special holdings by the German authorities, the holdings of the O.E.C.D. countries now represent sterling held by residents of these countries for commercial and financial reasons. Their size varies with the scale of the holders' business in sterling and the attractions of London as a financial centre in which to hold funds. The same generalization applies to the small net balances of sterling held by the dollar area countries. The very large fall in the holdings of other non-sterling countries since the war was due to the fact that several of these countries had accumulated large surpluses of sterling well beyond their normal commercial requirements during the war period. Egypt was an outstanding example, and in this and some other cases the funds were transferred to special or "hocked" accounts and provisions made for regular annual releases. Apart from these special accumulations, which have now been mainly used up, most of the countries in this group (including countries in the far east, middle east, western hemispheres and Soviet bloc) only hold sterling funds for financing foreign trade, particularly with sterling area countries.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY

Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1/2	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 01	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 90	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51						
									IN PERPETUITY.		
							33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 23

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19.14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 55, in receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (See Index), it will be seen that the expectation for age 50 is about 23 years; and from

the above table an annuity certain for 23 years interest at 5 per cent., is worth 13.49 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,349 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this Example.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January.....	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February.....	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March.....	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April.....	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May.....	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June.....	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July.....	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August.....	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September.....	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October.....	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November.....	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December.....	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Law Courts and Offices

LAW SITTINGS (1963).—*Hilary*, Jan. 11 to April 10; *Easter*, April 23 to May 31; *Trinity*, June 11 to July 31; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 1 to Dec. 21.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see below) and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office." Among the last are included Viscount Simonds, Lord Trevethin and Oaksey, Lord Wright, Lord Normand, Lord Morton of Henryton, Lord MacDermott, Lord Tucker, Lord Cohen, Lord Keith of Avonholm, Sir John Beaumont, and the following judges from the Commonwealth: Sir John Greig Latham, H. V. Evatt, Sir Owen Dixon, L. M. de Silva, Sir Harold Barrowclough, and Sir Robert Clarkin Tredgold.

Office—Downing Street, S.W.1.
Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, A. J. N. Paterson.

Chief Clerk (Judicial), L. W. S. Upton, M.B.E.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except criminal courts in Scotland).

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon. Reginald Edward Manningham-Buller, LORD DILHORNE, born 1905 (*apptd.* 1962), (£8,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £12,000.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £9,000)

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Lord Reid, born 1890.....	1948
Rt. Hon. Viscount Radcliffe, G.B.E., born 1899.....	1949
Rt. Hon. Lord Evershed, born 1899.....	1962
Rt. Hon. Lord Jenkins, born 1899.....	1959
Rt. Hon. Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, C.B.E., M.C., born 1896.....	1960
Rt. Hon. Lord Hodson, M.C., born 1895....	1960
Rt. Hon. Lord Guest, born 1901.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Lord Devlin, born 1905.....	1962
Rt. Hon. Lord Pearce, born 1901.....	1962
Registrar: The Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Victor Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.	

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE COURT OF APPEAL

Ex officio Judges.—The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£9,000)

The Rt. Hon. Alfred Thompson, Lord Denning (born 1899, *apptd.* 1962).

Sec., A. H. Ormerod; Clerk, C. L. King.

Lords Justices of Appeal (each £8,000)—

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Aked Sellers, M.C., born 1893.....	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir Benjamin Ormerod, born 1890	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Gordon Willmer, O.B.E., T.D., born 1899.....	1958
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eustace Harman, born 1894.....	1959
Rt. Hon. Sir Gerald Ritchie Upjohn, C.B.E., born 1903.....	1960
Rt. Hon. Sir Terence Norbert Donovan, born 1898.....	1960
Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Otto Danckwerts, born 1888.....	1961

Rt. Hon. Sir Colin Hargreaves Pearson, C.B.E., born 1899.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Sir William Arthian Davies, born 1901.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Sir (William John) Kenneth Diplock, born 1907.....	1961
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Ritchie Russell, born 1908.....	1962

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

President, The Lord High Chancellor

	Apptd.
Judges (each £8,000)—	
Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-Jacob, born 1897.....	1950
Hon. Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale) Cross, born 1904.....	1960
Hon. Sir Denys Burton Buckley, M.B.E., born 1906.....	1960
Hon. Sir John Pennycuik, born 1899.....	1960
Hon. Sir Richard Orme Wilberforce, C.M.G., O.B.E., born 1907.....	1961
Hon. Sir (John) Anthony Plowman, born 1905.....	1961
Hon. Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungood-Thomas, born 1904.....	1962

Queen's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England (£10,000)

The Rt. Hon. Hubert Lister, LORD PARKER OF WADDINGTON (born 1900, *apptd.* 1958)

Secretary, P. Stephenson; Clerk, A. E. Shelton.

	Apptd.
Judges (each £8,000)—	
Hon. Sir Wintringham Norton Stable, M.C., born 1888.....	1938
Hon. Sir Donald Leslie Finnemore, born 1889	1947
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Streetfield, M.C., born 1897.....	1947
Hon. Sir William Gorman, born 1890.....	1950
Hon. Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph Barry, M.C., born 1898.....	1950
Hon. Sir William Lennox McNair, born 1892	1950
Hon. Sir Cecil Robert Havers, born 1889....	1951
Hon. Sir Hildreth Glyn-Jones, born 1895....	1953
Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.E., T.D., born 1898.	1954
Hon. Sir John Percy Ashworth, M.B.E., born 1906.....	1954
Hon. Sir George Raymond Hinchcliffe, born 1900.....	1957
Hon. Sir Gilbert James Paull, born 1896.....	1957
Hon. Sir Cyril Barnett Salmon, born 1903....	1957
Hon. Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed) Stevenson, born 1902.....	1957
Hon. Sir (Herbert) Edmund Davies, born 1906	1958
Hon. Sir Richard Everard Augustine Elwes, O.B.E., T.D., born 1901.....	1958
Hon. Sir Gerald Alfred Thesiger, M.B.E., born 1902.....	1958
Hon. Sir Archie Pellow Marshall, born 1899..	1959
Hon. Sir Henry Josceline Phillimore, O.B.E., born 1910.....	1959
Hon. Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel) Winn, C.B., O.B.E., born 1903.....	1959
Hon. Sir Fenton Atkinson, born 1906.....	1960
Hon. Sir Basil Edward Nield, C.B.E., born 1903.....	1960
Hon. Sir (Stephen) Gerald Howard, born 1896	1961
Hon. Sir Geoffrey de Paiva Veale, born 1906	1961
Hon. Sir John Megaw, C.B.E., T.D., born 1909	1961
Hon. Sir Frederick Horace Lawton, born 1911	1961

Hon. Sir John Passmore Widgery, C.B.E., T.D., born 1911.....	1961
Hon. Sir Bernard Joseph Maxwell MacKenna, born 1906.....	1961
Hon Sir Alan Abraham Mocatta, O.B.E., born 1907.....	1961
Hon. Sir John Thompson, born 1907.....	1961
Hon. Sir Daniel James Brabin, M.C., born 1913.....	1962
Hon. Sir Eustace Wentworth Roskill, born 1911.....	1962
Hon. Sir Maurice Legat Lyell, born 1901.....	1962
Hon. Sir John Frederick Eustace Stephenson, born 1910.....	1962
Clerk of The Lists, Q.B.D.—W. J. Fell.	

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President (£8,000)

Rt. Hon. Sir Jocelyn Edward Salis Simon (born 1911, <i>apptd.</i> 1962). Sec., Miss M. E. Manisty, M.B.E.; Clerk, B. H. Erhard.	Apptd.
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Judges (each £8,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Collingwood, born 1887.....	1950
Hon. Sir Seymour Edward Karminski, born 1902.....	1951
Hon Sir Geoffrey Walter Wrangham, born 1900.....	1958
Hon. Sir Joseph Bushby Hewson, born 1902	1958
Hon. Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-Jones, born 1901.....	1960
Hon. Sir David Arnold Scott Cairns, born 1902.....	1960
Hon. Sir George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E., born 1910.....	1961
Hon. Sir Leslie George Scarman, O.B.E., born 1911.....	1961
Hon Sir Roger Fray Greenwood Ormrod, born 1911.....	1961
Hon Sir Charles William Stanley Rees, T.D., born 1907.....	1962
Hon. Sir Reginald Withers Payne, born 1904	1962
Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Mantagu, C.B.E., Q.C.	
Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold S. Kent, K.C.B.	

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., Q.C. £7,015

Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. M. Oulton

Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, D. W. Dobson, C.B., O.B.E. £4,115

Principal Establishment Officer, R. E. K. Thesiger, O.B.E. £2,815 to £3,415

Deputy Establishment Officer, L. C. Ridley, I.S.O., M.B.E. £2,174 to £2,499

Assistant Establishment Officers, Miss A. Barry; E. J. Brittain.

Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Brigadier B. S. Watkins, C.B.E. £1,731 to £2,434

Secretary of Commissions of the Peace, W. T. C. Skyrme, C.B.E., T.D. £3,765

Deputy, J. M. Cartwright Sharp

Assistant Solicitors, H. Boggis-Rolfe, C.B.E., K. M. Newman £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, R. C. L. Gregory; J. W. Bourne £2,103 to £2,715

Vote Office of the Supreme Court
(Room 102, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)
Accounting Officer, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., Q.C.
Clerk of Accounts, A. C. E. Cook. £1,633 to £2,066
Royal Courts of Justice Attendant Staff
(Room 466, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2)
Superintendent, Major J. A. Kennedy-Davis.

SUPREME COURT OFFICES, ETC.

Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court
W. T. Elverston; B. G. Burnett-Hall; B. S. Tatham.

Examiners of the Court
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

Miss L. H. MacGarvey; M. H. Lush; S. L. Langdon; F. J. Telling.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

His Hon. Sir Brett Cloutman, J.C., M.C., Q.C.; His Honour Walker Kelly Carter, Q.C.; His Honour Percy Charles Lamb, Q.C. each £4,700

Official Solicitor's Department
Room 2135—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, J. M. L. Evans, C.B.E. £3,400 to £4,100

Asst. do., N. H. Turner £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assis., R. Andreae; R. W. D. Auld; R. S. Dhondy; T. W. Swift. £2,103 to £2,715

Legal Asst., H. D. S. Venables. £1,370 to £1,937

Chief Clerk, C. W. Vickery ... £2,103 to £2,260

Principal Clerks, K. A. Scollay; H. R. Wilson; B. C. Harris; C. T. Davies; R. F. Dunn; S. J. Rist; F. R. Blott; I. D. Abbot £1,795 to £2,012

Supreme Court Pay Office
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Accountant-General, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., Q.C.

Chief Accountant, C. D. G. Cook. £2,174 to £2,499

Senior Executive Officers, E. C. Coppard; W. P. Coult £1,633 to £2,066

Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son.

Central Office of the Supreme Court
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Senior Master of the Supreme Court (Q.B.D.) Queen's Remembrancer (Queen's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office and Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal) Sir Anthony King, C.B.E.

£4,400
Masters of the Supreme Court (Q.B.D.), C. H. Grundy; B. A. Harwood; W. R. Lawrence; C. Clayton; A. S. Diamond; I. H. Jacob; J. Ritchie, M.B.E. each £2,400 to £4,100

Action Department
Head Clerk, W. H. Redman, M.B.E. £1,644 to £1,839

Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section*
Chief Clerk, W. E. Garrod £1,402 to £1,639

Summons and Order Section*
Chief Clerk, R. C. Newman ... £1,402 to £1,639

Filing Department*
Chief Clerk, A. S. Ellis £1,402 to £1,639

Masters' Secretary's Department and Queen's Remembrancer's Department*

Chief Clerk (Secretary to the Masters), W. N. Last £1,402 to £1,639

Crown Office and Associates' Dept.
Clerk of the Lists (Q.B.D.), W. J. Fell £2,039

Head Clerk (Crown Office), V. W. Judd

£1,644 to £1,839
Chief Associate, F. W. Player. ... £1,644 to £1,839

Criminal Appeal Office
(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, Sir Anthony King, C.B.E.
Assistant Registrar, H. A. Palmer, T.D.

£2,700 to £3,175

Deputy Assistant Registrars, D. R. Thompson; W. H. Greenwood.....£2,103 to £2,715
 Chief Clerk, H. B. Hinton.....£1,493 to £1,785

Courts-Martial Appeals Office

(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, H. A. Palmer, T.D.

Assistant Registrar, D. R. Thompson.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, closed,

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, closed.

Supreme Court Taxing Office

Chief Master, Paul Adams, T.D.....£4,400

Masters of the Supreme Court, William Francis Hood; Ernest Marshall Foster; Graham John Graham-Green, T.D.; Charles Edgar Cullis; Dennis Robert Clarke; Leonard Humphrey Razzall

£3,400 to £4,100

Chief Clerk, B. P. Tregus.....£1,853 to £2,070

Principal Clerks, G. N. H. Harris; H. E. Pritchard;

H. C. Aiton; E. W. Pinder; R. S. Stanton; J. H.

Ayers; A. G. Warren; E. P. A. Jack

£1,795 to £2,012

CHANCERY DIVISION

Chancery Judges' Chambers

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Master (attached to all the Judges), William

Francis Spencer Hawkins.....£4,400

Chief Clerk and Secretary to Chief Master, W. D.

Verrall.

GROUP A

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F,

Thomas Lutwyche Dinwiddy; G to N, Robert

Edward Ball, M.B.E.; O to Z, Edmund Rawlings

Heward.....£3,400 to £4,100

GROUP B

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F,

James Stephen Neave; G to N, Arthur Edmund

Frost; O to Z, William Lister Pengelly

£3,400 to £4,100

Chancery Registrars' Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Registrar, J. B. H. Wyman, £3,400; Registrars,

D. C. Smith; C. M. Kidd; P. Halliday; H. J.

Wilson.....£2,700 to £3,175

Senior Assistant Registrar, D. G. Leach

£1,905 to £2,463

Assistant Registrars, M. B. Miller; M. S. Edwards;

A. Williams, O.B.E.; L. F. Manning

£1,334 to £1,812

Secretary to Chief Registrar, W. D. Verrall.

Petition and Entry Clerk, S. S. Holloway.

Companies Court

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley, M.B.E.; The

Hon. Mr. Justice Pennycuik; Mr. Justice

Plowman

Registrar, A. F. M. Berkeley... £3,400 to £4,100

Principal Clerks, E. L. Russell, O.B.E. (£1,802 to

£1,997); J. G. Usher.....£1,644 to £1,839

Senior Official Receiver, Companies (Winding-up)

Department, G. F. Morris.....£2,815 to £3,190

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY

DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY

Somerset House, W.C.2

Senior Registrar, Sir Bertram Long, M.C., T.D.

£4,400

Registrars, J. F. Compton Miller, M.B.E., T.D.;

C. H. G. Forbes, O.B.E.; H. C. T. Millers;

J. P. Kinsley; J. E. N. Russell; D. A. Newton

£3,400 to £4,100

Secretary, W. D. S. Caird.....£1,750 to £2,183

Establishment Officer, D. H. Colgate

£1,633 to £2,066

Principal Clerks, A. G. Widdicombe; F. Barton;

C. Kenworthy; B. W. Campbell; D. R. L.

Holloway; W. R. Hurst; W. J. Pickering; J. R. Turner; R. W. Elliott; Miss K. W. Simes; J. D. Drayson.....£1,633 to £2,066

Clerk of Rules and Orders (Royal Courts of Justice), J. L. Truscott, M.B.E.....£1,633 to £2,066

DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRIES

Birmingham and Northampton, G. H. Hayden.

Bodmin, A. J. F. Jenkins.

Bristol, Gloucester and Hereford, T. B. Williams.

Chester, Bangor and St. Asaph, S. J. Sibley.

Exeter, F. C. Ottway.

Lancaster and Carlisle, F. Hall.

Lewes, W. A. Worrell.

Liverpool, G. Wcnworth.

Llandaff and Carmarthen, F. J. Taylor.

Manchester, H. A. Gurney.

Newcastle and Durham, F. B. Birdsall, O.B.E.

Norwich, Peterborough and Ipswich, A. C. Stone.

Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln and Derby, W. A.

Swan.

Oxford, A. Crawshaw.

Wakefield, F. J. E. Bools.

Winchester and Salisbury, C. F. Walker.

York, H. Wilkinson.

Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Registrar, K. C. McGuffie....£3,400 to £4,100

Marshal and Chief Clerk, P. V. Gray

£1,490 to £1,810

Bankruptcy (High Court) Department

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Cross; The Hon. Mr.

Justice Wilberforce, C.M.G., O.B.E.; The Hon. Mr.

Justice Ungood-Thomas.

Chief Registrar, John Francis Bowyer.....£4,400

Registrars, Thomas Cunliffe; Maurice Berkeley

£3,400 to £4,100

Principal Clerk, F. W. A. Bates...£1,644 to £1,839

Official Receivers' Department

Senior Official Receiver, A. A. Walter

£2,815 to £3,190

Official Receiver, E. C. Sherwood, £2,457 to £2,815

Assistant do., R. A. D. Copper, B. J. Longley,

R. B. Howard; J. B. Clemetson

£2,041 to £2,447

OFFICE OF THE MASTER OF THE

COURT OF PROTECTION

25 Store Street, W.C.1

Master, R. W. Jennings, Q.C.....£4,400

Deputy Master, M. E. Reed, C.B.E.

£2,700 to £3,175

Assistants to the Master, W. J. Tabner, O.B.E.; W. E.

Cane; D. G. Hunt; R. H. Phillips

£2,176 to £2,672

Chief Clerk, E. F. Atkinson....£2,103 to £2,260

Assistant Chief Clerk, L. A. Douglass

£1,795 to £2,012

Principal Clerks, G. F. Porter; R. A. G. Whiteman;

H. Rowland.....£1,795 to £2,012

OFFICE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S

VISITORS

Legal Visitor, R. O. L. Armstrong-Jones, M.B.E., Q.C.

£3,500

Medical Visitors, Dr. G. Somerville; Dr. W. D.

Nicol; Dr. J. S. Harris.....£3,500

RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Judges nominated to sit in the Restrictive Practices

Court: Mr. Justice Megaw (President); Mr. Justice

Buckley; Mr. Justice Mocatta; Lord Cameron; Mr.

Justice McVeigh.

Lay Members, Maj.-Gen. W. E. V. Abraham, C.B.E.

(part time); Sir Stanford Cooper; E. L. Denny

(part time); Sir Gilbert Flemming, K.C.B., T.D. (part

time); Brig. T. Grainger-Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D. (part

time); C. C. W. Havell, M.C. (part time); W. L.

Heywood, O.B.E.; D. V. House; Sir Godfrey

Mitchell (part time).

Clerk of the Court, Mr. Registrar Bowyer.

NOTE ON CIVIL COURTS.—Smaller civil actions are heard locally in County Courts which, with some exceptions, deal with all common law cases where the sum involved is less than £400. Jurisdiction given by special statutes is of the widest range and cases under such statutes are dealt with irrespective of the amount involved. County Courts are presided over by a paid Judge sitting alone. The county court for the City of London is the Mayor's and City of London Court, which deals with small cases and has also jurisdiction unlimited in amount. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are dealt with in the London Bankruptcy Court, Carey Street, W.C.2; those arising out of London are dealt with in the county courts.

Actions in the High Court are distributed among the several Divisions of the High Court according to their nature. Certain classes of actions, e.g., those dealing with the administration of estates of deceased persons, partnerships, trusts and mortgages, specific performance of contracts between vendors and purchasers of real estates, including contracts for leases, partition or sale of real estates, wardship of infants and the care of infants, estates, and company and bankruptcy cases, are usually commenced in the Chancery Division. The Queen's Bench Division deals with most ordinary civil cases. Actions may be tried in London or the Assizes. The Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division has jurisdiction in matters concerning wills, divorces, and Admiralty, prize and shipping cases.

COUNTY COURTS

In 1961 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,699,430 (as against 1,508,048 for the year 1960). The number of debtors imprisoned under the *Debtors Act, 1869*, was 5,675 (1960) and 6,323 (1961) and of the last number 4,413 served the full terms of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Court Judges (each £4,400)

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour" and "Your Honour."]

The figures in parentheses indicate the number of the County Court Circuit in which the judges sit.

Addleshaw, John Lawrence (10), Cheshire.
 Andrew, William Monro, M.B.E. (43), Marylebone.
 Armstrong, Arthur Henry (55), Wilts, Dorset, etc.
 Barrington, John Harcourt, T.D. (48), Lambeth.
 Bassett, John Henry, Q.C. (58), Essex.
 Baxter, Herbert James, O.B.E. (40), Bow.
 Bell, Philip Ingress, T.D., Q.C. (4), Blackburn.
 Beresford, Eric George Harold (25), Staffs.
 Blagden, John Basil (44), Westminster.
 Braund, Sir Henry (19), Derbyshire.
 Brown, Harold (6), Lancs.
 Brown, Harold John, M.C., Q.C. (50), Sussex.
 Buckee, Henry Thomas, D.S.O. (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.
 Campbell, W. Lawson (35), Cambridgeshire.
 Carr, Norman Alexander (22), Worcs.
 Clark, Reginald, Q.C. (41), Clerkenwell.
 Cohen, Clifford Theodore, M.C., T.D. (2), Durham.
 Cohen, Nathaniel Arthur Jim (56), Croydon.
 Dow, Ronald Graham (41), Clerkenwell.
 Drahlie, John Frederick, Q.C. (1), Newcastle, etc.
 Duveen, Claude Henry, M.B.E., Q.C. (38), Edmonton, etc.
 Edgedale, Samuel Richards, Q.C. (47), Dartford, etc.
 Evans, Carey (32), Norfolk.
 Evans, David Meurig (29), Caernarvonshire.

Evans, Sir Shirley Worthington-, Bt. (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.
 Flint, Abraham John (18), Nottingham, etc.
 Gage, Conolly Hugh (62), Southend, etc.
 Glazebrook, Francis Kirkland (63), Kent.
 Goss, William Alan Belcher (12), Bradford.
 Hamilton, Allister McNeill (23), Warwickshire.
 Harding, Rowe (30), Glamorgan.
 Harington, John Charles Dundas, Q.C. (26) and (21), Staffs..
 Harper, Norman (16), Hull.
 Herbert, Jesse Basil, M.C., Q.C. (44), Westminster.
 Hillard, Richard Arthur Loraine, M.B.E. (54), Bristol.
 Howard, Geoffrey (37), West London.
 Jellinek, Lionel, M.C. (60), Surrey.
 Jones, Hugh Emllyn- (7), Cheshire.
 Jones, Thomas Elder- (52), Somerset and Wilts.
 Lee, Arthur Michael, D.S.C., Q.C. (51), Hampshire.
 Leigh, Christopher Thomas Bowes, O.B.E., T.D. (8), Manchester and Leigh.
 Leon, Henry Cecil, M.C. (46), Willesden.
 Leslie, Gilbert Frank (46), Willesden.
 Lewis, Edward Daly (17), Lincolnshire.
 Lloyd, Ifor Bowen, Q.C. (37), West London.
 McKee, Dermot St. Oswald (14), Yorks.
 MacMillan, James (39), Shoreditch.
 Maddocks, George (3), Cumberland.
 Mais, Robert Hugh (43), Marylebone.
 Morgan, (Hopkin) Trevor, M.C., Q.C. (31), Carmarthenshire.
 Morris, O. T. Temple-, Q.C. (24), Monmouthshire.
 Morris, William Gerard (6), Liverpool.
 Nicholas, Montagu Richmond (45), Wandsworth.
 Nicklin, Robert Shenstone (21), Birmingham.
 Ould, Ernest (13), Shfield.
 Paton, Harold William, D.S.C. (54), Glos. and Somerset.
 Pennant, David Edward Thornton (28), Shropshire and Mid-Wales.
 Potter, Douglas Charles Loftus (56), Croydon.
 Pratt, Hugh Macdonald (57), Devon.
 Pugh, Sir (John) Alun (42), Bloomshury.
 Rawlins, Percy Lionel Edwin (61), Reading, etc.
 Reid, John Alexander, M.C. (45), Wandsworth, etc.
 Robson, Denis Hicks, Q.C. (20), Leicester, etc.
 Rountree, Gilbert Harry (59), Plymouth and Cornwall.
 Ruttle, Henry Samuel Jacob (48), Lambeth.
 Saul, Basil Sylvester Wingate- (47), Southwark.
 Sharp, Alastair George, M.B.E., Q.C. (14), Leeds.
 Smith, Edward Gustave Lind- (21), Birmingham.
 Smith, Stuart Hayne Granville, O.B.E. (38), Edmonton, etc.
 Southall, Thomas Frederick (33), Suffolk.
 Steel, Edward (8), Lancs.
 Sumner, William Donald Massey, O.B.E., Q.C. (49), Kent.
 Trotter, Richard Stanley (5), Lancs.
 Willis, Roger Blenkiron, T.D. (42), Bloomsbury.

County Courts Branch

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

Registry of County Courts Judgments, etc.

(Hours for searching, Monday to Friday, 11 to 4.)
 Head of Branch, J. D. Kewish, C.B., T.D. £3,175
 Asst. Head of Branch and Establishment Officer, F. G. Axmann, O.B.E. £1,976 to £2,288
 Finance Officer, J. W. Twiss £1,976 to £2,288
 Establishment Inspectors, H. Slater; P. G. Jefferson; W. A. Evans, T.D.; B. Kelley

Auditors, E. H. R. Ezard; W. L. Wright; E. T. Foster; J. E. Woodhouse; W. E. Hoile; R. L. Baker; S. E. Skidmore; S. L. Padmore; J. Hobson; G. F. Allen; H. Rusbridge; R. J.

Skeldon; R. L. Rees; C. F. Stratton; H. Mark; J. C. White; F. Poppleston; F. E. Mayers. G. McMullan; R. J. Steele; T. H. Sadler; J. W. Jackson £1,342 to £1,872

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey, E.C.4.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of the High Court, and the present Judges of the High Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court for time being.

Clerk of the Court, Leslie Balfour Boyd.
Deputies, William Hugh Corbett Lowe; Drummond Garnar Blackaller.

Under-Sheriffs.

Under Sheriffs, (1962-63), Col. Colin Fraser Tod, The Old Mill House, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey and Col. Reginald Joseph Cooke-Hurle, Flat 10, 23A Grove End Road, N.W.8.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

South Eastern Circuit.

Special Itinerary

Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.

Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.

Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A. Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A. Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and adjourned S. and A.

Ordinary Itinerary

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.

Cambridge (Cambridge)—W., S. and A.

Suffolk (Ipswich)—W. (Bury St. Edmunds)—S.

and alternatively A. (Bury St. Edmunds 1963).

Hertfordshire (Hertford)—W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, R. C. Lancaster. £2,085 to £3,175

Assistant Clerk of Assize, R. E. Gorton.

Clerk of Indictments, W. A. J. Brooks.

Associates, F. H. Hearn; N. F. Phillips.

Office, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit.)

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.

Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.

Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.

Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A.

Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.

Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.

Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.

Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.

Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, H. C. Naldrett. £2,085 to £3,175

Assistant Clerk of Assize, B. H. Sayer.

Clerks of Indictments, S. Carlton; L. V. Gebbett.

Associates, M. H. Snowden; A. Evans.

Circuit Office, King Edward Building, 205 Corporation Street, Birmingham.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 1).

Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.

Lancashire, Northern Div. (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.

Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.

West Derby Division (Liverpool)—W., Spring, S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, I. A. Macaulay, C.B.E., Liverpool.

Assistant Clerk of Assize, W. H. McNeile.

Associates, R. O. Jones; C. A. White; J. Tebay.

North Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.

Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.

Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.

Yorkshire, Sheffield Division—W., S. and A.

Yorkshire, Leeds Division—W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, P. D. Robinson, Castle of York,

York. £2,085 to £3,175

Assistant Clerk of Assize, A. C. Edwards.

Circuit Officers, A. H. Page; D. G. Gardiner; G. B.

Wood; J. Winter; E. Lord.

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading,

Oxford, Worcester (for County and City),

Gloucester (for County and City), Newport (Mon.),

Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. Divorce business

is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury

only. Civil business is taken at every town at

every Assize.

Clerk of Assize, William Lewis, T.D.

£2,085 to £3,175

Circuit Officers, Hugh Patrick McDermott; Norman

Frank Phillips.

Circuit Office, Oxford Circuit, Royal Courts of

Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Western Circuit.

Divorce is taken W., S. and A. at Bodmin

Exeter, Bristol and Winchester.

Wilts (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and

Salisbury alternately) A., 1963 Devizes; Dorset

(Dorchester) W., S. and A.; Somerset, (Taunton)

W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately)

A.; 1963 Taunton; Cornwall, (Bodmin) W., S.,

and A. (Civil and Criminal); Devon, (Exeter)

W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim.); City of Exeter

(The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; Bristol (The

Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal);

Hants, (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civil and

Criminal).

Clerk of Assize, F. D. Yeatman, Alexandra House,

New Street, Salisbury. £2,085 to £3,175

Assistant Clerk of Assize, S. E. Lloyd.

Clerk of Indictments, C. E. Blake.

Circuit Officers, C. W. Langford; D. S. Jacobs.

Wales and Chester Circuit.

Criminal and Civil business is taken at all towns,

together with Matrimonial Causes at Caernarvon,

Carmarthen, Chester and Cardiff or Swansea.

Itinerary No. 6 (1 Judge)

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W. S. and A.

Merioneth—(Dolgellau) W. S. and A.

Caernarvonshire—(Caernarvon) W. S. and A.

Anglesey—(Beaumaris) W. S. and A.

Denbighshire—(Ruthin) W. S. and A.

Flintshire—(Mold) W. S. and A.

Radnorshire—(Presteigne) W. S. and A.

Brecknock—(Brecon) W. S. and A.

Cardiganshire—(Lampeter) W. S. and A.

Pembrokeshire and Town and County of Haverford-

west—(Haverfordwest) W. S. and A.

Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Car-

marthen—(Carmarthen) W. S. and A.

Itinerary No. 7 (2 Judges)

Cheshire—(Chester Castle) W. 1st and 2nd (ad-

journed) S. and A.

Glamorgan—(Cardiff) W. and 2nd S. alternately

with Swansea; Swansea 1st S. and A.

Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, John Morgan,

£2,085 to £3,175

Assistant Clerk of Assize, E. H. Thomas.

Associates, L. R. Beckett; E. J. Trowbridge; H. B.

Thomas.

Circuit Office, Law Courts, Cardiff.

Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, John Morgan, £2,085 to £3,175
Associates, E. J. Trowbridge; L. R. Beckett.
Circuit Clerk, D. J. Williams, Law Courts, Cardiff.

CROWN COURTS

The Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1956, authorized the setting up of two new courts, known as the Crown Court of Liverpool and the Crown Court of Manchester. These Courts took over the jurisdiction of the former Courts of Quarter Session for Liverpool and Manchester and the criminal jurisdiction of the Assize Courts for the West Derby and Salford Divisions of Lancashire. The Courts are normally presided over by the Recorders of Liverpool and Manchester who have power to refer assize cases for trial by a judge of the High Court.

RECORDERS

(The Recorder of London is addressed as "Right Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship.")

Abingdon, Anthony Clare Bulger (1962).
Andover, Michael Richard Hoare (1962).
Banbury, Richard Michael Arthur Chetwynd Talbot (1955).
Barnstaple and Bideford, Alan Stewart Trapnell (1962).
Barrow-in-Furness, Thomas Alfred Cunliffe (1962).
Bath, Jeremy Nicolas Hutchinson, Q.C. (1962).
Bedford, Charles Lamond Henderson, Q.C. (1948).
Birkenhead, William Lloyd Mars-Jones, M.B.E., Q.C. (1959).
Birmingham, Joseph Arthur Grieves, Q.C. (1960).
Blackburn, Sydney Scholefield Allen, Q.C., M.P. (1948).
Blackpool, Joseph Stanley Watson, M.B.E., Q.C. (1961).
Bolton, Alexander David Karmel, Q.C. (1962).
Bournemouth, Edgar Stewart Fay, Q.C. (1961).
Braford, Bernard Benjamin Gillis, Q.C. (1958).
Bridgewater, Leslie Herrick Collins, O.B.E. (1962).
Brighton, Charles John Addison Doughty, Q.C. M.P. (1955).
Bristol, Norman Roy Fox-Andrews, Q.C. (1961).
Burnley, Miss Rose Heilbron, Q.C. (1956).
Burton-on-Trent, Edward Walter Eveleigh, Q.C. (1961).
Bury St. Edmunds, Peter Colin Duncan, M.C. (1949).
Cambridge, Stephen Chapman, Q.C. (1961).
Canterbury, Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C. (1952).
Cardiff, Frederick Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1960).
Carlisle, Edward Wooll, O.B.E., Q.C. (1929).
Chester, Francis John Watkin Williams, Q.C. (1958).
Colchester, Andrew Aiken Watson, Q.C. (1949).
Coventry, John Mervyn Guthrie Griffith-Jones, M.C. (1959).
Croydon, Malcolm John Morris, Q.C. (1962).
Deal, Richard Marven Hale Everett, Q.C. (1959).
Derby, Mrs. Elizabeth Kathleen Lane, Q.C. (1961).
Devizes, Stephen Alastair Morton, T.D. (1957).
Doncaster, John Francis Scott Cobb, Q.C. (1961).
Dover, Robert Michael Oldfield Havers (1962).
Dudley, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).
**Durham*, James Kenneth Hope, C.B.E.
Exeter, Hugh Eames Park, Q.C. (1960).
Folkestone, Nell Lawson, Q.C. (1962).
Gloucester, Ralph Vincent Cusack, Q.C. (1961).
Grantham, William Arnold Sime, M.B.E., Q.C. (1959).
Gravesend, Frederick Petre Crowder, M.P. (1960).
Great Grimsby, Arthur Evan James, Q.C. (1962).
Guildford, Travers Christmas Humphreys, Q.C. (1959).

Halifax, Alter Max Hurwitz (1957).
**Hartlepool*, Leslie Othen Williams (1949).
Hastings, The Lord Dunboyne (1961).
Hereford, Robert Boyd Cochrane Parnall (1955).
Huddersfield, John Brooke Willis (1959).
Hull, Peter Stanley Price, Q.C. (1958).
Ipswich, Sebag Shaw, Q.C. (1958).
King's Lynn, John Charles Llewellyn (1961).
**Kingston* (vacant).
Leeds, George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1961).
Leicester, Graham Russell Swanwick, M.B.E., Q.C. (1959).
Lichfield, Max Ernest Holdsworth, O.B.E. (1939).
Lincoln, Col. Ralph Kilner Brown, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1960).
Liverpool (Crown Court), Neville Jonas Laski, Q.C. (1956).
London, Sir (Edward) Anthony Hawke (1959).
Maidstone, Neil Nairn McKinnon, Q.C. (1961).
Manchester (Crown Court), John Robertson Dunn Crichton, Q.C. (1960).
Margate, William Hugh Griffiths, M.C. (1962).
Merthyr Tydfil, Norman Grantham Lewis Richards, O.B.E., Q.C. (1960).
Middlesbrough, Henry Gaunt Suddards (1961).
Newark, Theobald Richard Fitzwalter Butler, O.B.E. (1945).
Newbury, Edward Terrell, O.B.E., Q.C. (1935).
Newcastle under Lyne, William Field Hunt (1945).
Newcastle upon Tyne, Arthur Bryan Boyle, C.B.E., Q.C. (1961).
Northampton, Michael Victor Argyle, M.C., Q.C. (1962).
Norwich, Neville Major Ginner Faulks, Q.C. (1959).
Nottingham, Matthew Anthony Leonard Cripps, D.S.O., T.D., Q.C. (1961).
Oldham, Richard Martin Bingham, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1960).
Oxford, John Galway Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
Penzance, Raymond Stock (1962).
Plymouth, Norman John Lee Brodrick, Q.C. (1962).
Pontefract, Herbert Bewick (1961).
Poole, Malcolm McGougan (1954).
Portsmouth, Norman John Skelhorn, Q.C. (1962).
**Preston*, William Harrison Openshaw (1958).
Reading, Robert Crompton Hutton (1951).
Rochester, Donald Charles Bain, M.C., Q.C. (1961).
Rotherham, Charles Raymond Dean (1962).
Salford, Richard Haddow Forrest, Q.C. (1956).
Salsbury, Peter Anthony Grayson Rawlinson, Q.C., M.P. (1961).
Scarborough, Joseph Stanley Snowden (1951).
Sheffield, Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (1961).
Shrewsbury, John Francis Bourke (1945).
Smetulwick, Paul Henry Layton (1952).
Southampton, Joseph Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1960).
Southend, Patrick McCarthy O'Connor, Q.C. (1961).
Stoke on Trent, George Kenneth Mynett, Q.C. (1961).
Sunderland, Rupert Rawden Rawden-Smith (1961).
Swansea, Evan Roderic Bowen, Q.C., M.P. (1960).
Walsall, James Charles Beresford-Whyte Leonard (1951).
**Wells*, William Mack Huntley.
West Bromwich, Edward Brian Gibbens, Q.C. (1959).
West Ham, Walter Augustus Leopold Raeburn, Q.C. (1949).
Wigan (vacant).
Winchester, David Powell Croom-Johnson, D.S.C., Q.C. (1962).
Windsor, New, Alan Stewart Orr, O.B.E. (1958).
Wolverhampton, Myer Alan Barry King-Hamilton, Q.C. (1961).
Worcester, Hon. Thomas Gabriel Roche, Q.C. (1959).
Yarmouth, Great, John Huxley Buzzard (1958).
York, Henry Cooper Scott, Q.C. (1961).
 *Boroughs having no Quarter Sessions.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839).

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Robert Henderson
Blundell £4,400
Magistrates, Kenneth James Priestley Barraclough,
O.B.E., T.D.; Richard Geraint Rees; Nigel
Francis Maltby Robinson; Herbert Christopher
Beaumont each £4,100
Senior Chief Clerk and Establishments Officer, Edward
Hughes, C.B.E. £3,295
Chief Clerks, C. J. Collinge; A. V. E. J. Mindham
£2,545 to £2,920
Chief Clerk, Juvenile Court, J. R. Nicol
£2,545 to £2,920

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C.1.

Magistrates, Frank John Powell; Thomas Frederick
Davis; Lancelot Elliot Barker each £4,100
Chief Clerks, F. M. Worthen (+altee. £100)
(£2,920); D. V. Wainwright. £2,545 to £2,920

Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Magistrates, Leo Joseph Anthony Gradwell, D.S.C.;
Edward George Haydon Robey. . . each £4,100
Chief Clerk, A. E. Jones. £2,920

Greenwich (Blackheath Road, S.E.10) and
Woolwich (Market Street, S.E.18).

Magistrates, Alan Leslie Stevenson; St. John Bernard
Vyvyan Harmsworth each £4,100
Chief Clerk, G. Crankshaw. £2,545 to £2,920

Lambeth, Renfrew Road, S.E.11.

Magistrates, Clive Stuart Saxon Burt, Q.C.; Thomas
Ker Edie. each £4,100
Chief Clerk, P. J. Calnan. £2,920

Marylebone, 181 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

Magistrates, Geoffrey G. Raphael; Walter Bennett
Frampton, O.B.E.; John Henry Lancelot Aubrey-
Fletcher; John Constantine Phipps. . each £4,100
Chief Clerks, L. S. Penfold; J. T. Taylor, M.C.
£2,545 to £2,920

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N.16.

Magistrates, Frank Milton; Evelyn Charles Sackville
Russell each £4,100
Chief Clerk, W. E. C. Robins. . . £2,545 to £2,920

Old Street, E.C.1.

Magistrates, Harold Francis Ralph Sturge; Neil
Martin McElligott. each £4,100
Chief Clerk, Douglas Edward Hughes. . . £2,920

Thames, Aylward Street, Stepney, E.1.

Magistrates, Cecil Campion; Donaldson Loudoun
each £4,100
Chief Clerk, Stanley French. £2,920

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

Magistrates, Henry Hollingdrake Maddocks; John
Robert Thomas Hooper. each £4,100
Chief Clerk, F. A. Green. £2,920
Chief Clerk, Justices' Court, J. V. Hayward. £2,700

West London, Southcombe Street, W. Kensington,
W.14.

Magistrates, Eric Ronald Guest; Seymour John
Collins each £4,100
Chief Clerk, K. Edwards. £2,545 to £2,920

South Western, 217 Balham High Road,
S.W.17.

Magistrates, Arthur Hugh Glenn Craske; Sir John
Cameron, Bt. each £4,100
Chief Clerk, E. F. Turrill. £2,545 to £2,920

JUVENILE COURTS.

Juvenile Courts, in separate buildings from
Magistrates' Courts, are held at 79A Bishops
Way, E.2; Methodist Church Hall, Elm Park, Brix-
ton Hill, S.W.2; Church Hall, Ashburnham Place,
Greenwich, S.E.10; Chelsea Juvenile Court, Walton
Street, S.W.3; Friends' House, Euston Road,
N.W.1; Anchor Mission, 273 Garratt Lane,
Wandsworth, S.W.18; 187 Marylebone Road,
W.1.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Birmingham, John Frederic Milward (1951).
Cardiff, Philip Guy Dudley Sixsmith (1948).
Huddersfield, Leslie Mervyn Pugh (1956).
Kingston upon Hull, Dennis Neil O'Sullivan (1952).
Leeds, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).
Liverpool, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Manchester, Frederick Bancroft Turner (1951).
Merthyr Tydfil, David Powys Rowland (1961).
Middlesbrough, Alfred Pearson Peaker, M.C. (1939).
Pontypridd, Wyndham Matabele Davies, Q.C.
(1949).
Salford, Leslie Walsh (1951).
Stoke, Geoffrey Arthur John Smallwood (1960).
Wolverhampton, Howard William Maitland Coley
(1961).

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or an Alderman.
Chief Clerk, J. H. Tratt. £2,770
Assistant Clerk, H. P. Jacob. £1,960

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Senior Chief Clerk, Clerk to the Licensing Justices and
Clerk of Special Sessions, A. G. J. Chandler
£3,220
Assistant Clerk, F. A. Treeby. £2,410

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Director, Sir Theobald Mathew, K.B.E., M.C. £5,815
Deputy Director, W. M. E. Crump, C.B.E. . . £4,115
Assistant Directors, F. D. Barry, C.B.E.; J. F. Claxton;
E. C. J. Jones. £2,815 to £3,475
Assistant Solicitor, R. L. D. Thomas
£2,815 to £3,475

Senior Legal Assistants, K. S. Lewis, T.D.; I. H. L.
Smith; D. Prys Jones; E. G. MacDermott; M. D.
Hutchison; M. J. Jardine; O. Nugent; J. M.
Evelyn; P. F. Y. Radcliffe; P. M. J. Palmes;
D. A. Hopkin; A. G. Flavell; P. R. Barnes;
J. E. Leck; T. J. Taylor. £2,103 to £2,715
Legal Assistants, C. J. I. Bourke; J. H. Robbins; J.
Wood; F. H. R. Burr; J. M. Walker; K. M. Horn;
D. G. Williams; C. H. Cossam; K. G. Lawrence;
B. Cooke; A. H. Whitfield; K. Dowling; P. E.
Abbott; T. D. Tetlow. £1,210 to £1,937
Establishment Officer, J. M. Evelyn
Senior Executive Officer, H. Smethurst
£1,933 to £2,012

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE
GENERAL OF THE FORCES(Lord Chancellor's Establishment; Joint Service for the
Army and the Royal Air Force)

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Judge Advocate General, Sir Frederick W. Gentle,
Q.C. £5,000
Vice Judge Advocate General, O. C. Barnett, C.B.E.,
Q.C. £4,100
Assistant Judge Advocates General, J. E. M. Gunning,
C.B.E.; C. M. Cahn, C.B.E.; B. A. C. Duncan,

M.B.E.; B. de H. Pereira, T.D.; F. H. Dean, £3,065 to £3,415; O. Bertram, T.D.; W. St. J. C. Taylor; E. H. V. Harington; R. H. Browne; C. E. Depinna... £2,715 to £3,065
 Deputy Judge Advocates, A. E. McDonald; W. E. Stubbs, M.B.E.; J. G. Morgan-Owen, M.B.E.; I. D. Turner, T.D.; R. G. Greene, M.C.; N. B. Birrell; G. H. L. Rhodes, T.D.; E. R. Mills; J. Stuart-Smith; B. R. Allen; G. Ll. Chapman.
 £2,415 to £2,715

Legal Assistant, G. D. Lindley.
 Registrar, T. H. E. Tarrant, M.B.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1
 (Whitehall: 1212)

Commissioner, Sir Joseph Simpson, K.B.E. ... £7,000
 Deputy Commissioner, D. E. Webb, C.V.O., O.B.E. £5,175

"A" Department

Administration and Operations

Assistant Commissioner, R. R. M. Bacon... £4,675
 Commander, A. Townsend, M.B.E., B.E.M. £3,275 to £3,650
 Assistant Secretary, R. A. Bearman £2,120 to £2,455

Deputy Commander, J. M. Hill, D.F.C.

Chief Superintendents, W. C. F. Best; R. J. Mastel; H. A. Griffin... £2,295 to £2,445

Chief Superintendent of Women Police, Miss W. T. Barker... £2,065 to £2,200
 Principal Executive Officer, C. J. Fairfull £1,633 to £2,012

"B" Department

Traffic and Transport

Assistant Commissioner, J. L. Waldron, C.V.O. £4,675
 Commander, A. G. P. Jay... £3,275 to £3,650
 Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Pike; C. W. Hutchings £2,120 to £2,445

Deputy Commander, N. Radford. £2,725 to £2,950
 Chief Superintendents, R. A. Fairbank; E. W. Challands; R. R. Reynolds... £2,295 to £2,445

Principal Executive Officers, R. D. Orr-Ewing; S. Cload, M.B.E.; W. J. Porter; R. A. Root; G. W. Barns; H. V. Hyde... £1,633 to £2,012

"C" Department

Criminal Investigation

Assistant Commissioner, R. L. Jackson, C.B.E. £4,675
 Commanders, G. H. Hatherill, O.B.E.; E. W. Jones, M.V.O. ... £3,275 to £3,650

Deputy Commanders, R. W. L. Spooner; C. L. MacDougall... £2,725 to £2,950

Chief Superintendents, W. H. Rudkin; G. W. C. Davis, M.B.E.; A. V. Griffin, M.B.E.; D. C. Grant; A. S. G. Crayford; J. W. Kennedy; J. W. Godsell; E. G. W. Millen; G. E. Salter £2,295 to £2,445

"D" Department

Organization and Training

Assistant Commissioner, T. E. Mahir, G.M. £4,675
 Commanders, G. F. Payne, B.E.M.; G. C. F. Duncan £3,275 to £3,650

Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Cattle; J. L. Carter, M.B.E. ... £2,120 to £2,445

Chief Superintendents, J. I. Miller, M.B.E.; C. Kitch; F. H. Banfield; E. I. E. Tickle. £2,295 to £2,445

Principal Executive Officers, G. A. Perry; S. H. Scard £1,633 to £2,012

Welfare Officer, Comdr. G. V. Knight, O.B.E., R.N. £1,937

Metropolitan Police Cadet Corps

Commandant, Col. N. A. C. Croft, D.S.O. £2,950 to £3,175

Director of Academic Training, K. H. Patterson £1,633 to £2,012

"S" Department

Secretariat

Secretary, G. C. Richardson... £3,715
 Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, R. L. Wynn-Williams, M.B.E. ... £2,365 to £2,815

Assistant Secretaries, R. A. Cousins; G. S. Downes £2,120 to £2,445

Public Information Officer, P. H. Fearnley £2,120 to £2,445

Senior Information Officer, J. C. D. Dodds £1,633 to £2,012

Principal Executive Officers, G. R. Peel; A. E. Mitchell; H. L. Stark; C. A. F. Gibbs, M.C.; F. C. B. Varney; W. E. Wright; D. Meyler, D.S.C. ... £1,633 to £2,012

"L" Department

Solicitors

Solicitor, J. S. Williams... £4,115
 Assistant Solicitors, W. C. Sharpe; R. I. Graham; E. O. Lane, D.F.C., A.F.C.; R. E. T. Birch; G. E. Clark; C. N. Winston... £2,815 to £3,415

Senior Legal Assistants, N. M. Weston; A. H. Simpson; R. G. Mays; D. W. Warran; R. A. C. Holden; D. M. O'Shea; W. H. S. Relton £2,103 to £2,715

Legal Assistants, R. L. Kiley; M. R. Holmes; R. Wait-Brown; E. Thistlethwaite; J. M. Tuff; M. J. O'Flaherty; J. B. Egan; R. E. Marsh; H. B. Hargrave; F. W. Bakewell; A. C. Staples; D. W. Ellis; W. S. Frost; A. P. Coupland; R. B. Vince; C. S. Porteous; J. O'Keefe £1,150 to £1,937

Chief Managing Clerks, J. P. Worboys; W. McCrorie; E. Worboys; F. J. Treasure; W. E. Ball £1,633 to £2,012

Research and Planning Branch

Deputy Commander, N. J. H. Darke £2,725 to £2,950

Chief Superintendents, A. H. Thomson; J. Mannings £2,295 to £2,445

Principal Executive Officer, G. H. T. Shrimpton, C.B.E., T.D. ... £1,633 to £2,012

Medical and Dental Branch

Chief Surgeon, R. W. Nevin, T.D.
 Consulting Physician and Deputy to Chief Surgeon, Sir John Richardson, M.V.O.

Hon. Consulting Surgeon, Major General Sir Max Page, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Chief Dental Surgeon, M. J. O'Donnell.

Metropolitan Police Laboratory

Director, L. C. Nickolls... £3,190 to £3,515
 Principal Scientific Officers, E. D. Sweet; I. G. Holden; T. H. Jones... £1,781 to £2,483

Districts of the Metropolitan Police

No. 1 District

Commander, H. J. Evans, O.B.E. £3,275 to £3,650
 Deputy Commander, R. E. Rogers, M.B.E. £2,725 to £2,950

Detective Chief Superintendent, S. C. Cudmore £2,295 to £2,445

No. 2 District

Commander, F. W. C. Pennington £3,275 to £3,650

Deputy Commander, A. Walker, M.B.E. £2,725 to £2,950
 Detective Chief Superintendent, D. W. Hawkins £2,295 to £2,445

No. 3 District

Commander, J. A. Cole, O.B.E. £3,275 to £3,650
 Deputy Commander, W. C. Batson, O.B.E. £2,725 to £2,950

Detective Chief Superintendent, J. V. R. Du Rose £2,295 to £2,445

No. 4 District

Commander, J. T. Manuel... £3,275 to £3,650

Deputy Commander, W. Watt, O.B.E.

Detective Chief Superintendent, R. C. Lewis £2,725 to £2,950

Metropolitan Special Constabulary £2,295 to £2,445

Chief Commandant, Capt. C. D. Jackman, C.B.E.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

Tintagel House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

Receiver, W. H. Cornish, C.B. £4,215

Secretary and Deputy Receiver, W. D. Cooper £3,240

Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, S. R. Walker £2,457 to £2,715

Accountant, P. J. G. Buckley £2,457 to £2,715

Chief Executive Officers, F. T. Alloway; J. Last; J. W. Syms £2,174 to £2,499

Senior Executive Officers, J. J. Dolan; L. Joughin; S. A. Mudd; F. A. W. Pilborough; E. H. Sadler £1,633 to £2,066

Superintendent Printer, W. J. Merritt, M.B.E. £1,633 to £2,066

Senior Accident Claims Officer, A. Morley £1,633 to £2,066

Chief Architect and Surveyor, J. I. Elliott £3,475

Deputy do., G. B. Townsend £2,715 to £3,065

Deputy Chief Architect, D. T. Edwards £2,715 to £3,065

Senior Surveyors, D. N. Fogden; W. J. Triggs, O.B.E. £2,228 to £2,553

Senior Architects, R. H. Cowley; S. J. Hanchet; C. A. Legerton; G. B. Vint £2,228 to £2,553

Senior Public Health Engineer, C. L. Langshaw £2,228 to £2,553

Chief Engineer, A. A. L. Collis, O.B.E. £3,240

Deputy Chief Engr., W. M. S. Cawley (+ alice.) £2,228 to £2,553

Senior Engineers, J. L. Breese; R. H. Campin; H. L. Perry £2,228 to £2,553

CITY OF LONDON POLICE

26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G., C.V.O. £5,175

Assistant Commissioner, J. W. Goyder £3,275 to £3,650

Administration

Chief Superintendent, B. R. Platt £2,295 to £2,445

Criminal Investigation Department

Chief Superintendent, I. Davies £2,295 to £2,445

Superintendents, W. G. French (C.I.D.); F. Lea (C.I.D.); E. H. Webster ("A" Dept.); H. W. Staples ("B" Dept.); T. Howard ("B" Div.); F. H. Leggett ("C" Div.); A. Lucas ("D" Div.); £1,925 to £2,035

City of London Special Constabulary.

Commandant, Col. Alexander Woods, T.D.

Chief Staff Officer, F. E. Shannon.

LONDON CORONERS (each £3,300)

Northern District, R. I. Milne; Western District, G. Thurston; Southern District, A. G. Davies.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER TRIBUNALS

Compensation (Detence) Act, 1939.

SHIPPING CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

President, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Willmer.

Member, F. G. Hogg.

Registrar, K. C. McGuffie, The Admiralty Registrar, Admiralty Registry, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Lands Tribunal.

(3 Hanover Square, W.1)

President, Sir William James Fitzgerald, M.C., Q.C.

Members, C. E. W. Simes, Q.C.; H. P. Hobbs; J. R. Laird; J. A. F. Watson; R. C. G. Fennell; R. C. Walmsley.

Registrar, A. W. Bird.

Patents and Registered Designs Appeal Tribunal.

(Room 169, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Judge, The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob.

Registrar, C. L. R. Dalley.

Performing Right Tribunal.

24 Kingsway (6th floor), W.C.2.

Chairman, W. A. L. Raeburn, Q.C.

Members, C. C. W. Havell; Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.; J. A. Walker, C.B.E.

Secretary, J. Cowen, C.B.E.

Board of Referees Income Tax Act, 1952

(Room 552, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Registrar, F. H. Cowper.

Parliamentary and Local Government Election

Petitions Office.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Prescribed Officer, C. H. Grundy (Master of the

Supreme Court).

Clerk to do., W. H. Redman, M.B.E.

Pensions Appeals Tribunals.

(Staffordshire House, Store St., W.C.1.)

President, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, K.B.E., C.M.G.,

Q.C. £3,000

Secretary, C. J. Smitten £1,633 to £2,012

Benefices Act, 1898.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Registrar of the Court, B. A. Harwood (Master of the

Supreme Court).

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

Judge, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry

Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury

and York under "The Public Worship Regula-

tion Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1

Dean, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir

Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Court of Faculties.

[Registry and Office for Marriage Licences

(Special and Ordinary). Appointment of

Notaries Public, &c., 1, The Sanctuary, West-

minster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Satur-

days, 10 to 12.]

Master, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir

Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

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R.N.; Capt. R. J. Trowbridge, R.N.; Capt. W. A.

Humphrey, R.N.; A. E. Brown, M.B.E.

£2,650 to £3,000

Superintending Electrical Engineer, W. T. Edwards

£2,392 to £2,750

Inspection Division

Director and Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance,

Capt. W. R. J. Redman, C.B.E., R.N. £3,400

Deputies to the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance,

Capt. R. Burrell, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.) (£2,475 to

£2,755); Capt. M. J. Lee, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.)

£2,080 to £2,392

Assistants to the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance,

Lt.-Col. L. S. C. Pickering, R.M. (ret.); Com-

manders T. G. Davison, R.N.; L. E. Elwell, R.N.

(£2,060 to £2,375); W. R. Le H. Beatty, R.N.;

W. J. F. Collings, D.S.C., R.N.; W. D. Moseley,

D.S.O., R.N..... £1,456 to £1,950

Underwater Weapons Division

Director, Capt. A. J. Cawthra, R.N.

Deputy Director, Capt. J. G. Cannon, R.N.

Assistant Directors, Capt. the Hon. T. V. Stopford,

R.N.; Capt. J. G. Stott, R.N.; A. W. Miller

£2,650 to £3,000

Radio Division

Director, Capt. R. L. Clode, R.N.

Deputy Director, Capt. D. V. Morgan, M.B.E., R.N.

Assistant Directors, Commanders R. D. Johnston,

R.N.; V. R. Rowan, R.N.; J. Selvum-Holley,

R.N.; P. T. Lawman, R.N.; S. L. Cox.... £2,392

Compass Division

Director, Capt. T. D. Ross, R.N. (ret.)

£2,700 to £3,000

Deputy Director, Commander A. E. Fanning, M.B.E.,

D.S.C., R.N. (ret.)..... £1,508 to £1,914

Central Services

Capt. L. H. J. Masters, R.N.

Weapons Systems Tuning Group

Capt. H. R. Wykeham-Martin, R.N.

Production Pool

Superintendent of Production Personnel, G. W. A.

Birkett, C.B.E..... £3,250

Armament Supply Department

Director, N. P. Luscombe, C.B..... £4,050

Deputy Directors, R. G. Gatehouse; K. A. Haddacks,

M.B.E.; W. F. Woods..... £3,000

Assistant Directors, R. R. Bailey; G. E. Ballyn;

G. H. Chandler, M.B.E.; A. F. McLeod; P. R.

Ody; E. de C. Tillett; W. E. S. Trigg; W. B.

Winsor..... £2,392 to £2,650

Royal Naval Scientific Service

Chief of Royal Naval Scientific Service, R. H. Purcell,

C.B., Ph.D..... £4,350

Chief Scientific Officers, S. Bolshaw; W. L. Borrowes;

A. W. Ross, O.B.E.; R. W. Sutton, C.B., O.B.E.;

B. W. Lythall; D. S. Watson, O.B.E. £3,800

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, R. Benjamin; F. S.

Burt; F. F. Butterworth, C.B.E.; H. C. Calpine,

M.B.E.; G. E. R. Deacon, C.B.E., F.R.S.; I. J. Good;

H. E. Hogben; W. W. Jackson; J. L. King;

A. C. Law; G. W. Morgan, C.B.E.; T. C. J.

Ovenston; J. H. Phillips; H. W. Pout, O.B.E.;

W. E. Pretty; O. L. Ratsey; L. Tunstead; E. J.

Vaughan, C.B.E..... £3,125 to £3,450

Department of Dockyards and Maintenance

Director General, Rear-Admiral C. P. G. Walker,

D.S.C.

Director of Dockyards, D. W. Smithers..... £4,150

Director of Fleet Maintenance, Capt. D. P. Mansfield,

R.N.

Director of Marine Services, Capt. D. F. Chilton,

D.S.C., R.N.

Deputy Director of Dockyards, L. A. Sansbury £3,800

Deputy Director of Fleet Maintenance, Capt. D. B. H. Wildish, R.N.
 Deputy Director of Marine Services, Commander C. G. Forsberg, O.B.E., R.N.
 Assistant Director (Nuclear), Capt. B. S. Blanchford, R.N.
 Assistant Director (Ships), M. C. Dunstan

£3,125 to £3,450
 Assistant Director (Engineering), Capt. A. J. Osborne, R.N.
 Assistant Director (Electrical), Capt. F. J. Perks, R.N.
 Assistant Director (Management Techniques), S. T. Flannery £2,950 to £3,350
 Assistant Director (Personnel), A. H. Couzens, C.B.E.
 £2,246 to £2,750
 Chief Marine Engineer, Capt. J. A. Osborne, D.S.C., R.N.
 Chief Electrical Engineer, Capt. F. J. Perks, R.N.
 Assistant Director (General), V. M. Hall

£3,125 to £3,450
 Superintendent of Dockyard Machinery Installations, S. H. Dimmick £2,507 to £2,750
 Superintendent of Dockyard Electrical Installations, Capt. L. Bomford, C.B.E., R.N.
 General Managers, Constructive, F. S. Sutherby (£3,800); H. R. Mann, O.B.E. £3,650
 Managers, Constructive, S. H. Watson; H. E. Skinner, O.B.E.; H. E. Newnham

£3,125 to £3,450
 Managers, Engineering, Capt. D. P. Sparham, O.B.E., R.N.; Capt. R. P. Pratt, O.B.E., R.N.; Capt. J. G. Little, O.B.E., R.N.

Managers, Electrical, L. J. N. Kirkby; E. Hoggan, O.B.E.; S. M. Gardiner £2,950 to £3,350
 Chief Constructors, L. Kirkpatrick, O.B.E.; R. H. Howarth; E. S. Gibbons; W. G. Warren; R. I. McD. Black; J. R. F. Moss, O.B.E.; E. McCallin; H. J. Fulthorpe; J. H. Froud; R. E. Tozer; L. W. A. Rayner; A. H. Matthews; D. M. Baker; A. J. Cope; J. T. Revans; F. P. Skinner; F. W. Matthews; J. C. Allen. £2,650 to £3,000
 Chief Engineers, Capt. P. Carter, R.N.; Capt. T. G. B. Pearce, R.N.

Superintending Electrical Engineers, H. J. Steggall; G. Evans; E. R. Evans; N. S. Hallett; Capt. B. H. Champion, M.B.E., R.N.; K. S. B. Lindsay; B. C. Caddy; C. F. Hollman; E. W. J. Satchell; A. L. J. Miller; N. G. Watson

£2,392 to £2,750
 Manager, Organisation Development, Capt. G. A. Hewett, D.S.C., R.N.

Production Manager, E. W. Tucker £3,450
 Planning Manager, Capt. J. F. Lewin, R.N.
 Personnel Superintendent, T. G. Barber

£2,392 to £2,750
 Superintendents, Yard Services, Cdr. M. A. Wilson, M.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.; E. R. Evans

£2,392 to £2,750

Naval Store Department

Director, F. C. Wilkins £4,050
 Deputy Directors, W. C. Beach, O.B.E.; E. J. Braybrook; A. W. Holden; J. P. Lovett, M.B.E.; F. L. Marwood, O.B.E.; W. J. Robinson, O.B.E.

£3,000
 Assistant Directors, H. M. Blewett; B. A. Britton; S. G. Cooper; L. R. Couper; J. M. Marshall; J. A. W. Peter; T. G. Robb; G. Smalley; L. J. S. Spry; R. P. Stevens; G. Strother; A. T. J. Thomas £2,392 to £2,650

Victualling Department

Director, J. M. Widdecombe, O.B.E. £3,350
 Deputy Directors, R. H. Shipway, M.B.E.; K. A. Hayward £3,000

Assistant Directors, W. R. Balkwill, O.B.E.; E. J. D. Bullock; A. Clingan; J. D. Cocker

£2,392 to £2,650

Head of Technical Branch, F. Brookhouse, O.B.E.
 £2,650 to £3,000

Movements Department

Director, L. J. Osborne, C.B.E. £3,000
 Deputy Director, D. R. S. Pursey

£2,392 to £2,650

Department of the Director General, Aircraft
 Director General, Rear-Admiral D. A. Williams, D.S.C.

Director of Air Equipment and Naval Photography, Capt. C. L. F. Webb, D.S.C. R.N.

Director of Aircraft Maintenance and Repair, Capt. P. H. C. Illingworth, R.N.

Director of Aircraft Electrics and Armament, Capt. P. L. V. Slater, O.B.E., R.N.

Assistant Directors, Capt. A. G. B. Griffiths, R.N.; Capt. T. W. Lamb, R.N.; Capt. M. W. Peters, R.N.; Capt. P. H. Webber, R.N.

Department of the Chief of Naval Information

Chief of Naval Information, Capt. A. H. Wallis, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.) £3,000
 Deputy Director, W. Hayes £1,976 to £2,288

Navy Works Department

Director General, Navy Works, W. G. Harris £4,950
 Directors, Navy Works, C. F. Marshall, O.B.E.;

J. W. Hunter; F. B. Alcock. £3,650 to £4,150
 Chief Quantity Surveyor, T. Rishworth. £3,350

Chief Surveyor of Lands, E. H. Palmer. £3,350
 Deputy Directors, Navy Works, W. J. Wright;

A. E. Chatterton; G. L. Wilson; J. Martin, O.B.E.; J. S. Crichton; T. A. Burnside; G. L. Hargreaves; J. H. S. Gillingham; A. F. J. Grant

£3,350
 Superintending Civil Engineers, A. G. Allnut; A. McK. Baird; F. E. P. Clear; A. F. Dobson, O.B.E.;

J. Dunbar; L. R. Greenaway, O.B.E.; D. H. Little; J. H. Siddons. £2,650 to £3,000

Superintending Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, A. W. Allan; I. S. Fraser; H. W. Thomas

£2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Civil Engineers, R. W. Bishop, O.B.E.; J. Callagin; C. Carruthers; D. A. F. Colville;

E. C. Hall; H. F. Haythorn; D. I. Holt; J. W. Hooper; G. V. Kibblewhite; J. C. Landon; G. J. Mills; W. Morley-Scott; G. W. Newton; T. Noden; J. R. P. Norton; G. W. Reed; L. V. Relf; A. H. Robinson; J. Shombrot, O.B.E.;

J. C. Spiers; J. F. Stanbury; H. S. Thackray; B. J. Vickers; D. J. M. Williamson. £2,080 to £2,392

Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, A. W. Aveston; J. E. Barrett; J. A. Bubb; M. Cape; W. R. Coverdale; W. J. C. Heath; C. F. Hogan;

C. E. C. Hurst; P. Mills; D. G. Pritchard; A. H. Upton. £2,080 to £2,392

Superintending Architect, G. A. Welmann

£2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Architect, N. V. A. Crick. £2,080 to £2,392

Deputy Chief Quantity Surveyors, W. S. Chapman; G. A. Hughes. £2,650 to £3,000

Deputy Chief Surveyor of Lands, R. S. Tizzard, O.B.E.

£2,650 to £3,000
 Senior Quantity Surveyors, R. G. Aldridge; H. P. Crowhurst; A. Distin; L. D. S. Gardener;

F. J. Hammick; J. L. Hendry; H. C. James; J. C. Lang; H. F. Lovelace; R. W. Martin; R. Neil;

J. H. Ogg; J. A. Rothery; A. J. Russ; R. C. Sims; A. E. Smith. £2,080 to £2,392

Senior Surveyors of Lands, A. R. J. Baldwin; F. Cull; A. B. Dain; A. Fairley; R. S. Hodge; E. S. Jubb;

A. K. Stanley, O.B.E.; K. P. Tanner; J. H. M. Tapley. £2,080 to £2,329

Contract and Purchase Department

Director of Contracts (D. of C.), P. T. Williams
£3,650

Deputy Directors (D.D. of C.), J. S. Kay; B. E. Orren, C.B.E.; L. W. Smith £3,000

Assistant Directors (A.D. of C.), S. G. R. Champ; H. G. Clement; E. F. Hedger, O.B.E.; G. E. Jackson; E. H. R. Lubbock; R. W. Ludman; R. Manvell; L. W. Pedrick; G. E. Sandell; D. S. Sargent; S. A. Varney..... £3,292 to £2,650

Accountancy Division

Principal Accountant, W. J. Kimpton, C.B.E. £3,350

Judge Advocate of the Fleet

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C., 3 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.4.

Chief Naval Judge Advocate, Capt. E. N. Hickson, M.V.O., R.N., Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service
Matron-in-Chief, Miss J. M. Woodgate, R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET

Sir Henry F. Oliver, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., born Jan. 22, 1865.....	Jan. 21, 1928
The Lord Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., born Sept. 27, 1873.....	May 8, 1935
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894.....	Jan. 21, 1936
The Earl of Cork and Orrery, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 30, 1873.....	Jan. 21, 1938
The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., born Jan. 7, 1883.....	Jan. 21, 1943
The Lord Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Mar. 7, 1885.....	Oct. 22, 1943
Sir John H. D. Cunningham, G.C.B., M.V.O., born April 13, 1885.....	Jan. 21, 1943
The Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., K.B.E., born Feb. 5, 1898.....	Oct. 22, 1948
Sir Algernon U. Willis, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born May 17, 1889.....	Mar. 20, 1949
Sir Philip L. Vian, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born June 15, 1894.....	June 1, 1952
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., born June 10, 1921.....	Jan. 15, 1953
Sir George E. Creasy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., born Oct. 13, 1895.....	April 22, 1955
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (Chief of Defence Staff), born June 25, 1900.....	Oct. 21, 1956
Sir Caspar John, G.C.B. (First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff), born March 22, 1903.....	May 22, 1962

ADMIRALS

Sir Alexander N. C. Bingley, G.C.B., O.B.E. (Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth).
Sir J. David Luce, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Commander-in-Chief, British Forces, Far East).
Sir Wilfrid J. W. Woods, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Sir Deric Holland-Martin, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean).
Sir Charles E. Madden, Bt., K.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet and C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Eastern Atlantic).
Sir Royston H. Wright, K.C.B., D.S.C. (Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel).

VICE-ADMIRALS

Sir Charles L. G. Evans, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Sir William G. Crawford, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Sir Nicholas A. Copeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Sir Varyl C. Begg, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Vice-Chief of Naval Staff).
Sir Nigel S. Henderson, K.C.B., O.B.E. (Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth).
Sir Michael Villiers, K.C.B., O.B.E. (Fourth Sea Lord and Vice-Controller).
D. P. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C. (F.O. Air (Home)).

P. W. Gretton, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C. (Deputy Chief of Naval Staff and Fifth Sea Lord).
J. G. Hamilton, C.B., C.B.E.
M. Le Fanu, C.B., D.S.C. (Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy).
N. E. Denning, C.B., O.B.E. (Director of Naval Intelligence).
R. M. Smeeton, C.B.E. (Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic).
A. R. Hezlet, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Scotland).
J. B. Frewen, C.B.
A. A. F. Talbot, C.B., D.S.O. (C.-in-C., South Atlantic and South America).

REAR-ADMIRALS

R. E. Washbourn, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Director - General, Weapons).
C. B. Pratt, C.B.
F. H. E. Hopkins, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Aircraft Carriers).
G. I. M. Balfour, C.B., D.S.C. (Senior Naval Member, Directing Staff, Imperial Defence College).
F. R. Twiss, C.B., D.S.C. (F.O. (Flotillas) Home Fleet).
W. W. H. Ash, C.B. (Deputy Director, Electrical Engineering Division, Ship Dept.)
G. D. A. Gregory, C.B., D.S.O. (Admiral Superintendent, Devonport).
A. B. Cole, C.B., D.S.C. (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Mediterranean).

M. J. Ross, C.B., D.S.C. (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Warfare)).
S. E. Post, C.B., O.B.E.
I. G. Aylen, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C. (Admiral Superintendent, Rosyth).
J. A. Ievers, C.B., O.B.E. (Deputy Controller of Aircraft (R.N.), Ministry of Aviation).
E. G. Irving, C.B., O.B.E. (Hydrographer of the Navy).
J. C. C. Henley, C.B. (F.O., Royal Yachts).
W. J. Munn, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C. Home Fleet).
R. V. Brockman, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. (Principal Staff Officer to Chief of Defence Staff).
G. B. Teale, C.B., C.B.E. (Chief Staff Officer (Admin.) on Staff of C.-in-C., Portsmouth).
J. Howson, D.S.C. (Acting Commander, Allied Naval Forces, Northern Europe).
B. C. Durant, D.S.O., D.S.C. (Chief of Staff, Far East Station).
I. W. T. Beloe, D.S.C. (F.O., Midway and Admiral Superintendent, Chatham).
J. P. Scatchard, D.S.C. (F.O., Second-in-Command, Far East Station).
J. F. D. Bush, D.S.C. (Commander British Naval Staff, Washington).
R. S. Hawkins (Director of Marine Engineering).
Sir John S. W. Walsham, Bt., O.B.E. (Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth).

- H. S. Mackenzie, D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Submarines).
 The Viscount Kelburn, D.S.C. (F.O., Malta).
 F. Dossor, C.B.E. (Chief Staff Officer (Technical) Portsmouth).
 H. R. Law, O.B.E., D.S.C. (F.O., Sea Training).
 P. D. Gick, O.B.E., D.S.C. (F.O., Flying Training).
 R. A. J. Owen (Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel-Personal Services).
 H. C. Martell, C.B.E. (Admiral Commanding Reserves and Inspector of Recruiting).
 E. N. Sinclair, D.S.C. (F.O., Gibraltar).
- M. G. Greig, D.S.C. (Chief of Staff to Chairman, British Defence Staff, Washington).
 P. J. Hill-Norton (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff).
 M. A. McMullen, O.B.E. (F.O., Admiralty Interview Board).
 C. P. G. Walker, D.S.C. (Director-General, Dockyards and Maintenance).
 J. E. Scotland, D.S.C. (F.O., Middle East).
 J. O. C. Hayes, O.B.E. (Naval Secretary to First Lord).
 J. S. Raven (Director, Engineering and Electrical Training Division and Deputy Chief Naval Engineering Officer).
- D. A. Williams, D.S.C. (Director-General of Aircraft).
 H. C. Lyddon, O.B.E. (Rear-Admiral (Personnel) Home Air Command).
 P. N. Buckley, D.S.O. (Director-General of Manpower).
 J. M. D. Gray, O.B.E. (Director-General of Training).
 R. H. Tribe, M.B.E.
 R. L. Alexander, D.S.O., D.S.C. (Vice Naval Deputy to Supreme Allied Commander, Europe).
 J. H. Walwyn, O.B.E. (F.O. (Flotillas) Mediterranean).
 D. P. Mansfield (Chief Staff Officer to F.O. (Air) Home).

ROYAL MARINES

The Corps of Royal Marines (instituted 1664) is trained for service on sea and land. Duties at sea include the provision of gun crews, emergency landing parties and guards. The Corps also provides minor landing craft crews, special boat sections (frogmen) and other detachments required for amphibious operations. There are five commandos, three of which are at present stationed abroad. The Corps provides bands for H.M. ships

and R.N. and R.M. shore establishments. Estimated strength of the Royal Marines in 1962-1963, 9,200 all ranks.

Commandant-General, Royal Marines, Lt.-Gen. M. C. Cartwright-Taylor, C.B.
 Major-Generals, R. C. de M. Leathes, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.; R. D. Houghton, O.B.E., M.C. (Director, Joint Warfare Staff); R. A. Pigot, O.B.E.; N. H. Tailyour, D.S.O.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS OF HER MAJESTY'S FLEET, 1962-63

Ship (with date of completion)	Standard Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)		
Aircraft Carriers:—			Daring Class Destroyers:—	
Hermes (1959)	23,150	28	Dainty (1953) 2,810 tons 33 knots	
Ark Royal (1955)	43,000	30	Decoy (1953) 3,061 " 33 "	
Centaur (1953)	23,500	25	Diamond (1952) 3,061 " 34 "	
Commando Carriers			Diana (1954) 3,061 " 31 "	
Bulwark (1954)	23,310	27	Duchess (1952) 3,061 " 33 "	
Albion (1954)	23,170	27	Destroyers:—	
Cruisers:—			<i>Guided Missile Destroyers 5,225 tons</i>	
<i>Tiger Class</i>			Devonshire (l. 1960)	Hampshire (l. 1961)
Blake (1961)	9,550	31	Kent (l. 1961)	London (1961)
Lion (1960)	9,550	31	<i>Weapon Class:—</i>	
Tiger (1959)	9,550	31	2,287 tons 29 knots	
<i>Improved Southampton Class:—</i>			Broadsword (1948)	Scorpion (1947)
Belfast (1939)	10,000	32	Crossbow (1948)	Battleaxe (1947)
Submarine Depot Ships:—			<i>Battle Class (Early):—</i>	
Adamant (1942)	12,700	16	2,315 tons 30 knots	
Maidstone (1938)	—	19	Camperdown (1945)	Sluys (1946)
Repair Ship:—			Finisterre (1945)	Solebay (1945)*
Ausonia (1944)	19,020	—	Saintes (1946)*	Trafalgar (1945)*
Escort Maintenance Ship:—			* 2,325 tons	
Hartland Point (1945)	9,300	—	<i>Battle Class (Later)</i>	
Minesweeper Support Ships:—			2,460 tons 30 knots	
Reclaim (1948)	1,360	—	Agincourt (1947)	Corunna (1947)
Woodbridge	—	—	Aisne (1947)	Jutland (1947) †
Haven (1945)	1,652	19	Barrosa (1947)	Matapan (1947) ‡
			<i>Dunkirk (1946)*</i>	
			* 2,736 tons, 30 knots	
			† 2,736 tons, 31 knots.	
			‡ 2,736 tons, 33 knots.	
			Anti-Submarine and Minelaying ("C" Group):—	
			2,106 tons 30 knots	
			Caesar (1944)	Cassandra (1944)
			Caprice (1944)	Cavalier (1944)
			Carron (1944)*	Cavendish (1944)
			Carysfort (1945)	
			* 1,998 tons.	

SERVICE PAY AND PENSIONS

Pay and Pensions of the Armed Forces are reviewed regularly at intervals of not more than two years, taking into account movements in civilian earnings in a range of occupations. Increases of pay effective in two stages from April 1, 1962, and April 1, 1963, were announced in March, 1962. The following tables show the rates of pay with effect from April 1, 1963, and of retirement benefits effective from April 1, 1962. In general the rates shown below are for United Kingdom-based regulars of the three Services; where Army ranks only are shown, rates apply equally to equivalent ranks in the other Services. Full details appear in *Service Pay and Pensions* (Cmd. 1666, 1962).

Increases 1962-63

On each of the dates above, annual increases for male officers on normal rates apply to the following Army ranks (and equivalent ranks in the other Services): Second-Lieutenant/Lieut., £27 7s. 6d.; Captain, £36 10s.; Major, £45 12s. 6d.; Lieutenant-Colonel, £54 15s.; Colonel, £91 5s.; Brigadier and Major-General, £127 15s.,

and increases for the majority of regular ratings, soldiers and airmen in the following ranges of weekly amounts: Private, 5s. 3d. to 12s. 3d.; Lance-Corporal, 7s. to 14s.; Corporal, 10s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Sergeant, 12s. 3d. to 21s.; Staff Sergeant/Warrant Officer Class II, 14s. to 22s. 6d.; and Warrant Officer Class I, 15s. 9d. to 24s. 6d.

Women's rates of pay were also increased to maintain the ratio of approximately 85 per cent. of the equivalent men's rates.

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES
Officers

Rank (and equivalent rank, R.M.)	Basic Pay (w.c.f. April 1, 1963)	
	Daily	Annual
	<i>s. d.</i>	£
Cadet.....	14 0	255
Midshipman at Dartmouth....	17 6	319
Midshipman in Ship of Fleet....	26 0	474
Acting Sub-Lieutenant.....	31 0	566
Sub-Lieutenant.....	35 0	639
Lieutenant R.N.....	42 0	766
After 2 years*.....	54 0	985
After 4 years*.....	56 0	1,022
After 6 years*.....	58 0	1,058
Lieutenant-Commander.....	70 0	1,277
After 2 years*.....	73 0	1,332
After 4 years*.....	76 0	1,387
After 6 years*.....	79 0	1,442
After 8 years*.....	82 0	1,496
After 10 years*.....	85 0	1,551
After 12 years*.....	89 0	1,642
Commander.....	99 0	1,807
After 2 years*.....	102 0	1,861
After 4 years*.....	105 0	1,916
After 6 years*.....	108 0	1,971
After 8 years*.....	111 0	2,026
Captain.....	126 0	2,299
After 2 years*.....	130 0	2,372
After 4 years*.....	134 0	2,445
After 6 years*.....	138 0	2,518
After 8 years*.....	152 0	2,774
Rear-Admiral.....	194 0	3,540
Vice-Admiral§.....	226 0	4,124
Admiral§.....	276 0	5,037
Admiral of the Fleet§.....	326 0	5,949

* In this rank. § Unchanged from rates in 1960-62

Officer Cadets.—Cadet at R.M.A., Sandhurst, R.A.F. College or R.A.F. Technical College, basic pay weekly, 98s.; after 1 year's service, 122s. 6d.; Cadet at Officer Cadet Schools and Arms Schools, basic pay weekly, 98s.

ARMY
Officers

Rank	Basic Pay (w.c.f. April 1, 1963)	
	Daily	Annual
	<i>s. d.</i>	£
Second-Lieutenant.....	32 0	584
Lieutenant.....	37 0	675
After 1 year*.....	39 0	712
After 2 years*.....	41 0	748
After 3 years*.....	43 0	785
Captain.....	50 0	912
After 1 year*.....	52 0	949
After 2 years*.....	54 0	985
After 3 years*.....	56 0	1,022
After 4 years*.....	58 0	1,058
After 5 years*.....	60 0	1,095
After 6 years*.....	62 0	1,131
Major.....	73 0	1,332
After 1 year*.....	75 0	1,369
After 2 years*.....	77 0	1,405
After 3 years*.....	79 0	1,442
After 4 years*.....	81 0	1,478
After 6 years*.....	83 0	1,515
After 8 years*.....	85 0	1,551
After 10 years*.....	87 0	1,588
After 12 years*.....	89 0	1,624
Lieutenant-Colonel with less than 19 years' service.....	98 0	1,788
After 2 years* or with 19 years' service.....	101 0	1,843
After 4 years* or with 21 years' service.....	104 0	1,898
After 6 years* or with 23 years' service.....	107 0	1,953
After 8 years* or with 25 years' service.....	110 0	2,007
Colonel.....	125 0	2,299
After 2 years*.....	130 0	2,372
After 4 years*.....	134 0	2,445
After 6 years*.....	138 0	2,518
After 8 years*.....	142 0	2,591
Brigadier.....	152 0	2,774
Major-General.....	194 0	3,540
Lieutenant-General†.....	226 0	4,124
General†.....	276 0	5,037
Field-Marshal†.....	326 0	5,949

* In this rank † Unchanged from rates in 1960-62
NOTE.—From April 1, 1963, a subaltern holding the temporary rank of Captain will draw a rate of 46s. 0d. a day (£839 a year) in the first year in that rank.

Quarter-master Rates

On appointment, as for Captain (above), with annual increase of 1s. per day after each of first five years' service in the rank; after 6, 8 and 10 years' service, increases of 2s. per day. After 12 years' service, 77s. per day (£1,405); after 14, 16 and 18 years' service, increases of 2s. per day. Lieutenant-Colonel, 94s. per day (£1,715); after 3 years' in the rank, 96s. per day (£1,752).

ROYAL AIR FORCE
Officers. Basic Pay (w.e.f. April 1, 1963)

Rank * In this rank	Daily		Annual	Rank * In this rank	Daily		Annual
	s. d.	£			s. d.	£	
Acting Pilot Officer.....	26	0	474	Squadron Leader.....	73	0	1,332
After 6 months* (aircrew officers only).....	28	0	511	After 1 year*.....	75	0	1,369
After 1 year* (other officers).....	28	0	511	After 2 years*.....	77	0	1,405
Pilot Officer.....	32	0	584	After 3 years*.....	79	0	1,442
Flying Officer.....	35	0	639	After 4 years*.....	81	0	1,478
After 1 year* or 2 years' service.....	37	0	675	After 6 years*.....	83	0	1,515
After 2 years* or 3 years' service.....	39	0	712	After 8 years*.....	85	0	1,551
After 3 years* or 4 years' service.....	41	0	748	After 10 years*.....	87	0	1,588
After 4 years* or 5 years' service.....	43	0	785	After 12 years*.....	89	0	1,624
Flight Lieutenant.....	48	0	876	Wing Commander.....	98	0	1,788
After 1 year* or 6 years' service.....	50	0	912	After 2 years* or 19 years' service.....	101	0	1,843
After 2 years* or 7 years' service.....	52	0	949	After 4 years* or 21 years' service.....	104	0	1,898
After 3 years* or 8 years' service.....	54	0	985	After 6 years* or 23 years' service.....	107	0	1,953
After 4 years* or 9 years' service.....	56	0	1,022	After 8 years* or 25 years' service.....	110	0	2,007
After 5 years* or 10 years' service.....	58	0	1,058	Group Captain.....	126	0	2,299
After 6 years* or 11 years' service.....	60	0	1,095	After 2 years*.....	130	0	2,372
After 7 years* or 12 years' service.....	62	0	1,131	After 4 years*.....	134	0	2,445
				After 6 years*.....	133	0	2,518
				After 8 years*.....	142	0	2,591
				Air Commodore.....	152	0	2,774
				Air Vice-Marshal.....	194	0	3,540
				Air Marshal†.....	226	0	4,124
				Air Chief Marshal†.....	276	0	5,037
				Marshal of the Royal Air Force†.....	326	0	5,949

† Unchanged from rates in 1960-62.

ROYAL NAVY

Seamen Branch and R.M.* (General duties, tradesmen and musicians) Weekly rates	C		B		A							
	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						
Ordinary Rating or Marine 2nd Class.....	—	—	—	—	119	0	147	0				
Able Rating or Marine 1st Class.....	—	—	136	6	164	6	147	0	175	0		
Leading Rating or Corporal R.M.....	182	0	210	0	187	3	215	3	192	0	220	6
Petty Officer or Sergeant R.M.....	227	6	255	6	234	6	262	6	241	6	269	6
Chief Petty Officer or Colour Sergeant R.M.....	259	0	287	0	266	0	294	0	273	0	301	0
Quarter-Master Sergeant R.M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	322	0
Regimental Sergeant Major R.M.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339	6

Artificers* 7-year Rate	9-year Rate	Mechanicians (contd.)*		s. d.				
		7-year Rate	9-year Rate					
Artificer 3rd Class (Leading Rating).....	182	0	210	0	Mechanician 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	227	6	
Artificer Acting 2nd Class (Petty Officer).....	241	6	269	6	Mechanician 3rd Class (Petty Officer).....	266	0	
Artificer 2nd Class (Petty Officer).....	259	0	287	0	Mechanician 2nd Class (Petty Officer)....	283	6	
Artificer 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer).....	276	6	304	6	Mechanician 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer).....	304	6	
After 2 years.....	294	0	322	0	After 2 years.....	322	0	
After 4 years.....	301	0	329	0	After 4 years.....	329	0	
After 6 years.....	308	0	336	0	After 6 years.....	336	0	
Chief Artificer (Chief Petty Officer).....	332	6	360	6	Chief Mechanician (Chief Petty Officer) ..	360	6	
Mechanicians* (9-year Rate)					Artisans* (9-year Rate)			
Mechanician 5th Class (Able Rating).....	175	0			Artisan 5th Class (Able Rating).....	175	0	
Mechanician Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	217	0			Artisan Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating)	210	0	
					Artisan 4th Class (Leading Rating).....	220	6	
					Artisan 3rd Class	} (Petty Officer).....	259	6
					Artisan 2nd Class			
					Artisan 1st Class			
					Chief Artisan (Chief Petty Officer).....	301	0	

* Trade and Charge Pay are included where applicable. Additional pay for service after 9, 14 and 18 years ranges from 7s. to 21s. weekly.

ARMY
Other Ranks. Basic Pay (w.e.f. April I, 1963)

Rank	Weekly Rates of Pay for those committed to serve for:									
	Scale A*		Scale B*		Scale C*		Scale D*		Scale E*	
<i>Technicians</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Private	154	0	175	0	203	0	213	6	213	6
Lance-Corporal	171	6	192	6	220	6	231	0	231	0
Corporal	196	0	217	0	245	0	259	0	273	0
Sergeant	252	0	273	0	301	0	322	0	339	6
Staff-Sergeant	290	6	311	6	339	6	364	0	381	6
Warrant Officer Class I	301	0	322	0	350	0	374	6	392	0
Warrant Officer Class II	318	6	339	6	367	6	392	0	409	6
<i>Group A Tradesmen</i>										
Private—	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Class III	122	6	143	6	171	6	182	0	182	0
Class II	129	6	150	6	178	6	189	0	189	0
Class I	140	0	161	0	189	0	199	6	199	6
Lance-Corporal—										
Class III	140	0	161	0	189	0	199	6	199	6
Class II	147	0	168	0	196	0	206	6	206	6
Class I	157	6	178	6	206	6	217	0	217	0
Corporal—										
Class II	168	0	189	0	217	0	231	0	245	0
Class I	175	0	196	0	224	0	238	0	252	0
Sergeant	220	6	241	6	269	6	290	6	308	0
Staff-Sergeant	248	6	269	6	297	6	322	0	339	6
Warrant Officer Class II	259	0	280	0	308	0	332	6	350	0
Warrant Officer Class I	276	6	297	6	325	6	350	0	367	6
<i>Group B Tradesmen</i>										
Private—	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Class III	115	6	136	6	164	6	175	0	175	0
Class II	122	6	143	6	171	6	182	0	182	0
Class I	133	0	154	0	182	0	192	6	192	6
Lance-Corporal—										
Class III	133	0	154	0	182	0	192	6	192	6
Class II	140	0	161	0	189	0	199	6	199	6
Class I	150	6	171	6	199	6	210	0	210	0
Corporal—										
Class II	161	0	182	0	210	0	224	0	238	0
Class I	168	0	189	0	217	0	231	0	245	0
Sergeant	206	6	227	6	255	6	276	6	294	0
Staff-Sergeant	234	6	255	6	283	6	308	0	325	6
Warrant Officer Class II	245	0	266	0	294	0	318	6	336	0
Warrant Officer Class I	262	6	283	6	311	6	336	0	353	6
<i>Non-Tradesmen</i>										
Private—	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Grade IV	98	0	119	0	147	0	—	—	—	—
Grade III	115	6	136	6	164	6	175	0	175	0
Grade II	122	6	143	6	171	6	182	0	182	0
Grade I	133	0	154	0	182	0	192	6	192	6
Lance-Corporal—										
Grade III	133	0	154	0	182	0	192	6	192	6
Grade II	140	0	161	0	189	0	199	6	199	6
Grade I	150	6	171	6	199	6	210	0	210	0
Corporal—										
Grade II	161	0	182	0	210	0	224	0	238	0
Grade I	168	0	189	0	217	0	231	0	245	0
Sergeant	206	6	227	6	255	6	276	6	294	0
Staff-Sergeant	234	6	255	6	283	6	308	0	325	6
Warrant Officer Class II†	245	0	266	0	294	0	318	6	336	0
Warrant Officer Class I	262	6	283	6	311	6	336	0	353	6

* SCALES.—A=Less than 6 years; B=6 years but less than 9 years; C=9 years or more; D=15 years, having completed 9 years' service; E=21 years or more, having completed 15 years' service.

NOTES.—† A Warrant Officer Class II, holding the appointment of R.Q.M.S. receives additional pay of 7s. *od.* a week. INCREMENTS.—In addition to the rates shown above, increments of 10s. *6d.* a week are granted to sergeants and above on completion

of eighteen years' service. FLYING PAY.—Weekly rates of additional pay for flying duties range from 42s. while under training as a pilot to 98s. for a Warrant Officer on the permanent cadre.

ROYAL AIR FORCE
Basic Pay (w.e.f. April 1, 1963)

Rank	A	B	C	Rank	A	B	C
Aircrew	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Ground Tradesmen	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
(i) <i>Pilots and Navigators:</i>				(ii) <i>(contd.)</i>			
Sergeant.....	220 6	241 6	269 6	Flight Sergeant			
Flight Sergeant....	252 0	273 0	301 0	(iv).....	301 0	322 0	350 0
Master Aircrew....	276 6	297 6	325 6	Chief Technician..	294 0	315 0	343 0
(ii) <i>Air Signallers (A),</i>				Warrant Officer			
<i>Air Engineers (A),</i>				(iii).....	311 6	332 6	360 6
<i>Radio Observers (A)</i>				Warrant Officer			
<i>and Air Meteorological</i>				(iv).....	325 6	346 6	374 6
<i>Observers:</i>				Master Technician	325 6	346 6	374 6
Sergeant.....	220 6	241 6	269 6	(iii) <i>Advanced Trades (Air-</i>			
Flight Sergeant...	252 0	273 0	301 0	<i>craft Engineering,</i>			
Master Aircrew...	276 6	297 6	325 6	<i>Radio Engineering,</i>			
(iii) <i>Air Signallers, Engi-</i>				<i>Armament Engineering,</i>			
<i>neers and Radio Ob-</i>				<i>ing, Electrical and</i>			
<i>servers:</i>				<i>Instrument Engineering,</i>			
Sergeant.....	206 6	227 6	255 6	<i>General Engineering,</i>			
Flight Sergeant...	234 6	255 6	283 6	<i>ing, Airfield Construc-</i>			
Master Aircrew...	262 6	283 6	311 6	<i>tion and Medical</i>			
Ground Tradesmen				<i>Trade Groups) attract-</i>			
(i) <i>Skilled Trades and</i>				<i>ing Trade Pay at Scale</i>			
<i>Trade Assistants:</i>				<i>B rates†:</i>			
Aircraftman 2....	98 0	119 0	147 0	Junior Technician	164 6	185 6	213 6
Aircraftman 1....	108 6	129 6	157 6	Corporal.....	189 0	210 0	238 0
Leading Aircraft-				Corporal Tech-			
man.....	115 6	136 6	164 6	nician.....	199 6	220 6	248 6
Senior Aircraft-				Sergeant (i).....	234 6	255 6	283 6
man.....	133 0	154 0	182 0	Sergeant (ii)....	245 0	266 0	294 0
Corporal.....	161 0	182 0	210 0	Senior Technician	245 0	266 0	294 0
Sergeant.....	206 6	227 6	255 6	Flight Sergeant			
Flight Sergeant...	234 6	255 6	283 6	(iii).....	276 6	297 6	325 6
Warrant Officer..	262 6	283 6	311 6	Flight Sergeant			
(ii) <i>Advanced Trades (Air-</i>				(iv).....	287 0	308 0	336 0
<i>craft Engineering,</i>				Chief Technician	280 0	301 0	329 0
<i>Radio Engineering,</i>				Warrant Officer			
<i>Armament Engineering</i>				(iii).....	301 0	322 0	350 0
<i>and Electrical and In-</i>				Warrant Officer			
<i>strument Engineering</i>				(iv).....	311 6	332 6	360 6
<i>Trade Groups) attr-</i>				Master Technician	311 6	332 6	360 6
<i>acting Trade Pay at</i>				(iv) <i>Other Advanced</i>			
<i>Scale A rates†:</i>				<i>Trades:</i>			
Junior Technician	175 0	196 0	224 0	Junior Technician	150 6	171 6	199 6
Corporal.....	199 6	220 6	248 6	Corporal.....	175 0	196 0	224 0
Corporal Tech-				Corporal Tech-			
nician.....	210 0	231 0	259 0	nician.....	175 0	196 0	224 0
Sergeant (i).....	245 0	266 0	294 0	Sergeant.....	220 6	241 6	269 6
Sergeant (ii)....	255 6	276 6	304 6	Senior Technician	220 0	241 6	269 6
Senior Technician	255 6	276 6	304 6	Flight Sergeant...	252 0	273 0	301 0
Flight Sergeant				Chief Technician..	245 0	266 0	294 0
(iii).....	287 0	308 0	336 0	Warrant Officer..	276 6	297 6	325 6
				Master Technician	276 6	297 6	325 6

* BASIC PAY.—Weekly rates for those committed to serve for: A, less than 5 years; B, less than 9 years but not less than 5 years; C, not less than 9 years.

† TRADE PAY, ETC.—Includes trade pay at rates varying from 14s. 0d. to 49s. a week depending on trade, rank and technical qualification. (i) Not qualified Corporal Technician standard. (ii) Qualified Corporal Technician standard. (iii) Not qualified Senior Technician standard. (iv) Qualified Senior Technician standard.

INCREMENTAL PAY

Increments on the following scale will be payable after completion of 12 years' service to aircrew and ground tradesmen:—

Corporal/Corporal Technician	21s. a week
Sergeant/Senior Technician	} 31s. 6d. a week
Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician	

Warrant Officer/Master Aircrew	} 38s. 6d. a week
Master Technician	
In addition increments for service in particular ranks will be payable as follows:—	
Sergeant/Senior Technician	3s. 6d. a week for each 4 years in the rank
Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician	7s. 0d. a week for each 4 years in the rank
Warrant Officer/Master Aircrew	} 10s. 6d. a week for each 4 years in the rank
Master Technician	

WOMEN'S SERVICES

Officers of W.R.N.S., W.R.A.C., W.R.A.F. Basic Pay (w.e.f. April 1, 1963)

Rank	W.R.N.S.		W.R.A.C. and W.R.A.F.	
	Daily	Annual	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
Acting Pilot Officer.....	—	—	21 6	392
After 1 year in the rank.....	—	—	23 6	429
Probationary Third Officer/Second Lieutenant/Pilot Officer...	26 6	484	27 6	502
Third Officer on confirmation.....	29 6	538	—	—
Third Officer after 3 years/Lieutenant/Flying Officer.....	31 6	575	31 6	575
*Lieutenant/Flying Officer after 1 year.....	—	—	33 0	602
*Lieutenant/Flying Officer after 2 years.....	—	—	34 6	630
*Lieutenant/Flying Officer after 3 years.....	—	—	36 6	666
Second Officer/Captain/Flight Officer.....	37 6	684	42 6	776
After 1 year*.....	—	—	44 0	803
After 2 years*.....	40 6	739	46 0	839
After 3 years*.....	—	—	47 6	867
After 4 years*.....	43 6	794	49 0	894
After 5 years*.....	—	—	50 6	922
After 6 years*.....	46 6	849	52 6	958
After 8 years*.....	49 6	903	—	—
After 10 years*.....	52 6	958	—	—
After 12 years*.....	55 6	1,013	—	—
First Officer/Major/Squadron Officer.....	60 0	1,095	62 0	1,131
After 1 year*.....	—	—	63 6	1,159
After 2 years*.....	63 0	1,150	65 6	1,195
After 3 years*.....	—	—	67 0	1,223
After 4 years*.....	66 0	1,204	68 6	1,250
After 6 years*.....	69 0	1,259	70 6	1,287
After 8 years*.....	72 6	1,323	72 6	1,323
After 10 years*.....	74 0	1,350	74 0	1,350
After 12 years*.....	75 6	1,378	75 6	1,378
Chief Officer/Lieutenant-Colonel/Wing Officer.....	83 6	1,524	83 6	1,524
After 2 years or 19 years' service*.....	86 6	1,579	86 6	1,579
After 4 years or 21 years' service*.....	88 6	1,615	88 6	1,615
After 6 years or 23 years' service*.....	90 6	1,652	90 6	1,652
After 8 years or 25 years' service*.....	92 6	1,688	92 6	1,688
Superintendent/Colonel/Group Officer.....	106 6	1,944	106 6	1,944
After 2 years*.....	110 6	2,017	110 6	2,017
After 4 years*.....	113 6	2,071	113 6	2,071
After 6 years*.....	117 6	2,144	117 6	2,144
After 8 years*.....	—	—	120 6	2,199
Commandant/Brigadier/Air Commandant.....	129 0	2,354	129 0	2,354

*In the rank.

Q.A.R.N.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., AND P.M.R.A.F.N.S.

Basic Pay (w.e.f. April 1, 1963)

Rank	Daily	Annual
Nursing Sister/Lieutenant/Flying Officer.....	34s. 6d.-39s.	£630-£712
Senior Nursing Sister/Captain/Flight Officer.....	42s. 6d.-52s. 6d.	£776-£958
Superintendent Sister/Matron/Major/Squadron Officer.....	62s.-75s. 6d.	£1,131-£1,378
Principal Matron/Lieut.-Colonel/Wing Officer.....	83s. 6d.-92s. 6d.	£1,524-£1,688
Colonel/Group Officer.....	106s. 6d.-120s. 6d.	£1,944-£2,199
Matron-in-Chief/Brigadier/Air Commandant.....	129s.	£2,354

WOMEN'S SERVICES

(Weekly Rates w.e.f. April 1, 1963)

W.R.N.S.

	B		A		Petty Officer Wren	B		A	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		
Wren (Ordinary).....	—	84 0	—	—	175 0	189 0	—	—	—
Wren (Able).....	98 0	112 0	—	—	203 0	213 6	—	—	—
Leading Wren.....	136 6	150 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Q.A.R.A.N.C. AND W.R.A.C.
Sergeants and Higher Ranks

Rank	Technicians		Tradeswomen		Non-Tradeswomen	
			Group A	Group B		
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sergeant.....	213	6	189	0	175	0
Staff-Sergeant.....	245	0	210	0	196	0
Warrant Officer Class II*.....	255	6	220	6	206	6
Warrant Officer Class I.....	269	6	234	6	220	6

* A Warrant Officer Class II holding the appointment of R.Q.M.S. receives additional pay of 7s. per week.

Mechanicians and Tradeswomen

Rank	Mechanicians	Tradeswomen, Group A			Tradeswomen, Group B			
		Class III	Class II	Class I	Class III	Class II	Class I	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Private.....	129	6	105	0	112	0	119	0
Lance-Corporal.....	143	6	119	0	126	0	133	0
Corporal.....	168	0	—		143	6	150	6

Non-Tradeswomen	Grade IV	Grade III	Grade II	Grade I
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Private.....	84	0	98	0
Lance-Corporal.....	—		112	0
Corporal.....	—		136	6

W.R.A.F.
Skilled Trades and Trade Assistants

Rank	Basic Pay	Rank	Basic Pay		
	<i>s.</i>		<i>s.</i>		
	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>		
Aircraftwoman 2.....	84	0	Corporal.....	136	6
Aircraftwoman 1.....	94	6	Sergeant.....	175	0
Leading Aircraftwoman.....	98	0	Flight Sergeant.....	196	0
Senior Aircraftwoman.....	112	0	Warrant Officer.....	220	6

Advanced Tradeswomen

Rank	Trade Groups attracting rates in		Other Trade Groups	
	Scale A*	Scale B†		
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Junior Technician.....	147	0	140	0
Corporal.....	171	6	154	6
Corporal Technician.....	182	0	171	6
Sergeant (i).....	210	0	203	0
Sergeant (ii).....	220	6	210	0
Senior Technician.....	220	6	210	0
Flight Sergeant (iii).....	245	0	234	6
Flight Sergeant (iv).....	255	6	245	0
Chief Technician.....	248	6	238	0
Warrant Officer (iii).....	266	0	255	6
Warrant Officer (iv).....	276	6	265	0
Master Technician.....	276	6	266	0

* Aircraft, Radio, Armament and Electrical and Instrument Engineering Groups.

† The foregoing, together with General Engineering and Airfield Construction Trade Groups. Both Scales include trade pay at rates varying from 14s. to 42s. per week, (i)-(iv).—See notes for R.A.F. Ground Tradesmen.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS FROM APRIL 1, 1962
Officers and Men—All Services

£ per annum

Years of reckonable service over age 21	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.	Col.	Brigadier	Maj.-Gen.	Lt.-Gen. §	General §	Field Marshal §
16*	485	545	660	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	510	575	695	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	530	605	730	930	—	—	—	—	—
19	550	630	760	965	—	—	—	—	—
20	570	655	790	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
21	585	680	820	1,035	—	—	—	—	—
22	600	705	850	2,070	1,190	—	—	—	—
23	615	730	880	1,105	1,225	—	—	—	—
24	625	750	905	1,140	1,260	1,450	—	—	—
25	635	770	930	1,175	1,295	1,595	—	—	—
26	645	790	955	1,210	1,330	1,560	—	—	—
27	655	810	980	1,240	1,365	1,615	1,810	—	—
28	665	830	1,005	1,270	1,400	1,670	1,880	—	—
29	675	850	1,030	1,300	1,435	1,725	1,950	—	—
30	685	870	1,055	1,330	1,470	1,780	2,020	2,440	—
31	695	885	1,080	1,360	1,505	1,835	2,090	2,530	—
32	705	900	1,100	1,390	1,535	1,890	2,160	2,620	—
33	715	915	1,120	1,420	1,565	1,945	2,230	2,710	—
34†	725	930	1,140	1,450	1,595	2,000	2,300	2,800	3,300

* Minimum rates.

† Maximum rates.

§ Unchanged from 1960-62 rates.

NOTES:—The above rates apply to all officers serving on permanent regular commissions except in the case of certain R.N. Special Duties List Officers and of Lieutenant-Colonels (Quartermaster) and equivalent ranks in the other services who receive a lead of £75 over the Major's scale above. Rates shown are for compulsory retirement; there will be a reduction in certain circumstances for voluntary retirement. Terminal grants continue to be three times the rate of retired pay.

OFFICERS' GRATUITIES (All Services).—Rate of gratuity for an officer retiring compulsorily for age or non-employment, or voluntarily, before becoming eligible for retired pay and who has at least 10 years' qualifying service:

For the first 10 years' qualifying service, £1,150

For each further year's qualifying service, £230

Standard rate of Short Service gratuity for each year of service, £155

Ratings, Soldiers and Airmen—Basic Weekly Rates of Pension

Rank (and equivalents R.N. and R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year	Rank (and equivalents R.N. and R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year
Below Corporal	s. d. 2 4	s. d. 4 8	Staff Sergeant	s. d. 4 4	s. d. 8 8
Corporal	3 0	6 0	Warrant Officer Class II	4 9	9 6
Sergeant	3 10	7 8	Warrant Officer Class I	5 0	10 0

EXAMPLES OF PENSIONS AND APPROXIMATE TERMINAL GRANTS.—PRIVATE, with 22 years' service: Pension 51s. 4d.; Grant, £400; with 37 years' service: Pension, 121s. 4d.; Grant, £946. SERGEANT, with 22 years' service: Pension, 84s. 4d.; Grant, £658; with 37 years' service: Pension, 199s. 4d.; Grant, £1,555. WARRANT OFFICER CLASS I, with 22 years' service: Pension, 110s.; Grant, £858; with 37 years' service: Pension, 265s.; Grant, £2,028. GRATUITIES.—Rate of gratuity payable to ratings, soldiers and airmen who leave the service with at least 12 years' qualifying service, £130; 13 years, £170; 14 yrs., £210; 15 yrs., £250; 16 yrs., £300; 17 yrs., £350; 18 yrs., £400; 19 yrs., £450; 20 yrs., £510; 21 yrs., £570.

WOMEN'S RETIREMENT BENEFITS

OFFICERS' GRATUITIES.—For the first 10 years' qualifying service, £977 10s.; for each further year's qualifying service an addition of £195 10s.

OFFICERS' RETIRED PAY.—Minimum after 16 years' reckonable service: Captain and below, £412 5s. per annum; Major, £463 5s.; Lt.-Colonel, £561. Maximum after 34 years' reckonable service: Captain and below, £616 5s. per annum; Major, £790 10s.; Lt.-Colonel, £969. These rates are subject to a deduction for voluntary retirement in certain circumstances. Terminal grants are three times the annual rate of pension.

OTHER RANKS' GRATUITIES.—Rate of gratuity to women who leave the Service with at least 12 years' reckonable service, £110 10s.; 13 years, £144 10s.; 14 yrs., £178 10s.; 15 yrs., £212 10s.; 16 yrs., £225 0s.; 17 yrs., £297 10s.; 18 yrs., £340 0s.; 19 yrs., £382 10s.; 20 yrs., £433 10s.; 21 yrs., £484 10s.

OTHER RANKS' PENSIONS

Rank (and equivalents, W.R.N.S. and W.R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year
Below Corporal	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 4 0
Corporal	2 6	5 0
Sergeant	3 3	6 6
Staff Sergeant	3 8	7 4
Warrant Officer Class II	4 0	8 0
Warrant Officer Class I	4 3	8 6

Terminal grants are three times the annual rate of pension.

The Army

THE QUEEN

The Army Council, The War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1

[Whitehall: 9400]

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), The Rt. Hon. JOHN DENNIS PROFUMO, O.B.E., M.P. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War and Financial Secretary of the War Office (Vice-President of the Army Council), J. E. Ramsden, M.P.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir Richard Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.)

Adjutant-General to the Forces, General Sir Richard Goodbody, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.)

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, General Sir Gerald Lathbury, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., A.D.C. (Gen.)

Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Deputy Chief of Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Master-General of the Ordnance, General Sir Cecil Sugden, G.B.E., K.C.B. (ret.)

Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir Richard Way, K.C.B., C.B.E.

The Secretary of State for War

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. JOHN DENNIS PROFUMO, O.B.E., M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, G. W. Wilson.

Assistant Private Secretary, C. A. Whitmore.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. H. Allason, O.B.E., M.P. unpaid

Department of the Military Secretary

Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Selection Board), Lt.-Gen. Sir William Stirling, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War and Financial Secretary of the War Office

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, J. E. Ramsden, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, G. W. Watson.

Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir Richard Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.)

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. S. Longsdon.

Military Assistant, Lt.-Col. M. J. P. O'Cook, M.C.

Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Military Assistant, Maj. C. Morgan.

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Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director-General of Military Training, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles Richardson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. T. H. F. Foulkes, C.B., O.B.E.

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Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces

Adjutant-General to the Forces, General Sir Richard Goodbody, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.)

Military Assistant, Maj. I. R. Courtney.

Private Secretary, Maj. T. G. Laidler.

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Deputy Under-Secretary of State (B), R. H. Melville,
C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, C. M. Fife, C.B.;
H. O. Hooper, C.M.G. (Royal Ordnance Fac-
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C.B. (Director of Finance (B)); V. G. F. Boven-
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S. Redman, C.B. (Director of Finance (A)); N. G.
Morrison (Director of Establishments).

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Librarian, D. W. King, O.B.E.

Chaplain-General to the Forces, Ven. I. D. Neill,
O.B.E. Q.H.C.

Chief Scientist, W. Cawood, C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.

Deputy Chief Scientist (B), H. A. Sargeant, C.B.,
O.B.E.

Directors, Dr. E. R. R. Holmberg; G. N. Gadsby.

Director of Public Relations, Maj.-Gen. R. A. Fyfe,
D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Director of Army Contracts, J. S. Tamblin, C.B.E.

Controller of Audit and Accounts, F. M. W. Smith,
M.B.E.

Director of Ordnance Factories (Accounts), D. C. Allan.
Paymaster-in-Chief and Inspector of Pay Services,
Maj.-Gen. H. M. Campbell, C.B., C.B.E.

FIELD MARSHALS

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O.,
M.C., born June 23, 1894. Jan. 21, 1936

The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born July 23, 1883. Jan. 1, 1944

The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Col. I. G. and 3/2 Punjab
R., Hon. Col. London Irish Rif. (T.A.) (Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London), born Dec.
10, 1891. June 4, 1944

The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Col. R. Warwick R., Col. Comdt. A.P.T.C.,
born Nov. 17, 1887. Sept. 1, 1944

The Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., born Sept. 5, 1881. Dec. 29, 1944

Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O. O.B.E., Col. 1 Punjab R. and Indian Grenadiers,
born June 21, 1884. June 1, 1946

The Viscount Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., born Aug. 6, 1891. Jan. 4, 1949

H.R.H. the Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., Field-Marshal, Australian Military
Forces, Col.-in-Chief, Q.R.I.H., D.E.R.R., Camerons, A.C.F., The Royal Canadian Regt., The Hawkes
Bay Regt. and the Otago and Southland Regt., New Zealand, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Col. W. G.
Hon. Col. L. D. Y. (T.A.) and Edin. O.T.C., born June 10, 1921. Jan. 15, 1953

The Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. L. G. and 6 G.R., born Feb. 10, 1896
July 21, 1953

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 10 H.,
R. Innisks, Glosters, Gordons, R.B., R.A.S.C., Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army
Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps and
Ceylon Light Infantry, Col. S. G. (Hon. Col., R.A. (T.A.) and O.T.C.) (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen)
born March 31, 1900. March 31, 1955

Sir Gerald W. R. Templer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. 7 G. R., born Sept. 11, 1898. Nov. 27, 1956

Sir Francis W. Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R.N.F., Col. Comdt. R.B., born Aug. 28, 1902
Sept. 1, 1960

GENERALS

Sir Charles F. Keightley, G.C.B.,
G.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt.
R.A.C.

Sir Dudley Ward, G.C.B., K.B.E.,
D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.E.M.E.
(Governor of Gibraltar).

Sir Hugh C. Stockwell G.C.B.,
K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R.W.F., Col.
Comdt., A.A.C. and R.A.E.C.

Sir A. James H. Cassels, G.C.B.,
K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col.
Q.O. Hldrs., Col. Comdt.
R.M.P. and A.P.T.C.

Sir Richard A. Hull, G.C.B., D.S.O.,
A.D.C. (Gen.), Hon. Col.,
O.T.C. (Chief of the Imperial
General Staff).

Sir Gerald W. Lathbury, G.C.B.,
D.S.G., M.B.E., A.D.C. (Gen.),
Col. Comdt., Green Jackets
and Paras., Col. W. India Regt.
(Quarter-Master-General).

Sir Richard W. Goodbody, K.B.E.,

C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col.
Comdt. R.H.A., R.A. and
H.A.C. (T.A.) (Adjutant-Gen-
eral).

Sir Harold E. Pyman, K.C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.
Tks., Hon. Col. R.A.C. (T.A.).

Sir Roderick W. McLeod, K.C.B.,
C.B.E., Col. Comdt., R.A.

Sir Michael M. A. R. West,
K.C.B., D.S.O.

Sir Nigel Poett, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
Col. D.L.I.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

Sir Charles P. Jones, K.C.B., C.B.E.,
M.C., Col. Comdt. R.E. (Hon.
Col. R.E. (A.E.R.)).

Sir Rodney Moore, K.C.B.,
K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Sir John Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O., Hon. Col. O.T.C. (De-
puty C.I.G.S.).

Sir William G. Stirling, K.C.B.,

C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt.
R.A. (Military Secretary).

Sir Richard N. Anderson, K.C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. King's Own
Border and 10 G. R.

Sir William G. H. Pike, K.C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt.
R.A., Hon. Col. R.A. (T.A.)
(Vice-C.I.G.S.).

Sir Robert N. H. C. Bray, K.C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O.

Sir Charles L. Richardson, K.C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O. (Director-General
of Military Training).

Sir Reginald H. Hewetson, K.C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O.

Sir Edward D. Howard-Vyse,
K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Sir John W. Hackett, K.C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O., M.C. Col. Comdt.
R.E.M.E.

Sir William F. R. Turner, K.B.E.,
C.B., D.S.O., Col. K.O.S.B.,
(Governor of Edinburgh Castle).

D. S. S. O'Connor, C.B., C.B.E. (*Deputy Chief of Defence Staff*).
 H. E. Knott, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.P. (*Director-General of Army Medical Services*).
 K. T. Darling, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

MAJOR-GENERALS

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CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Regular Forces include the following Arms, Branches and Corps. Soldiers' Records Offices are shown at the end of each group; the records of officers are maintained at the War Office.

Details of the re-organization of the Army, published in July, 1957 showed a reduction in the number of units, effected in the case of regiments of the Royal Armoured Corps and Infantry of the Line by permanent amalgamation of units. Composition of the re-organized infantry brigades appears below, units amalgamated are shown under their new title.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards. *Records*, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

Royal Armoured Corps.—Cavalry Regiments and the Royal Tank Regiment. *Records*, Friern Barnet Lane, Whetstone, N.20.

Artillery.—The Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Royal Malta Artillery. *Records*, Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent; Record Office, Malta.

Engineers.—The Corps of Royal Engineers. *Records*, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

Signals.—The Royal Corps of Signals. *Records*, Balmore House, Caversham, Reading.

Infantry.—The Brigade of Guards: Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. *Records*, Birdcage Walk, London, S.W.1.

The Lowland Brigade: The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment); The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment); The King's Own Scottish Borderers; The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). *Depôt*, Dregghorn Camp, Colinton, Edinburgh 13. *Records*, P.O. Box 31, South Methven Street, Perth.

The Home Counties Brigade: The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment; The Queens Own Buffs, the Royal Kent Regiment; The Royal Sussex Regiment; The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own). *Depôt*, Wemyss Barracks, Canterbury, Kent. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Lancastrian Brigade: The King's Own Royal Border Regiment; The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool); The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers); The Loyall Regiment (North Lancashire). *Depôt*, Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lancs. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Fusilier Brigade: The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers; The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); The Lancashire Fusiliers. *Depôt*,

Tower of London, E.C.3. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Forester Brigade: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment; The Royal Leicestershire Regiment; The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). *Depôt*, Glen Parva Barracks, Leicester. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The East Anglian Brigade: 1st East Anglian Regiment (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk); 2nd East Anglian Regiment (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire); 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16th/44th Foot). *Depôt*, Blenheim Camp, Bury St. Edmunds. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Wessex Brigade: The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment; The Gloucestershire Regiment; The Royal Hampshire Regiment; The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), *Depôt*, Topsham Barracks, Exeter. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Light Infantry Brigade: The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry; The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; The King's Shropshire Light Infantry; The Durham Light Infantry. *Depôt*, Cophorn Barracks, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Yorkshire Brigade: The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire; The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment); The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding); The York and Lancaster Regiment. *Depôt*, Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall, Yorks. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Mercian Brigade: The Cheshire Regiment; The Worcestershire Regiment; The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's). *Depôt*, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Welsh Brigade: The Royal Welch Fusiliers; The South Wales Borderers; The Welch Regiment. *Depôt*, Cwrt y Gollen, Crickhowell, Breconshire. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The North Irish Brigade: The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; The Royal Ulster Rifles; The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's). *Depôt*, Eglinton, Nr. Londonderry, Co. Londonderry. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Highland Brigade: The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment); The Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Cameron); The Gordon Highlanders; The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's). *Depôt*, Highland House, St. Catherine's Road, Perth. *Records*, P.O. Box 31, South Methven Street, Perth.

The Green Jackets Brigade: 1st Green Jackets, 43rd and 52nd; 2nd Green Jackets, The King's Royal Rifle Corps; 3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade. *Depôt*, Upper Barracks, Winchester. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Brigade of Gurkhas. *G.H.Q.* *Records*, Singapore.

Royal Army Service Corps, Army Catering Corps. *Records*, Ore Place, Hastings.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Women's Royal Army Corps. *Records*, Lower Barracks, Winchester.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. *Records*, Glen Parva Barracks, South Wigston, Leicester.

Small Arms School Corps. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

General Service Corps. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

Special Air Service Regiment, Army Air Corps, Royal Military Police, Royal Army Pay Corps, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Royal Army Educational Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Intelligence Corps, and other ancillary corps not listed above. *Records*, Compton House, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army has now reverted to its traditional all volunteer status and consists of both men and women. National Service men on completion of their two years with the Regular Army continue to have their 3½ years' reserve liability with the Territorial Army, but compulsory part-time training for them has been suspended.

The rôle of the Territorial Army is to form a reserve of trained and disciplined manpower in the country, trained to fight in any emergency.

The Territorial Army is organised on a divisional/district basis. It has centres in towns and villages all over the country. Each unit carries out 15 days training in camp annually. During the remainder of the year units train in the evenings and at weekends.

The Territorial Army Emergency Reserve (the "Ever Readies") is a special force of volunteers, raised from within the Territorial Army, who will accept a pre-proclamation liability and may in times of tension be called upon, for a period not exceeding 6 months in any one year, to serve anywhere in the world and bring Regular Army units temporarily up to war strength.

THE ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE

Like the Territorial Army the Army Emergency Reserve consists of volunteers (men and women) and National Service men who are allotted to units but do no part-time training. Its rôle is to provide units and individuals required overseas in peace-time emergencies, and to provide units and individuals to complete the mobilization order of battle of the Army on the outbreak of war. The majority of units are of a specialist nature. A.E.R. training is 15 days annually. One category of the A.E.R., which has a pre-proclamation liability for service overseas when warlike operations are in preparation or in progress, carries out some training in the evenings or at weekends.

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE RESERVES ACT, 1959

From June 30, 1959, men who served between September 1939 and December 31, 1948, and were generally known as "Z" Reservists (from 1954, R.N. and R.M. Emergency Reservists or Army General Reservists Group "P") and R.A.F. "G" Reservists, ceased to have any further liability for service. The number of men affected by the Act is nearly 3,000,000 and the Minister of Defence hoped that many of them would volunteer for the Civil Defence Service or for the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve, R.N. Minewatching Service, The Territorial Army, Army Emergency Reserve, Royal Auxiliary Air

Force or the Royal Observer Corps, where they would be welcomed.

National Servicemen and volunteers joining the Forces after 1948, on completion of the normal period of whole or part-time service become Royal Naval Special Reservists, Army General Reservists Group "N" or R.A.F. Reservists Class "G", with liability to recall in a grave national emergency until June 30, 1964. The Act does not affect the position of men in the other reserves.

Officers whose service is similar in date to the groups above are similarly affected.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR

Officers of the Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table. Recognized abbreviations are shown in brackets. Comparable ranks in the Women's Royal Naval Service and Women's Royal Air Force appear in *italics*. Commissioned ranks of the Women's Royal Army Corps are named as for the Army, the Director holding the rank of Brigadier.

ROYAL NAVY	ARMY	ROYAL AIR FORCE
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal (FM).	1. Marshal of the R.A.F.
2. Admiral.	2. General (Gen.).	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice Admiral (Vice-Adm.).	3. Lieutenant-General (Lt.-Gen.).	3. Air Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral (Rear-Adm.).	4. Major-General (Maj.-Gen.).	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class) (Cdre.) (<i>Commandant</i>).	5. Brigadier (Brig.).	5. Air Commodore (Air Cdre.) (<i>Air Commandant, W.R.A.F.</i>).
6. Captain (Capt.) (<i>Superintendent</i>) (<i>Supt.</i>).	6. Colonel (Col.).	6. Group Captain (Gp. Capt.) (<i>Group Officer</i>).
7. Commander (Cdr.) (<i>Chief Officer</i>).	7. Lieutenant-Col. (Lt.-Col.).	7. Wing Commander (Wing Cdr.) (<i>Wing Officer</i>).
8. Lieutenant-Commander (Lt.-Cdr.) (<i>First Officer</i>).	8. Major (Maj.).	8. Squadron Leader (Sqn. Ldr.) (<i>Squadron Officer</i>).
9. Lieutenant (Lt.) (<i>Second Officer</i>).	9. Captain (Capt.).	9. Flight-Lieutenant (Flt. Lt.) (<i>Flight Officer</i>).
10. Sub-Lieutenant (Sub-Lt.) (<i>Third Officer</i>).	10. Lieutenant (Lt.).	10. Flying Officer (F.O.) (<i>Flying Officer</i>).
11. Acting Sub-Lieutenant.	11. Second Lieutenant (2-Lt.).	11. Pilot Officer (P.O.) (<i>Pilot Officer</i>).

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, when serving on shore, according to seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles. When serving afloat a Major, R.M., ranks with a Commander, R.N., a Captain, R.M., with 12 years' service from his First Commission ranks with a Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., and a Lieutenant, R.M., with four years' service ranks with a Lieutenant, R.N.

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Directors-General, Air Vice-Marshals J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, D.S.O., D.F.C.; M. K. D. Porter, C.B., C.B.E.; J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E.; S. R. C. Nelson, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.P.

Deputy Director-General, Air Vice-Marshal J. B. Wallace, O.B.E.

Directors, Air Vice-Marshal E. Knowles, C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal R. Scoggins, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S.; Air Commodores J. E. Allen-Jones, O.B.E.; R. E. Craven, O.B.E., D.F.C.; W. S. Gardner, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; A. Gollan, O.B.E.; A. V. R. Johnstone, D.F.C.; F. J. Manning, C.B., C.B.E.; A. Mulr; J. D. Ronald, C.B.E., A.F.C.; G. L. Seabrook; Air Commandant Dame Anne Stephens, D.B.E., A.D.C. (Director, W.R.A.F.); Air Commandant Dame Alice Lowery, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S. (Matron-in-Chief); Group Captains A. G. Abel; J. L. Crosbie, O.B.E.; G. W. Price, O.B.E.

G. A. Roberts, C.B.E.

Chaplain-in-Chief, Ven. F. W. Cocks, C.B., Q.H.C.

Chief Publicity Officer, L. M. MacBride, O.B.E.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Organization.

Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Merton, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Controller of Engineering and Equipment, Air Marshal Sir John Baker-Carr, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.

Directors-General, Air Vice-Marshals C. Broughton, C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Edgar Lowe, K.B.E., C.B.; M. E. M. Perkins, C.B., C.B.E.; C. M. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E.

W. G. M. Anderson, C.B.E.

Deputy Director-General, K. C. Mann, C.B.E.
 Directors, Air Commodores W. F. Beckwith, C.B.E.;
 A. G. P. Brightmore; L. C. Dennis; H. I. Edwards,
 VC, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.D.C.; A. Foden,
 C.B.E.; C. N. Foxley-Norris, D.S.O., O.B.E.; K. H.
 Gooding, O.B.E.; F. Hume, C.B.E.; L. A. Jackson,
 C.B.E., A.D.C.; W. MacI. King, C.B., C.B.E.; S. W.
 Lane, C.B.E.; A. R. D. MacDonnell, D.F.C.;
 A. G. Powell; C. J. R. Salmon, C.B., O.B.E.;
 S. G. Walker, O.B.E.; Group Capt. N. H.
 Bennett.

C. F. Burden, O.B.E.; W. J. Glenn; R. Struthers;
 E. P. Stewart, C.B.E.; E. H. Thomson.
 Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, J. B.
 Brierley.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

London Road, Bracknell, Berks.

[Bracknell: 2420]

The Meteorological Office is the State Meteorological Service. It forms part of the Air Ministry, the Director-General being responsible to the Secretary of State for Air through the Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

Except for the common services provided by other Government Departments as part of their normal function, the cost of the Meteorological Office is born by Air Votes.

The gross annual expenditure by the Exchequer, including that on the common services, is of the order of £5,500,000. Of the expenditure chargeable to Air Votes, about £3,500,000 represents expenditure associated with staff and £1,500,000

expenditure on stores, communications and miscellaneous services. Of the total expenditure, over £1,000,000 is recovered from other Government Departments and outside bodies in respect of special services rendered, sales of meteorological equipment, etc.

Director-General of Meteorological Office, Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chief Scientific Officers, R. C. Sutcliffe, C.B., O.B.E.; A. C. Best, C.B.E.

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, G. D. Robinson; J. S. Sawyer, F.R.S.; B. C. V. Odde; P. J. Meade, O.B.E.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, T. W. V. Jones, I.S.O.; H. L. Wright; C. J. Boyden; F. Pasquill; A. G. Forsdyke; J. C. Cumming, O.B.E.; C. W. G. Daking; A. L. Maidens; V. R. Coles; L. Jacobs; R. J. Murgatroyd; L. H. Starr, M.B.E.; R. H. Clements; E. Knighting; J. M. Craddock; R. Frith, O.B.E.; S. E. Virgo; L. P. Smith; G. A. Bull; J. Harding; J. K. Bannon; R. F. Jones.

ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS

Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Raised during the First World War and officially established in 1925, the Royal Observer Corps is a voluntary civilian organization. A part of Fighter Command, it has the task in war of identifying and plotting the movements of aircraft, and since 1955 has had the additional role of reporting and tracking radioactive "fall-out" for the Services and for the National Warning System.

Air Commodore-in-Chief, H.M. THE QUEEN.

Commandant, Air Commodore C. M. Wight-Boycott, C.B.E., D.S.O.

MARSHALS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Sir John M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., born July 17, 1881	Jan. 1, 1933
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894	Jan. 21, 1935
Sir Edward L. Ellington, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., born Dec. 30, 1877	Jan. 1, 1937
The Lord Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., born Feb. 15, 1886	Oct. 4, 1940
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C., D.C.L., LL.D., born May 21, 1893	Jan. 1, 1941
The Lord Tedder, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., born July 11, 1890	Sept. 12, 1945
The Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., born Dec. 30, 1893	Jan. 1, 1946
Sir Arthur T. Harris, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., A.F.C., LL.D., born April 13, 1892	Jan. 1, 1945
Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., born June 3, 1897	June 8, 1950
H.R.H. the Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps, Marshal of the R.A.A.F.), born June 10, 1921	Jan. 15, 1953
Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., born Sept. 24, 1898	June 1, 1954
Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C., born Oct. 2, 1904	Jan. 1, 1958
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), born March 31, 1900	June 12, 1958
Sir Thomas G. Pike, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., (Chief of Air Staff), born June 29, 1906	April 6, 1962

AIR CHIEF MARSHALS

Sir George H. Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.D.C. (Chairman Standing Group, Washington and British Defence Staffs (U.S.A.)).

The Earl of Bandon, G.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (Commander Allied Air Forces, Central Europe).

Sir Edmund Huddleston, K.C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C.-in-C., Transport Command).

Sir Walter Merton, K.C.B., O.B.E. (Air Member for Supply and Organization).

Sir Hugh A. Constantine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (Commandant, Imperial Defence College).

Sir Denis H. F. Barnett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Near East Air Force and Commander, British Forces in Cyprus).

Sir Charles Elworthy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C. A.F.C. (C.-in-C., Headquarters, Middle East Command).

AIR MARSHALS

Sir Patrick B. Lee Potter, K.B.E., Q.H.S.

Sir Paterson Fraser, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (Inspector-General).

Sir Walter G. Cheshire, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Air Member for Personnel).

Sir Leslie Dalton-Morris, K.B.E., C.B. (A.O.C.-in-C. Maintenance Command).

Sir Hector McGregor, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (A.O.C.-in-C., Far East Air Force).

Sir William L. M. MacDonald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Air Secretary).

Sir Alfred Earle, K.B.E., C.B. (A.O.C.-in-C., Technical Training Command).

- Sir Anthony Selway, K.C.B., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Coastal Command).
- Sir Wallace Kyle, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Vice-Chief of Air Staff*).
- Sir Beresford Lees, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Deputy Chief of the Air Staff*).
- Sir Kenneth Cross, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Bomber Command).
- Sir Douglas Morris, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Fighter Command).
- Sir John Grandy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., (C.-in-C., R.A.F., Germany and Commander, 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force).
- Sir John Baker-Carr, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (*Controller of Engineering and Equipment*).
- Sir Leslie Bower, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- B. K. Burnett, C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 3 Group).
- C. T. Weir, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Commandant, School of Land-Air Warfare*).
- P. H. Dunn, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 1 Group).
- F. S. Stapleton, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Transport Command).
- R. C. Storrar, C.B., O.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Maintenance Command).
- Sir Aubrey Rumball, K.B.E., Q.H.P. (*Senior Consultant, Central Medical Establishment*).
- The Ven. F. W. Cocks, C.B., O.H.C. (*Chaplain-in-Chief*).
- P. D. Holder, D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Training)*).
- A. Foord-Kelcey, C.B.E., A.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Intelligence)*).
- C. Scragg, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*Deputy Controller, R.A.F., Ministry of Aviation*).
- H. J. Maguire, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Far East Air Force).
- R. N. Bateson, D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 12 Group).
- P. G. Wykebam, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Director, Joint Warfare Staff*).
- H. Ford, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- T. U. C. Shirley, C.B., C.B.E. (*Deputy Controller of Electronics, Ministry of Aviation*).
- C. Broughton, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director-General of Organization*).
- C. H. Hartley, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operational Requirements)*).
- T. O. Prickett, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations)*).
- T. W. Piper, C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 38 Group).
- H. B. Wrigley, C.B., C.B.E. (S.T.S.O., Fighter Command).
- S. R. C. Nelson, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.F. (*Director-General of Medical Services*).
- G. C. Eveleigh, O.B.E. (A.O.A., Fighter Command).
- J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Director-General of Personal Services*).
- W. E. Coles, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 23 Group).
- E. L. Colbeck-Welch, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Fighter Command).
- M. E. M. Perkins, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director-General of Engineering*).
- E. Knowles, C.B.E., (*Director of Educational Services*).
- P. T. Philpott, C.B.E. (*Senior Directing Staff, Imperial Defence College*).
- F. E. Rosier, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (A.O.C., Air Forces, Middle East).
- E. G. Jones, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., R.A.F., Germany).
- D. F. Spotswood, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.C.O.S., Air Defence, S.H.A.P.E.).
- J. S. Wilson, C.B.E., Q.H.P.
- G. H. White, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.A., Technical Training Command).
- K. V. Garside, C.B., D.F.C., (S.A.S.O., Coastal Command).
- R. B. Thomson, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 18 Group).
- A. A. Case, C.B.E.
- G. T. B. Clayton, C.B., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 11 Group).
- T. N. Coslett, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 24 Group).
- R. H. E. Emson, C.B., C.B.E. (*Commander, R.A.F. British Defence Staffs (U.S.A.) and Air Attaché, Washington*).
- T. C. Macdonald, C.B., A.F.C., Q.H.P. (P.M.O., Technical Training Command).
- G. H. Morley, C.B.E., Q.H.S.
- B. A. Chacksfield, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 22 Group).
- S. W. R. Hughes, C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 19 Group).
- M. K. D. Porter, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director-General of Ground Training*).
- J. B. Wallace, O.B.E. (*Deputy Director-General of Medical Services*).

AIR COMMODORES (ACTING AIR VICE-MARSHALS)

- H. H. Chapman, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.A., Maintenance Command).
- C. S. Moore, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.A., Near East Air Force).
- A. T. Monks, C.B., (S.A.S.O., Technical Training Command).
- N. C. S. Rutter, C.B.E. (S.T.S.O., Bomber Command).
- C. M. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director-General of Signals*).
- R. C. Ayling, C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Flying Training Command).
- K. W. Godfrey, C.B., C.B.E. (*Commandant-General, R.A.F. Regiment and Inspector of Ground Defence*).
- S. W. B. Menaul, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Bomber Command).
- D. C. McKinley, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- A. G. Stowell, O.B.E. (A.O.A., Flying Training Command).

The Church of England

Province of Canterbury

CANTERBURY. £7,500.

- 100th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.), *cons.* 1952, *trs.* 1956 and 1961. [Signs Michael Cantuar.]... 1961
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Alfred Carey Wollaston Rose, M.A.; (*cons.* 1935)..... 1956
 Rt. Rev. Kenneth Charles Harman Warner, D.D. (*cons.* 1947)..... 1962

Bishops Suffragan.

- Dover, Rt. Rev. Lewis Evans Meredith, M.A. (Upway, St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury)..... 1957
 Croydon, Rt. Rev. John Taylor Hughes, M.A. (44 Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon)..... 1956
 Maidstone, Rt. Rev. Stanley Woodley Betts, M.A. (21 Streatam Common South, S.W.16).... 1956

Dean (£2,000 nominal).

- Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., D.Th., B.Sc. 1931
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000 nominal).
 F. J. J. Shirley, Ph.D. 1935 | Archdn. Strutt..... 1959
 Archdn. Sargent..... 1939 | H. M. Waddams, M.A. 1961
 Organist, Allan Wicks, M.A..... 1961

Archdeacons.

- Canterbury, Ven. Alexander Sargent, M.A. 1942
 Croydon, Ven. J. A. M. Clayton, A.K.C. 1957
 Maidstone, Ven. R. G. Strutt, B.D. 1959
Beneficed Clergy, 250; *Licensed under Seal, etc.* 57; *Curates*, 65.

- Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
 Commissary of Diocese, Lord Dunboync..... 1959
 Registrar of the Province and Archbishop's Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.
 Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, D. M. M. Carey, M.A., Diocesan House, Lady Wootton's Green, Canterbury.

LONDON. £5,000.

- 114th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., D.C.L., *cons.* 1955, *trs.* 1956 and 1961 (Fulham Palace, S.W.6) [Signs Robert Londin:]..... 1961

Bishops Suffragan.

- Willesden, Rt. Rev. George Ernest Ingle, M.A. (29 West Heath Avenue, N.W.11) (*cons.* 1949) 1955
 Kensington, Rt. Rev. Edward James Keymer Roberts, M.A. (19 Campden Hill Square, W.8) (*cons.* 1956)..... 1962
 Stepney, Rt. Rev. Francis Evered Lunt, M.A. (25 Compton Terrace, N.1)..... 1957
 Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Roderic Norman Coote, D.D. (Woodham Park-way, nr. Byfleet, Surrey) (*cons.* 1951)..... 1957
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Frederick William Thomas Craske, B.A. (*cons.* 1953) 1961; Rt. Rev. Nathaniel William Newnham-Davis, M.A. (*cons.* 1944)..... 1961

Dean of St. Pauls (£2,000).

- Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, K.C.V.O., C.H., D.Lit., D.D., The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4 1934

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

- L. J. Collins, M.A. 1948 | A. F. Hood, M.A. 1960
 Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Archd. Appleton. 1962
 J. W. C. Wand, K.C.V.O., D.D. 1955
 Organist, J. Dykes Bower, C.V.O., M.A., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. 1936
 Receiver of St. Paul's, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O.

Archdeacons.

- London, Ven. G. Appleton, M.A. 1962
 Middlesex, Ven. A. J. Morcom, M.A. 1953
 Hampstead, Ven. G. D. Leonard, M.A. 1962
 Hackney, Ven. M. M. Hodgins..... 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 553; Curates, &c., 597.

- Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and Chaplin (1961), W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. D.C.L.

- 1954
 Registrar, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1..... 1939
 Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Westminster. £3,000.

- (The Collegiate Church of St. Peter—A Royal Peculiar)
 Dean, Very Rev. Eric Symes Abbott, M.A. 1959

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)

- Archd. Marriott..... 1937 | E. F. Carpenter, Ph.D., M.A., D.D. 1951
 (Sub-Dean)..... 1941 | M.S. Stancliffe, M.A. 1957
 Archdeacon, Ven. S. J. Marriott, M.A. 1959
 Chapter Clerk, G. G. Hartwright..... 1933
 Receiver General, W. R. J. Pullen, LL.B. 1959
 Registrar, T. Hebron, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.A. 1938
 Precentor, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A. 1951
 Organist, Sir William McKie, M.V.O., M.A., D.Mus. 1941

WINCHESTER. £3,000.

- 93rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., LL.D., (*cons.* 1951). (Wolvesey, Winchester) [Signs Falkner Winton:]..... 1961

Bishop Suffragan.

- Southampton, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Edward Norman Lamplugh, M.A. (The Close, Winchester)... 1951

Dean (£2,000).

- Very Rev. Oswin Harvard Gibbs-Smith, C.B.E., M.A. 1961

- Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. Alan Stanley Giles, C.B.E., M.A. 1959
 Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A. 1947

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

- R. B. Lloyd M.A. 1937 | E. A. de Mendieta, Ph.D. 1962
 W. D. Maundrell, M.A. 1961
 Precentor, Rev. Canon J. P. Boden..... 1939
 Organist, Alwyn Surplice, F.R.C.O. 1949

Archdeacons.

- Winchester, Ven. J. R. Beynon..... 1962
 Basingstoke, Ven. R. C. Rudgard, O.B.E., T.D. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 289; Curates, &c., 70.

- Chancellor, D. C. Bain, M.C., Q.C. 1962
 Registrar, G. H. Gardner, O.B.E., Winchester .. 1939
 Legal Secretary, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

BATH AND WELLS. £2,700.

- 73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., D.D., *cons.* 1955. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Edward Bath: et Well:]..... 1960

Bishop Suffragan.

- Taunton, Rt. Rev. Francis Horner West, M.A. 1962
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Douglas John Wilson, M.A. (*cons.* 1938)..... 1956
 Rt. Rev. Fabian Menteath Elliot Jackson, M.A. (*cons.* 1946)..... 1950

Dean (£1,200) (vacant).

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. S. L. Jones, B.A., 1947 | Bp. Wilson 1956
Archd. Salmon 1951 | D. S. Bailey, D.D. 1962
Organist, D. D. R. Pouncey, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O. 1936

Archdeacons

Bath, Ven. A. Hopley 1962
Taunton, Ven. G. F. Hilder, M.A. 1951

Wells, Ven. H. B. Salmon, M.A. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 490; Curates, &c., 70.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1942
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, C. W. Harris, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM. £2,200.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G.,
D.D., cons. 1941. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne,
Birmingham 17.) [Signs Leonard Birmingham]
1953

Bishop Suffragan.

Aston, Rt. Rev. David Brownfield Porter, M.A.
(139 Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham 13)
1962

Provost, Rt. Rev. George Sinker, M.A. 1962

Archdeacons.

Aston, Ven. M. T. Dunlop, M.A. 1955
Birmingham, Ven. S. Harvie Clark, M.A. 1947

Beneficed Clergy, 167; Curates, &c., 72.

Organist, T. N. Tunnard, M.A., B.Mus., A.R.C.O. 1958
Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C. 1957

Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. L. Ekin, B.A. (85
Cornwall Street, Birmingham 3).

BRISTOL. £2,200.

52nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Oliver Stratford Tomkins,
D.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol 8)
[Signs Oliver Bristol] 1959

Bishop Suffragan.

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Clifford Leofric Purdy
Bishop, B.A. (73 Pembroke Road, Clifton,
Bristol 8) 1962

Dean.

Very Rev. Douglas Ernest William Harrison,
M.A. 1957

Canon Residentiary.

J. R. Peacey, M.C., C. S. Milford, M.C., M.A.
M.A. 1945 | Bishop of Malmesbury

B. S. Moss, M.A. 1960 | 1962

Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.
1949

Archdeacons.

Bristol, Ven. P. G. Reddick, M.A. 1950
Swindon, Ven. L. C. Cornwell, M.A., B.D. 1947

Beneficed Clergy, 144; Curates, &c., 54.

Chancellor, J. Clifford Perks, M.C., M.A. 1950
Registrar and Sec., J. L. Press, M.A. 1949

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Gerhard Tarks, M.A.
(Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) [Signs John Chelms-
ford] 1962

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Frederick Dudley Vaughan
Narborough, B.D. (Derby House, Colchester)
1946

Barking, Rt. Rev. William Frank Percival Chad-
wick, M.A. (West Dene, Whitehall Lane, Buck-
hurst Hill) 1959

Provost, Very Rev. George Eric Gordon, M.A. 1951
Organist, P. S. Ledger, B.A., B. Mus., F.R.C.O. 1962

Archdeacons

Southend, Ven. W. N. Welch, M.A. 1953

West Ham, Ven. J. E. Elvin 1957

Colchester, Ven. A. V. G. Cleall, M.A. 1959

Beneficed Clergy, 442; Curates, &c., 191.

Chancellor, Sir Ernest Goodman Roberts, Q.C. 1950
Diocesan Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley
Street, S.W. 1934

CHICHESTER. £2,200.

98th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Roger Plumpton Wilson
D.D. (cons. 1949, trans. 1958) (The Palace, Chi-
chester) [Signs Roger Cicestr.] 1958

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. James Herbert Lloyd Morrell, M.A.
(83 Davidgor Road, Hove) 1959

Dean

Very Rev. John Walter Atherton Hussey, M.A. 1955

Canons Residentiary.

W. K. L. Clarke, D.D. 1945 | Archd. Mason 1949
Organist, J. A. Birch, F.R.C.O. 1958

Archdeacons.

Chichester, Ven. L. Mason, M.A. 1946
Hastings, Ven. G. Mayfield, M.A. 1959

Lewes, Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A. 1956

Beneficed Clergy, 360; Curates, &c., 133.

Chancellor, B. T. Buckle, M.A. 1960
Legal Secretary to the Bishop, and Diocesan Registrar,
J. S. Widdows, M.B.E.

COVENTRY. £2,200.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Killick Norman
Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D. (The Bishop's House, 23
Davenport Road, Coventry.) [Signs Cuthbert
Coventry.] 1956

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John David McKie, M.A.
(cons. 1946) 1960

Provost, Very Rev. Harold Claude Noel Williams,
B.A. 1958

Organist, D. F. Lepine 1961

Canon Residentiary.

E. H. Patey, M.A. 1958

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. L. J. Stanford, M.A. 1946
Warwick, Ven. J. H. Proctor, M.A. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 164, Curates, &c., 42.

Chancellor, His Hon. Conolly Hugh Gage, M.A. 1948
Registrar, S. L. Penn, Coventry 1957

DERBY. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Allen, D.D.,
(cons. 1947) (Bishop's House, Breadsall, Derby.)
[Signs Geoffrey Derby] 1959

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Richards Parfitt,
M.A. (cons. 1952) 1962

Provost, Very Rev. Ronald Alfred Beddoes, M.A.
1953

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Richardson 1955 | W. James 1955

Archdeacons.

Derby, Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A. 1952
Chesterfield, Ven. Talbot Dilworth-Harrison, M.A.
1943

Organist, W. M. Ross, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 252; Curates, &c., 30.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1944
Registrar, J. R. S. Grimwood-Taylor, Derby.

ELY. £2,500.

64th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O.,
M.C., D.D. (cons. 1931, trans. 1941 and 1956) (The
Bishop's House, Ely) [Signs Noel Ely] 1956

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon John Walsh,
D.D. (cons. 1927) 1942

Dean (£1,700).

Very Rev. Cyril Patrick Hankey, M.A. 1950
Canons Residentiary (each £850).

Bp. Walsh 1942 | D. G. Hill, M.A. 1960
B. C. Pawley, M.A. 1959 | G. W. Lampe, M.C., D.D.
1960

Organist, A. W. Wills, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. 1959

Archdeacons.

Ely, Ven. M. S. Carey, M.A. 1961
 Huntingdon, Ven. A. Royle, M.A. 1954
 Wisbech, Ven. J. P. Pelloe, M.A. 1953

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 85.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorrin, Q.C., LL.B. 1924
 Deputy Registrar, B. D. Boyd, Cintra House, 16
 Hills Road, Cambridge
 Secretary, D. M. Moir Carcy, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary,
 S.W.1.

EXETER. £2,200.

67th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D.
 (The Palace, Exeter). [Signs Robert Exon:]. 1949
 Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Arthur Edmund West-
 tall, B.A. (The Close, Exeter) 1954
 Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Guy Sanderson, M.A.
 (Lynn, Bainbridge Avenue, Hartley, Plymouth)
 1962

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Marcus Knight, B.D. 1960
 Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
 H. Balmforth, M.A. 1956 | Archd. Hawkins . . . 1962
 Archd. Babinpton, 1958 |
 Organist, L. Dakers 1957
 Chapter Clerk, D. Lyon-Smith, B.A. 1960

Archdeacons.

Barnstaple, Ven. A. F. Ward, B.A. 1962
 Totnes, Ven. J. S. Hawkins, M.A. 1962
 Plymouth, Ven. F. A. J. Matthews, M.A. 1962
 Exeter, Ven. R. H. Babinpton, M.A. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 400; Curates, &c., 69

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A. LL.B. . . . 1941
 Registrar and Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Sir Godwin
 Michelmore, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., LL.B., 18
 Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

GLOUCESTER. £2,500.

Bishop (vacant).
 Bishop Suffragan.
 Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Forbes Trevor Horan, M.A.
 1960

Dean (about £1,500).

Very Rev. Seiriol John Arthur Evans, M.A.,
 I.S.A. 1953
 Canons Residentiary (each about £750).
 J. McIntyre, D.D. . . 1945 | G. H. Fendick, M.A. 1948
 Archdn. Wardle . . . 1948 |
 Organist, Herbert Sumsion, C.B.E., D.Mus., F.R.C.O.,
 1923

Archdeacons.

Gloucester, Ven. W. T. Wardle, M.A. 1948
 Cheltenham, Ven. R. H. Sutch, M.A. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 277; Curates, &c., 27.

Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., E. Garth Moore, M.A. 1957
 Registrar & Sec., H. A. Gibson, Pitt Street,
 Gloucester 1957
 Legal. Sec., D. M. M. Carcy, 1 The Sanctuary,
 Westminster, S.W.1.

GUILDFORD. £3,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Edouard Reindorp, D.D.
 (Willow Grange, Stringer's Common, Guild-
 ford) [Signs George Guildford] 1961
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Basil Montague Dale,
 M.A. (cons. 1950) 1957
 Rt. Rev. Francis Featherstonhaugh Johnston,
 C.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1952) 1961
 Dean, Rt. Rev. George William Clarkson, M.A.
 1961

Canons Residentiary

C. T. Chapman, Ph.D. | A. C. G. Oldham, A.R.C. 1961
 1951 |
 Organist, B. Rose 1966

Archdeacons.

Surrey, Ven. A. J. de C. Studdert, M.A. 1957
 Dorking, Ven. W. Roberts, B.A. 1957

Beneficed Clergy, 152; Curates, &c., 77.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorrin, Q.C., LL.B.
 Legal Sec., Graham D. Heath, M.A.
 Registrar of Diocese, Graham D. Heath, M.A.
 Registrar of the Archdeaconries, D. M. Moir Carey,
 M.A.

HEREFORD. £2,500.

102nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Mark Allin Hodson, B.A.
 (The Palace, Hereford), cons. 1956 [Signs Mark
 Hereford] 1961
 Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Willoughby
 Sara, D.D. (cons. 1937) 1946
 Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Robert Peel Price, M.A. 1961
 Canons Residentiary (£933).
 H. A. V. Moreton, D.Litt. E. F. H. Dunicliff, M.A.
 1935 1960
 Archd. Randolph . . . 1961

Organist, Melville Cook, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1956

Archdeacons.

Hereford, Ven. T. B. Randolph, M.A. 1959
 Ludlow, Ven. J. W. Lewis, M.A. 1960

Beneficed Clergy, 226; Curates, &c., 18.

Chancellor, K. J. T. Eipbinstone 1952
 Registrar, Philip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter Street,
 Hereford.

LEICESTER. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D.
 (Bishop's Lodge, Leicester.) [Signs Ronald
 Leicester] 1953

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Harold Alexander Max-
 well, M.A. (cons. 1943) 1950
 Rt. Rev. James Lawrence Cecil Horstead, C.M.G.,
 C.B.E., D.D. (cons. 1936) 1961
 Provost, Very Rev. Richard John Forrester May-
 ston, C.B.E., M.A. 1958

Canons Residentiary.

*F. M. Cray, B.A. . . 1951 | H. Lockley, Ph.D. . . 1958
 *R. Chalmers, T.D., M.A. | F. W. Pratt, B.A. . . 1958
 1954

*Without residence or stipend.
 Organist, George C. Gray, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O. . . 1939

Archdeacons.

Leicester, Ven. I. D. Edwards, M.A. 1956
 Loughborough, Ven. R. B. Cole 1953

Beneficed Clergy, 220; Curates, &c., 45.

Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A. 1953

LICHFIELD. £2,500.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur Stretton Reeve,
 D.D. (22 The Close, Lichfield.) [Signs Stretton
 Lichfield] 1953

Bishops Suffragan.

Shrewsbury, Rt. Rev. William Alonzo Parker,
 M.A. (10 St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury) 1959
 Stafford, Rt. Rev. Richard George Clitherow, M.A.
 (Eversley, Bramshall Road, Uttoxeter) 1958

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. William Stuart Macpherson, M.A. . . 1953
 Canons Residentiary (each £930).
 A. B. Lavelle, M.A., | Archd. Stratton . . . 1960
 B.D., Ph.D. 1959 | D. K. Robertson, B.A.
 1960

Organist, R. G. Greening, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1959

Archdeacons.

Stafford, Ven. B. Stratton, M.A. 1955
 Salop, Ven. S. D. Austerberry 1959
 Stoke on Trent, Ven. G. Youell 1959

Beneficed Clergy, 406; Curates, &c., 141.

Chancellor, His Hon. C. H. Gage 1954
 Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec., M. B. S. Exham.

LINCOLN. £2,500.

68th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Riches, D.D. (cons.
 1952, trans. 1956 (Bishop's House, Eastgate,
 Lincoln). [Signs Kenneth Lincoln] 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Grimsby, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Healey, M.A. (286
London Road, Wyberton, Boston).....1958
Grantham, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A. (Stoke
Rectory, Grantham).....1949
Dean (£2,000).

Rt. Rev. David Colin Dunlop, M.A.....1949

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

M. H. R. Syngge, M.A. | Archd. Jarvis.....1960

1959 | P. B. G. Binnall, M.A.,

N. S. Rathbone, M.A. | F.S.A.....1962

1956

Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus.Doc.....1930
Archdeacons.

Stow, Ven. L. Ashcroft.....1954

Lindsey, Ven. A. C. Jarvis, M.A.....1960

Lincoln, Ven. A. C. Smith, V.R.D., M.A.1960

Beneficed Clergy, 370; Curates, &c., 110.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B.....1937

Registrar, H. J. J. Griffith, 2 Bank Street, Lincoln.

NORWICH. £2,200.

68th Bishop (100th of East Anglia), Rt. Rev. William

Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D. (cons. 1949, trans.

1959) (Bishop's House, Norwich) [Signs Launcelot

Norvic].....1959

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford, Rt. Rev. Martin Partick Grainge Leonard,

D.S.O., M.A. (18 Albemarle Road, Norwich). 1953

Dean (£1,500), Very Rev. Norman Hook, M.A.

1952

Canons Residentiary.

R. A. Edwards, M.A. 1948 | Archd. Cordingly. 1962

J. Waring, M.A.....1951

Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus.Doc.1928

Archdeacons.

Norfolk, Ven. E. W. B. Cordingly, M.B.E.....1962

Norwich, Ven. W. A. Aitken, M.A.1961

Lynn, Ven. W. S. Licwellyn, M.A.....1961

Beneficed Clergy, 388; Curates, &c., 30.

Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A.....1955

Registrar & Sec., B. O. L. Prior.

London Sec., D. M. Moir Carey.

OXFORD. £2,500.

38th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harry James Carpenter, D.D.

(12 Rawlinson Road, Oxford.) [Signs Harry

Oxon].....1955

Bishops Suffragan.

Reading, Rt. Rev. Eric Henry Knell, M.A. (Christ

Church Vicarage, Reading).....1955

Dorchester, Rt. Rev. David Goodwin Loveday,

M.A. (Wardington, Banbury).....1957

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Gordon David Savage, M.A.

1960

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Vibert Jackson, D.D.

(cons. 1921).....1950

Rt. Rev. Robert Milton Hay, M.A., B.D. (cons.

1944).....1960

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000)

Very Rev. Cuthbert Alkman Simpson, D.D.....1950

Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

The Canons of Christ Church (with the exception of

the Archdeacon of Oxford) are Professors in the

University of Oxford.

F. L. Cross, D.Phil. 1944 | H. Chadwick, D.D. 1958

V. A. Demant, D.D. 1949 | S. L. Greenslade D.D.

Archd. Witton-Davies.....1959

1956

Organist, Sydney Watson, M.A., D.Mus....1955

Archdeacons.

Oxford, Ven. C. Witton-Davies, M.A.....1956

Berks, Bishop of Reading.....1954

Bucks, Ven. J. F. I. Pratt, M.A.....1961

Beneficed Clergy, 542; Curates, &c., 310.

Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell.....1958

Registrar and Legal Sec., Peter Winckworth 1948

Windsor. £2,000.

(The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within Her
Castle of Windsor—A Royal Peculiar)

Dean, Very Rev. Robert Wylmer Woods, M.A.
1962

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

G. B. Bentley, M.A. 1957 | J. A. Fisher, M.A...1958

R. H. Hawkins, M.A.,
1958

Organist, S. S. Campbell, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.....1961

Chapter Clerk, Mrs. J. O. Rushton.

PETERBOROUGH £2,200.

34th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A.

(The Palace, Peterborough) [Signs C Cyril Petri-

burg] (cons. 1949).....1961

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Charles Arthur William

Aylen, M.A. (cons. 1930).....1952

Rt. Rev. Weston Henry Stewart, C.B.E., D.D.

(cons. 1943).....1957

Rt. Rev. Hugh Van Lynden Otter-Barry, C.B.E.,

M.A. (cons. 1931).....1960

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Noel Charles Christopherson, M.C., M.A.

1943

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

Archd. Milard.....1946 | H. G. G. Herklots, M.A.

J. L. Cartwright, M.A.,
1951

Master of the Music, W. S. Vann, Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons. [1953

Northampton, Ven. R. C. O. Goodchild M.A...1959

Oakham, Ven. E. N. Millard, M.A.....1946

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c. 30.

Chancellor, T. R. Fitzwalter Butler, O.B.E.....1962

Joint Registrars, A. F. Percival, M.A., and E. T.

Channell, 37 Priestgate, Peterborough.

PORTSMOUTH.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Henry Lawrence Phillips,

D.D. (Bishopswood, Fareham, Hants.) [Signs

John Portsmouth].....1960

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Bryan Percival Robin,

M.A. (cons. 1941).....1959

Rt. Rev. Frank Noel Chamberlain, C.B., O.B.E.,

M.A. (cons. 1957).....1961

Provost, Very Rev. Eric Noel Porter Goff, M.A. 1939

Organist, M. G. Menzies.

Canons Residentiary.

The Provost.....1939 | E. C. S. Lowman, M.A.

C. Foster, Ph.D.1959] 1962

Archdeacons.

Portsmouth, Ven. M. D. S. Peck, M.A.....1956

I. of Wight, Ven. G. L. Tiarks, M.A.....1961

Beneficed Clergy, 110; Curates, &c., 69.

Chancellor W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B...1940

Registrar and Legal Sec., T. B. Birkett, 132 High

Street, Portsmouth.....1957

ROCHESTER. £2,500

104th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard David Say, D.D.

(Bishopscourt, Rochester), [Signs David Roffen:]

Bishop Suffragan. [1961

Tonbridge, Rt. Rev. Russell Berridge White,

M.A.....1959

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Charles Mann, D.D.

(cons. 1935).....1950

Dean (£2,000).

Rt. Rev. Robert William Stannard, M.A.....1959

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

Archdeacon Harland.....1951

A. G. G. C. Pentreath, M.A.....1958

S. Y. Blanch, M.A.....1960

R. S. Hook, M.C., M.A.....1961

Organist, R. J. Ashfield, D.MUS. F.R.C.O.....1956

Archdeacons.

- Rochester, Ven. L. W. Harland, M.B.E., M.A. . . . 1951
 Tonbridge, Ven. E. E. Maples Earle, M.A. . . . 1952
 Bromley, Ven. R. G. H. McCaheart, M.A. . . . 1955
Beneficed Clergy, 223; Curates, &c., 76.
 Chancellor, P. C. Lamb, Q.C., M.A. . . . 1955
 Registrars, H. S. Wharton (1949), and O. R. Woodfield (1955), Rochester.
 Sec. G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1 1943

ST. ALBANS. £2,200.

- 6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford Jones, D.D. (*High Almoner to Her Majesty the Queen*) (Abbey Gate House, St. Albans.) [Signs Michael St. Albans] (*cons. 1942*) . . . 1950
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Boys, B.A. (*cons. 1948*) . . . 1961

Bishop Suffragan.

- Bedford, Rt. Rev. Basil Tudor Guy, M.A. (Gravenhurst Rectory, Bedford) . . . 1957
 Dean (£1,500).

- Very Rev. Arthur Kenneth Mathews, O.B.E., D.S.C., M.A. . . . 1955
 Organist, P. Hurford, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

Archdeacons.

- St. Albans, Ven. B. C. Snell, M.A. . . . 1962
 Bedford, Ven. J. T. H. Hare, M.A. . . . 1962

Beneficed Clergy, 269; Curates, &c., 95.

- Chancellor, G. H. Newsom, Q.C., M.A. . . . 1958
 Registrar and Legal Sec., G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1 . . . 1954

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,200.

- 5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Harold Morris, D.D. (Bishop's House, Ipswich), *cons. 1949, trans. 1954*. [Signs Harold St. Edm. & Ipswich] . . . 1954
 Bishop Suffragan.

- Dunwich, Rt. Rev. Thomas Herbert Cashmore, B.A. (Stonham Aspal Rectory, Stowmarket). 1955
 Provost, Very Rev. John Albert Henry Waddington, M.B.E., T.D., M.A. . . . 1958
 Canon Residentiary, Archd. Norton . . . 1958

Archdeacons.

- Ipswich, Ven. T. R. Browne, B.D. . . . 1946
 Suffolk, Ven. C. S. Scott, M.A. . . . 1961
 Sudbury, Ven. H. D. Barton, M.A. . . . 1962
 Organist, T. F. H. Oxley, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. . . 1957
Beneficed Clergy, 285; Curates, &c., 15.
 Chancellor, D. C. Bain, M.C., Q.C., M.A. . . . 1955
 Registrar, G. P. V. Creagh, M.A., 80 Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

SALISBURY. £2,200.

- 98th Bishop, Right Rev. William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D. (*cons. 1937, trans. 1949*) (South Canonry, The Close, Salisbury.) [Signs William Sarum.] . . . 1949

Bishop Suffragan.

- Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Victor Joseph Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.D. (69 The Close, Salisbury) . . . 1960

Dean (£1,200).

- Very Rev. Kenneth William Haworth, M.A. . . 1960
 Canons Residentiary (each £600).

- C. Jackson . . . 1947 | I. S. Maples, M.A. . . 1960
 R. S. Dawson, M.A. 1958

- Organist, C. Dearnley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. . . 1957

Archdeacons.

- Dorset, Ven. E. L. Seager, M.A. . . . 1956
 Wilts, Ven. C. A. Plaxton, M.A. . . . 1951
 Sarum, Ven. F. McGowan, M.B.E., M.A. . . . 1951
 Sherborne, Ven. D. R. Maddock, M.A. . . . 1961

Beneficed Clergy, 329; Curates, &c., 93.

- Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A. . . . 1955
 Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M. Barker, B.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.

SOUTHWARK. £2,500.

- 6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D. (Bishop's House, 38 Tooting Bec Gardens, S.W.16) [Signs Mervyn Southwark] . . . 1959

Bishops Suffragan.

- Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. William Percy Gilpin, M.A. (89 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4) . . . 1952
 Woolwich, Rt. Rev. John Arthur Thomas Robinson, M.A., Ph.D. (17 Manor Way, Blackheath, S.E.3) . . . 1959

- Provost, Very Rev. Ernest William Southcott, B.A. . . 1961

Canons Residentiary.

- I. G. Davies, B.A., B.D. | D. A. Rhymes, B.A. . . 1961
 1957
 S. G. Evans, M.A. . . 1960 | D. M. P. Tasker, B.A. . . 1961
 F. Colquhoun, M.A. . . 1961

- Organist, H. Dexter, M.A., Mus.B. . . . 1956

Archdeacons.

- Southwark, Ven. H. H. A. Sands, M.A. . . . 1955
 Lewisham, Ven. W. S. Hayman, M.A. . . . 1960

- Kingston, Ven. P. D. Robb, M.A. . . . 1953
Beneficed Clergy, 316; Curates, &c., 250.

- Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A. . . . 1948
 Secretary and Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1 . . . 1927

TRURO. £2,360.

- 10th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Maurice Key, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro) (*cons. 1947, trans. 1960*) [Signs Maurice Truron] . . . 1960
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Quinlan Lash, M.A. (*cons. 1947*) . . . 1962

Dean

- Very Rev. Henry Morgan Lloyd, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A. . . . 1960

Canons Residentiary.

- Archd. Borcham . . 1947 | H. A. Blair, M.A., B.D. . . 1960
 J. A. Simcock . . . 1952

Archdeacons.

- Cornwall, Ven. F. Borcham, M.A. . . . 1949
 Bodmin, Ven. A. C. Williams . . . 1962

- Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A. . . . 1929
Beneficed Clergy, 200; Curates, &c., 19.

- Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell . . . 1957
 Registrar and Secretary, R. W. Money, 2 Princes Street, Truro.

WORCESTER. £2,200.

- 109th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D. (Froxmere Court, Crowle, Worcester) [Signs Mervyn Worcester] . . . 1956
 Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Cyril Edgar Stuart, M.A. (*cons. 1932*) . . . 1953

Dean (£1,750).

- Very Rev. Robert Leslie Pollington Milburn, M.A. . . 1957

Canons (each £875).

- A. P. Shephard, D.D. 1945 | C. B. Armstrong, M.A., B.D. . . . 1947
 E. F. Braley, LL.D. 1947 | Bishop Stuart . . . 1956

- Organist, D. Guest, M.A., Mus.B., A.R.C.O. . . . 1957

Archdeacons.

- Dudley, Ven. A. V. Hurley, C.B.E., T.D., M.A. . . 1951
 Worcester, Ven. P. C. Elliot, M.A. . . . 1961

Beneficed Clergy, 175; Curates, &c., 106.

- Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell . . . 1959
 Secretary and Registrar, R. C. March, Diocesan Registry, Worcester.

Province of York

YORK. £6,000.

93rd Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D., cons. 1956, trs. 1961. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Donald Ebor:].....1961

Bishops Suffragan.

Selby, Rt. Rev. Douglas Noel Sargent, M.A. (Tollgarth, Tadcaster Road, York).....1962
Whitby, Rt. Rev. George D'Oyly Snow, M.A. (The Old Rectory, South Kilvington, Thirsk).....1961

Hull, Rt. Rev. George Frederick Townley, M.A. (222 Park Avenue, Hull).....1957

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Eric Milner-White, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.D. *Canons Residentiary* (each £800). 1941

G. W. O. Addresshaw, B.D.1946

T. H. Tardrew, LL.B.1951

R. E. Cant, M.A.1957

Organist, Francis Jackson, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

York, Ven. C. R. Forder, M.A.1957

East Riding, Ven. F. E. Ford, M.A.1957

Cleveland, Ven. W. Palin, M.A.1947

Beneficed Clergy, 363; Curates, &c., 54.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.1944

Registrar and Secretary, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., T.D.1940

DURHAM. £4,000.

89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Maurice Henry Harland, D.D. (cons. 1942, trs. 1947 and 1956). (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Maurice Dunelm.].....1956

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarow, Rt. Rev. Mervyn Armstrong, O.B.F., M.A. (Melkridge, Gilesgate, Durham).....1958

Dean (£3,000).

Very Rev. John Herbert Severn Wild, M.A.1951

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

H. E. W. Turner, D.D., Archd. Stranks.1954

1950 | A. H. Couratou, M.A.1962

Archd. Cobham.1953 | R. P. C. Hanson, B.D.1962

Organist, C. W. Eden, Mus.B., A.R.C.O.1936

Archdeacons.

Durham, Ven. J. O. Cobham, M.A.1953

Auckland, Ven. C. J. Stranks, M.A.1958

Beneficed Clergy, 230; Curates, &c., 85.

Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A.1954

Registrar (1948) and Legal Secretary (1929), H. C. Ferens, M.A. (The College, Durham).

BLACKBURN. £2,700.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Robert Claxton, D.D., cons. 1946, trs. 1960 (Bishop's House, Blackburn) [Signs Charles Blackburn].....1960

Bishops Suffragan.

Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Anthony Leigh Egerton Hoskyns-Abraham (Pedders Wood, Scorton).....1955

Burnley, Rt. Rev. George Edward Holderness, M.A. (Palace House, Burnley).....1955

Provost, Very Rev. Norman Robinson, B.Sc.1961

Canons Residentiary.

W. R. F. Browning, M.A., G. Jackson, B.A.1959

B.D.1959

Archdeacons (each £500).

Lancaster, Ven. C. H. Lambert, M.A.1959

Blackburn, Ven. H. N. Hodd, M.A.1962

Organist, T. L. Duerden, Mus.Bac.1939

Beneficed Clergy, 267; Curates, &c., 51.

Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A.1947

Registrar, Leslie Ranson, LL.B., Cathedral Close, Blackburn1954

BRADFORD. £3,000.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clement George St. Michael Parker, M.A. (Bishopscroft, Ashwell Road Heaton, Bradford) cons. 1954 [Signs Michael Bradford].....1961

Provost, Very Rev. William Hugh Alan Cooper, M.A.1962

Organist, C. Hooper, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Bradford, Ven. H. L. Higgs, M.A.1957

Craven, Ven. A. Sephton, M.A.1959

Beneficed Clergy, 142; Curates, &c., 29.

Chancellor, H. C. Scott, Q.C., M.A.1957

Registrar and Secretary, H. Firth, Martins Bank Chambers, Tyrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £2,600

62nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Bloomer, D.D. (Rose Castle, Dalston, Carlisle.) [Signs Thomas Carloli].....1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Penrith, Rt. Rev. Sydney Cyril Bulley, M.A. (Fox How, Ambleside, Westmorland)....1959

Dean (about £1,800).

Very Rev. Lionel Meiring Spafford du Toit, M.A.1960

Canons Residentiary (about £900).

Archd. Nurse.1958 | T. R. Hare, M.A.1959

R. T. Holtby, M.A. 1958 |

Organist, R. A. Sievewright, M.A., A.R.C.O.1960

Archdeacons.

Westmorland and Furness, Bishop of Penrith.1959

West Cumberland, Ven. W. E. A. Pugh, M.A.1959

Carlisle, Ven. C. E. Nurse, M.A.1958

Beneficed Clergy, 280; Curates, &c., 57.

Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A.1950

Registrar and Sec., G. W. Graham-Bowman, O.B.E., M.C., Carlisle.1929

CHESTER. £2,500.

37th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D. (Bishop's House, Chester.) cons. 1950 [Signs Gerald Cestr:].....1955

Bishop Suffragan.

Stockport, Rt. Rev. David Henry Saunders-Davies, M.A. (Toft House, Gough's Lane, Knutsford) 1950

Assistant Bishop.

Rt. Rev. Tom Greenwood, D.D. (The Vicarage, Whitegate, Northwich) (cons. 1952).....1962

Dean (£1,500) (vacant).

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

Archdn. Burne.1940 | W. S. Coad, M.A.1944

C. E. Jarman.1943 | B. A. Hardy, M.A.1945

Organist, Roland Middleton, Mus. Doc.1948

Archdeacons.

Chester, Ven. R. V. H. Burne, M.A.1937

Macclesfield, Ven. T. Clarke.1958

Beneficed Clergy, 272; Curates, &c., 76.

Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone, M.A.1950

Legal Secretaries, Gamoa & Co., 2 White Friars, Chester.

LIVERPOOL. £2,200.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., LL.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park, Liverpool.) [Signs Clifford Liverpool].....1944

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington Rt. Rev. Laurence Ambrose Brown, M.A.1960

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Frederick William Dillistone, D.D.1956

Canons Residentiary.

F. H. Perkins, M.A.1955

C. B. Naylor, M.A.1956

F. A. Redwood, M.A.1960

H. Ellis, M.A.1962

Organist, Noel Rawsthorne, F.R.C.O.1955

Archdeacons (each £300).

- Liverpool, Ven. H. S. Wilkinson, M.A. 1951
 Warrington, Ven. E. H. Evans 1959
Beneficed Clergy, 227; Curates, &c., 103.
 Chancellor, His Hon. E. Steel, LL.B. 1957
 Registrar, E. C. Arden, 1 Hanover Street, Liverpool,
 1.

MANCHESTER. £2,200.

- 7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Derrick Lindsay
 Greer, D.D. (Bishop's House, 26 Singleton Road,
 Manchester 7). [Signs William Manchester] 1947
Bishops Suffragan.
 Hubme, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Venner Ramsey, B.D.
 (2 Clifton Avenue, Fallowfield, Manchester 14)
 1953
 Middleton, Rt. Rev. Edward Ralph Wickham, B.D.
 (1 Portland Road, Eccles, Manchester) 1959
Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Herbert Arthur Jones, B.Sc. 1954
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

- Archdn. Bean 1934 | R. H. Preston, M.A. 1958
 H. Hodkin, M.A. . . . 1957 | S. H. Price, M.A. . . . 1960
 Organist, D. E. Cantrell, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. . . 1961

Archdeacons.

- Manchester, Ven. A. Selwyn Bean, M.B.E., B.D. . 1934
 Rochdale, Ven. L. G. Tyler, M.A. 1962
Beneficed Clergy, 383; Curates, &c., 65.
 Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A. 1948
 Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A.,
 LL.B., 90 Deansgate, Manchester 1933

NEWCASTLE. £2,500.

- 8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hugh Edward Ashdown, D.D.
 (The Bishop's House, Gosford, Newcastle-upon-
 Tyne, 3) [Signs Hugh Newcastle] 1957
 Provost, Very Rev. Conrad Clifton Wolters, M.A.
 1962

Canons Residentiary.

- Archd. White-Thomson | The Provost 1958
 1955 | G. Suthers, M.A. . . . 1961

Archdeacons

- Northumberland, Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, M.A.
 1955
 Lindisfarne, Ven. L. S. Hawkes, M.A. 1960
 Organist, Colin A. C. Ross, F.R.C.O. 1953
Beneficed Clergy, 187; Curates, &c., 52.
 Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B. 1942
 Registrar and Sec., Ian Dickinson, Cross House,
 Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RIPON. £2,500.

- 9th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richard Humpidge
 Moorman, D.D. (Bishop Mount, Ripon).
 [Signs John Ripon] 1959
Bishop Suffragan.
 Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Henry Handley Vully de
 Candole, M.A. (21 Brunswick Drive, Harrogate)
Dean (£1,200) 1949
 Very Rev. Frederick Lewelyn Hughes, C.B.E.,
 M.C., M.A. 1951
Canons Residentiary (each £900)
 W. E. Wilkluson, B.A. | C. B. Sampson, M.A.
 1948 | 1961
 Archd. Turnbull 1962
 Organist, Philip Marshall, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. . 1959

The Church Assembly, Church House, Dean's
 Yard, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Archbishop of
 Canterbury; *Vice-Chairman*, The Archbishop of
 York; *Secretary*, J. A. Guillum Scott, D.C.L. THE
 HOUSE OF BISHOPS.—*Chairman*, The Archbishop of
 Canterbury; *Vice-Chairman*, The Archbishop of
 York. THE HOUSE OF CLERGY.—*Chairman*, Rev.
 Canon J. Brierley, M.A.; *Vice-Chairman*, Rt. Rev.
 G. V. Gerard. THE HOUSE OF LAITY.—*Chair-*
man, Sir Kenneth Grubb, C.M.G.; *Vice-Chairman*,
 Brig. H. Miller, O.B.E.

Archdeacons

- Leeds, Ven. C. O. Ellison, B.Sc. 1950
 Richmond, Ven. J. W. Turnbull, B.A. 1962
Beneficed Clergy, 179; Curates, &c., 58
 Chancellor, H. C. Scott, Q.C., M.A. 1957
 Registrar and Secretary, O. Errington Wilson,
 Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.

SHEFFIELD. £2,200.

- 3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Taylor, M.A.
 (Ranmoor Grange, Sheffield, 10.). [Signs John
 Sheffield] 1962
 Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Vincent Gerard.
 C.B.E., M.C., M.A. (cons. 1938) 1947
 Provost, Very Rev. John Howard Cruse, M.A. 1949
Archdeacons
 Doncaster, Ven. P. G. Bostock, M.A. 1959
 Sheffield (vacant).

Organist, R. Tunstn Baker, Mus.D.
Beneficed Clergy, 165; Curates, &c., 61
 Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A. 1950
 Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30
 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £3,000 gross.

- 75th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D.
 M.Sc. (Bishop's Court, Kirk-Michael, Isle of Man)
 (cons. 1936). [Signs Benjamin Sodor and Man] 1954
 Archdeacon, Ven. E. H. Stening, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.,
 Q.H.C. 1958
Beneficed Clergy, 31; Curates, &c., 17
 Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Frank Barnes
 Johnson, M.A., 24 Athol Street, Douglas.

SOUTHWELL. £2,200.

- 5th Bishop, Right Rev. Frank Russell Barry,
 D.S.O., D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell).
 [Signs F.R. Southwell] 1941
 Asst. Bishops, Rt. Rev. Alfred Morris Gelsthorpe,
 C.M.G., D.S.O., D.D. (cons. 1933) 1952
 Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Lewis Mark Way, M.A. (cons.
 1962) 1960
 Provost, Very Rev. Hugh Christopher Lempiere
 Heywood, M.A. 1945

Archdeacons

- Newark, Ven. K. G. Thompson, M.A. 1962
 Nottingham, Ven. M. R. W. Brown, M.A. . . . 1960
 Organist, K. B. Beard 1959
Beneficed Clergy, 205; Curates, &c., 88.
 Chancellor, B. T. Buckle 1959
 Registrar, R. M. Beaumont.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

- 7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Alexander Ramsbotham,
 D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Woodthorpe, Wakefield).
 (cons. 1950) [Signs John Wakefield] 1958
 Provost, Very Rev. Philip Norris Pare, M.A. 1961
Bishop Suffragan
 Pontefract, Rt. Rev. Eric Treacy, M.B.E. 1961
Archdeacons
 Pontefract, Bishop of Pontefract 1961
 Halifax, Ven. J. F. Lister, M.A. 1961
 Organist, P. G. Saunders, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 212; Curates, &c., 44
 Chancellor, G. B. Graham, LL.B. 1959
 Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Burton Street,
 Wakefield 1911

Convocation. Canterbury, Upper House.—
President, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Regis-*
trar, D. M. M. Carey, M.A.; *Apparitor-General*,
 Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C. Lower House.—
Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Taunton; *Actuary*,
 R. M. Hollis, M.A. York, Upper House.—
President, The Archbishop of York; *Registrar*, I. N.
 Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard, York; Lower House.
 —*Prolocutor*, The Archdeacon of Manchester;
Synodal Secretary, Rev. H. R. Wilson, M.A.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

MONMOUTH. £2,000.

4th Bishop of Monmouth and 5th Archbishop of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred Edwin Morris, D.D., b. 1894, cons. Bishop of Monmouth, 1945; elected Archbishop of Wales, 1957 (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.). [Signs Edwin Cambrensis].

1945

BANGOR. £2,100.

78th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gwilym Owen Williams, D.D., b. 1913. (Llys Esgob, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.) [Signs Gwilym Bangor].....1957

LLANDAFF. £2,000.

98th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Glyn Hughes Simon, D.D., b. 1903, cons. Bishop of Swansea

and Brecon 1954, translated 1957 (Llys-Esgob, The Green, Llandaff, Cardiff.) [Signs Glyn Landav:] ST. ASAPH. £2,100. [1957

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Daniel Bartlett, D.D., b. 1900. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs David St. Asaph].....1950

ST. DAVID'S £2,100.

122nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richards Richards, D.D., b. 1901 (The Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthen) [Signs John St. Davids].....1956

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John James Absalom Thomas, D.D., b. 1908 (Ely Tower, Brecon). [Signs John Swansea & Brecon].....1958

BISHOPS ABROAD

CANADA

Primate of All Canada.

The Most Rev. Howard Hewlett Clark, b. 1903, cons. Bp. of Edmonton 1954. Elected Primate of All Canada 1959. Elected Metropolitan of Rupert's Land and translated to see of Rupert's Land, 1961.

Province of Canada.

Sees. Apptd. Clgy.
Archbishop (vacant).

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Fredericton, A. H. O'Neil.....1957 80

Montreal (vacant). 113

Newfoundland, J. A. Meaden.....1956 68

Asst. Bp. R. L. Seaborn, b. 1911.....1957

Nova Scotia, R. H. Waterman, b. 1897

(cons. 1948).....1951 119

Bp. Coadj., W. W. Davis.....1958

Quebec, R. F. Brown, b. 1900.....1960 60

Province of Ruperts Land.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Rupert's Land (see above).

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Arctic, D. B. Marsh, b. 1903.....1950 13

Athabasca, R. J. Pierce, b. 1909.....1950 23

Brandon, I. A. Norris, b. 1901.....1950 45

Calgary, G. R. Calvert, b. 1900.....1952 42

Edmonton, W. G. Burch (cons. 1960).....1961

Keewatin, H. E. Hives, b. 1901.....1954 17

Qu' Appelle, G. F. C. Jackson, b. 1907.....1960 90

Rupert's Land (see above).....52

Saskatchewan, W. H. H. Crump, b. 1903.....1960 31

Saskatoon, S. C. Steer, b. 1900.....1950 35

Province of Ontario.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Algoma, William Lockridge Wright, b. 1904 (cons. 1944). Archbishop and Metropolitan.....1955 66

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Toronto, F. H. Wilkinson, b. 1896 (cons. 1953).....1955 304

Bp. Coadj., G. B. Snell.

Bp. Suff., H. R. Hunt.

Huron, G. N. Luxton, b. 1901.....1948 150

Bps. Suff., H. F. Appleyard; W. A. Townshend.

Moosesee, C. C. Robinson, b. 1893.....1955 30

Bp. Suff. (James Bay), N. R. Clarke.

Niagara, W. E. Bagnall, b. 1903.....1949 90

Ontario, K. C. Evans, b. 1903.....1952 67

Ottawa, E. S. Reed.....1954 58

Province of British Columbia.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

British Columbia, Harold E. Sexton, b. 1888 (cons. 1935) Archbishop and Metropolitan, 1952.....1936 52

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Caledonia, E. G. Munn, b. 1903.....1960 19

Cariboo, R. S. Dean, b. 1915.....1956 14

Sees. Apptd. Clgy.

Kootenay, W. R. Coleman, b. 1917.....1961 36

New Westminster, G. P. Gower, b. 1900.....1951 84

Yukon, H. H. Marsh, b. 1899.....1962 9

INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, The Most Rev. Hiyarininda Lakdasa

Jacob de Mel, b. 1902 (cons. 1945).....1962 100

Asst. Bps., J. Richardson, b. 1894.....1950

W. A. Partridge.....1953

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Assam, J. Amritanand.....1949 25

Barackpore, R. W. Bryan (cons. 1951).....1956 8

Bahagalpur, P. Parmar.....1955 19

Bombay, C. J. G. Robinson, b. 1903

(cons. 1947).....1962 65

Chota Nagpur, S. A. B. Dilbar Hans.....1957 51

Colombo, A. R. Grabam-Campbell, b.

1903.....1952 99

Dacca, J. D. Blair, b. 1906 (cons.

1951).....1956

Delhi, F. R. Willis, b. 1900.....1951 18

Kurunagala (vacant).

Lahore, L. H. Woolmer, b. 1906.....1949 85

Asst. Bp., C. Ray.

Amritsar, K. D. W. Anand.....1960

Lucknow (vacant).

Nagpur, J. W. Sadiq.....1957

Nasik, A. W. Luther.....1957

Raugoon, V. G. Shearburn, b. 1901.....1955 49

Asst. Bps., F. Ah Mya; J. Aung Hla,

M.B.E.....1949

AUSTRALIA

Primate of Australia

The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Sydney.....1959

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Sydney, The Most Rev. Hugh Rowlands

Gough, O.B.E., M.A. D.D., b. 1905 (cons.

1948).....1958 } 302

Bp. Coadj., R. C. Kerle, b. 1915.....1956

Do., M. L. Loane, b. 1911.....1958

Do., A. W. G. Hudson, b. 1915.....1960

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Armidade, J. S. Moyes, C.M.G., b. 1884.....1929 43

Bathurst, E. K. Leslie, b. 1911.....1958 43

Canberra and Goulburn, K. J. Clements, b.

1905 (cons. 1949).....1961 63

Grafton, R. G. Arthur, b. 1909 (cons.

1956).....1961 47

Newcastle, J. A. G. Housden, b. 1904.....1958 85

Bp. Coadj., R. E. Davies.....1960

Riverina, H. G. Robinson, b. 1899.....1951 25

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Melbourne, The Most Rev. Frank Woods, b. 1907 (cons. 1952).....1957 292

Secs.	Apptd. Clgy.	Secs.	Apptd. Clgy.
<i>Bps. Coadj.</i> D. L. Redding, b. 1898 (cons. 1951).....	1960	<i>St. Helena</i> , H. Beardmore, b. 1898.....	1960 4
G. T. Sambell, b. 1914.....	1962	<i>St. John's, Kaffraria</i> , J. L. Schuster, b. 1912.....	1956 95
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>		<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , A. H. Zulu.....	1960
<i>Ballarat</i> , W. A. Hardie, b. 1904.....	1960 60	<i>Zululana</i> , T. J. Savage, b. 1900.....	1958 70
<i>Bendigo</i> , R. E. Richards, b. 1908.....	1957 31	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES	
<i>Gippsland</i> , D. A. Garnsey, b. 1909.....	1959 37	<i>Archbishop of West Indies</i>	
<i>St. Arnaud</i> , A. E. Winter, b. 1903.....	1951 26	<i>Guyana</i> , The Most Rev. Alan John	
<i>Wangaratta</i> , T. M. Armour, b. 1890.....	1943 34	<i>Knight</i> , C. M.G., <i>Archbp. & Metropolitan</i> , b. 1902 (cons. 1937).....	1950 36
<i>Province of Queensland</i>		<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>		<i>Antigua</i> , D. R. Knowles, O.B.E., b. 1898.....	1951 25
<i>Brisbane (vacant).</i>		<i>Barbados</i> , E. L. Evans, b. 1904 (cons. 1957).....	1960 58
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , W. J. Hudson, b. 1904 (cons. 1950).....	1960	<i>Honduras</i> , G. H. Brooks, b. 1905.....	1950 7
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>		<i>Jamaica</i> , P. W. Gibson, C.B.E., b. 1893 (cons. 1947).....	1955 90
<i>Carpentaria</i> , S. J. Matthews, b. 1900.....	1960 14	<i>Bp. Suff. (Kingston)</i> , J. C. E. Swaby.....	1961
<i>New Guinea</i> , P. N. Warrington Strong, C.M.G., b. 1899.....	1936 16	<i>Bp. Suff. (Mandeville)</i> , B. N. Y. Vaughan.....	1961
<i>Asst. Bps.</i> , G. Ambo (1960); G. D. Hand, b. 1918.....	1950	<i>Nassau and the Bahamas</i> , B. Markham.....	1962 33
<i>N. Queensland</i> , I. W. A. Shevill, b. 1917.....	1953 30	<i>Trinidad</i> , W. J. Hughes, b. 1894 (cons. 1944).....	1962 34
<i>Rockhampton</i> , T. B. McCall, b. 1911.....	1959 20	<i>Windward Islds.</i> , H. G. Pigott.....	1962 17
<i>Province of Western Australia.</i>		PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA	
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>		<i>Archbishop</i>	
<i>Perth</i> , The Most Rev. Robert William Haines Moline, b. 1889.....	1947 93	<i>Ouitsha, Eastern Nigeria</i> , The Most Rev. Cecil John Patterson, C.M.G., C.B.E., b. 1908, cons. 1942, elected <i>Archp. of West</i> <i>Africa</i> , 1961.....	1961 65
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>		<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , L. Malezodike.....	1961
<i>Bunbury</i> , R. G. Hawkins, b. 1911.....	1957 34	<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
<i>Kalgoorlie</i> , C. E. B. Muschamp, b. 1902.....	1950 8	<i>Accra</i> , R. R. Roseveare, b. 1902.....	1956 42
<i>N.W. Australia</i> , J. Frewer, C.B.E., b. 1883.....	1929 4	<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , E. D. Martinson.....	1951
<i>Extra-Provincial Dioceses.</i>		<i>Benin</i> , A. Iwe.....	1962
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops.</i>		<i>Gambia and Rio Pongas</i> , St. J. S. Pike, b. 1909.....	1958 6
<i>Adelaide</i> , T. T. Reed, b. 1902.....	1957 125	<i>Ibadan</i> , S. O. Odutola (cons. 1952).....	1950
<i>Tasmania</i> , G. F. Cranswick, b. 1894.....	1944 78	<i>Lagos</i> , A. W. Howells, O.B.E., b. 1905 (cons. 1952).....	1955 65
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , W. R. Barrett, b. 1893.....	1957	<i>Niger Delta</i> , R. N. Bara Hart.....	1962
<i>Willochra</i> , T. E. Jones, b. 1903.....	1958 19	<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , H. I. J. Afonya.....	1957
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND		<i>Northern Nigeria</i> , J. E. L. Mort, b. 1915.....	1951 19
<i>Archbishop and Primate</i>		<i>Ondo</i> , D. O. Awosika (cons. 1957).....	1961
<i>Waiapu</i> , The Most Rev. Norman Alfred Lesser, b. 1902 (cons. 1947).....	1961 65	<i>Owerri</i> , G. E. I. Cockin, b. 1908.....	1959
<i>Bp. Sufi. (Aotearoa)</i> , W. N. Panapa, C.B.E., b. 1898.....	1951	<i>Sierra Leone</i> , M. N. C. O. Scott.....	1962 36
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>		<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , P. J. Jones.....	1968
<i>Auckland</i> , E. A. Gowing, b. 1913.....	1960 112	PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA	
<i>Christchurch</i> , A. K. Warren, b. 1900.....	1951 112	<i>Archbishop</i>	
<i>Dunedin</i> , A. H. Johnston, b. 1912.....	1953 42	<i>Northern Rhodesia</i> , The Most Rev. Oliver Green-Wilkinson, C.B.E., b. 1913, elected <i>Archbp. of Central Africa</i> , 1962.....	1951 34
<i>Melanesia</i> , A. T. Hill, C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1901.....	1953 75	<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
<i>Nelson</i> , F. O. Hulme-Moir, b. 1910.....	1953 32	<i>Mashonaland</i> , C. W. Alderson, b. 1900 (cons. 1949).....	1957 57
<i>Polynesia</i> , J. C. Vockler, b. 1925 (cons. 1959).....	1962 9	<i>Matabeleland</i> , K. J. F. Skelton.....	1962 32
<i>Waikato</i> , J. T. Holland, b. 1912.....	1951 42	<i>Nyasaland</i> , D. S. Arden.....	1961 18
<i>Wellington</i> , H. W. Baincs, b. 1905 (cons. 1949).....	1960 116	PROVINCE OF EAST AFRICA	
<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , G. M. McKenzie, O.B.E.....	1962	<i>Archbishop</i>	
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA		<i>Archbishop</i>	
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>		<i>Mombasa</i> , The Most Rev. Leonard James Beecher, C.M.G., b. 1906 (cons. 1950), elected <i>Archbishop of</i> <i>East Africa</i> , 1960.....	1953 52
<i>Cape Town</i> , The Most Rev. Joost de Blank, b. 1908 (cons. 1952).....	1957 171	<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
<i>Bp. Suff.</i> , R. W. F. Cowdry, b. 1915.....	1958	<i>Central Tanganyika</i> , A. Stanway, b. 1908.....	1951 118
<i>Basutoland</i> , J. A. Arrowsmith Maund, b. 1909.....	1950 30	<i>Asst. Bps.</i> Y. Omari (1955); M. L. Wiggins, (1959); M. Kahuranga (1962).....	1961 34
<i>Bloemfontein</i> , B. B. Burnett, b. 1917.....	1957 46	<i>Fort Hall</i> , O. Karluki (cons. 1955).....	1961 34
<i>Damaraland</i> , R. H. Mize.....	1960 13	<i>Masasi</i> , E. U. T. Huddleston, b. 1913.....	1960 72
<i>George</i> , J. Hunter, b. 1897 (cons. 1943).....	1951 24	<i>Maseno</i> , F. H. Olang' (cons. 1955).....	1961 41
<i>Grahamstown</i> , R. S. Taylor, b. 1909 (cons. 1941).....	1959 99	<i>Nakuru</i> , N. Langford-Smith (cons. 1960).....	1961 27
<i>Johannesburg</i> , L. E. Stradling, b. 1908 (cons. 1945).....	1961 146	<i>South West Tanganyika</i> , J. R. W. Pool- Hughes.....	1962 34
<i>Kimberley & Kuruman</i> , P. W. Whclldon O.B.E., b. 1913 (cons. 1954).....	1961 32	<i>Zanzibar</i> , W. Scott Baker, b. 1902.....	1943 60
<i>Lebombo</i> , S. C. Pickard, b. 1910.....	1958 30		
<i>Natal</i> , T. G. V. Inman, b. 1904.....	1951 109		
<i>Pretoria</i> , E. G. Knapp-Fisher, b. 1915.....	1960 57		

PROVINCE OF UGANDA AND
RUANDA-URUNDI
Archbishop

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
Namirembe, The Most Rev. Leslie Wilfrid Brown, b. 1912, cons. 1953...	1961
<i>Bishops</i>	
Mbale, L. C. Usher-Wilson, C.B.E., b. 1903 (cons. 1936).....	1961
Nkore-Kigezi, K. Shalita (cons. 1957).....	1961
Northern Uganda, J. K. Russell, b. 1916 (cons. 1955).....	1961
Ruanda-Urundi, P. J. Brazier (cons. 1951).....	1961
Ruwenzori, E. Sabiti (cons. 1960).....	1961
Soroti, S. S. Tomusange (cons. 1952).....	1961
West Buganda, F. Lutaya (cons. 1952).....	1961

UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Argentina and E. S. America with the Falkland Is. (vacant).
Bermuda (vacant).

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.
Egypt and Libya (vacant).	
Gibraltar, S. A. H. Eley, b. 1899.....	1960 30
Hong Kong, R. O. Hall, M.C., b. 1895....	1932 44
Iran, H. B. Dehqani.....	1961 12
Jerusalem, A. C. MacInnes, C.M.G. (Archbishop), b. 1901 (cons. 1953).....	1957 24
Jessellton, J. C. L. Wong (cons. 1960)....	1962
Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, N. A. Cub'ain 1958	
Korea, J. C. S. Daly, b. 1903 (cons. 1935)....	1955 15
Asst. Bn. A. E. Chadwell, b. 1892.....	1951
Kuching, D. H. N. Allenby.....	1962
Madagascar, J. Marcel (cons. 1956).....	1961 45
Asst. Bp., J. Seth.....	1961
Mauritius, A. F. B. Rogers, b. 1907.....	1959 19
Singapore and Malaya, C. K. Sansbury, b. 1905.....	1961
Bp. Suff. (Kuala Lumpur), R. P. Koh (cons. 1958).....	1961
Sudan, O. C. Allison, b. 1908 (cons. 1948)....	1953
Asst. Bps., E. J. Ngalamu (1962); J. K. Dotiro.....	1962

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED THEIR SEES OR SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRICS

Name and Diocese	Cons. Res.	Name and Diocese	Cons. Res.
J. O. Azhionby, b. 1884; <i>Accra</i>	1924 1951	R. M. Hay, b. 1884; <i>Buckingham</i>	1944 1960
A. B. Akinyele, b. 1875; <i>Ibadan</i>	1933 1956	P. M. Herbert, b. 1885; <i>Norwich</i>	1922 1959
J. W. Ashton, b. 1866; <i>Grafton</i>	1921 1938	H. St. B. Holland, b. 1882; <i>Wellington</i>	1936 1946
C. A. W. Aylen, b. 1882; <i>St. Helena</i>	1930 1939	C. R. Hone, b. 1873; <i>Wakefield</i>	1931 1945
D. Baker, b. 1882; <i>Bendigo</i>	1921 1937	H. L. Hornby, b. 1888; <i>Hulme</i>	1945 1953
W. F. Barfoot, b. 1893; <i>Rupert's Land</i>	1941 1958	J. L. C. Horstead, b. 1898; <i>Sierra Leone</i>	1936 1961
H. Beevor, b. 1903; <i>Lebanon</i>	1952 1957	F. Houghton, b. 1891; <i>E. Szechwan</i>	1937 1940
W. B. Belcher, b. 1891; <i>N. Queensland</i>	1948 1952	L. S. Hunter, b. 1890; <i>Sheffield</i>	1939 1962
D. W. Bentley, b. 1882; <i>Barbados</i>	1919 1943	F. M. Jackson, b. 1902; <i>Trinidad</i>	1945 1949
K. G. Bevant, b. 1898; <i>E. Szechwan</i>	1940 1950	V. Jackson, b. 1874; <i>Windward Islands</i>	1930 1936
S. A. Bill, b. 1884; <i>Lucknow</i>	1939 1947	J. A. Jagoe, b. 1889; <i>Bermuda</i>	1949 1955
D. B. Blackwood, b. 1884; <i>Gippsland</i>	1942 1955	F. F. Johnston, b. 1891; <i>Egypt</i>	1952 1958
J. B. Booth, b. 1886; <i>Melbourne</i>	1934 1957	T. S. Jones, b. 1872; <i>Hulme</i>	1930 1945
J. Boys, b. 1900; <i>Kimberley and Kuruman</i>	1948 1960	A. B. L. Karney, b. 1874; <i>Southampton</i>	1922 1943
R. Brook, b. 1880; <i>St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich</i>	1940 1953	E. H. Knowles, b. 1874; <i>Qu' Appelle</i>	1935 1950
S. Burton, b. 1881; <i>Nassau and Bahamas</i>	1942 1961	C. F. Knyvett, b. 1885; <i>Selby</i>	1941 1962
H. J. Buxton, b. 1880; <i>Gibraltar</i>	1933 1947	L. H. Lang, b. 1889; <i>Woolwich</i>	1936 1947
M. R. Carpenter-Garnier, b. 1881; <i>Colombo</i>	1924 1938	B. Lasbrey; <i>Niger</i>	1922 1945
P. Carrington, b. 1892; <i>Quebec</i>	1935 1960	W. Q. Lash, b. 1904; <i>Bombay</i>	1947 1961
S. G. Caulton, b. 1895; <i>Melanesia</i>	1947 1953	T. Longworth, b. 1891; <i>Hereford</i>	1939 1961
F. N. Chamberlain, b. 1900; <i>Trinidad</i>	1957 1961	G. L. G. Mandeville, b. 1894; <i>Barbados</i>	1951 1960
G. A. Chambers, b. 1879; <i>Tanganyika</i>	1927 1947	J. C. Mann, b. 1880; <i>Kyushu</i>	1935 1941
C. A. Chase, b. 1886; <i>Ripon</i>	1946 1959	H. D. Martin, b. 1889; <i>Saskatchewan</i>	1939 1959
N. H. Clarke, b. 1892; <i>Plymouth</i>	1950 1962	R. H. Moberly, b. 1884; <i>Stepney</i>	1936 1952
G. W. Clarkson, b. 1897; <i>Pontefract</i>	1954 1961	H. C. Montgomery-Campbell, b. 1887; <i>London</i>	1940 1961
F. A. Cockin, b. 1888; <i>Bristol</i>	1946 1958	E. R. Morgan, b. 1888; <i>Truro</i>	1943 1959
M. E. Coleman, b. 1902; <i>Qu' Appelle</i>	1950 1960	E. W. Mowll, b. 1881; <i>Middleton</i>	1943 1951
A. C. Cooper, b. 1881; <i>Korea</i>	1931 1954	S. C. Neill, b. 1901; <i>Tinnevely</i>	1939 1945
B. C. Corfield, b. 1890; <i>Travancore</i>	1938 1945	N. W. Newnham Davis, b. 1903; <i>Antigua</i>	1944 1952
N. E. Cornwall, b. 1903; <i>Borneo</i>	1949 1962	R. S. M. O'Ferrall, b. 1890; <i>Madagascar</i>	1926 1940
R. P. Crabbe, b. 1883; <i>Mombasa</i>	1936 1953	H. van L. Otter-Barry, b. 1887; <i>Mauritius</i>	1931 1959
F. W. T. Craske, b. 1901; <i>Gibraltar</i>	1953 1959	E. F. Paget, b. 1886; <i>Mashonaland</i>	1925 1957
D. H. Crick, b. 1885; <i>Chester</i>	1934 1955	T. R. Parfitt, b. 1911; <i>Madagascar</i>	1952 1961
A. H. Cullen, b. 1887; <i>Grahamstown</i>	1931 1959	W. Parker, b. 1883; <i>Pretoria</i>	1933 1951
B. M. Dale, b. 1905; <i>Jamaica</i>	1950 1955	H. R. Ragg, b. 1889; <i>Calgary</i>	1943 1951
I. H. Dickinson, b. 1901; <i>Melanesia</i>	1932 1937	H. C. Read, b. 1890; <i>Nasik</i>	1944 1957
J. H. Dixon, b. 1888; <i>Montreal</i>	1943 1962	R. A. Reeves, b. 1899; <i>Johannesburg</i>	1949 1961
D. C. Dunlop, b. 1897; <i>Jarrow</i>	1944 1949	C. L. Riley, b. 1888; <i>Bendigo</i>	1938 1956
C. J. Ferguson-Davie, b. 1872; <i>Singapore</i>	1909 1927	B. P. Robin, b. 1887; <i>Adelaide</i>	1941 1956
Lord Fisher of Lambeth, b. 1887; <i>Canterbury</i>	1932 1961	A. C. W. Rose, b. 1887; <i>Dover</i>	1935 1956
L. N. Fisher, b. 1881; <i>Natal</i>	1921 1951	C. J. G. Saunders, b. 1888; <i>Lucknow</i>	1928 1933
R. S. Fyffe, b. 1869; <i>Rangoon</i>	1910 1923	W. J. Simkin, b. 1883; <i>Auckland</i>	1940 1960
A. M. Gelsthorpe, b. 1892; <i>Sudan</i>	1933 1952	B. F. Simpson, b. 1883; <i>Southwark</i>	1932 1958
G. V. Gerard, b. 1898; <i>Waiau</i>	1938 1944	G. Sinker, b. 1900; <i>Nagpur</i>	1949 1954
T. Greenwood, b. 1907; <i>Yukon</i>	1952 1961	A. H. Sovereign, b. 1881; <i>Althabasca</i>	1932 1950
L. D. Hammond, b. 1881; <i>Stafford</i>	1939 1958	R. W. Stannard, b. 1895; <i>Woolwich</i>	1947 1959
A. O. Hardy; <i>Nagpur</i>	1937 1948	P. Stevens, b. 1882; <i>Kwangsai and Hunan</i>	1933 1950
F. O. T. Hawkes, b. 1878; <i>Kingston on Thames</i>	1927 1952	W. H. Stewart, b. 1888; <i>Jerusalem</i>	1943 1957
		C. E. Storrs, b. 1889; <i>Grafton</i>	1946 1955
		C. E. Stuart, b. 1893; <i>Uganda</i>	1932 1952

Name and Diocese	Cons.	Res.
W. J. Thompson, b. 1885; <i>Iran</i>	1935	1960
F. O. Thorne, b. 1892; <i>Nyasaland</i>	1936	1961
G. W. R. Tobias, b. 1882; <i>Damaraland</i>	1939	1949
E. J. Trapp, b. 1910; <i>Zululand</i>	1947	1957
N. H. Tubbs, b. 1879; <i>Rangoon</i>	1923	1934
H. V. Turner, b. 1888; <i>Penrith</i>	1944	1958
G. R. Vernon, b. 1900; <i>Madagascar</i>	1940	1950
G. J. Walsh, b. 1880; <i>Hokkaido</i>	1927	1941
J. W. C. Wand, b. 1885; <i>London</i>	1934	1955

Name and Diocese	Cons.	Res.
G. H. Warde, b. 1889; <i>Lewes</i>	1946	1959
W. L. M. Way, b. 1905; <i>Masasi</i>	1952	1959
J. R. Weller, b. 1880; <i>Argentina</i>	1934	1946
J. Wellington, b. 1890; <i>Shantung</i>	1940	1959
G. A. Wells, b. 1877; <i>Cariboo</i>	1934	1940
G. A. West, b. 1893; <i>Rangoon</i>	1935	1954
A. L. E. Williams, b. 1892; <i>Bermuda</i>	1956	1962
A. T. P. Williams, b. 1888; <i>Winchester</i>	1939	1961
D. J. Wilson, b. 1903; <i>Trinidad</i>	1938	1956

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £4,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, before the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland, which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches on October 2, 1929, divided into 16 Synods and 65 Presbyteries, and there were about 2,600 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There have since been added: (1) The Presbytery of England and (2) The Presbyteries of (a) Northern Europe, (b) Southern Europe, (c) Spain and Portugal, (d) a number of Indian and Colonial Presbyteries, making 67 in all. The figures at Dec. 31, 1961, are:—

Congregations, 2,093; total membership 1,292,617; Sunday Schools, 2,771, with 297,192 scholars and 40,735 teachers. In 19 Foreign Mission fields, there are 265 European missionaries (and in addition many missionaries' wives, most of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and over 15,000 evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission.

In 1560 the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and others. In all essentials the articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the

National Covenant and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his or her accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating the union of other Churches with the Church of Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland, enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Bill was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act, 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed, for behoof the latter. Further legislation with reference to these was embodied in the Church of Scotland Trust Order Confirmation Act, 1932, and The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Amendment Act, 1933.

The total amount of Christian Liberty received by Parishes and Charges in 1961 was £5,032,169.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1962), The Earl of Mansfield.

MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1962-63), Right Rev. Neville Davidson, D.D.

Principal Clerk, Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.

Deputy Clerk, Rev. D. F. M. MacDonald, M.A., LL.B. Procurator, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.

Agent of the Church, D. B. Bogle, w.s.

Solicitor of the Church, G. Mercer Robertson, S.S.C.

Parliamentary Solicitor, H. L. P. Myles (London).

General Treasurer, Hay Downie, C.A.

Church Office, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

Other Presbyterian Churches

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 21 presbyteries, 569 ministers, 560 congregations, with 138,596 communicants, 127,013 families and 7,759 Sabbath-school teachers. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1961, this branch contributed by congregational effort £223,879 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £1,483,251—Moderator (1962-63), Rt. Rev. J. H. Davey, B.A., D.D. General Sec., Rev. A. J. Gailey,

B.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 15 presbyteries, 318 congregations, 16 preaching stations, 71,100 members, and 8,441 office-bearers. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 27 missionaries abroad, including 12 women. In 1961 the amount raised for all purposes was £786,882. Moderator (1962-63), Rt. Rev. I. R. N. Miller, M.A. Gen. Sec., Rev. A. L. Macarthur, M.A., M.Litt., Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND

Sees	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Clergy.	Income of Sec.
Armagh*	Most Rev. James McCann, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1807 (cons. 1945)...	1959	71	£2,500
Dublin	Most Rev. George Otto Simms, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1910 (cons. 1952)	1956	116	2,500
BISHOPS.				
Meath	Most Rev. Robert Bonsall Pike, M.A., D.D., b. 1905	1959	26	1,500
Cashel	Rt. Rev. William Cecil de Pauley, D.D., b. 1893	1958	19	1,453
Clogher	Rt. Rev. Alan Alexander Buchanan, M.A., D.D., b. 1907	1958	51	1,443
Connor	Rt. Rev. Robert Cyril Hamilton Glover Elliott, D.D., b. 1890	1956	116	1,750
Cork, Cloyne & Ross	Rt. Rev. Richard Gordon Perdue, D.D., b. 1910 (cons. 1954)	1957	51	1,703
Derry & Raphoe	Rt. Rev. Charles John Tyndall, D.D., b. 1900 (cons. 1956)	1958	73	2,140
Down & Dromore	Rt. Rev. Frederick Julian Mitchell, D.D., b. 1901 (cons. 1950)	1955	89	1,500
Killaloe	Rt. Rev. Henry Arthur Stanistreet, D.D., b. 1901	1957	23	1,500
Kilmore	Rt. Rev. Edward Francis Butler Moore, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1906	1958	45	2,000
Limerick	Rt. Rev. Robert Wyse Jackson, D.D., b. 1908	1961	23	1,461
Osory	Rt. Rev. Henry Robert McAdoo, Ph.D., D.D., b. 1916	1962	55	1,533
Tuam	Rt. Rev. Arthur Hamilton Butler, M.B.E., D.D., b. 1912	1958	21	1,493

* Primate.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. J. W. Armstrong, B.D.

GENERAL SYNOD

Consisting of House of Bishops (14) and House of Representatives (viz., 216 clerical and 432 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. R. G. F. Jenkins, B.D., Very Rev. C. I. Peacocke, M.A.;

M. F. E. Dobbin; W. A. W. Sheldon, T.D.

Chief Officer and Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), D. W. Pratt.

52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; Deputy Chief Officer and Accountant, D. M. Hudson.

Asst. Sec., E. Taylor.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 19 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese was formerly chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod, but since Dec. 1, 1959, has been chosen by an Electoral College. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Clyg.	Stipd.
Aberdeen and Orkney	Edward Frederick Easson, D.D., b. 1905	1956	40	£*1,250
Argyll and the Isles (vacant)			12	*1,332
Brechin	John Chappell Spratt, M.A., b. 1903	1959	24	*1,250
Edinburgh	Kenneth Moir, M.A., b. 1908	1961	74	*2,000

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 361. Clergy, 339. Communicants, 56,640

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz. :— The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 14 clergymen and 28 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 14 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £15,309,935. Made up of Parochial Sustentation £10,393,355. General Synod Funds £938,753. Miscellaneous purposes £3,977,727.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £17,117,384. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £511,120.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Clyg.	Stipd.
Glasgow and Galloway	Francis Hamilton Moncreiff, M.A. (Most Rev. Primate, 1962), b. 1907	1952	78	£*2,000
Moray, Ross and Caithness	Duncan Macinnes, M.B.E., M.C., b. 1897	1953	21	*1,185
St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane	John William Alexander Howe, M.A., B.D., b. 1920	1955	38	*1,350

THE METHODIST CHURCH

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (born June 17, 1703; died March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707; died March 29, 1788).

THE METHODIST CHURCH

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church, were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the District Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by circuit quarterly meeting of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (July, 1962-63), Rev. L. Davison, B.D.

Vice-President of the Conference (July, 1962-63), A. L. Creed, M.A.

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

President Designate (1963-4), Rev. F. Greeves, M.A.
Vice-President Designate (1963-4), D. F. Nash.

Statistics.—In 1961 in association with the Conference in Great Britain (at home and abroad) there were 5,195 Ministers, 36,000 Local Preachers, 1,105,734 Members and Probationers, 17,269 Churches, 13,041 Sunday Schools, 117,445 Sunday School Officers and Teachers, and 668,119 Sunday Scholars.

The World Methodist Council, founded 1881, reorganized 1951, associates Methodism throughout the world in 82 countries. The statistics of world Methodism are: churches and preaching places, 99,500; ministers, 66,500; local preachers, 83,000; Sunday schools, 76,400; officers and teachers, 825,000; scholars, 8,200,000; recorded membership, 19,100,000.

The Methodist Church was founded in 1739 by the two brothers Wesley and rapidly spread throughout the British Isles and to America before 1770. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan

Methodist Church which was the original section, the Primitive Methodist Church, which arose through the evangelists Hugh Bourne and William Clowes in 1810, and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion in 1907 of the Methodist New Connexion which dated from 1797, the Bible Christian Methodist Church, which dates from 1815 and the United Methodist Free Churches which originated in controversies in 1828 and 1849. The Methodist Church of America was formed by a union of three great Methodist denominations in 1939. Australasia, New Zealand and South Africa are separate autonomous Methodist Churches, and other branches throughout the world have originated from the Methodist Church either in Great Britain or in America.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 249 Ministers, 350 Lay Preachers, 31,763 Adult and 17,929 Junior Members, 1,939 Sunday School Teachers and 13,938 Scholars.

President (1962-3), Rev. J. Wisheart.

Secretary, Rev. R. D. E. Gallagher, M.A., B.D., The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast, 12.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. *Sec. of General Council*, Rev. Ernest E. Long, B.A., D.D., The United Church House, 85 St. Clair E., Toronto.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1962 there were in Great Britain 290 Ministers, 8,242 Members, 152 Chapels and 9,642 Sunday School Scholars. *Secretary*, W. Drummond Brown, 21 Ashley Drive, Swintou, Lancs.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1962 there were in Great Britain 24 Ministers, 280 Lay Preachers, 5,850 Members, 160 Chapels and 8,000 Sunday Scholars. —*President* (1962-3), Rev. F. C. Wilson, High Wycombe. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. A. Halladay, Wesleyan Reform Church House, 123 Queen Street, Sheffield, 1.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It is also a member of the British Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. It has foreign missions in Assam and India.

In 1960 the body numbered—chapels and other buildings 1,412; ministers in pastoral charge, 487; elders, 7,189; communicants 136,716; Sunday-school teachers and officers 11,123; Sunday-school scholars, 73,664. Contributions for various religious purposes (including the ministry), £900,615.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children.

The Eastern Association, which now includes nine of the English Presbyteries, was formed in 1947 and has 352 chapels and 26,746 communicants.

On 18 July, 1933, the Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent. By this measure the autonomy of the Church in matters spiritual and the establishment of a Properties Board have been secured.

The Welsh Mission in Assam and East Pakistan numbers over 2,000 members.

Moderators of Associations (1962-63)—*South Wales*, Rev. Principal W. R. Williams, M.A., Aberystwyth; *North Wales*, Rev. C. O. Lewis, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey; *The East*, Rev. F. T. Davies, Swansea.

Moderator of General Assembly (1962-63), Rev. R. M. Roberts, B.A., B.D., Montgomery.

Chief Secretary, Rev. R. B. Owen, B.A., The Manse, Plas Avenue, Prestatyn, Flint.

THE INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches united to form the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine provinces were formed, each with a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 2,911 churches and preaching stations with 1,794 ministers and 206,830 members in England and Wales. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1962-63)*, Rev. John Huxtable, B.A. *Secretary*, Rev. H. S. Stanley, M.A. *Office and Publication Department*, Memorial Hall, Farrington Street, E.C.4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Union. *Secretary*, B. Touch. *Offices*, 73 Selsea Avenue, Herne Bay, Kent.

Other Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about 243 ministers, 330 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. John Kieilty, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.

The Salvation Army, first known as the Christian Mission, was founded by William Booth, in the East End of London in 1865. In 1878 it took its present name and adopted a quasi-military method of government. Since then it has become established in all parts of the world. The head of the denomination, known as the General, is elected by a High Council consisting of all the Commissioners of the Army. In 1961 there were, in Great Britain, 1,049 Corps (Churches), 2,793 Officers engaged in evangelistic work and 41,500 Local Officers (lay workers). The latest statistics for the world (1961) are 16,623 Corps and 26,123 Officers. *General*, Wilfred Kitching (elected May 11, 1954).

International Headquarters:—113 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 21,170 members in Great Britain, and has 446 places of

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND. In 1795 James and Robert Haldane left the Church of Scotland and the churches which they founded formed the *Congregational Union* in 1812, which in 1896 united with the *Evangelical Union* (founded in 1843 by James Morison). There are 144 Churches of the *Congregational Union of Scotland* with a membership of 33,221. Of the 160 Ministers, 118 are Pastors. *President*, Rev. J. L. Proudfoot, M.A., B.D., Kirkcaldy. *Secretary*, Rev. J. T. George, 217 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

The BAPTISTS have over 23,000,000 members in all countries. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1961, 2,068 pastors and deaconesses. The members numbered 313,885, young people (14-20), 54,961 and children under 14, 234,453. *President of the Baptist Union (1962-63)*, Rev. W. D. Jackson, B.A. *Secretary*, Rev. E. A. Payne, M.A., D.D., LL.D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

worship (*Recording Clerk*, Stephen J. Thorne). The total number in the world is about 160,000 (110,000 are in U.S.A. and Canada). *Central Offices (Great Britain)*, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1. (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Oxford Group ("Moral Re-Armament"), *Hqrs.*, 4 Hays Mews, Berkeley Square, W.1. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, 30 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2), has 331 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Moravian Church, 5 Muswell Hill, N.10, has in the U.K. 40 congregations and preaching stations, with 2,998 communicants. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 43 churches in England, *Gen. Sec.*, Rt. Rev. W. Rodgers, 3 Langdale Road, Wallasey, Cheshire. The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hqrs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts.), have 115 organized churches, 40 companies and 9,561 members in the British Isles. At Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque for Moslems, built in 1889. There are also Mosques at Southfield, S.W.18, Commercial Road E.1, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, South Shields, Coventry and Glasgow.

THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 450,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, some 280,000 being domiciled in Greater London. Of the total number in Great Britain about 90 per cent. are described as adhering to orthodox views.

The *Board of Deputies of British Jews*, established in 1760, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is primarily synagogal, but secular organizations are now also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action as may be conducive to their welfare.

President of the Board of Deputies (Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1), Sir Barnett Janner, M.P. *Secretary*, A. G. Brotman. **CHIEF RABBI**—The Very Rev. Dr. Israel Brodie, born 1895, appointed 1948.

Secretary, Michael Wallach, *Office*, 85 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8.

The *Beth Din* (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of *Dayanim* (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between Jew and Jew and gives decisions on religious questions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not conflict with the law of the land. The *Beth Din* also deals with matters concerning dietary laws and marriages and divorces, according to Jewish Law.

Dayanim, L. Grossnass; A. Rapoport; Dr. M. Lew; M. Steinberg; M. Swift

Clerk to the Court, Marcus Carr, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Chief Rabbi of the Community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London (Established 1657), Dr. Solomon Gaon.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

His HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII (Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli), Roman Pontiff, born in Sotto il Monte, Italy, November 25, 1881; *ordained priest* August 10, 1904; *Archbishop of Areopolis* March 3, 1925; *Cardinal* January 12, 1953; *Patriarch of Venice* January 15, 1953; *elected Pope* October 28, 1958; *crowned* November 4, 1958.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, when complete, consists of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. This number was fixed by Pope Sixtus V in 1586. Pope John XXIII created 23 new Cardinals on December 15, 1958, a further 8 new Cardinals on December 14, 1959, 7 on March 28, 1960, 4 more on Jan. 16, 1961, and 10 on Mar. 19, 1962. In August, 1962 there were 85 Cardinals. The Cardinals are the advisers and assistants of the Sovereign Pontiff and form the supreme council or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known as the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote can be accepted as final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holyday following the election the new Pope is crowned with the tiara, the triple crown, the symbol of his supreme spiritual authority. A new pontificate is dated from the coronation.

The *Catholic Directory* estimates the Roman Catholic population of England and Wales at 3,660,000, Scotland (1961) 792,640, Republic of Ireland (1955) 2,786,033, Northern Ireland (1960) 484,214. The figures for Canada (1956) are 6,260,504, Australia (1961) 2,563,479, New Zealand (1960) 313,106, India (1959) 5,392,272, Pakistan (1960) 304,446, Ceylon (1957) 609,928, Malta (1958) 290,600, Federation of Malaya (1961) 108,417, State of Singapore (1961) 46,236. Trinidad (1961) 299,649, Jamaica (1961) 121,638, Tanganyika (1960) 1,331,296, Uganda (1960) 1,698,569, Nigeria (1961) 1,630,352, Ghana (1960) 563,345; world total (estimated) 527,643,000.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: *Cardinal*, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . ."); *Archbishop*, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . ."; *Bishop*, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of . . ."

ENGLAND AND WALES

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain, Malta, Gibraltar and Bermuda, His Excellency Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara (*Archbishop of Pesoiante*).

<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops</i>	CONS. CLERGY*
<i>Westminster</i> , His Eminence Cardinal William Godfrey (1956)	1938
<i>Auxil.</i> , George Craven, M.C.	1947
<i>Auxil.</i> , David Cashman	1958
<i>Cardiff</i> , John A. Murphy (1961)	1948
<i>Birmingham</i> , Francis J. Grimshaw (1954)	1947
<i>Auxil.</i> , Humphrey Bright	1944
<i>Liverpool</i> , John Heenan (1957)	1951

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

<i>Brentwood</i> , Bernard Wall	1956	195
<i>Clifton</i> , Joseph Rudderham	1949	303
<i>Hexham and Newcastle</i> , James Cunningham (1958)	1957	440
<i>Lancaster</i> , Brian C. Foley	1962	269
<i>Auxil.</i> , Thomas Pearson	1949	
<i>Leds</i> , George Dwyer	1957	398
<i>Menevia (Wales)</i> , John E. Petit	1947	210
<i>Middlesbrough</i> , George Brunner (1956)	1946	225
<i>Northampton</i> , Thomas L. Parker	1941	274
<i>Auxil.</i> , Charles Grant	1961	
<i>Nottingham</i> , Edward Ellis	1944	328
<i>Plymouth</i> , Cyril Restieaux	1955	223
<i>Portsmouth</i> , Archbishop John H. King (1941)	1938	351
<i>Coadj.</i> , Thomas Holland	1961	
<i>Salford</i> , Andrew Beck (1955)	1948	591
<i>Shrewsbury</i> , William Eric Grasar	1962	258
<i>Southern</i> , Cyril Cowderoy	1949	695

SCOTLAND

The Most Revd. Archbishops

<i>St. Andrews & Edinburgh</i> , Gordon Gray (1951)	263
<i>Glasgow</i> , Donald A. Campbell (1945)	359
<i>Auxil.</i> , James Ward	1960

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

<i>Aberdeen</i> , Francis Walsh	1951	83
<i>Argyll & Isles</i> , Steven McGill	1960	35
<i>Dunkeld</i> , William Hart	1955	81
<i>Galloway</i> , Joseph McGee	1952	85
<i>Motherwell</i> , James D. Scanlan (1955)	1946	195
<i>Paisley</i> , James Black	1948	105

* In addition there are 78 priests serving as regular chaplains in H.M. Forces. The Most Rev. David Mathew, *Abp. of Apanca*, was appointed *Bishop-in-Ordinary* to H.M. Forces in 1954.

NORTHERN IRELAND†

The Most Revd. Archbishop

	CONS. CLERGY.
<i>Armagh</i> , His Eminence Cardinal John D'Alton, Primate of All Ireland (1946)	1942
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>	
<i>Clogher</i> , Eugene O'Callaghan	1943
<i>Derry</i> , Neil Farren	1939
<i>Down & Connor</i> , William Philbin	1962
<i>Down</i> , Eugene O'Doherty	1944
<i>Kilmore</i> , Austin Quinn	1950

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Europe

	CONS.
<i>The Most Revd. Archbishop</i>	
<i>Malta</i> , Michael Gonzi, K.B.E. (1943)	1924
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>	
<i>Gozo</i> , Joseph Pace	1944
<i>Gibraltar</i> , John F. Healy	1956

America

Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Most Rev. Sebastiano Baggio (*Archbishop of Ephesus*).

The Most Revd. Archbishops

	CONS.
<i>Edmonton</i> , John MacDonald (1938)	1934
<i>Coadj.-Abp.</i> , Anthony Jordan (1955)	1945
<i>Halifax</i> , Gerald Berry (1953)	1945
<i>Kingston</i> , Joseph O'Sullivan (1944)	1931
<i>Moncton</i> , Norbert Robichaud	1942
<i>Montreal</i> , H. E. Cardinal Paul Emile Leger	1950
<i>Ottawa</i> , Joseph Lemieux (1953)	1936
<i>Port of Spain</i> , Finbar Ryan (1940)	1937
<i>Quebec</i> , Maurice L. Roy, O.B.E. (1947)	1945
<i>Regina</i> , Michael C. O'Neill	1943
<i>Rimouski</i> , Charles Parent (1951)	1944
<i>St. Boniface</i> , Maurice Baudoux (1955)	1948
<i>St. John's, Newfoundland</i> , Patrick Skinner (1951)	1950
<i>Sherbrooke</i> , George Cabana (1952)	1941
<i>Toronto</i> , His Eminence Cardinal James McGuigan (1934)	1930
<i>Coadj.-Abp.</i> , Philip F. Pocock (1961)	1951
<i>Vancouver, B.C.</i> , William Duke (1931)	1923
<i>Coadj.-Abp.</i> , Martin Johnson (1954)	1936
<i>Winnipeg</i> , George Flahiff (1961)	1961
<i>Winnipeg (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Maxim Hermaniuk (1956)	1951

† There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland. Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland.

CONS.

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

<i>Alexandria</i> , Rosario Brodeur	1941
<i>Amos</i> , Joseph Desmarais (1939)	1931
<i>Antigonish</i> , William Power	1960
<i>Bahamas</i> , Leonard Hagarty, V. A.	1950
<i>Bathurst in Canada</i> , Camille LeBlanc ..	1942
<i>Belize</i> , Robert Hodapp	1958
<i>Bermuda Islands</i> , Robert Dehler, V. A. ..	1956
<i>Calgary</i> , Francis Carroll	1936
<i>Castries</i> , B.W.I. Charles Gachet	1957
<i>Charlottetown</i> , Malcolm A. MacEachern ..	1955
<i>Chicoutimi</i> , Mario Paré	1956
<i>Edmundston</i> , Joseph Gagnon	1949
<i>Edmonton (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Nicholas Sawaryn (1943)	1956
<i>Fort William</i> , Edward Jennings (1952) ..	1941
<i>Gaspé</i> , Archbishop Paul Bernier (1957) ..	1952
<i>Georgetown</i> , Richard Guilly, O.B.E. (1956) ..	1954
<i>Gravelbourg</i> , Aimé Decosse	1953
<i>Grouard</i> , Henry Routhier, V. A. (1953) ..	1945
<i>Gulf of St. Lawrence</i> , Gerard Couturier ..	1957
<i>Hamilton</i> , Joseph Ryan	1937
<i>Harbour Grace-Grand Falls</i> , John M. O'Neill ..	1940
<i>Hebert</i> , Louis Levesque	1952
<i>Hudson Bay</i> , Mark Lacroix, V. A.	1943
<i>James Bay</i> , Henri Belleau, V. A.	1940
<i>Joliette</i> , Joseph Papineau	1928
<i>Kamloops</i> , B.C., Michael A. Harrington ..	1952
<i>Keewatin</i> , Paul Dumouchel, V. A.	1955
<i>Kingston (Jamaica)</i> , John McEleney (1956) ..	1950
<i>Labrador</i> , Lionel Scheffer, V. A.	1946
<i>London</i> , John Cody (1950)	1937
<i>MacKenzie</i> , Paul Piché, V. A.	1959
<i>Mont Laurier</i> , Abb. Joseph Eugène Limoges ..	1922
<i>Nelson</i> , William Doyle	1958
<i>Nicolet</i> , Albert Martin	1950
<i>Pembroke</i> , William Smith	1945
<i>Peterboro'</i> , Benjamin Webster (1954) ..	1946
<i>Prince Albert</i> , Lawrence Morlin (1959) ..	1955
<i>Prince Rupert</i> , Fergus J. O'Grady, V. A. ..	1956
<i>Roseau (Dominica)</i> , Arnold Boghaert	1957
<i>St. Anne de la Pocatière</i> , Bruno Desrochers ..	1951
<i>St. Catharines</i> , Thomas J. McCarthy (1958) ..	1955
<i>St. George's, N.F.</i> , Michael O'Reilly	1941
<i>St. George's (Grenada)</i> , James Field	1957
<i>St. Hyacinthe</i> , Arthur Douville (1942) ..	1940
<i>St. Jean de Quebec</i> , Gerard Coderre (1955) ..	1951
<i>St. Jerome</i> , Emil Frenette	1951
<i>St. John in Canada</i> , Alfred Leverman (1953) ..	1948
<i>St. Paul in Alberta</i> , Louis Philip Lussier ..	1955
<i>Saskatoon</i> , Francis Klein	1952
<i>Saskatoon (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Andrew Robo- recki (1956)	1948
<i>Sault Ste. Marie</i> , Alexander Carter (1958) ..	1956
<i>Timmins</i> , Maxim Tessier (1955)	1951
<i>Toronto (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Isidore Borecky (1956)	1948
<i>Trois Rivières</i> , Georges L. Pelletier (1947) ..	1943
<i>Valleyfield</i> , Alfred Langlois (1926)	1924
<i>Victoria, B.C. (vacant)</i>	
<i>Whitehorse</i> , John L. Coudert, V. A.	1936
<i>Yarmouth</i> , Albert Leménger	1953

Africa

<i>Apostolic Delegate to South Africa</i> , Most Rev. Giuseppe McGeough	
<i>Apostolic Delegate to British East Africa</i> , Most Rev. Guldo Del Mestri	

The Most Revd. Archbishops

<i>Blantyre</i> , John Baptist Theunissen (1959)	1950
<i>Bloemfontein</i> , William P. Whelan (1954)	1948
<i>Cape Coast</i> , John Kodwo Amisah (1960)	1957
<i>Capetown</i> , Owen McCann (1951)	1950
<i>Dar-es-Salaam</i> , Edgar Maranta (1953)	1930
<i>Durban</i> , Denis E. Hurley (1951)	1947
<i>Kaduna</i> , John McCarthy (1959)	1954
<i>Lagos</i> , Leo H. Taylor, C.B.E. (1950)	1934

CONS.

<i>Lusaka</i> , Adam Kozłowiecki (1959)	1955
<i>Maseru</i> , Emmanuel Mabathoana (1961)	1953
<i>Nairobi</i> , John McCarthy (1953)	1946
<i>Onitsha</i> , Charles Heerey (1950)	1927
<i>Pretoria</i> , John Garner (1951)	1948
<i>Rubaga</i> , Joseph Kiwanuka (1961)	1939
<i>Salisbury</i> , Francis Markall	1956

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

<i>Abercorn</i> , Adolf Furstenberg	1959
<i>Accra</i> , Joseph Bowers	1953
<i>Altwal</i> , John Lueck (1951)	1947
<i>Arua</i> , Angelo Tarantino	1958
<i>Bathurst in Gambia</i> , Michael Molony, C.B.E. ..	1959
<i>Benin City</i> , Patrick J. Kelly (1950)	1940
<i>Bethlehem</i> , Peter Kelleter (1951)	1950
<i>Bremersdorp</i> , Constantine Barneschi (1951) ..	1939
<i>Buea</i> , Guilo Peeters	1962
<i>Bukoba</i> , H.E. Cardinal Laurence Rugambwa (1961)	1952
<i>Bulawayo</i> , Adolf Schmitt (1953)	1951
<i>Calabar</i> , James Moynagh (1950)	1947
<i>Dedza</i> , Cornelius Citsulu (1959)	1957
<i>Dodoma</i> , Anthony Pesce (1953)	1951
<i>Eldoret</i> , Joseph Houlihan	1960
<i>Eshowe</i> , Aurelius Bilgeri (1951)	1947
<i>Fort Jameson</i> , Firmin Coutemanche (1959) ..	1953
<i>Fort Rosebery</i> , René Pailloux	1961
<i>Freetown and Bo</i> , Thomas Brosnahan	1953
<i>Gulu</i> , John B. Cesana (1953)	1951
<i>Gwelo</i> , Louis Haene (1955)	1950
<i>Ibadan</i> , Richard Finn	1959
<i>Iringa</i> , Attilio Beltramino (1953)	1948
<i>Johannesburg</i> , Hugh Boyle (1954)	1949
<i>Jos</i> , John Redington	1954
<i>Kampala</i> , Vincent Billington (1953)	1948
<i>Karema</i> , Charles Msakila	1958
<i>Kasama</i> , Marcel Daubechies (1959)	1950
<i>Keetmanshoop</i> , Edward Schlotterbuck, V. A. ..	1956
<i>Keimoes</i> , Henry J. Thunemann (1951)	1940
<i>Keta</i> , Antony Konings	1954
<i>Kigoma</i> , James Holmes Siedle (1958)	1946
<i>Kimberley</i> , John Boekenföhr	1953
<i>Kisii</i> , Maurice Otunga (1960)	1957
<i>Kisumu</i> , Frederick Hall (1953)	1948
<i>Kokstad</i> , Evangelist McBride (1951)	1949
<i>Kroonstad</i> , Gerard van Velsen (1951)	1950
<i>Kumasi</i> , Joseph Amihere Essuah	1962
<i>Leribe</i> , Ignazio Phakoe (1961)	1961
<i>Lilongwe</i> , Joseph Fady (1959)	1951
<i>Livingstone</i> , Phelim O'Shea (1959)	1950
<i>Lydenburg</i> , Anthony Rieterer	1956
<i>Makurdi</i> , James Hagan	1960
<i>Mariannhill</i> , Alphonsus Streit	1951
<i>Masaka</i> , Adrian Ddungu	1962
<i>Mbarara</i> , John Ogez	1957
<i>Mbeya</i> , Anthony van Oorschot (1953)	1950
<i>Mbulu</i> , Patrick Winters (1953)	1952
<i>Meru</i> , Laurence Bessone	1954
<i>Mombasa-Zanzibar</i> , Eugene Butler	1957
<i>Monze</i> , James Corboy	1962
<i>Morogoro</i> , Herman van Elswijk	1954
<i>Moshi</i> , Joseph Kilasara	1960
<i>Musoma</i> , John Rudin	1957
<i>Mwanza</i> , Joseph Blomjous (1953)	1946
<i>Mzuzu</i> , Jean Jobidon	1961
<i>Navrorgo</i> , Gerard Bertrand (1957)	1948
<i>Ndanda</i> , Victor Haelg (1961)	1949
<i>Ndola</i> , Francesco Mazzieri, O.B.E. (1959) ..	1949
<i>Nyeri</i> , Kenya, Carlo Cavallera (1953)	1947
<i>Ogoja</i> , Thomas McGettrick	1955
<i>Ondo</i> , William Field	1958
<i>Oudshoorn</i> , Bruno Hippel (1951)	1948
<i>Owerri</i> , Joseph Whelan (1950)	1948
<i>Peramihlo</i> , Herman Spies (1961)	1953
<i>Port Elizabeth</i> , Ernest Green	1955
<i>Port Lous</i> , Daniel Liston (1949)	1947

	CONS.	CONS.
<i>Port Victoria</i> , Marcel Maradan, C.B.E.	1937	
<i>Qacha'snek</i> , Joseph Delfine des Rosieres (1961) ..	1948	
<i>Queenstown</i> , John B. Rosenthal (1951)	1943	
<i>Rulenge</i> , Alfred Lanctot (1961)	1950	
<i>Shinyanga</i> , Edward McGurkin	1956	
<i>Tamale</i> , Gabriel Champagne	1957	
<i>Tanga</i> , Eugène Arthurs	1958	
<i>Torovo</i> , John Grief, C.B.E. (1953)	1951	
<i>Umtali</i> , Daniel Lamont	1957	
<i>Umtata</i> Joseph Grueter (1951)	1941	
<i>Umuhia</i> , Antony Nwedo, O.B.E.	1959	
<i>Umzimkulu</i> , Pius B. Dlamini	1954	
<i>Wa</i> , Peter P. Dery	1960	
<i>Windhoek</i> , Rudolf Koppmann, O.M.I. (1957) ..	1962	
<i>Yola</i> , Patrick Dalton	1962	
<i>Zomba</i> , Lawrence Hardman (1959)	1952	
Asia		
<i>Interuncio to India</i> , Most Rev. James R. Knox (Archbishop of Melitene)		
<i>Interuncio to Pakistan</i> , Most Rev. Joseph Seusi The Most Revd. Archbishops		
<i>Agra</i> , Domenic Athaide	1956	
<i>Bangalore</i> , Thomas Pothacamury (1953)	1940	
<i>Bombay</i> , H. E. Cardinal Valerian Gracias (1950) ..	1946	
<i>Calcutta</i> (vacant)		
<i>Changanacherry</i> , Matthew Kavakat (1956) ..	1950	
<i>Colombo</i> , Thomas Cooray (1947)	1946	
<i>Dacca</i> , Lawrence Graner (1950)	1947	
<i>Delhi</i> , Joseph A. Fernandes (1951)	1949	
<i>Abp.-Coadj.</i> , Angelo Fernandes	1959	
<i>Ernakulam</i> , Joseph Parecattil (1956)	1953	
<i>Hyderabad (India)</i> , Joseph Mark Gopu (1953) ..	1948	
<i>Karachi</i> , Joseph Cordeiro	1958	
<i>Madhurai</i> , Peter Leonard (1953)	1936	
<i>Madras and Mylapore</i> , Louis Mathias (1952) ..	1934	
<i>Malacca-Singapore</i> , Michci Olcomendy (1953) ..	1947	
<i>Delhi</i> , Eugene Louis D'Souza (1953)	1951	
<i>Pondicherry</i> , Ambrose Rayappan (1955)	1953	
<i>Ranchi</i> , Pio Kerketta (1961)	1961	
<i>Trivandrum (Syro-Malankara Rite)</i> , Gregorios Thangalathil (1955)	1953	
<i>Verapoly</i> , Joseph Attipetty (1934)	1933	
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>		
<i>Ahmedabad</i> , Edwin Pinto	1949	
<i>Ajmer and Jaipur</i> , Leo de Mello	1949	
<i>Allahabad</i> , Leonard Raymond	1947	
<i>Alleppey</i> , Michael Arattukulam	1954	
<i>Amravati</i> , Joseph A. Rosario	1955	
<i>Arabia</i> , Irzio Magliacani, V. A.	1950	
<i>Belgaum</i> , Michei Rodrigues	1953	
<i>Bellary</i> , John Forest Hogan	1949	
<i>Calicut</i> , Aldo Patroni	1948	
<i>Chitlaw</i> , Edmund Pciris	1940	
<i>Chittagong</i> , Raymond Larose	1952	
<i>Cochin</i> , Alexander Edezhathil	1952	
<i>Coimbatore</i> , Savari Muthu Muthappa	1950	
<i>Cuttack</i> , Paolo Gonzalez	1950	
<i>Cyprus</i> , Elias Farah	1954	
<i>Dibrugarh</i> , Orestes Marengo	1951	
<i>Dinajpur</i> , Giuseppe Obert	1949	
<i>Galle</i> , Nicholas M. Laudadio	1934	
<i>Guntur</i> , Ignatius Mummadi	1943	
<i>Hong Kong</i> , Laurenzo Bianchi (1951)	1949	
<i>Hyderabad in Pakistan</i> , Archbishop James van Miltenburg (1958)	1948	
<i>Indore</i> , Francis Simons	1952	
<i>Jabalpur</i> , Conrad Dubbclman	1954	
<i>Jaffna</i> , Emile Pillai (1950)	1949	
<i>Jalpaiguri</i> , Ambrogio Galhati	1952	
<i>Jessellon</i> , James Buis, C.B.E., V. A.	1952	
<i>Jhansi</i> , Francis Fenech	1954	
<i>Kandy</i> , Leo Nanayakkara	1959	
<i>Khulna</i> , Dante Battaglierin	1956	
<i>Kothamangalam</i> , Matthew Potanamuzhi	1956	
<i>Kottar</i> , Thomas R. Agniswami	1939	
<i>Kottayam</i> , Thomas Tharayil (1951)	1945	
<i>Krishnagar</i> , Luis La Ravoire Morrow	1939	
<i>Kuala Lumpur</i> , Dominic Vendargon	1955	
<i>Kuching</i> , John Vos, V. A.	1952	
<i>Kumbakonam</i> , Daniel Arulswami	1955	
<i>Kuwait</i> , Theophane Stella, V. A.	1955	
<i>Lahore</i> , Roger Buyse	1947	
<i>Lucknow</i> , Conrad de Vito	1947	
<i>Lyallpur</i> , Francis Cialeo (1960)	1939	
<i>Mangalore</i> , Raymond D'Mello	1959	
<i>Meerut</i> , Archbishop Joseph B. Evangelisti (1956) ..	1952	
<i>Miri</i> , Anthony Galvin	1960	
<i>Mysore</i> , René Feuga	1941	
<i>Multan</i> , Louis Scheerer	1960	
<i>Nellore</i> , William Bouter	1923	
<i>Ootacamund</i> , Anthony Padiyara	1955	
<i>Palai</i> , Sebastian Vayalil	1950	
<i>Patna</i> , Augustine Wildermuth	1947	
<i>Penang</i> , Francis Chan	1955	
<i>Poona</i> , Andrew Alox De Souza	1949	
<i>Quilon</i> , Jerome Fernandez	1937	
<i>Raigarh-Ambikapur</i> , Stanislaus Tigga (1957) ..	1956	
<i>Rawatpindi</i> , Nicholas Hettinga	1947	
<i>Salem</i> , Lurdu Selvanden	1949	
<i>Sambatur</i> , Herman Westermann	1951	
<i>Shillong</i> , Stephen Ferrando (1935)	1934	
<i>Simla</i> , John Burke	1959	
<i>Tanjoe</i> , Arokiaswami R. Sundaram	1953	
<i>Tellicherry</i> , Sebastian Valloppilly	1956	
<i>Trichivapally</i> , James Mendonca	1938	
<i>Tiruvalla</i> , Cheriyan Polachirakal (1955) ..	1954	
<i>Trichur</i> , George Alapatt	1944	
<i>Trincomalee</i> , Ignatius Glennie	1947	
<i>Trivandrum (Latin Rite)</i> , Vincent Dereers (1937)	1936	
<i>Tuticorin</i> , Thomas Fernando (1953)	1950	
<i>Vellore</i> , David Pillai	1956	
<i>Vijayapuram</i> , Juan Abasolo y Leuce	1950	
<i>Vijayarada</i> , Ambrogio De Battista	1953	
<i>Visakhapatnam</i> , Joseph Baud (1947)	1942	
<i>Warangal</i> , Alfonso Berreta (1953)	1951	
Australia		
<i>Apostolic Delegate to Australasia</i> (vacant) ..		
<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops</i>		
<i>Adelaide</i> , Matthew Boevich	1940	
<i>Brisbane</i> , James Duhiq, K.C.M.G. (1912)	1905	
<i>Abp.-Coadj.</i> , Patrick O'Donnell	1949	
<i>Canberra-Goulburn</i> , Eris M. O'Brien, C.M.G. (1954)	1948	
<i>Hobart</i> , Guilford Young (1955)	1948	
<i>Melbourne</i> , Daniel Mannix (1917)	1912	
<i>Abp.-Coadj.</i> , Justin Simonds (1942)	1937	
<i>Perth</i> , Redmond Prendiville (1935)	1933	
<i>Sydney</i> , H.E. Cardinal Norman Gilroy (1940) ..	1935	
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>		
<i>Armidale</i> , Edward J. Doody	1948	
<i>Australia (Byzantine Rite)</i> , John Prasko	1958	
<i>Ballarat</i> , James O'Collins (1941)	1939	
<i>Bathurst</i> , John Norton (1928)	1925	
<i>Bunbury</i> , Lancelot Goody (1954)	1951	
<i>Cafrns</i> , Thomas Cahill	1941	
<i>Darwin</i> , John O'Loughlin	1941	
<i>Geraldton</i> , Francis Thomas	1962	
<i>Kimberley</i> , John Johst, V. A.	1959	
<i>Lismore</i> , Patrick Farrelly (1949)	1931	
<i>Maitland</i> , John Toohey (1956)	1948	
<i>Port Pirie</i> , Bryan Gallagher	1952	
<i>Rockhampton</i> , Francis Rush (1961)	1961	
<i>Sale</i> , Patrick Lyons (1957)	1944	
<i>Sandhurst</i> , Bernard Stewart (1950)	1947	
<i>Toowoomba</i> , William Brennan	1953	
<i>Townsville</i> , Hugh Edward Ryan	1935	
<i>Wagga-Wagga</i> , Francis Henschke (1939)	1937	
<i>Wilcannia-Forbes</i> , Thomas Martin Fox	1931	
<i>Wollongong</i> , Thomas McCabe (1939)	1951	

New Zealand

The Most Revd. Archbishop

Wellington, Peter McKeefry (1954)..... CONS. 1947

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Aitape, Ignatius Doggett, V. A. 1957
 Alexishafen, Adolf Noser, V. A. (1953) 1947
 Auckland, Archbishop James Liston (1953) 1920
 Christchurch, Edward Joyce 1950
 Dunedin, John Kavanagh (1957)..... 1949
 Fiji Islands, Victor Foley, V. A. 1944
 Gilbert Islands, Octave Terrienne, V. A. 1933
 Goroka, Bernard Schilling, V. A. 1960

CONS.
 Kavieng, Alfred Stemper, V. A. 1957
 Mount Hagan, George Bernarding, V. A. 1960
 New Hebrides, Louis Julliard, V. A. 1955
 N. Solomon Islands, Leo Lemay, V. A. 1930
 Port Moresby, Virgil Copach, V. A. 1900
 Rabaul, Isidore Scharmach, V. A. 1939
 Samarai, Francis Doyle, V. A. 1957
 Samoa and Tokelau Is., George Pearce, V. A. 1956
 S. Solomon Islands, Daniel Stuyvenberg, V. A. 1935
 Tonga and Niue Islands, John Rodgers, V. A. 1953
 Western Solomon Islands, John Crawford, V. A. 1960
 Wewak, Leo Arkfield, V. A. 1943
 Yule Island, Eugene Klein, V. A. 1960

LONDON CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, ETC.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C.4 (1675-1710), cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). The choir and high altar were restored in 1958 after war damage and the North Transept in 1962. The American War Memorial Chapel was consecrated in November, 1958. The Chapel of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Crypt of the Cathedral was dedicated on May 20, 1960. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and—during Summer Time only—4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.); Crypt, 6d. Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 1s.; golden gallery 1s.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. 6d. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *6.30. Weekdays at 8, *10, *4. Also Wednesdays, *12.30 p.m., Litany; Fridays, *12.30 p.m. short mid-day service. (*Services are choral.) To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W.1 (built A.D. 1050-1760).—Open on weekdays at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 1s. (children 6d.), (week-days) except on Mondays (open free). Transepts and Nave open on Sundays only between services. Holy Communion at 8; matins at 10.30; Holy Communion at 11.30. Evensong at 3. Evening service with Sermon at 6.30; Dally—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Westminster School Service at 9 a.m.; matins, 10 a.m.; evensong (choral), 5.0 p.m. (Saturday and Bank Holidays, 3 p.m.). Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth I), and many other monuments and objects of interest, including the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and St. George's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone" brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.1.—Mainly 13th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Known as St. Mary Overie before 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6.45 p.m., free. Sunday services, Holy Communion, 8.30 and 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, 10.15 a.m., Evening Prayer, 3 p.m., Nave Service, 6.30 p.m. Weekdays: 7.30, 8 and 5.30 p.m. (choral except Wednesdays) (5 p.m. on Saturdays). Holy Communion, 6.0 p.m., Wednesdays and 1.10 p.m., Fridays. Lunch Hour Service, 1.10 p.m., Wednesdays. The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been

restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrewes (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose. John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was baptised here in 1607.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W.1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—An early 16th-century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary (a new quill-pen being placed in his hand at an annual Commemorative Service), and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris the rival of Father Smith.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C.1, the oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123).—Rector, Rev. N. E. Wallbank, M.S.D., Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior Rabere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893. Crypt, Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905-1928. Open daily. Sunday services 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

ST. BRIDE, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Rebuilt by Wren. Restored after being gutted during Second World War and rededicated, Dec. 1957. Recent excavations have revealed remains of earlier churches on site.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand, W.C.2.—Gutted in Second World War, rebuilt as Royal Air Force Church, and reconsecrated, 1958.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris.

ST. ETHELBURGA, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 (14th and 15th century) with two "Hudson" windows.—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea four days after."

ST. GEORGE, Hanover Square, W.1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).

ST. GEORGE, Borough High Street, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Eonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1531-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetick." (The expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book.)

ST. HELEN, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American.

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a Catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's Prayer Book and Bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton.

ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." Since 1614 the parish church of the House of Commons.

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—Built by James Gibbs (1721-6) in place of earlier church on same site. In register of burials are the names of Nell Gwynne (1687), Farquhar the dramatist (1707), and Roubillac the sculptor (1692). A bust of James Gibbs by Rysbrack is in the church. Famous for its broadcast services.

ST. MARY-LE-BOW, Cheapside, E.C.2.—The famous Bow Bells were rung again for the first time on Dec. 20, 1961, more than 20 years after the church was bombed. The bells were recast from the old metal.

ST. MICHAEL, PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), the former church contained the tomb of "Dick Whittington" and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. PAUL, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (painter), Wycherley (dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (wood-carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (actor); Ellen Terry memorial.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C.1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire. The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "some-time Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England."

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2 (rebuilt about 1505, on site of 13th-century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving.

TEMPLE CHURCH, The Temple, E.C.4.—The nave formed one of five remaining round churches in England, the others being at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow Castle. Rebuilding of the church was completed in 1958. Sunday morning services, open to the public, 11.15 a.m., except in August and September. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. Canon T. R. Milford, M.A.

Church of Scotland

CROWN COURT CHURCH, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11.15 and 6.30. *Interim Moderator*, Rev. N. Maclean, C.B.E., M.A.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, S.W.1. Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. F. McLuskey, M.C., D.D.

Congregational

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—Sundays 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. A. L. Griffith.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL (CONGREGATIONAL), Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. D. M. Lloyd-Jones.

Methodist

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C.1. Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. Wednesday, 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion. Thursday lunch time, 1.15—1.45. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. M. W. Woodward, 49 City Road, E.C.1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial*

Ground, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688). Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susanna Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W.1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. D. A. Greeves, M.A.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—Sundays at 10, 11, and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. Donald O. Soper, M.A., Ph.D.

Baptist

BLOOMSBURY CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Junction of Shaftesbury Avenue and New Oxford Street, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. H. Howard Williams, Ph.D.

Catholic Apostolic

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Gordon Square, W.C.1.

Society of Friends

FRIENDS' HOUSE, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high—open to public by lift, 15.).—Sundays. Low Masses with short sermon, 6, 7, 8, 9; Caputular High Mass with short sermon, 10.30; Low Masses with sermon, 12 noon, 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Compline, 6.30. *Weekdays*. Matins and Lauds, 8.30 a.m. Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Caputular High Mass, 10.30, Low Masses, 12.30 and 6 p.m.; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 5 p.m.; Night prayers, 7.45. Confessions at all times. *Holidays of Obligation*. Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Caputular High Mass, 10.30; Low Masses, 12 noon, 12.30, 6 and 8 p.m. Cathedral open 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Bank Holidays, 6 p.m.). Cardinals Wiseman, Manning, and Griffin buried in Crypt; Cardinal Hinsley buried in St. Joseph's Chapel; Bishop Challoner in St. Gregory's Chapel; Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. The Arch over the High Altar and the Tympanum beneath it have been covered with a rich mosaic showing Christ in Glory, with groups of the XII Apostles. Recently completed mosaics by Boris Anrep in Blessed Sacrament Chapel, and noteworthy mosaics in Lady Chapel and elsewhere. Exhibition of Treasures daily in Sacristy (weekdays, 11.30-12.30, 2-3. Sundays, 2-3, 5.30-6.30).

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W.7.—Sundays: Masses, 6.15, 7, 8, 9, 10; 10.45 (High Mass); 12 (with Sermon), 4.30; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Night Service, 7. *Weekdays*: Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 8.30 daily; 12.30, 6.30 p.m., Mon to Fri.; 10, Sat. only. Service daily at 8 p.m., except Saturday. Saturday, Benediction, 4.30. Holy days: Masses 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, 10.45 (High Mass); 12.30 and 6.30 p.m.; Vespers and Benediction, 5.30.

Principal Jewish Synagogues

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Creechurch Place, Aldgate, E.C.3.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.

Education

ENGLAND AND WALES

Education in England and Wales is organized under the *Education Act, 1944* (Butler Act). Minor amending Acts were passed in 1946, 1948 and 1953. The main features of the system are (a) that the State school system is highly decentralized, education being the responsibility of 146 *local education authorities* (61 administrative counties, 83 county boroughs, 1 joint board and London). The County Authorities exercise their powers in many instances through Divisional Executive Committees and the Education Committees of Excepted Districts; (b) that voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the State. The Ministry of Education controls the system mainly through the scheme of inspection and with power derived from statute. The expenditure of local education authorities is met partly from rates and partly from central government grants. The latter are paid mainly in the form of a general grant from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government covering local health and other services as well as education. Detailed suggestions to L.E.A.'s are issued in Ministry of Education circulars and administrative memoranda. There are central advisory councils dealing with education in England and in Wales respectively.

A statutory report and two volumes of full statistical tables are published yearly by the Ministry.

The State System

The State system is in transition as the 1944 Act is being implemented. The administrative system has been reorganized and the school-leaving age raised (April 1, 1947) to 15. The major problem at present is the provision of teachers and accommodation for the increased number of children at school between 1952 and 1962. Special attention is being paid to the development of technical education. About 6,200 students were enrolled for courses leading to the Diploma in Technology in the 1961-62 session (5,000 in the preceding year). In 1961, 619 students gained the diploma as compared with 215 in 1960 and during 1961-62, 37 had been accepted as candidates for the new higher award of Membership of the College of Technologists. There are 10 Colleges of Advanced Technology. These have now been given the status of direct grant institutions, independently governed (i.e., no longer controlled by the local education authority) and financed by the Ministry. In 1960-61 about 7,500 students were taking full-time and sandwich courses leading to qualifications at university level, including degrees, diplomas in technology, and various professional qualifications. Over 5,000 were enrolled in advanced part-time day courses and 3,800 in evening courses. It is expected that by the early 1970's the number of places in these colleges will have increased to 26,000-27,000.

Education is envisaged in the 1944 Act in three stages:—

Primary Stage (for children up to 11 years). *Nursery Schools* to age 5 (must be provided by Local Education Authority for all parents who desire them); *Infant Schools*—from age 5 (compulsory school age); *Junior Schools*—from age 8 to 11.

About the age of 11 all children are to go to a secondary school. The suitability of the school may be reviewed at age 13.

Secondary Stage (11 years to 15 years, later to be raised to 16)—*Secondary Grammar Schools* (giving an academic education); *Secondary Technical Schools* (for those whose abilities are of a more

practical character); *Secondary Modern Schools* (giving a general and practical education).

These Secondary Schools are intended to be of equal status and can be combined into a single multi-lateral or "comprehensive" school. The prevailing tendency is to foster wide experiment and flexibility in the organization of secondary schools. Education in Primary and Secondary Schools is free.

Pupils in Secondary Schools may sit for the examinations leading to the award of the General Certificate of Education. The nine examining bodies set papers at three levels, ordinary, advanced and scholarship. Entrance to the Universities and to many courses of professional training depends on the results in these examinations. The total number of candidates at the 1962 summer examination was 381,390 at Ordinary level and 104,590 at Advanced, including 30,120 from secondary modern schools at Ordinary and 810 at Advanced. In accordance with the Third Report of the Secondary School Examinations Council a new and uniform system of grading and presentation of results of G.C.E. examinations at A level will be used by all examining bodies. There will be five grades of pass awards on main or "basic" papers and two "supplementary" gradings (Distinction and Merit) for abler candidates who take "S" papers in addition to main papers: the existing Scholarship papers will be discontinued.

Since 1944 various bodies have set up examinations to meet the needs of pupils for whom the G.C.E. is not suitable. The Minister has accepted in principle the recommendation made by the Secondary School Examinations Council in its 1961 report, *The Certificate of Secondary Education*, that new school-leaving examinations leading to such a certificate should be nationally established on a regional basis, and in Sept., 1962 the Council announced that the examinations will probably start by 1965. The Council proposes that pupils should have completed five years of secondary education, that the examinations should be on a "subject" basis—i.e., that candidates should be free to enter for any subject or combination of subjects—and should be conducted largely under the control of teachers, but should be co-ordinated by the Council itself, which would advise the Minister on questions of recognition and standards, and should have the help of an examinations research and development unit. This follows the main recommendation of the Beloe Committee.

Further Stage. [Includes all types of provision for education after 15 (later 16).] *County Colleges* which, when established, all children not receiving full-time education will attend for the equivalent of one day a week from age 15 (later 16) to age 16 (later to be raised to 18); *Technical Colleges and Colleges of Art and Commerce* (providing specialist studies); *Evening Institutes* (evening classes in vocational and other subjects); *Service of youth* (recreational and other services for youth provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Adult Education* (liberal education for adults provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Community Centres, etc.*

In January, 1961, 7,040,462 children were present in the primary or secondary schools maintained, aided or controlled by Local Education Authorities. Of these 1,698,379 were in modern schools, 696,677 in grammar, 97,039 in technical, 44,166 in bilateral and multilateral and 141,899 in comprehensive.

The number of pupils aged 15 and over rose to 177,604 in maintained schools and 16,846 in direct grant schools. The number in sixth forms was

112,530—22,316 more than in 1960. There were 121,663 (18,314 in sixth forms) in all direct grant schools, 300,569 in independent schools recognized as efficient, and 194,872 in other independent schools. The number of pupils in all special schools, including hospital, was 57,626. The number of children in all-age schools in 1961 was 220,198 and the percentage of 13-year-old children fell from 4.2 to 3.4. The percentage of primary school children in classes of over 40 had gone down from 21.4 to 19.4. The percentage of children in senior classes of over 30 fell from 62.9 to 61.6. The average size of class in junior schools was 32.3 and in senior 29.7. In grant-aided establishments for further education, in 1961 full-time students numbered 119,148, sandwich, 12,907 and part-time day-release students 556,041, evening students numbering 1,746,295.

Total net expenditure on revenue account of local education authorities, during the year ending March, 1961 (excluding meals and milk) amounted to £704,554,000, compared with £597,000,000 the previous year.

The Youth Service

The Minister has issued regulations for the recognition by the Ministry of Qualified Youth Leaders, on a salary scale of £680 by £35(8) and £40 to £1,000: L.E.A.'s may pay £100-350 a year extra for posts of greater responsibility. Such leaders must either hold a university diploma or a degree in social science, or have completed five years' satisfactory service by Aug. 1, 1963 as full-time leaders employed by a local education authority or by a national voluntary grant-aided organization, or complete a course of training for full-time leadership provided by the National College, Leicester; Westhill Training College, Birmingham; University College, Swansea; the N.A.B.C. in co-operation with Liverpool University; or the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s. In cases of existing full-time leaders who cannot fulfil either of these conditions the Minister will consider with the Joint Negotiating Committee what further training they will need for qualification. Unqualified full-time leaders may be paid on the scale £500 by £30(6) to £680. It is proposed to double the number of full-time leaders in five years but the Youth Service must continue to rely upon the participation of many thousand part-time workers, who should have adequate opportunity for training, and such training in all areas should reach the same high standard.

Towards the target of 1,300 full-time youth leaders by 1966 (compared with some 700 when the Albemarle Committee reported) the number increased in 1961 by 100, while local authorities and voluntary bodies are prepared to employ almost another 400 within the next three years.

Grants to national voluntary organizations for headquarters and training expenses increased in 1961 from £176,500 to £229,000. Offers of grants towards the cost of local capital projects under the Social and Physical Training Grant Regulations increased from £422,500 for 182 projects to £863,600 for 318 projects. Proposals for building projects costing £13,500,000 in the next few years are under consideration.

Voluntary Agencies

The school system is complicated by voluntary agencies which have assisted greatly in educational development. A number of the primary and secondary schools are still provided by voluntary bodies, mainly religious, but have long been

maintained by L.E.A.'s. Under the 1944 Act, the managers of such schools could obtain half of the funds required for rebuilding to modern standards, the schools remaining under their partial control as "aided schools" and the cost of running the schools being met by the Local Education Authority. Under the Act of 1959 the building grant has been increased to 75 per cent. in respect of existing schools and of new secondary schools where these are required to accommodate pupils from existing primary schools. If the managers cannot raise money necessary for rebuilding, schools become "controlled schools" under the management of the Local Education Authority, though with provisions enabling denominational religious instruction to be given. In January, 1961, there were 839,286 pupils in Church of England schools, 565,080 in Roman Catholic, and 148,788 in others; of these 955,996 were in aided schools, 536,948 in controlled and 58,224 in special agreement schools. Since 1945, grants of £13,018,098 and loan advances of £4,730,989 have been made for building. Of the 10,242 voluntary schools or departments (primary and secondary) in January, 1961, 4,720 had been given controlled, 5,374 aided and 137 special agreement status.

The Direct Grant Grammar Schools (non-profit-making and with some non-local characteristics) occupy a semi-independent position, getting grants direct from the Ministry. They are run by Boards of Governors with Local Education Authority representatives and take fee-paying pupils chosen by themselves. For these pupils fees are graded according to parent's means. At least 25 per cent. of the places must be free, and Local Authorities may claim up to a further 25 per cent. of places, for which no further fees are paid by parents. In Jan., 1961 there were 178 such schools with 110,108 pupils (9,092 being boarders). In January, 1961, there were 5 Direct Grant Secondary Technical Schools with 838 pupils.

About 90 *Public Boarding Schools* and 4,036 *Private Schools* remain independent of the State system, except that many Public Schools give a limited number of places to nominees of Local Education Authorities. Under the 1944 Act all schools are being inspected by the Ministry and can be closed if found inefficient. Of these 4,036 schools, with 495,441 pupils, 1,508 have been recognized as efficient.

The number of students in further education rose steadily between 1960-61—full-time students from 106,000 to 119,000; sandwich course students from 11,300 to 12,900; part-time day students from nearly 488,000 to 556,000 and evening students from 713,000 to nearly 784,000. For the first time figures have been given of grants to students for courses in establishments of further education "comparable" to those in universities and training colleges. These rose from 7,200 in 1959-60 to 10,200 in 1961-62.

In the field of Further Education many private bodies, often receiving grants of money from Local Education Authorities and from the Ministry, are associated with the public authorities.

Teachers

The number of teachers in the maintained primary and secondary schools must be further raised from 272,804, of whom 19.8 per cent. are graduates (March, 1961), to deal with the increasing child population. In particular there is a shortage of women teachers. The total number of teachers in grant-aided establishments is 312,251, of whom 22.6 per cent. are graduates. Teachers are trained in a total of 185 institutions of various types. These

include 24 University Departments of Education providing a one-year course for graduates. In 1961-62 these had 3,398 students. The remainder provide a three-year course for non-graduates and, in certain instances, a one-year course for graduates, the number of whom is to be increased. In 1961-62, these had 31,867 students. 109 general colleges are provided by Local Education Authorities and 49 by voluntary bodies. A large-scale plan of expansion has now been initiated, providing 24,000 additional places in the training colleges (the equivalent of 3 new universities) by 1966, thus about doubling the previous number of places. The voluntary colleges receive from the Government 75 per cent. of the building costs involved. Day training colleges, mainly for older and more mature students, have already been established in 8 areas. Of the 37,000 students entering teacher training colleges, 36,000 received grant aid. Teachers, other than graduates, must have satisfactorily completed a course of training. A degree or its equivalent entitles the holder to be given qualified teacher status but the National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers has recommended the Minister to make training compulsory after 1968 for graduates who wish to teach in maintained schools. In March there were 5,334 teachers (3.8 per cent.) in maintained primary schools who were graduates, 13,340 (17.3 per cent.) in secondary modern and 27,839 (78.2 per cent.) in grammar. In direct grant grammar schools there were 4,118 (70 per cent.). In March, 1961, there were 1,406 non-qualified men teachers in maintained primary and secondary schools and 4,896 women.

Payment of teachers is regulated by the *Burnham Scale* which, on January 1, 1962, provided (for primary and secondary schools) from £600-£1,200 for a non-graduate 3-year-trained teacher to £890-£1,490 for a good honours graduate with six years' degree study, research and professional training. In these scales are added allowances for posts of special responsibility ranging from £100 for a graded post of assistant teacher to £1,670 for heads of the largest secondary schools. Salaries of men and women teachers are now equal.

The Commonwealth and Education

Resulting in many respects from the two recent Commonwealth Education Conferences (one at Delhi and one at Oxford) major developments have occurred in teaching about the Commonwealth in British schools (which the Commonwealth Institute assists in many ways) and co-operating with Commonwealth countries in the training and exchange of teachers. In 1960 351, and in 1961 336 bursaries were awarded for one or two (exceptionally three) year courses of study in this country to serving teachers, training college lecturers, inspectors and organizers from developing countries. In the summer of 1961 a party of 80 British teachers headed by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors conducted vacation courses in Nigeria for over 800 African teachers. The recruitment of teachers for service overseas (about 600 each year) has been considerably facilitated with the co-operation of local education authorities and teachers' associations.

In 1960-61, 1,300 teachers from Commonwealth countries entered contributory service in primary and secondary schools in England and Wales. There were 35,000 students from Commonwealth countries in the United Kingdom, including about 7,000 in universities, 8,000 in technical colleges and 1,200 in teacher training institutions. In 1961, the Government allocated £3,000,000 for the provision of about 5,000 hostel places and other amenities for overseas students.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

The educational system of Scotland has developed independently of that of England and presents a number of distinctive features. The Scottish Education Department is the central body and the Education Authorities are the local bodies concerned in administering the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1962, which consolidates the enactments relating to education in Scotland. These authorities are the councils of the four cities (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) and 31 county councils or joint county councils. Educational facilities of various kinds are also provided by the governing bodies of grant-aided schools, independent schools, central institutions providing advanced technical education and national voluntary organizations in the field of informal further education. The "Scottish solution" of the question of denominational schools arrived at in 1918 provided for the transfer of any denominational voluntary school to the management of the Education Authority subject to certain conditions relating to religious observances and the appointment of staff designed to preserve the denominational character of the school. Denominational schools provided by Education Authorities are subject to the same conditions.

Schools in Scotland fall into three main classes, viz. public schools, which in Scotland means schools managed by Education Authorities; grant-aided schools, conducted by voluntary managers who receive grants direct from the Department; and independent schools which receive no direct grant, but which are subject to inspection and registration. In the year ended July 31, 1961, there were 3,252 public schools, with a roll of 878,085, 49 grant-aided schools, with a roll of 21,788 and 140 independent schools, attended by 17,311 pupils.

Children between 5 and 11½ to 12½ attend primary schools. The secondary courses are junior, for pupils leaving school at 15, and senior, extending to four, five or six years. Some schools, called "comprehensive", offer both junior and senior secondary courses. There are 29 grant-aided secondary schools, mostly large and of considerable standing.

The Scottish Certificate of Education (formerly the Scottish Leaving Certificate) is awarded by the Department and is normally taken at the end of senior secondary courses of four or five years' duration. Pupils may take as many of a wide range of subjects as they are capable of attempting on either the Ordinary grade, corresponding to the G.C.E. Ordinary Level, or on the Higher, which, because there is less specialized study in sixth forms as understood in England, is not of so high a standard as the G.C.E. Advanced. In the award of a pass on either grade the teacher's estimate is taken into account as well as performance in the written examination.

Facilities for further education are provided by 16 Central Institutions (advanced colleges administered by independent Boards of Governors) and by further education centres managed by Education Authorities. The Central Institutions provide the highest form of specialized and fully organized instruction in science and technology, agriculture, commerce, domestic science and the arts. These colleges issue their own Diplomas and Associateships which are, in certain cases, equivalent in academic status to honours degrees and ordinary degrees.

The further education centres provide less advanced courses which are mainly part-time covering vocational and non-vocational subjects. The vocational courses normally lead to Craft certificates, certificates of the City and Guilds of London

Institute or National Certificates. Courses are provided in any subject for which there is a reasonable demand.

There are seven Colleges of Education in Scotland. Six of the colleges (of which two are Roman Catholic residential colleges for women) provide both one- and three-year courses and are associated with a university. The seventh is a residential college of physical education for women. All men teachers must possess a university degree (except in certain "practical" subjects) and normally take a year's professional training at a College of Education. A considerable proportion of women teachers take a degree or diploma and a year's training, but those who do not must take three years' training. The basic scales of teachers' salaries are non-graduate, graduate and honours graduate, with additional payment for posts of special responsibility.

EDUCATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The statutory system of education in Northern Ireland is broadly similar to the system in Great Britain. Under the 1947 Act primary education is provided in primary schools for children up to 11½ years of age or thereabouts when they are transferred to one or other of the types of secondary schools. Those who pass to secondary intermediate schools follow a practical curriculum and the remainder, most of whom have attained a qualifying standard at an examination conducted by the Ministry of Education, proceed to secondary grammar schools. A child who is successful at the qualifying test for entry to a grammar school is awarded a scholarship by the local education authority of the area in which he is normally resident. Reciprocal arrangements between local education authorities in the United Kingdom ensure that in the event of a change of residence of the parents of a pupil who has passed the necessary test either in Great Britain or in Northern Ireland, the pupil's grammar school education will be continued.

On Dec. 31, 1961, there were 1,550 Primary (including Nursery and Special) Schools with 191,814 pupils, 81 Grammar Schools with 38,546 pupils, 116 Secondary Intermediate Schools with 54,192 pupils, and 31 Technical Intermediate Schools with 4,317 pupils. There were also 164 Institutions of Further Education, with 4,560 full-time and 41,087 part-time students enrolled. The Queen's University at Belfast had 51 Professors, 24 Readers, 293 Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers and

University Tutors, and 4,225 students. Magee University College, Londonderry, had 5 Professors, 20 Lecturers, and 252 students. The estimated cost to the Exchequer for 1962-63 is £19,943,600 and from rates £6,129,119.

THE UNIVERSITIES

There are eighteen degree-giving universities in England (Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Exeter, Hull, Keele, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton and Sussex); one in Wales (the University of Wales with Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor, Cardiff and Swansea); four in Scotland (Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews); and one in Northern Ireland (the Queen's University, Belfast). In addition the Manchester College of Science and Technology and the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, receive Treasury grants on the recommendation of the University Grants Committee; and in July, 1961, St. David's College, Lampeter, was admitted to the grant list under a sponsorship scheme jointly agreed between the University Grants Committee, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, and St. David's College. All these institutions are self-governing. The newly-founded University of Sussex admitted its first students in October, 1961, and plans are in hand for the establishment of new Universities of East Anglia (at Norwich), of Essex (at Colchester), of Kent (at Canterbury), of Lancaster, of Warwick (at Coventry), and of York. The total number of full-time students in the existing universities and colleges (excluding the Queen's University, Belfast) receiving grants from the University Grant Committee in the session 1960-61 was 107,699 of whom 26,369 were women (compared with a total of 104,009 in the previous year and just over 50,000 in 1939). The Government's aim is to continue the expansion of the universities to about 170,000 places by 1973-74. 82.4 per cent. of the students were assisted in whole or in part by scholarships or other awards from public or private funds. The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Anderson Committee that an award from public funds should be given to all students admitted to degree courses who have two G.C.E. passes at A level or the equivalent. The recurrent expenditure of university institutions in Great Britain in 1960-61 amounted to £67,822,988. Grants for capital expenditure in 1962-63 are estimated at over £26,000,000.

STUDENTS FROM OVERSEAS AT UNITED KINGDOM UNIVERSITIES, 1961-62.

Full-time Students.—A total of 13,385 students from other countries, including 1,862 women, enrolled for full-time study at British Universities in 1961-62, compared with 12,410 in 1960-61 and 11,284 in 1959-60. Of these, 8,086 came from other parts of the British Commonwealth and 5,299 from foreign countries. The largest numbers of students came from India (1,660), United States (1,146), Nigeria (1,124), Canada (559), Pakistan (526), Iraq (490), Kenya (400), South Africa (397), Australia (380) and Ghana (371). 5,850 students were known to hold an award of some kind (fellowship, scholarship, grant, etc.).

Categories of subjects studied, with total numbers of students, and distribution of 5,716 students working for higher degrees, certain higher diplomas or other post-graduate work were: Agriculture and Forestry, 297 (114); Arts, 3,415 (1,639); Dentistry, 165 (53); Medicine, 2,157 (875); Pure Science, 1,984 (1,152); Social Studies, 2,316 (879); Technology, 2,958 (990); Veterinary Science, 93 (14).

Overseas students were distributed at the uni-

versities and colleges as follows: Birmingham, 495; Bristol, 221; Cambridge, 805; Durham, 440 (King's College, Newcastle, 386); Exeter, 126; Hull, 119; Keele, 22; Leeds, 505; Leicester, 105; Liverpool, 252; London, 5,579; Manchester, 806; Nottingham, 140; Oxford, 999; Reading, 150; Sheffield, 243; Southampton, 113; Wales, 417; Aberystwyth, 76; Bangor, 80; Cardiff, 125; Swansea, 126; National School of Medicine, 10; Aberdeen, 181; Edinburgh, 614; Glasgow, 354; Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, 151; St. Andrews, 241; Belfast, 247.

Part-time Students.—A further 1,981 students, including 488 women, enrolled for part-time study or research in U.K. universities in 1961-62, of which 948 came from other parts of the Commonwealth. The largest numbers of part-time students came from India (358), United States (261) and Germany (242). Main enrolments at universities were: London (1,973), Edinburgh (419), Glasgow (76), Liverpool (70), Bristol (64), Manchester (57), Sheffield (34), Durham (30) and Wales (30).

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FULL TERMS, 1963

Hilary, Jan. 20 to March 16

Trinity, April 28 to June 22

Michaelmas, Oct. 13 to Dec. 7

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE

Michaelmas Term, 1961, 8,800

UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &c.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., Balliol.....	1960	Peterson, O.B.E., M.A., Balliol.....	1957
High Steward, The Viscount Simonds, P.C., M.A., New College.....	1954	Acting Adviser to Overseas Students, B. G. Campbell, M.A., Merton.	
Vice-Chancellor, W. F. Oakeshott, M.A., Rector of Lincoln.....	1962	SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF—	
Proctors, J. H. Sanders, M.A., D.Phil., Oriel; G. D. G. Hall, M.A., Exeter.....	1962	Examination of Schools, G. J. R. Potter, M.A., Ch. Ch.	
Representatives of the Women's Colleges, Miss B. Kemp, M.A., St. Hugh's.....	1962	Extra-Mural Studies, F. W. Jessup, M.A., St. John's,	
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir Humphrey Waldoock, D.C.L., All Souls.....	1947	Local Exams., J. R. Cummings, B.Litt., M.A., B.N.C.	
Public Orator, A. N. Bryan-Brown, M.A., Worcester.....	1958	University Museum, G. E. S. Turner, M.A., St. Catherine's.	
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, T. P. Kilner, D.M., St. John's....	1958	University Press, C. H. Roberts, M.A., St. John's.	
Bodleian Librarian, J. N. L. Myres, M.A., Ch. Ch.....	1947	SECRETARY OF—	
Keeper of Archives, W. A. Pantin, M.A., Oriel	1940	Committee for Appointments, C. E. Escriott, M.A., Keble.	
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, R. W. Hamilton, M.A., Magdalen.....	1962	The Rhodes Trustees, E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., Balliol.	
Keeper of the Dept. of Western Art, I. G. Robertson, M.A., Worcester.....	1962	HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL	
Keeper of Dept. of Antiquities, R. W. Hamilton, M.A., Magdalen.....	1957	Ex-Officio Members, the Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Rector of Lincoln; the Proctors; the Representative of the Women's Colleges.	
Keeper of Dept. of Eastern Art, P. L. Swann, M.A., St. Edmund Hall.....	1961	Elected by Congregation—	
Curator of the Museum of the History of Science, C. H. Josten, M.A., B.N.C.....	1950	The Rector of Exeter; the Provost of Oriel; the Principal of Lady Margaret Hall; the Warden of Wadham; the Master of St. Catherine's; the Principal of Linacre House; the Principal of St. Anne's; G. E. F. Chilver, M.A., D.Phil.; A. B. Brown, B.C.L., M.A.; J. H. E. Griffiths, M.A., D.Phil.; E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.; J. B. Butterworth, M.A.; H. W. Thompson, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.; B. G. Mitchell, M.A.; R. N. W. Blake, M.A.; M. W. Dick, M.A.; R. P. Bell, M.A.; Sir George Pickering, D.M.	
Registrar of the University, Sir Folliot Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.A. New College.....	1958	Oxford Colleges, Halls and Societies	
Deputy Registrar, B. G. Campbell, M.A., Merton.....	1961	(With date of foundations)	
Senior Assistant Registrar, D. M. Hawke, M.A., Lincoln.....	1954	All Souls (1238), J. H. A. Sparrow, M.A., Warden (1952).	
Assistant Registrars, Mrs. C. P. Dorey, M.A., St. Anne's (1959); H. W. Deane, M.A., St. Catherine's (1960); R. A. Malyin, M.A., St. Peter's (1961); Miss E. R. M. Noyce, M.A., L.M.H. (1961); A. J. Dorey, M.A., Pembroke.....	1962	Balliol (1263), Sir David Keir, M.A., Master (1949). Brasenose (1509) Sir Noel Hall, M.A., Principal (1960). Christ Church (1546), Very Rev. C. A. Simpson, D.D., Dean (1959). Corpus Christi (1517), W. F. R. Hardie, M.A., President (1950). Exeter (1314), K. C. Wheare, M.A., D.Litt., Rector (1956). Hertford (1874), W. L. Ferrar, M.A., D.Sc., Principal (1959). Jesus (1571), J. T. Christie, M.A., Principal (1950). Keble (1868), Rev. A. M. Farrer, D.D., Warden (1960). Lincoln (1227), W. F. Oakeshott, M.A., F.S.A., Rector (1953). Magdalen (1458), T. S. R. Boase, M.A., President (1947). Merton (1264), G. R. G. Mure, M.A., Warden (1947). New College (1379), Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G., M.A., Warden (1958). Oriel (1326), K. C. Turpin, B.Litt., M.A. Provost (1957). Pembroke (1624), R. B. McCallum, M.A., Master (1955). Queen's (1340), Sir Howard Florey, B.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., Provost (1962). St. Catherine's (1962), A. L. C. Bullock, M.A., Master (1962). St. Edmund Hall (1270), Rev. Canon J. N. D. Kelly, D.D., Principal (1951). St. John's (1555), W. C. Costin, M.A., D.Litt., President (1957). Trinity (1554), A. L. P. Norrington, M.A., President (1954).	
Secretary of Faculties, C. H. Paterson, M.A., Corpus.....	1957		
Assist. do. H. W. Deane, M.A., St. Catherine's	1961		
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, H. H. Keen, M.A., Balliol.....	1946		
Deputy do., J. A. Cochrane, M.A., St. Edmund Hall.....	1962		
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, J. T. Christie, M.A., Principal of Jesus.....	1955		
Acting Curator of the Schools, M. G. Brock, M.A., Corpus.....	1961		
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, H. S. Clemons, M.A., Corpus.....	1947		
University Counsel, Sir Milner Holland, Q.C., B.C.L., M.A., Hertford.....	1960		
Summoner of Preachers, J. A. C. Ward.....	1952		
Bedels, C. W. Hatton (Law); C. J. Bolton (Divinity); A. C. Packford (Medicine); J. A. C. Ward (Arts).			
Clerk of the Schools, W. H. Miller.....	1950		
Land Agent to the University, J. R. Mills....	1961		
Surveyor to the University, J. Lankester, M.A., Univ.....	1956		
Director, Department of Education, A. D. C.			

University (1249), A. L. Goodhart, K.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L., <i>Master</i> (1951).		
Wadham (1612), Sir Maurice Bowra M.A., D.Litt., <i>Warden</i> (1938).		
Worcester (1714), The Lord Franks, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., <i>Provost</i> (1962).		
St. Peter's (1929), Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1955).		
St. Antony's (1950), F. W. D. Deakin, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1950).		
Nuffield (1937), D. N. Chester, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1954).		
Linacre House (1962), J. B. Bamborough, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1962).		
Campion Hall, Rev. H. D. Hanshell, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1962).		
St. Bene's Hall, Rev. F. G. Sitwell, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1947).		
Mansfield (1886), Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D., <i>Principal</i> (1953).		
Regent's Park, Rev. G. H. Davies, B.Litt., M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1958).		
Greyfriars Hall, Very Rev. P. L. Peacock, M.A., D.Mus., <i>Warden</i> , (1953).		
—		
Lady Margaret Hall (1878), Miss L. S. Sutherland, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., <i>Principal</i> (1945).		
Somerville (1879), Dame Janet Vaughan, D.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.P., <i>Principal</i> (1945).		
St. Hugh's (1886), Miss K. M. Kenyon, C.B.E., D. Litt., F.B.A., <i>Principal</i> (1962).		
St. Hilda's (1893), Miss K. Major, B.Litt., M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1955).		
St. Anne's (1952) (Originally <i>Society of Oxford Home-Students</i> (1879)) Lady Ogilvie, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1953).		
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS		Elect.
American History (Harnsworth), R. N. Current, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1962	
Anatomy (Lee's), G. W. Harris, F.R.S.....	1962	
Anæsthetics (Nuffield), Sir Robert R. MacIntosh D.M., <i>Pemb.</i>	1937	
Anglo-Saxon, C. L. Wrenn, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i>	1946	
Anthropology, Social, E. E. Evans-Pritchard, M.A., F.B.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1946	
Arabic (Laudian), A. F. L. Beeston, M.A., D.Phil., <i>St. John's</i>	1955	
Archæology, European, C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., <i>Keble</i>	1946	
Archæology (Lincoln), C. M. Robertson, M.A., <i>Linc.</i>	1961	
Archæology of the Roman Empire, I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1956	
Astronomy (Savilian), D. E. Blackwell, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1960	
Biochemistry, Sir Hans A. Krebs, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i>	1954	
Botany (Sherardian), C. D. Darlington, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., <i>Magd.</i>	1953	
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit., C. A. Trypanis, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1947	
Celtic, I. Ll. Foster, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1947	
Chemical Microbiology (Iveagh), D. D. Woods, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1955	
Chemistry (Lee's), Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, O.M., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., <i>Exeter</i>	1937	
Chemistry (Waynflete), E. R. H. Jones, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Magd.</i>	1955	
Chinese, D. Hawkes, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1959	
Civil Law (Regius), D. Daube, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1955	
Colonial Economic Affairs, S. H. Frankel, M.A., <i>Nuffield</i>	1946	
Comparative Philology, L. R. Palmer, M.A., <i>Worcester</i>	1952	
Comparative Slavonic Philology, B. O. Unbegaun, M.A., B. N. C.....	1953	
Divinity (Regius), Rev. Canon H. Chadwick, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1958	
Divinity (Margaret), Rev. Canon F. L. Cross, D.Phil., D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1944	
Eastern Religions and Ethics (Spalding), R. C. Zaehner, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1952	
Ecclesiastical History (Regius), Rev. Canon S. L. Greenslade, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1959	
Economic History (Chichele), H. J. Habakkuk, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1950	
Economic Organization, J. Jewkes, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1948	
Economics, W. M. Gorman, M.A., <i>Nuffield</i>	1961	
Egyptology, I. Cerny, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1951	
Engineering Science, D. W. Holder, M.A., F.R.S., B.N.C.....	1961	
English Language, E. J. Dobson, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Jesus</i>	1961	
English Language and Literature (Merton), N. Davis, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1959	
English Literature (Merton), N. H. K. A. Coghill, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1957	
English Literature (Goldsmiths), Lord David Cecil, C.B., M.A., <i>New College</i>	1948	
Exegesis (Ireland), Rev. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., <i>Queen's</i>	1949	
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), B. Bleaney, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., <i>Wadham</i>	1957	
Fine Art (Slade), Sir Anthony Blunt, K.C.V.O., F.B.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1962	
Forestry, M. V. Laurie, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1959	
French (Foch), J. J. Seznec, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1953	
Geography, E. W. Gilbert, B.Litt., M.A., <i>Hertford</i>	1953	
Geology, L. R. Wager, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Univ.</i>	1950	
Geometry (Savilian), E. C. Titchmarsh, M.A., F.R.S., <i>New Coll.</i>	1931	
George Eastman Visiting, G. Mattingly, M.A., <i>Baliol</i>	1962	
German Language and Literature, E. L. Stahl, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1959	
Government and Public Administration (Gladstone), M. Beloff, B.Litt., M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1957	
Greek (Regius), P. H. J. Lloyd-Jones, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1960	
Hebrew (Regius), W. D. McHardy, M.A., D.Phil., <i>St. John's</i>	1960	
History, Ancient (Camden), Sir Ronald Syme, M.A., B.N.C.....	1949	
History, Ancient (Wykeham), A. Andrewes, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1953	
History of Art, E. Wind, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1955	
History of the British Commonwealth (Beit), (vacant).		
History of War (Chichele), N. H. Gibbs, M.A., D.Phil., <i>All Souls</i>	1953	
Icelandic Literature and Antiquities (Vigfusson), E. O. G. Turville-Petre, B.Litt., M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1953	
International Relations (Montague Burton), Miss A. Headlam-Morley, B.Litt., M.A., <i>St. Hugh's</i>	1948	
Interpretation of Holy Scripture, Rev. H. F. D. Sparks, D.D., F.B.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1952	
Italian (Serena), C. Grayson, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1958	
Jurisprudence, H. L. A. Hart, M.A., <i>University Latin (Corpus)</i> , R. A. B. Mynors, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1953	
Law (Comparative), F. H. Lawson, D.C.L., F.R.A., B.N.C.....	1948	
Law (English), H. W. R. Wade, D.C.L.....	1961	
Law (Vinerian), H. G. Hanbury, Q.C., D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1949	
Logic (Wykeham), A. J. Ayer, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1959	
Mathematics (Rouse Ball), C. A. Coulson, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Wadham</i>	1952	

	Elect.		Elect.
Medicine (Regius), Sir George Pickering, D.M., F.R.S., Ch. Ch.....	1956	Chancellor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Tedder, G.C.B., Hon.LL.D., Magd.	1950
Medicine, Clinical (Nuffield), L. J. Witts, C.B.E., D.M., Magd.....	1938	Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ivor Jennings, K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.D., F.B.A., Master of Trinity Hall	1962
Metallurgy (Wolfson), W. Hume-Rothery, M.A., D.Sc., St. Edmund Hall.....	1958	High Steward, Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.A., Hon. LL.D., M.P., Pemb. and Corp. . .	1958
Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete), G. Ryle, M.A., Magd.....	1945	Deputy High Steward, The Lord Morton of Henryton, P.C., M.C., M.A., Hon.LL.D., Joh.	1951
Modern History (Chichele), R. W. Southern, M.A., All Souls.....	1961	Commissionary, The Lord McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., Cai.....	1955
Modern History (Regius), H. R. Trevor-Roper, M.A., Oriol.....	1957	Orator, L. P. Wilkinson, M.A., King's.	
Modern History, R. B. Wernham, M.A., Worcester.....	1951	† Registrar, R. M. Rattenbury, M.A., Trin..	1953
Moral and Pastoral Theology (Regius), Rev. Canon V. A. Demant, M.A., D.Litt., Ch. Ch.....	1949	† Deputy Registrar, P. C. Melville, M.A., Selw.....	1961
Moral Philosophy (Whites), W. C. Kneale, M.A., Exeter.....	1960	Librarian, H. R. Creswick, M.A., Jes.....	1949
Music, Sir Jack Westrup, B.Mus., M.A., Hon.D. Mus., Wadham.....	1947	Treasurer, R. E. Macpherson, M.A., King's..	1962
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), G. F. J. Temple, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Queen's.....	1953	Deputy Treasurer, C. K. Phillips, M.A., Chur.	1961
Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Nuffield), J. C. Moir, C.B.E., D.M., Oriol.....	1937	Secretary General of the Faculties, W. J. Sartain, M.A., Selw.....	1961
Orthopaedic Surgery (Nuffield), J. A. Trueta, M.A., Hon.D.Sc., Worcester.....	1949	Deputy Secretary General of the Faculties (vacant)	
Pathology (vacant).		Esquire Bedells, N. S. Wilson, M.A., Pemb....	1946
Pharmacology, W. D. M. Paton, D.M., F.R.S., New Coll.....	1959	P. T. Sinker, M.A., Cla.....	1960
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Nolloth), Rev. Canon I. T. Ramsey, M.A., Oriol... Physics (Wykeham) (vacant).	1951	Proctors, T. G. S. Combe, M.A., Pemb.; R. Bainbridge, M.A., Jes.....	1962
Physics (Experimental), D. H. Wilkinson, M.A., Ch. Ch.....	1957	Organist, D. V. Willcocks, M.C., M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., King's.....	1958
Physiology (Waynflete), Sir G. Lindor Brown, M.A., Magdalen.....	1960	Director of the Observatories, Prof. R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.....	1947
Poetry, R. R. Graves, B.Litt., M.A., St. John's	1961	Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, C. Winter, M.A., Trin....	1946
Political Economy (Drummond), J. R. Hicks, B.Litt., M.A., All Souls.....	1952	Director of the Museum of Zoology, F. R. Parrington, sc.D., Sid.....	1938
Psychology, R. C. Oldfield, M.A., Magd.....	1956	Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, G. H. S. Bushnell, M.A., Ph.D., Down.....	1938
Public International Law (Chichele), Sir Humphrey Waldoek, Q.C., D.C.L., All Souls.....	1947	Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology Prof. R. M. Cook, M.A., Cla.....	1962
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), G. Higman, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., Magdalen.....	1960	Curator of the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, A. G. Brighton, M.A., Chr.....	1931
Race Relations (Rhodes), K. Kirkwood, M.A., St. Au.....	1954	Director of the Botanic Garden, J. S. L. Gilmour, M.A., Cla.....	1950
Romance Languages, T. B. W. Reid, M.A., Trinity.....	1958	Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. A. L. Banks, M.A., Cai.....	1957
Rural Economy (Sibthorpeian), G. E. Blackman, M.A., F.R.S., St. John's.....	1945	Head of the Department of Education, Prof. W. Arnold Lloyd, Ph.D., Trin.....	1959
Russian, S. Kononov, B.Litt., M.A., New Coll.....	1954		
Russian and Balkan History, D. Obolensky, M.A., Ch. Ch.....	1961	SECRETARY TO	
Sanskrit (Boden), T. Burrow, M.A., Balliol.....	1944	Local Examinations Syndicate, T. S. Wyatt, M.A., M.Litt., Sid., Syndicate Buildings..	1961
Semitic Philology, G. R. Driver, C.B.E., M.A., Magd.....	1938	Boara of Extra-natural Studies, G. F. Hickson, M.A., Cla., Stuart House.....	1923
Social and Political Theory (Chichele), Sir Isaiah Berlin, M.A., All Souls.....	1957	Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, A. E. E. McKenzie, M.A., Trin., 10 Trumpington Street.....	1945
Spanish Studies (King Alfonso XIII), P. E. L. R. Russell, M.A., Queen's.....	1953	Appointments Board, J. G. W. Davies, M.A., Joh.....	1952
Surgery (Nuffield), P. R. Allison, D.M., Balliol	1954	University Library, A. Tiltson, M.A., Pet... University Press, R. J. L. Kingsford, M.A., Cla.	1948
Zoological Field Studies, Sir Alister Hardy, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Merton.....	1946		
Zoology (Entomology), G. C. Varley, M.A., Jesus.....	1948	COUNCIL OF THE SENATE	
Zoology (Linacre), J. W. S. Pringle, M.A., D.Sc., Merton.....	1961	(Secretary, The Registry)	
		Ex-officio Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor. Heads of Colleges, The Master of Trinity Hall; The Master of Peterhouse; The Mistress of Girton; The Master of Clare.	
		Professors and Readers, Sir Joseph Hutchinson, sc.D., Joh.; R. B. Braithwaite, M.A., King's; Sir Nevill Mott, M.A., Cai.; C. O. Brink, M.A., Cai.	
		Elected as Members of the Regent House, B. C. Saunders, sc.D., Magd.; G. F. Hickson, M.A., Cla.; J. S. Boys Smth, M.A., Joh.; F. Wild, M.A., Ph.D., Down.; W. W. Grave, M.A., Ph.D., Fitzw.;	
THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE			
FULL TERMS, 1963			
Levit. Jan. 15 to Mar. 15; Easter, Apr. 16 to June 7; Michaelmas, Oct. 8 to Dec. 6.			
NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE			
1961-62: Men, 8,086; Women, 848.			

† Correspondence for the Registry and Deputy Registry should be sent to the University Registry, The Old Schools, Cambridge.

W. A. Camps, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i> ; R. C. Evans, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Cath.</i> ; Prof. D. M. MacKinnon, M.A., <i>Corp.</i>	Elect.
Cambridge Colleges (With date of foundation)	
<i>Christ's</i> (1505), B. W. Downs, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1950).	
<i>Churchill</i> (1960), Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1959).	
<i>Clare</i> (1326), Sir Eric Ashby, M.A., D.Sc., <i>Master</i> (1958).	
<i>Corpus Christi</i> (1352), Sir Frank Lee, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.A., <i>Master</i> (1962).	
<i>Downing</i> (1800), W. K. C. Guthrie, Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>Master</i> (1957).	
<i>Emmanuel</i> (1584), E. Weibourne, M.C., M.A., <i>Master</i> (1951).	
<i>Gonville & Caius</i> (1348), Sir Nevill Mott, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1959).	
<i>Jesus</i> (1496), D. L. Page, Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>Master</i> (1959).	
<i>King's</i> (1441), N. G. Annan, O.B.E., M.A., <i>Provost</i> (1956).	
<i>Magdalene</i> (1542), Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., M.A., <i>Master</i> (1948).	
<i>Pembroke</i> (1347), Sir William Hodge, sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1958).	
<i>Peterhouse</i> (1284), H. Butterfield, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1955).	
<i>Queens'</i> (1448), A. Ll. Armitage, M.A., LL.B., <i>President</i> (1958).	
<i>St. Catharine's</i> (1473), E. E. Rich, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1957).	
<i>St. John's</i> (1511), Rev. J. S. Boys Smith, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1959).	
<i>Selwyn</i> (1882), Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., <i>Master</i> (1956).	
<i>Sidney Sussex</i> (1596), D. Thomson, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Master</i> (1957).	
<i>Trinity</i> (1546), The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1951).	
<i>Trinity Hall</i> (1350), Prof. Sir Ivor Jennings, K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>Master</i> (1954).	
<i>Fitzwilliam House (Non-Collegiate Students)</i> (1869), W. W. Grave, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., <i>Censor</i> (1959).	
COLLEGES FOR WOMEN	
<i>Girton</i> (1869), Miss M. L. Cartwright, sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Mistress</i> (1949).	
<i>Newham</i> (1871), Miss R. L. Cohen, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1954).	
<i>Hughes Hall (formerly Cambridge T.C. (1885), post-graduate students in training for teaching)</i> Miss M. A. Wilman, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1953).	
<i>New Hall</i> (1954), Miss A. R. Murray, M.A., <i>Tutor</i> .	
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS	
	Elect.
<i>Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond)</i> , W. A. Mair, M.A., <i>Down</i>	1952
<i>Agriculture (Drapers)</i> , Sir Joseph Hutchinson, C.M.G., sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Joh</i>	1957
<i>American History and Institutions (Pitt)</i> , J. H. Franklin, A.M., Ph.D., <i>Harvard</i> (for 1962-63)	
<i>Anatomy</i> , J. D. Boyd, M.A., <i>Clare</i>	1951
<i>Ancient History</i> , A. H. M. Jones, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Jes</i>	1951
<i>Ancient Philosophy (Laurence)</i> , W. K. C. Guthrie, Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>Down</i>	1952
<i>Anglo-Saxon (Elrington and Bosworth)</i> , Miss D. Whitelock, Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>Newn</i>	1957
<i>Animal Pathology</i> , W. I. B. Beveridge, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1947
<i>Applied Thermodynamics (Hopkinson and Imperial Chemical Industries)</i> , W. R. Hawthorne, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin</i>	1951
<i>Arabic (Sir T. Adams's)</i> , A. J. Arberry, Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>Pemb</i>	1947
<i>Archæology (Disney)</i> , J. G. D. Clark, sc.D., F.B.A., <i>Pet</i>	1952
<i>Architecture</i> , Sir Leslie Martin, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., <i>Jes</i>	1956
<i>Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy (Plumian)</i> , F. Hoyie, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Joh</i>	1958
<i>Astronomy and Geometry (Lowndean)</i> , Sir William Hodge, sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Pemb</i>	1936
<i>Astrophysics</i> , R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Joh</i>	1947
<i>Biochemistry (Sir William Dunn)</i> , F. G. Young, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin. H</i>	1949
<i>Biology (Quick)</i> , V. B. Wigglesworth, M.D., F.R.S., <i>Cai</i>	1952
<i>Botany</i> , H. Godwin, sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Clare</i>	1960
<i>Chemical Engineering (Shell)</i> , P. V. Danckwerts, G.C., M.B.E., M.A., <i>Pemb</i>	1959
<i>Chemical Microbiology</i> , E. F. Gaic, sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Joh</i>	1960
<i>Chinese</i> , E. G. Pulleyblank, M.A., <i>Down</i>	1953
<i>Civil Law (Regius)</i> , P. W. Duff, M.A., <i>Trin</i>	1945
<i>Classical Archæology (Laurence)</i> , R. M. Cook, M.A., <i>Clare</i>	1962
<i>Colloid Science (John Humphrey Plummer)</i> , F. J. W. Roughton, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Trin</i>	1947
<i>Comparative Law</i> , C. J. Hamson, M.A., LL.M., <i>Trin</i>	1953
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , W. S. Allen, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Trin</i>	1955
<i>Criminology (Wolfson)</i> , L. Radzinowicz, LL.D., <i>Trin</i>	1959
<i>Divinity (Ely)</i> , Rev. Canon, G. W. H. Lampe, M.C., D.D., <i>Cai</i>	1960
" (<i>Lady Margaret's</i>), Rev. C. F. D. Moule, M.A., <i>Clare</i>	1951
" (<i>Norris-Hulse</i>), D. M. MacKinnon, M.A., <i>Corp</i>	1960
" (<i>Regius</i>), Rev. E. C. Ratcliff, M.A., <i>Joh</i>	1958
<i>Ecclesiastical History (Dixie)</i> , Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., <i>Selw</i>	1958
<i>Economic History</i> , M. M. Postan, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Pet</i>	1938
<i>Economics</i> , E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., F.B.A., <i>Sid</i>	1950
<i>Economics</i> , R. F. Kahn, C.B.E., M.A., <i>King's</i> ...	1951
<i>Education</i> , W. Arnold Lloyd, Ph.D., <i>Trin</i>	1959
<i>Egyptology (Herbert Thompson)</i> , Rev. J. M. Plumley, M.A., <i>Selw</i>	1957
<i>Electrical Engineering</i> , C. W. Oatley, M.A., <i>Trin</i>	1960
<i>English Law (Rouse Ball)</i> , S. J. Bailey, LL.D., <i>Joh</i>	1950
<i>English Literature (King Edward VII)</i> , B. Willey, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Pemb</i>	1946
<i>Experimental Medicine</i> , R. A. McCance, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., <i>Sid</i>	1945
<i>Experimental Physics (Cavendish)</i> , Sir Nevill Mott, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Cai</i>	1954
<i>Experimental Psychology</i> , O. L. Zangwill, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1952
<i>Finance and Accounting (P.D. Leake)</i> , J. R. N. Stone, C.B.E., sc.D., F.B.A., <i>King's</i>	1955
<i>Fine Art (Slade)</i> , E. H. J. Gombrich, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Jes</i>	1961
<i>French (Drapers)</i> , L. C. Harmer, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Trin</i>	1951
<i>French Literature</i> , J. B. M. Barrère, M.A., <i>Joh</i>	1954
<i>Genetics (Arthur Balfour)</i> , J. M. Thoday, Ph.D., <i>Emm</i>	1959
<i>Geography</i> , J. A. Steers, M.A., <i>Cath</i>	1949
<i>Geology (Woodwardian)</i> , O. M. B. Bulman, sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Sid</i>	1955
<i>German (Schroder)</i> , L. W. Forster, M.A., <i>Selw</i>	1961
<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , D. L. Page, Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>Trin</i>	1950

Hebrew (Regius), D. W. Thomas, M.A., <i>Cath.</i>	Elect.	THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836
History of the British Commonwealth (Sinns), P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E., Ph.D., <i>Joh.</i>	1938	Senate House, W.C.1
Human Ecology, A. L. Banks, M.A., <i>Cai.</i>	1953	TERMS, 1963
Imperial and Naval History (<i>Vere Harmsworth</i>), E. E. Rich, M.A., <i>Cath.</i>	1949	Spring, Jan. 9 to March 20; Summer, April 24 to July 4; Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 11.
Industrial Relations (Montague Burton), H. S. Kirkaldy, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Qu.</i>	1951	Internal Students (1960-61), 26,762. Registered External Students, 26,953.
Inorganic Chemistry, H. J. Emeléus, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Sid.</i>	1944	Visitor, H.M. the Queen in Council.
International Law (<i>Whewell</i>), R. Y. Jennings, M.A., LL.B., <i>Jes.</i>	1946	Chancellor, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Italian, U. Limentani, M.A., <i>Corp.</i>	1955	Vice-Chancellor, P. S. Noble, M.A., LL.D.
Latin (Kennedy), C. O. Brink, M.A., <i>Cai.</i>	1962	Chairman of the Court, Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.
Laws of England (<i>Downing</i>), Sir Ivor Jennings, K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>Trin. H.</i>	1954	Chairman of Convocation, C. F. Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Mathematical Statistics, D. G. Kendall, M.A., <i>Chur.</i>	1962	Principal, Sir Douglas Logan, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L., LL.D. (1947).
Mathematics (<i>Lucasian</i>), P. A. M. Dirac, Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Joh.</i>	1962	THE COURT
Mathematics (Rouse Ball), H. Davenport, Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i>	1932	Ex Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.
Mechanical Sciences, Sir John Baker, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Cla.</i>	1958	Appointed by the Senate, Sir Ivor Evans; Sir John Lockwood; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.;
Mechanics, D. C. Johnson, M.A., <i>Trin. H.</i>	1943	Lord Piercy, C.B.E.; Prof. O. A. Saunders, F.R.S.;
Medieval and Renaissance English, C. S. Lewis, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1962	Prof. J. G. Semple; By Her Majesty in Council, Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.;
Medieval History, C. R. Cheney, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Corp.</i>	1962	J. C. Gridley, C.B.E.; The Lord Shawcross, Q.C.
Metallurgy (Goldsmiths'), A. H. Cottrell, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Chr.</i>	1954	By the L.C.C., Sir Isaac Hayward; Rt. Hon. A. G. F. Rippon, M.P.; Home Counties Member, Sir
Mineralogy and Petrology, W. A. Deer, Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Joh.</i>	1955	Radcliffe, P.C., C.B.E.; Co-opted, The Viscount Archer Hoare, G.B.E.
Modern History, H. Butterfield, M.A., <i>Pet.</i>	1958	THE SENATE
Modern History (Regius), Rev. M. C. Knowles, Litt.D., F.B.A., <i>Pet.</i>	1961	Ex Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal.
Moral Philosophy (<i>Knightsbridge</i>), R. B. Braithwaite, M.A., F.B.A., <i>King's</i>	1944	Heads of the following Schools—University College, King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck
Music (vacant).	1954	College, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London School of Economics and
Natural Philosophy (<i>Jacksonian</i>), O. R. Frisch, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i>	1953	Political Science, Queen Mary College, Royal Holloway College, School of Oriental and African
Organic Chemistry, The Lord Todd, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Chr.</i>	1947	Studies, Westfield College. Appointed by Convocation—(Arts), Miss J. P. Bremner; H. A. L.
Pathology, R. I. N. Greaves, M.D., <i>Cai.</i>	1944	Cockerell; E. G. M. Fletcher, M.P.; V. I. Gaster, O.B.E.; Miss M. C. Grobel; (Economics), Lord
Pharmacology (<i>Sheild</i>), A. S. V. Burgin, M.A., <i>Down</i>	1962	Piercy, C.B.E.; (Engineering), F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; B. G. Robbins; (Laws), S. R.
Philosophy, A. J. T. D. Wisdom, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ..	1962	Speller, O.B.E.; (Medicine), J. B. Hume; E. C. Warner; (Music), R. H. Hunt; (Science), J. S.
Physic (Regius), J. S. Mitchell, M.D., F.R.S., <i>Joh.</i>	1952	Cook; C. C. Hentschel; W. W. Hill; W. C. Peck; W. R. Wooldridge; (Theology), Rev. G.
Physical Chemistry, R. G. W. Norrish, Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Emm.</i>	1957	Huelin. Appointed by the Faculties—(Arts), Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson,
Physics (John Humphrey Plummer), A. B. Pippard, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Cla.</i>	1937	D.B.E.; Prof. H. Tredebeck; Prof. E. H. Warm- ington; (Economics), Prof. R. O. Buchanan;
Physiology, Sir Bryan Matthews, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>King's</i>	1960	(Engineering), Prof. J. Greig; Prof. O. A. Saunders, F.R.S.; (Laws), Prof. R. H. Graveson;
Physiology of Reproduction (<i>Mary Marshall</i>), A. S. Parkes, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Chr.</i>	1952	(Medicine), E. R. Boland, C.B.E.; M. I. A. Hunter; H. B. May; Prof. M. L. Rosenheim, C.B.E.;
Political Economy, J. E. Meade, C.B., M.A., F.B.A., <i>Chr.</i>	1960	(Music), H. N. Howells, C.B.E.; (Science), R. E. Gibbs; Prof. C. T. Ingold; Prof. J. G. Semple;
Political Science, D. W. Brogan, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Pet.</i>	1957	Prof. J. E. Smith; (Theology), Rev. Prof. D. E. Nineham. Appointed by General Medical Schools,
Pure Mathematics (<i>Sadlerian</i>), P. Hall, M.A., F.R.S., <i>King's</i>	1939	V. F. Hall; Prof. W. J. Hamilton. By King's College Theological Dept., Rev. Canon S. H.
Radio Astronomy, M. Ryle, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i>	1953	Evans. By University College, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Bt. Director of the British Post-
Sanskrit, Sir Harold Bailey, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Qu.</i>	1959	Graduate Medical Federation, Prof. Sir James Paterson Ross. Co-opted Members, Dr. P.
Slavonic Studies, Miss E. M. Hill, M.A., <i>Girton</i>	1936	Dunsheath, C.B.E.; L. A. Jordan, C.B.E.; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; D. Skilbeck, C.B.E.
Social Anthropology (<i>William Wyse</i>), M. Fortes, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1948	
Spanish, E. M. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Emm.</i>	1950	
Theoretical Chemistry (John Humphrey Plummer), H. C. Longuet-Higgins, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Corp.</i>	1953	
Veterinary Clinical Studies, L. P. Pugh, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1954	Principal Officers
Zoology, C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i> ..	1954	Clerk of the Court, J. R. Stewart, M.A.
	1951	Secretary to the Senate, J. Hood Phillips, M.A.
	1959	Registrars: (Academic) J. Henderson, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.; (External) L. E. Ball, O.B.E., B.Sc.

Director, *Extra-Mural Studies Dept.*, W. Burmeister, M.A.
 Secretary to University Entrance and School Examinations Council, George Bruce, M.A.
 Goldsmiths' Librarian, I. H. P. Pafford, M.A., F.S.A.
 Accountant, A. B. Waterfield, B.A.
 Supt. of Examinations, G. S. Congreve, B.A.
 Secretary to the Appointments Board, E. H. K. Dibden, B.Sc., M.A.
 Secretary to the Athlone Press, W. D. Hogarth, O.B.E., M.A.

University Institutes

Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, W.1, Prof. Sir Anthony Blunt, K.C.V.O., Ph.D., Dir.
Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. J. N. D. Anderson, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., Dir.
Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., Dir.
Institute of Classical Studies, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. G. Turner, M.A., F.B.A., Dir.
Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. K. Robinson, M.A., Dir.
Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.1, H. L. Elvin, M.A., Dir.
Institute of Germanic Languages and Literature, 29 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E., M.A., Hon. Dir.
Institute of Historical Research, W.C.1, Prof. F. Wormald, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., Dir.
School of Slavonic and E. European Studies, W.C.1, G. H. Bolsover, O.B.E., Ph.D., Dir.
Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. H. Gombrich, M.A., Ph.D., Dir.

Schools of the University*

Bedford College, Miss N. L. Penston, B.A., D.Phil., Principal (1951).
Birkbeck College, Sir John Lockwood, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., Master (1951).
Imperial College of Science and Technology, Sir Patrick Linstead, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Rector (1955).
King's College, P. S. Noble, M.A., LL.D., Principal (1952).
London School of Economics and Political Science, Sir Sydney Caine, K.C.M.G., B.Sc.(Econ.), LL.D., Director (1957).
Queen Elizabeth College, Miss M. J. Sargeant, B.Litt., M.A., Principal (1947).
Queen Mary College, Sir Thomas Creed, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C., M.A., Principal (1952).
Royal Holloway College, Miss E. Marjorie Williamson, M.Sc., Ph.D., Principal (1962).
School of Oriental and African Studies, Prof. C. H. Phillips, M.A., Ph.D., Director (1957).
School of Pharmacy, Prof. W. H. Linnell, D.Sc., Dean.
University College, Sir Ifor Evans, D.Lit., Provost (1951).
Westfield College, Mrs. P. Matthews, B.Sc.(Econ.), Principal (1962).
Wye College, D. Skilbeck, C.B.E., M.A., Principal (1945).
King's College Theological Department, Rev. Canon S. H. Evans, B.D., M.A., Dean (1956).
New College, 527 Finchley Road, N.W.3, Rev. W. J. F. Huxtable, M.A., Principal (1953).
Richmond College, Rev. Harold Roberts, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., Principal (1955).
Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1, Prof. A. A. Miles, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Director (1952).
 * For Medical Schools, Training Colleges and Veterinary Colleges, see under Professional Education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832

46 North Bailey, Durham
 Chancellor, The Earl of Scarborough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1958).
 Vice-Chancellor, D. G. Christopherson, O.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.
 Pro-Vice-Chancellor, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
 Registrar and Secretary, I. E. Graham
 Deputy Registrar, D. H. Willson, B.A. (acting).
 Assistant Registrar, W. E. Saxton, M.A., Ph.D.
 Hon. Treas., The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E.
 Director of Institute of Education, Prof. Brian Stanley, M.A.

DURHAM DIVISION

TERMS, 1963

Epiphany, Jan. 22 to Mar. 23; *Easter*, April 30 to June 29; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 8 to Dec. 14.
 Warden, D. G. Christopherson, O.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.
 Sub-Warden, Rev. W. A. Whitehouse, B.Litt., M.A., D.D.

Colleges

University L. Slater, M.A., Master.
Haifield, T. Whitworth, M.A., D.Phil., Master.
Grey, S. Holgate, M.A., Ph.D., Master.
St. Chad's, Rev. Canon T. S. Wetherall, M.A., Principal.
St. John's, Rev. Canon J. P. Hickinbotham, M.A., Principal.
St. Mary's, Mrs. M. Holdsworth, M.A., Principal.
St. Aidan's College, Ethleen M. Scott, M.A., Principal.
Bede, K. G. Collier, M.A., Principal.
 **St. Hild's*, Nina Mary Elizabeth Joachim, M.A., Principal.
 **Neville's Cross*, Mary Whitley, B.A., Principal.
St. Cuthbert's Society, J. J. Grant, C.B.E., M.A., Ed.B., D.C.L., Principal.

* Halls of Residence.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.).

Professor of Education, Professor E. J. R. Eaglesham, M.A., B.Ed., LL.B.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION

KING'S COLLEGE

TERMS, 1963

Epiphany, Jan. 14 to Mar. 22; *Easter*, Apr. 22 to June 28; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 7 to Dec. 20.
 Rector, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
 Sub-Rector, Professor G. H. J. Daysh, B.Litt.
 Dean of Medicine, Prof. A. G. R. Lowdon, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 Registrar and Secretary, E. M. Bettenson, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.)

Professor of Education, Prof. J. P. Tuck, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester

(Founded 1851; re-organized 1880 and 1903)

TERMS, 1962-63

Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec. 14, 1962; *Lent*, Jan. 15 to Mar. 22, 1963; *Summer*, Apr. 30 to June 22, 1963.
 Students (1961-62)—Men, 6,167; Women, 1,812.
 Chancellor, The Earl of Woolton, P.C., C.H., M.A., B.Sc. (1945).
 Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. M. Cooper, LL.M. (1956).
 Registrar, Vincent Knowles, M.A. (1951).
 Director of Extra-Mural Studies (vacant).
 Bursar, R. A. Rainford, M.A.
 Adviser to Women Students, Margaret L. M. Young, M.A., L. ès L., Ph.D. (1954).
 Chairman of Convocation, F. Tye, B.Sc. (1962).
 Clerk of Convocation, E. J. Naylor, M.Sc., Ph.D. (1960).
 Librarian, M. Tyson, M.A., Ph.D. (1935).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor and Director of Dept., Professor R. A. C. Oliver, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D. (1938).
Professor and Director of the School of Education, Prof. S. Wiseman, B.Sc., M.Ed., Ph.D. (1961).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1900
Edgbaston, Birmingham

TERMS, 1962-63

Autumn, Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, 1962; *Spring* Jan. 14 to Mar. 23, 1963; *Summer*, April 29 to July 6, 1963.
Full-time Students (1961-62)—4,668.
Chancellor, The Earl of Avon, K.G., P.C., M.C. (1945).
Pro-Chancellor, S. F. Burman, C.B.E., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Robert Aitken, M.D., D.Phil., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.A.C.P. (1953).
Vice-Principal, Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary, G. L. Barnes, M.A. (1954).
Registrar, G. Templeman, Ph.D., P.S.A. (1955).
Librarian, K. W. Humphreys, B.Litt., M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor of Education and Director of University Institute of Education, Prof. M. V. C. Jeffreys, C.B.E., M.A. (1946).
Professor of Education and Head of the Education Dept., Prof. E. A. Peel, D.Lit., M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903
Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, 3

TERMS, 1962-63

Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 14; *Lent*, Jan. 8 to Mar. 22, 1963; *Summer*, April 23 to July 6, 1963.
Students (1961)—4,744.
Chancellor, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C. (1951).
Pro-Chancellors, D. Norman, M.C., M.A., LL.D.; The Viscount Leverhulme, T.D., B.A. (*President of the Council*).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Mountford, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D. (1945).
Treasurer, E. A. G. Caröe, C.B.E., B.A.
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Prof. F. E. Hyde, M.A., Ph.D. (1960); Prof. L. Rosenhead, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1961).
Registrar, H. H. Burchnell, M.A. (1962).
Librarian, D. A. Clarke, M.A. (1961).
Head, Dept. of Education, Prof. A. J. D. Porteous, M.A. (1938).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. N. R. Tempest, M.A., Ed.M. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

TERMS, 1962-63

Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 14, 1962; *Spring*, Jan. 8 to Mar. 15, 1963; *Summer*, Apr. 17 to June 28, 1963.
Full-time Students (1962), 5,244.
Chancellor, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., R.R.C. (1951).
Pro-Chancellor, Brig. J. N. Tetley, D.S.O., T.D., LL.D., A.D.C. (1956).
Vice-Chancellor (vacant).
Registrar, J. V. Loach, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (1945).
Bursar, E. Williamson, T.D., B.Sc.(Econ.) (1956).
Librarian, B. S. Page, M.A. (1947).
Tutor of Women Students, Miss J. Bloxham, M.B.E., B.A.
Dept. of Education, W. E. Walsh, M.A. (1957).
Professor.
Director, Institute of Education, B. A. Fletcher, B.A. (1961)

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905
Sheffield, 10

TERMS, 1962-63

Michaelmas, Oct. 8 to Dec. 15, 1962; *Lent*, Jan. 14 to Mar. 23, 1963; *Easter*, Apr. 22 to June 29, 1963.

Full-time Students (1962)—Men, 2,472; Women, 709.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.A., LL.D. (1959).
Pro-Chancellors, Gerard Young (1951); W. H. Olivier, T.D., M.A. (1956).
Vice-Chancellor, J. M. Whittaker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1952).
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Prof. H. W. Lawton, M.A. (1959); Prof. D. H. Smyth, M.Sc., M.D., Ph.D. (1962).
Treasurer, A. H. Connell, M.A., LL.B. (1956).
Registrar, A. W. Chapman, O.B.E., D.Sc. (1944).
Bursar, R. M. Urquhart, M.A. (1952).
Librarian, J. E. Tolson, M.A. (1956).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. B. Ford, M.A. (1960).
Director, Training Dept., Prof. W. H. G. Armytage, M.A. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909
Bristol, 8

TERMS, 1962-63

Autumn, Oct. 4 to Dec. 14, 1962; *Spring*, Jan. 11 to Mar. 22, 1963; *Summer*, Apr. 19 to July 3, 1963.
Full-time Students—Men, 2,359; Women, 1,135.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P. (1929).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Philip Morris, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. (1946).
Treasurer, B. Clark (1957).
Librarian, J. S. Cox, M.A. (1951).
Registrar and Secretary, H. C. Butterfield, M.A. (1950).
Bursar, C. M. Singer, B.A. (1948).
Finance Officer, D. C. A. Smith, M.A. (1938).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. B. S. Morris, B.Sc., B.Ed. (1956).

THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926
London Road, Reading

TERMS, 1962-63

Autumn, Oct. 5 to Dec. 13, 1962; *Lent*, Jan. 11 to Mar. 23, 1963; *Summer*, Apr. 26 to July 4, 1963.
Number of Students (1961)—1,728.
Chancellor, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S. (1959).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Wolfenden, C.B.E., M.A. (1950).
President of the Council, Sir George R. Mowbray, Bt., K.B.E., D.Litt., M.A. (1933).
Registrar, J. F. Johnson, B.A. (1955).
Director, Dept. of Education, C. H. Dobinson, M.A., B.Sc. (1951).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1938
University Park, Nottingham

TERMS, 1962-63

Oct. 5 to Dec. 13, 1962; Jan. 9 to Mar. 19, 1963; Apr. 25 to July 4, 1963.
Undergraduates (1961)—2,250.
Chancellor, The Duke of Portland, K.G. (1955).
Vice-Chancellor, B. L. Hallward, M.A. (1943).
Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Prof. N. Haycocks, M.A. (1962).
Registrar, A. Plumb, M.A. (1958).
Bursar, A. Hendry, M.A. (1958).
Librarian, R. S. Smith, B.A. (1958).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON,
1952

TERMS, 1962-63

Autumn, Oct. 8 to Dec. 15; *Spring*, Jan. 14 to Mar. 23; *Summer*, Apr. 29 to July 6.
Undergraduate and Graduate Students (1961-62)—Men, 1,307; Women, 509.

Chancellor, The Duke of Wellington, K.G., (1953).
 Vice-Chancellor, D. G. James, M.A., LL.D. (1952).
 Secretary and Registrar, R. N. M. Robertson, M.A.,
 LL.B.
 Academic Registrar, Miss M. W. Price White, B.A.
 Director, Inst. of Education, Prof. F. W. Wagner,
 M.A., B.Sc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL, 1954

TERMS, 1962-63

Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 7; Spring, Jan. 7 to Mar. 15;
 Summer, Apr. 22 to June 29.
 Full-time Students (1961-62)—Men 1,245; Women
 499.
 Chancellor, The Lord Middleton, K.G., M.C., T.D.
 (1954).
 Vice-Chancellor, B. Jones, Ph.D., Sc.D. (1956).
 Registrar, W. D. Craig, B.L., (1954).
 Professor of Education, Prof. R. W. Land, M.Sc.,
 Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, 1955

TERMS, 1962-63

Michaelmas, Oct. 4 to Dec. 14, 1962; Lent, Jan. 12
 to Mar. 22, 1963; Trinity, Apr. 20 to June 28, 1963.
 Undergraduates (1962)—1,575.
 Chancellor, The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire,
 G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Vice-Chancellor, J. W. Cook, D.Sc., Ph.D., Sc.D.,
 F.R.S.
 Secretary, Roderick Ross, M.A.
 Academic Registrar, A. G. Bartlett, M.A.
 TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT
 Head of Dept., Prof. R. D'Aeth, M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, 1957

TERMS, 1963

Spring, Jan. 16 to Mar. 26; Summer, Apr. 24 to
 June 27; Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 10.
 Full-time Students (1961-62), 1,585.
 Chancellor, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S. (1957).
 Vice-Chancellor, T. A. F. Nohle, M.B.E., M.A.
 Registrar, H. B. Martin, B.Com. (1947).
 SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
 Director, Prof. J. W. Tibble, M.A., M.Ed. (1946).

THE UNIVERSITY OF KEELE, 1962

Keele, Staffordshire

TERMS, 1962-63

Autumn, Oct. 12 to Dec. 19; Spring, Jan. 11 to
 March 21; Summer, April 26 to July 3.
 Undergraduates (1962), 776.
 Chancellor, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, Countess
 of Snowdon (1962).
 Vice-Chancellor, H. M. Taylor, C.B.E., T.D., M.Sc.,
 M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A. (1962).
 Registrar, J. F. N. Hodgkinson, M.A.
 Director, Teachers' Training Department, Prof. W.
 A. C. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, 1961

Stanmer House, Stanmer, Brighton

TERMS, 1962-63

Autumn, Oct. 15 to Dec. 15, 1962; Spring, Jan. 14
 to March 23, 1963; Summer, April 29 to June 20,
 1963.
 Full-time Students (1961-62), 52.
 Chancellor, The Viscount Monckton of Brenchley,
 P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.A.
 Vice-Chancellor, J. S. Fulton, M.A.
 Registrar, A. E. Shields, M.B.E., M.A.

THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1955)

Sackville Street, Manchester

TERMS, 1962-63

Michaelmas, Oct. 1 to Dec. 14, 1962; Lent, Jan.

15 to Mar. 22, 1963; Summer, Apr. 30 to June 22,
 1963.

Undergraduates (1962), 1,622; Post-graduate
 Students (1962), 476.
 Principal, B. V. Bowden M.A., Ph.D., M.I.E.E.
 Registrar, J. Burgess, M.A.

The University of Wales, 1893

University Registry, Cardiff

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of
 Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E. (1948).
 Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest,
 P.C., C.B.E., M.C., LL.D. (1956).
 Vice-Chancellor, Principal Thomas Parry, D.Litt.,
 F.B.A. (1962).
 Registrar, J. Gareth Thomas, M.A.
 Secretary, University Council, Elwyn Davies, M.A.,
 M.Sc., Ph.D. (1946).
 Treasurer, Guild of Graduates, W. H. Evans, M.Sc.
 (1952).

COLLEGES

(with dates of Michaelmas, Lent and
 Easter Terms).

Aberystwyth, T. Parry, D.Litt., F.B.A., Principal
 (1958). (Oct. 2—Dec. 15, 1962; Jan. 14—Mar.
 22, and Apr. 22—June 21, 1963).
 Bangor, C. Evans, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., Principal
 (1958). (Oct. 4—Dec. 13, 1962; Jan. 10—Mar.
 21, and April 25—June 30, 1963).
 Cardiff, A. Steel, O.B.E., Litt.D., Principal (1949).
 (Oct. 2—Dec. 14, 1962; Jan. 8—Mar. 22, and
 April 23—June 28, 1963).
 Swansea, J. H. Parry, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.
 Principal (1960) (Oct. 2—Dec. 15, 1962; Jan. 15
 —Mar. 23, and April 22—June 29, 1963).
 Cardiff (National Sch. of Medicine) A. Trevor Jones,
 M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Provost. (Oct. 2—Dec. 14,
 1962; Jan. 8—Mar. 22, and April 23—June 28,
 1963).

TRAINING DEPARTMENTS

Aberystwyth, Prof. J. L. Williams, Ph.D.
 Bangor, Prof. D. W. T. Jenkins, M.A.
 Cardiff, Prof. Eric Evans, M.A.
 Swansea, Prof. C. E. Gittins, M.A.

LAMPETER

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827)

TERMS, 1962-63

Michaelmas, Oct. 12 to Dec. 14, 1962; Lent, Jan. 18
 to Mar. 22, 1963; Easter, Apr. 26 to June 28,
 1963.
 Principal, Rev. Canon J. R. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A.
 (1953).
 [Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of
 conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to
 Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411

TERMS, 1962-63

Martinmas, Oct. 7 to Dec. 14, 1962; Candlemas,
 Jan. 8 to Mar. 15, 1963; Whitsun, Apr. 9 to
 June 7, 1963.
 Students enrolled (1961-62), Men 1,880, Women
 958.
 Chancellor, The Duke of Hamilton, P.C., K.T.,
 G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (1948).
 Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Malcolm Knox,
 M.A., LL.D. (1953).
 Rector, Sir Charles Snow, C.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt. (1962).
 Registrar and Secretary, A. N. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.A.
 (1961).
 Librarians, D. MacArthur, M.A., B.Sc. (St. Andrews);
 J. R. Barker, M.A. (Dundee).
 Factor, J. Duncan (1945).

COLLEGES

United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, Prof. J. N. Wright, M.A., Master (1959).
College of St. Mary, Rev. Prof. M. Black, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., D.Litt., D.D., F.B.A. Principal (1954).
Queen's College, Dundee, Prof. A. A. Matheson, Q.C., Master (1958).

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1451

Gilmorchill, Glasgow

TERMS, 1962-63

Martinmas, Oct. 4 to Dec. 15, 1962; *Candlemas*, Jan. 8 to Mar. 16, 1963; *Whitsun*, Apr. 16 to June 22, 1963.

Undergraduates (1962)—Men 5,403; Women 1,785.

Chancellor, Lord Boyd-Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E. (1946).

Vice-Chancellor, The Principal (1961).

Rector, The Viscount Hailsham, P.C., Q.C. (1959).

Principal, C. H. Wilson, M.A., LL.D. (1961).

Secretary to the University Court and Registrar, Robert T. Hutcheson, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. (1942).

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1494

TERMS, 1962-63

Winter, Oct. 9 to Dec. 14, 1962; *Spring*, Jan. 8 to Mar. 15, 1963; *Summer*, Apr. 16 to June 21, 1963. Number of Undergraduates (1962)—2,450.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.H. (1950).

Rector (1960-63), P. M. Scott, C.B.E., D.Sc., M.A. Principal (vacant).

Secretary, W. S. Angus, M.A., LL.B. (1952).

Librarian, W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A. (1926).

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1582

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8

TERMS, 1962-63

Autumn, Oct. 9, 1962 (*Divinity*, Oct. 4) to Dec. 14, 1962; *Spring*, Jan. 8, 1963 to March 15, 1963; *Summer*, April 16 (*Law*, April 9) to May 17 (*Divinity*); June 7 (*Law*); June 14 (*Arts, Science, Music*); and June 21 (*Medicine*).

Number of Students (1960-61)—7,373.

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E. (1952).

Rector, Joseph Grimond, T.D., M.A., M.P. (1960).

Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Edward V. Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.A., D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (1948).

Sec. to University, C. H. Stewart, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B. (1948).

Education Dept., Prof. J. G. Pilley, M.A. (1951).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1796)

George Street, Glasgow

Full-time students (1961), 1,971.

Principal, S. C. Curran, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1959).

Secretary, G. H. Thomson, B.Com. (1947).

Northern Ireland

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST, 1908

LECTURE TERMS, 1962-63

Oct. 9 to Dec. 14, 1962; Jan. 15 to Mar. 15, 1963; Apr. 16 to May 17, 1963.

Number of Undergraduates (1962)—4,225.

Chancellor, Field-Marshal The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., (1949).

President and Vice-Chancellor, Michael Grant, C.B.E., M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.

Secretary, G. R. Cowie, M.A., LL.B. (1948).

MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

LONDONDERRY, 1865

(Associated college of University of Dublin since 1909; recognized college of the Queen's University of Belfast since 1951.)

TERMS 1962-63

Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 15, 1962; *Hilary*, Jan. 15 to Mar. 16, 1963; *Trinity*, April 17 to June 1, 1963.

President, Prof. W. G. Guthrie, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S. (1959).

Vice-President and Secretary of Faculty, Prof. F. G. Healey, M.A., Ph.D. (1960).

Bursar, Prof. J. L. McCracken, M.A., Ph.D. (1957).

Librarian, Miss A. M. McAulay, B.A. (1960).

Republic of Ireland

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY COLLEGE, 1591

Undergraduates (1961-62)—2,948.

Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, K.G., C.B., C.M.G., (1927).

Vice-Chancellor, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D. (1949).

Provost, A. J. McConnell, Sc.D. (1952).

Vice-Provost, H. W. Parke, Litt.D. (1960).

Senior Dean, F. La T. Godfrey, M.A. (1952).

Senior Lecturer, T. W. Moody, Ph.D. (1958).

Registrar, G. F. Mitchell, M.A. (1952).

Senior Proctor, W. F. Pyle, Ph.D. (1962).

Bursar, W. S. L. Ryan, Ph.D. (1962).

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS

Law, F. E. Dowrick, M.A. (1952).

Physic (Dean of the Faculty), W. J. E. Jessop, M.D. (1959).

Engineering, W. Wright, Ph.D. (1957).

Music (vacant).

Agriculture, A. A. Pakenham-Walsh, M.A. (1959).

Education, Rev. E. A. Crawford, Ph.D. (1950).

Social Studies, Mrs. M. S. Crotty, M.A. (1959).

Business Studies, W. J. L. Ryan, Ph.D. (1962).

Dean of Women Students, Miss A. E. R. Brambell, M.A. (1959).

Appointments Officer, D. N. K. E. Montgomery, B.A. (1957).

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, DUBLIN, 1908

Ollscoil na h-Éireann

49 Merrion Square, Dublin

Chancellor, Éamonn de Valera, Ph.D., LL.D., Sc.D. (1921).

Vice-Chancellor, M. Tierney, M.A., D.Litt.

Registrar, Séamus Wilmot, B.A., B.Comm., LL.D.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Univ. Coll., Dublin, M. Tierney, M.A., D.Litt., President (1947).

Univ. Coll., Cork, H. St. J. Atkins, D.Sc., President (1954).

Univ. Coll., Galway, M. Ó. Tnúthail, D.Sc., President (1960).

RECOGNIZED COLLEGE

St. Patrick's Coll. Maynooth, Right Rev. Mgr. G. Mitchell, D.D., President (1959).

APPOINTMENTS BOARDS

The Appointments Boards of all Universities invite enquiries from Professional and Business employers in need of men or women graduates as Assistants, Secretaries, &c. The Boards are the official agencies of the Universities and are in close touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges of the Universities. Employers with a vacancy should write to "The Secretary of the Appointments Board, _____ University."

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITIES OF
THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

36 Gordon Square, W.C.1

(Branch Office: Marlborough House,
Pall Mall, S.W.1.)

The Association holds quinquennial Congresses of the Universities of the Commonwealth (the ninth, Jubilee, Congress of the A.U.B.C. will be held in London in 1963) and other meetings in the intervening years, publishes the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, etc., acts as a general information centre, and provides an advisory service for the filling of university teaching staff appointments overseas. It also supplies the secretariat for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom, for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom and for the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission.

Secretary, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult Education is carried on in the United Kingdom by universities and university colleges (pp. 503-511), local education authorities (pp. 513-516) and by a wide variety of voluntary organizations.

The Universities Council for Adult Education, consisting of two representatives from each university, was constituted in 1946 for interchange of ideas and formulation of common policy on extramural education.—*Hon. Secretary*, T. Kelly, M.A., Ph.D., Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.

The National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1 (*Sec.*, E. M. Hutchinson, M.A.) and the Scottish Institute of Adult Education, Education Offices, Alloa, Clackmannan, exist to provide a means of consultation and co-operation between the various forces in adult education.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS OF EXTRA-
MURAL STUDIES AND ADULT
EDUCATION

- OXFORD, Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.—*Sec.*, F. W. Jessup, M.A., LL.B.
- CAMBRIDGE, Board of Extra-Mural Studies, Stuart House, Cambridge.—*Sec.*, G. F. Hickson, M.A.
- LONDON, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, Senate House, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, W. Burmelster, M.A.
- DURHAM, Board for Extra-Mural Studies (*Durham Division*), 32 Old Elvet, Durham.—*Dir.*, T. F. Davency, B.A.; (*Newcastle Division*), King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Dir.*, B. W. Abraham, M.Ed.
- BIRMINGHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.—*Dir.*, A. M. Parker, M.A.
- BRISTOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.—*Dir.*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., M.A., B.Com.
- EXETER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Exeter.—*Head*, Prof. H. Sellon.
- HULL, Department of Adult Education, The University, Hull.—*Dir.*, W. E. Styler, M.A.
- KEELE, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Keele, Staffs.—*Dir.*, R. Shaw, B.A.
- LEEDS, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Leeds, 2.—*Dir.*, Prof. S. G. Raybould, B.Sc., Ph.D.
- LEICESTER, Department of Adult Education, The University, Leicester.—*Head of Dept.*, Prof. A. J. Allaway, M.A.

- LIVERPOOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 9 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.—*Dir.*, T. Kelly, M.A., Ph.D.
- MANCHESTER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Manchester.—*Dir.* (vacant).
- NOTTINGHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 14-22 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, H. C. Wiltshire, M.A.
- READING, The University, Reading.—*Registrar*, J. F. Johnson, B.A.
- SHEFFIELD, Department of Extramural Studies, The University, Sheffield.—*Dir.*, M. Bruce, B.A.
- SOUTHAMPTON, Department of Adult Education, University of Southampton.—*Dir.*, H. J. Trump, M.A.
- WALES, The University Extension Board, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, J. Gareth Thomas, M.A.
- ABERYSTWYTH, University College, Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, A. D. Rees, M.A.
- BANGOR, University College, Bangor.—*Dir.*, A. Llywelyn-Williams, M.A.
- CARDIFF, University College, Cardiff, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 31 Corbett Road, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—*Tutor-in-Charge*, I. Morgan, M.A.
- SWANSEA, University College, Swansea.—*Dir.*, I. M. Williams, M.A.
- EDINBURGH, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edinburgh.—*Dir.*, J. Hossack, M.A., B.Com.
- GLASGOW, Department of Extra-Mural Education, The University, Glasgow.—*Dir.*, N. Dees, B.A.
- ST. ANDREWS, Adult Education Committee, The University, St. Andrews.—*Sec.*, D. M. Devine, M.A., LL.B.
- ABERDEEN, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Aberdeen.—*Dir.*, N. T. Walker, O.B.E. Ph.D.
- BELFAST, Queen's University, Department of Extra-Mural Studies and Adult Education.—*Dir.*, R. H. Semple, M.A.

EDUCATIONAL CENTRES

Residential Colleges for Adult Education
(Offering courses for a year or longer)

England

- CATHOLIC WORKERS' COLLEGE, Plater Hall, Boars Hill, Oxford (Men and Women).—*Principal*, J. R. Kirwan, M.A., B.Litt.
- CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (Men and Women).—*Principal*, R. L. Marshall, O.B.E., M.A.
- FIRCROFT COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29 (Men) (37).—*Principal*, P. G. H. Hopkins, B.A., B.Sc.
- HILLCROFT RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Surbiton, Surrey (50).—*Principal*, Mrs. C. M. Dyson, B.A., B.Litt.
- RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford (Men and Women) (120).—*Principal*, H. D. Hughes, M.A.
- WOODBROOKE COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29. Quaker Foundation for Religious, Social and International Studies (Men and Women). Shorter Courses also available.—*Warden*, T. R. Tregar.

Wales

- COLEG HARLECH, Harlech, Merioneth (Men and Women) (100).—*Warden*, T. I. Jeffreys-Jones, M.A.

Scotland

- NEWBATTLE ABBEY COLLEGE, Dalkeith, Midlothian (Men and Women)—*Warden*, C. L. Rigg, M.A.

Residential Colleges

(Offering Shorter Courses)

- ATTINGHAM PARK, nr. Shrewsbury (Shropshire Adult College).—*Warden*, Sir George Trevelyan, Bt., M.A.
- AVONCROFT COLLEGE, Stoke Prior, nr. Bromsgrove, Worcs.—*Warden*, A. Gregg.
- BELSTEAD HOUSE, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk.—*Warden*, G. E. Curtis, B.Sc.
- BRAZIER PARK, Ipsden, Oxon.—*Couvenor of Board of Studies*, R. G. Faithfull, B.A., Ph.D.
- BURTON MANOR, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire.—*Warden*, John Newton, M.A.
- CHESHUNT COLLEGE, Cambridge. (10 places reserved each term for Y.M.C.A. students drawn from industry and commerce, 2 months general cultural course).—*Tutor*, G. F. Palmer, B.A.
- DEBDEN HOUSE, Debden Green, Loughton, Essex (East Ham Education Cttee.).—*Warden*, Mrs. H. R. Dernis, B.A.
- DENMAN COLLEGE, Marcham, Abingdon, Berks. (N.F.W.I.).—*Warden*, Miss M. Moller, M.A.
- DILLINGTON HOUSE, near Ilminster, Somerset.—*Warden*, T. Harvey Sheppard, M.A.
- DUNFORD HOUSE, Midhurst, Sussex (Y.M.C.A. College for Adults).—*Director*, Rev. R. G. Bliss, M.A.
- GRANTLEY HALL, nr. Ripon, Yorks.—*Warden*, Dr. H. C. Strick.
- HOLLY ROYDE COLLEGE (of Manchester University Extra-Mural Dept.), 30 Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.—*Warden*, D. Garside, B.A.
- KINGSGATE COLLEGE, Broadstairs, Kent (Y.M.C.A. College for Adults).—*Principal*, D. Raymond, M.A., B.Sc.
- KNUSTON HALL, Irchester, Wellingborough, Northants.—*Warden*, Miss E. Smith, B.Sc.
- MISSENDEN ABBEY, Great Missenden, Bucks.—*Warden*, G. T. Griffith, M.A.
- MOOR PARK COLLEGE, Farnham, Surrey.—*Warden*, F. S. Grimwood, B.A., D.Phil.
- PENDLEY MANOR, Tring, Herts.—*Director*, Dorian Williams.
- PENDRELL HALL COLLEGE, Codsall Wood, nr. Wolverhampton (L.E.A.).—*Warden*, L. N. A. Davies, M.A.
- ROFFEY PARK INSTITUTE, Horsham, Sussex.—*Director of Studies*, H. W. Clark, M.A., M.Com.
- URCHFONT MANOR, Devizes, Wilts.—*Warden*, M. Price, D.Phil., B.A.
- WANSFELL, Theydon Bois, Epping (Essex Adult College).—*Warden*, W. Down, B.A., Ph.D.
- WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL COLLEGE, Barlaston, nr. Stoke-on-Trent (Oxford University, Univ. Coll. of N. Staffordshire; Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent & Burton-on-Trent Educ. Authorities and N. Staffs. Dist. Workers' Educational Assocn.).—*Warden*, W. E. Lloyd, M.A.
- WESTHAM HOUSE, Barford, nr. Warwick.—*Principal*, F. Owen, T.D., B.A.
- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, County Offices, Aylesbury.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. J. North.
- CAERNARVONSHIRE, 4 Castle Street, Caernarvon.—*Director*, M. Williams, M.A., B.Sc.
- CAMBRIDGESHIRE, Shire Hall, Cambridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. D. Edwards, M.A.
- CARDIGANSHIRE, Swyddfa'r Sir, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.—*Director*, J. H. Jones, M.A., Ph.D.
- CARMARTHENSHIRE, County Hall, Carmarthen.—*Director*, I. Howells, B.A., LL.B.
- CHESHIRE, County Hall, Chester.—*Director*, J. G. Kellett, Ph.D., M.Sc.
- CORNWALL, County Hall, Truro.—*Secretary*, J. G. Harries, M.B.E., M.A.
- CUMBERLAND, 5 Portland Square, Carlisle.—*Director*, G. S. Bessey, M.A.
- DENBIGHSHIRE, Ruthin.—*Director*, T. G. Davies.
- DERBYSHIRE, County Offices, Matlock.—*Director*, J. L. Longland, M.A.
- DEVONSHIRE, County Hall, Exeter.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. E. Philip, M.A.
- DORSET, County Hall, Dorchester.—*County Education Officer*, J. R. Bradshaw.
- DURHAM, Shire Hall, Durham.—*Director*, G. H. Metcalfe, M.A.
- ESSEX, County Gardens, Rainsford Road, Chelmsford.—*Chief Education Officer*, B. E. Lawrence, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.
- FLINTSHIRE, County Buildings, Mold.—*Secretary and Director*, B. Haydn Williams, B.Sc., Ph.D.
- GLAMORGAN, County Hall, Cardiff.—*Director*, E. Stephens, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE, Shire Hall, Gloucester.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. R. Watkin, M.A.
- HAMPSHIRE, The Castle, Winchester.—*County Education Officer*, R. M. Marsh.
- HEREFORDSHIRE, County Offices, Bath Street, Hereford.—*Director*, M. L. Edge, B.A.
- HERTFORDSHIRE, County Hall, Hertford.—*County Education Officer*, S. T. Broad, M.A.
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE, Gazeley House, Huntingdon.—*Director*, I. C. Currey, M.A.
- ISLE OF ELY, County Hall, March.—*Chief Education Officer*, T. G. Fendick, M.A., LL.B.
- ISLE OF WIGHT, County Hall, Newport.—*County Education Officer*, A. L. Hutchinson, M.A.
- KENT, Springfield, Maidstone.—*County Education Officer*, J. Haynes, M.A.
- LANCASHIRE, County Hall, Preston.—*Chief Education Officer*, P. Lord, B.Sc., M.Ed.
- LEICESTERSHIRE, Grey Friars, Leicester.—*Director*, S. C. Mason, M.A.
- LINCOLNSHIRE (Holland), Boston.—*County Education Officer*, A. W. Newsom, B.A.
- LINCOLNSHIRE (Kesteven).—*Seafood*.—*Director*, T. W. P. Golby, B.Sc., Ph.D.
- LINCOLNSHIRE (Lindsey), Lincoln.—*Director*, F. J. Birkbeck, M.A.
- LONDON, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—*Education Officer*, W. F. Houghton.
- MERIONETHSHIRE, County Offices, Penarlag, Dolgelly.—*Director*, W. E. Jones, B.Sc.
- MIDDLESEX, 10 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. E. Gurr, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- MONMOUTHSHIRE, County Hall, Newport, Mon.—*Director*, T. M. Morgan, M.A.
- MONTGOMERYSHIRE, County Offices, Newtown.—*Director*, J. A. Davies, M.A.
- NORFOLK, Stracey Road, Norwich.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. L. Ralphs, M.Sc., Ph.D., LL.B.
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, County Hall, Northampton.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. E. Churchill, M.A.
- NORTHUMBERLAND, County Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.—*Director*, C. L. Mellows, M.A.
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, County Hall, Nottingham.—*Director*, J. E. Mason, M.A., M.Ed.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Full particulars regarding public provision for education can be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

English and Welsh Counties

- ANGLESEY, Shire Hall, Llangefnol.—*Director*, D. Jones-Davies, M.A.
- BEDFORDSHIRE, Shire Hall, Bedford.—*Director*, T. S. Lucking, M.A.
- BERKSHIRE, 1-5 Abbot's Walk, Reading.—*Director*, T. D. W. Whitfield.
- BRACKNOCKSHIRE, Watton Mount, Brecon.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. Williams, M.A., B.Sc.

- OXFORDSHIRE, County Offices, New Road, Oxford.—*Director*, A. R. Chorlton, M.A.
- PEMBROKESHIRE, County Offices, Haverfordwest.—*Director*, W. Davies, M.A.
- PETERBOROUGH, Town Hall, Peterborough.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. Tait, B.A.
- RADNORSHIRE, County Hall, Llandrindod Wells.—*Director*, M. W. Cole.
- RUTLAND, County Offices, Oakham.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. A. Simmonds, M.A.
- SHROPSHIRE, County Buildings, Shrewsbury.—*Secretary*, H. M. Wilson, M.A.
- SOMERSET, Belmont, Trull Road, Taunton.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. J. Deacon, M.A.
- STAFFORDSHIRE, Earl Street, Stafford.—*Director*, J. H. P. Oxspring, M.B.E., M.Sc.
- SUFFOLK (East), Rope Walk, Ipswich.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. H. Aldham.
- SUFFOLK (West), Manor House, Bury St. Edmunds.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. J. Hill.
- SURREY, County Hall, Kingston on Thames.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. M. Baird.
- SUSSEX (East), County Hall, Lewes.—*Chief Education Officer*, B. S. Braithwaite, M.A.
- SUSSEX (West), County Hall, Chichester.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. W. W. Read, Ph.D., B.Sc.
- WARWICKSHIRE, 22 Northgate Street, Warwick.—*County Education Officer*, N. A. Y. Yorke-Lodge, M.A.
- WESTMORLAND, County Hall, Kendal.—*Director*, E. L. Clarke, M.A.
- WILTSHIRE, County Hall, Trowbridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. H. Bradley.
- WORCESTERSHIRE, 17 Castle Street, Worcester.—*County Education Officer*, J. C. Brooke, M.A.
- YORKSHIRE, E.R., County Hall, Beverley.—*Chief Education Officer*, V. Clark, M.A.
- YORKSHIRE, N.R., County Hall, Northallerton.—*Secretary*, F. Barraclough, C.B.E., M.A.
- YORKSHIRE, W.R., County Hall, Wakefield.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. B. Clegg, M.A.
- English and Welsh County Boroughs
- BARNSELY.—*Director*, H. A. Redburn, O.B.E., T.D., B.A.
- BARROW IN FURNESS, John Whinnerah Institute, Abbey Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. G. Bate, B.Sc.
- BATH, Guildhall.—*Director*, H. W. Brand, M.A.
- BIRENHEAD, 63 Hamilton Square.—*Director*, H. G. Wilkinson, M.Sc., M.Ed.
- BIRMINGHAM, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 3.—*Chief Education Officer*, Sir Lionel Russell, C.B.E., M.A.
- BLACKBURN Library Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. G. Hartley, B.A.
- BLACKPOOL, 3 Caunce Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. E. Hodd.
- BOLTON, Nelson Square.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. T. Selley, M.A., B.Sc., M.Ed.
- BOOTLE, 53 Balliol Road.—*Director*, W. R. J. Coe, B.Sc.
- BOURNEMOUTH, Town Hall.—*Education Officer*, W. R. Smedley, B.Sc.
- BRADFORD, Town Hall.—*Director*, A. Spalding, B.A.
- BRIGHTON, 54 Old Steine.—*Director*, W. G. Stone, M.A.
- BRISTOL, The Council House, College Green.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. H. Sylvester, M.A.
- BURNLEY, 111 Manchester Road.—*Director*, R. O. Beeston, M.A., B.Sc.
- BURTON UPON TRENT, Guild Street.—*Director*, A. H. Blake, M.A.
- BURY, Town Hall.—*Director*, F. Dawson, B.A., M.Ed.
- CANTERBURY, 78 London Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, N. Polmear, M.A.
- CARDIFF, City Hall.—*Director*, R. E. Presswood, B.Sc., M.Ed.
- CARLSLE, 19 Fisher Street.—*Director*, L. Charnley, M.A.
- CHESTER, Town Hall.—*Director*, H. J. Hack.
- COVENTRY, New Council Offices, Earl Street.—*Director*, W. L. Chinn, O.B.E., M.A.
- CROYDON, 19 Katharine Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. W. King, M.A.
- DARLINGTON, North Lodge.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. Peter, M.A., M.Ed.
- DERBY, Becket Street.—*Director*, C. Middleton, M.A.
- DEWSBURY, Halifax Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. D. Ridge.
- DONCASTER, Whitaker Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, V. H. Hoskin, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- DUDLEY, 3 St. James's Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. W. C. Eisel, M.A., M.Litt., M.Ed.
- EASTBOURNE, 14 Upperton Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. C. Aspden, M.A.
- EAST HAM, Town Hall Annexe, Barking Road, E.6.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. T. Davies, M.A.
- EXETER, 33 St. David's Hill.—*Director*, J. L. Howard, M.Sc.
- GATESHEAD, Prince Consort Road South.—*Director*, W. N. Howard, M.Sc.
- GLOUCESTER, Belsize House, Brunswick Square.—*Education Officer*, R. Turner.
- GRIMSBY, Eleanor Street.—*Director*, R. E. Richardson, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- HALIFAX, West House.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. T. Jackson, M.A.
- HASTINGS, 20 Wellington Square.—*Chief Education Officer*, M. O. Palmer, M.A.
- HUDDERSFIELD, Ramsden Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Gray, B.A.
- IPSWICH, 17 Tower Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. T. Hill.
- KINGSTON UPON HULL, Guildhall, Hull.—*Chief Education Officer*, S. W. Hobson, M.A.
- LEEDS, Municipal Buildings, Calverley Street.—*Director*, G. Taylor, M.A.
- LEICESTER, Newarke Street.—*Director*, E. Thomas, B.Sc., Ph.D.
- LINCOLN, 4 Lindum Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. Sutcliffe, M.A., B.Sc.
- LIVERPOOL, 14 Sir Thomas Street.—*Director*, H. S. Magnay, M.A.
- MANCHESTER, Deansgate.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. K. Elliot.
- MERTHYR TYDFIL, Pontmorlais.—*Director*, D. A. Davles, B.A.
- MIDDLESBROUGH, Woodlands Road.—*Director*, E. D. Mason, M.A.
- NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Northumberland Road.—*Director*, H. V. Lightfoot, B.Sc.
- NEWPORT, Mon., Educ. Dept., Civic Centre.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. H. Fussell, M.A., B.Sc.
- NORTHAMPTON, Springfield, Cliftonville.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. A. Skerrett, B.A.
- NORWICH, Education Office, City Hall.—*Director*, J. W. Beeson, M.Sc.
- NOTTINGHAM, Exchange Buildings.—*Director*, W. G. Jackson, B.A., M.Ed.
- OLDHAM, Union Street West.—*Director*, M. Harrison, M.A., B.Sc., M.Ed.
- OXFORD, Education Office, City Chambers, Queen Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Garne, M.C.
- PLYMOUTH, Cobourg Street.—*Director*, A. Scotland, M.A., D.Ph.
- PORTSMOUTH, 1 Western Parade, Southsea.—*Chief Education Officer*, E. G. Barnard, M.A.
- PRESTON, Municipal Building.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. R. Tuson, B.Sc.
- READING Blagrove Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, (vacant).

ROCHDALE, Fleece Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. L. Robinson, M.A.
 ROTHERHAM, 21 Moorgate Road.—*Director*, R. Bloomer, B.Com.
 ST. HELENS, 17 Cotham Street.—*Director*, N. F. Newbury, M.A., M.Sc.
 SALFORD, Chapel Street, Salford, 3.—*Director*, F. A. J. Rivett, M.Sc.
 SHEFFIELD, Leopold Street.—*Director*, T. H. Tunn.
 SMETHWICK, 215 High Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. E. Robin, M.A.
 SOUTHAMPTON, Civic Centre.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. J. B. Dempster, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.
 SOUTHDON ON SEA, Warrior Square.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. B. Bartlett, B.A., M.A. (Ed.).
 SOUTHPORT, 99-105 Lord St.—*Chief Education Officer*, S. R. Hutton, B.Sc.
 SOUTH SHIELDS, Westoe Hall.—*Director*, D. R. Barraclough, M.A.
 STOCKPORT, Town Hall.—*Director*, E. G. Thomas, B.A., Ph.D.
 STOKE ON TRENT, Town Hall, Hanley.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Dibden, M.A., B.Sc.
 SUNDERLAND, 15 John Street.—*Director*, W. Thompson, M.Ed., B.Sc.
 SWANSEA, The Guildhall.—*Director*, L. J. Drew, M.A., M.Ed.
 TYNEMOUTH, The Chase, North Shields.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. Wilson, M.A., M.Litt.
 WAKEFIELD, 27 King Street.—*Director*, D. Broadhurst, M.A., M.Ed.
 WALLASEY, Town Hall.—*Director*, K. A. Rowland, B.Sc.
 WALSALL, Darwall Street.—*Director*, V. Millson, B.Sc.
 WARRINGTON, Sankey Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. M. Phillipson, M.A.
 WEST BROMWICH, Highfields.—*Director*, J. H. Turner, B.Sc.
 WEST HAM, 95 The Grove, Stratford, E.15.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. Openshaw, M.A.
 WEST HARTLEPOOL, Park Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. Dowsland, B.A.
 WIGAN, Town Hall.—*Director*, K. H. R. Edwards, M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.
 WOLVERHAMPTON, North Street.—*Director*, G. W. Randall Lincs, M.Ed., B.A.
 WORCESTER, 13 High Street.—*Director*, T. A. Ireland.
 YARMOUTH, 22 Euston Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. G. Farrow, O.B.E., M.A.
 YORK, 5 St. Leonard's Place.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Oldman, M.A.

Channel Islands, etc

JERSEY, 5 Library Place, St. Helier.—*Director* H. C. A. Wimberley, M.A.
 GUERNSEY, Elm Grove, St. Peter Port.—*Education Officer*, L. K. Redford, B.Sc.
 ISLE OF MAN, Strand Street, Douglas.—*Director*, H. C. Wilkinson, M.A.
 ISLES OF SKILLY, Town Hall, St. Mary's.—*Clerk*, R. Phillips.

Scotland

ABERDEEN (City), Castle Street.—*Director*, J. R. Clark, M.A., B.Sc., Ed.B.
 ABERDEENSHIRE, 22 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.—*Director*, A. L. Young, M.A., B.Sc., Ed.B.
 ANGUS, 50 East High Street, Forfar.—*Director*, J. Eadic, B.L.
 ARGYLL (County), Education Offices, Dunoon.—*Director*, T. G. Henderson, M.A.
 AYRSHIRE, County Buildings, Ayr.—*Director*, W. T. H. Inglis, M.A.
 BANFF (County), Education Offices, Keith.—*Director*, J. McNaught, M.A.
 BERWICK (County), Education Office, Southfield, Duns.—*Director*, R. D. Birch, M.A.

BUTE (County), Education Office, Colbeck Place, Rothesay.—*Director*, J. E. Harrison.
 CAITHNESS, Education Office, Rhind House, Wick.—*Director*, H. R. Stewart, M.A.
 CLACKMANNAN (County), Education Offices, Ludgate, Alloa.—*Director*, T. E. M. Landsborough, M.A.
 DUMFRIESHIRE, Huntingdon, Moffat Road, Dumfries.—*Director*, J. L. Brown.
 DUNBARTON, 18 Park Circus, Glasgow, C.3.—*Director*, A. B. Cameron, M.A.
 DUNDEE, 14 City Square.—*Director*, J. D. Collins, M.A., B.L., LL.B.
 EAST LOTHIAN, Education Offices, Haddington.—*Director*, Dr. J. Meiklejohn.
 EDINBURGH, 12 St. Giles Street, Edinburgh.—*Director*, G. Reith, M.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., Ph.D.
 ELGIN. See MORAY and NAIRN.
 FIFE, County Offices, Wemyssfield, Kirkcaldy.—*Director*, D. M. McIntosh, C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
 GLASGOW, Education Offices, 129 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Director*, H. S. Mackintosh, C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc. Ed.B., Ph.D.
 INVERNESS (County), Ardross Street, Inverness.—*Director*, J. A. Maclean, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.
 KINCARDINESHIRE, Education Office, Stonehaven.—*Director*, B. B. Smith, M.A.
 KINROSS. See PERTHSHIRE.
 STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Castle-Douglas.—*Director*, J. Laird, B.Sc., B.L.
 LANARKSHIRE, 118 Queen Street, Hamilton.—*Director*, J. S. McEwan, M.A., LL.B.
 MIDLOTHIAN, 9 Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.—*Director*, T. Henderson, M.A., B.Sc.
 MORAY AND NAIRN, County Buildings, Elgin.—*Director*, W. F. Lindsay, M.A., B.Ed.
 ORKNEY (County), Education Office, Kirkwall.—*Director*, R. Mack, B.Sc.
 PEEBLES (County), County Buildings, Peebles.—*Director*, Col. J. Jamieson, T.D., M.A.
 PERTHSHIRE and KINROSS-SHIRE, County Offices, York Place, Perth.—*Director*, L. B. Young, M.A., LL.B., Ed.B.
 RENFREWSHIRE, 16 Glasgow Road, Paisley.—*Director*, J. Crawford, O.B.E., M.A., Ed.B., LL.B.
 ROSS and CROMARTY, High Street, Dingwall.—*Director*, G. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
 ROXBURGH (County), Newtown St. Boswells.—*Director*, J. B. Baxter, M.A.
 SELKIRK (County) Technical Coll., Galashiels.—*Director*, J. M. Urquhart, M.A., Ed.B.
 STIRLING (County), Spital Street.—*Director*, W. J. Goldie, M.A.
 SUTHERLAND (County), Brora.—*Director*, J. McLellan, B.Sc.
 WEST LOTHIAN, Linlithgow.—*Director*, J. W. Taylor.
 WIGTOWNSHIRE, 10 Market Street, Stranraer.—*Director*, H. K. C. Mair, B.Sc.
 ZETLAND (County), Breamham Place, Lerwick.—*Director*, J. H. Spence, M.A., LL.B.

Northern Ireland

ANTRIM COUNTY, Education Office, 475-7 Antrim Road, Belfast, 15.—*Director*, K. A. McCormac, B.Sc.
 ARMAGH COUNTY, Education Office, Courthouse, Armagh.—*Director*, W. J. Dickson, B.Sc.
 BELFAST (County Borough), Education Office, Academy Street, Belfast, 1.—*Director*, J. S. Hawnt, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.
 DOWN COUNTY, Education Office, 7 Brunswick Street, Belfast, 2.—*Director*, H. Dinsmore, O.B.E., M.C., B.A.

FERMANAGH COUNTY, Education Office, East Bridge Street, Enniskillen.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Malone, M.Sc.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY, Education Office, New Row, Coleraine.—*Director*, R. B. Hunter, M.A.

LONDONDERRY (County Borough), Education Office, Brooke Park, Londonderry.—*Director*, H. M. D. McWilliam, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.

TYRONE COUNTY, Education Office, Omagh.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. Gibson, M.Sc.

Professional Education

ACCOUNTANCY

The main bodies granting membership on examination after a period of practical work are:

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, Moorgate Place, E.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, and 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS, 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, 63 Portland Place, W.1.

The following Universities provide a special degree course in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants: Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton and Wales.

There are Accountant Student Societies at Bedford, Birmingham, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Carlisle, Exeter, Grimsby, Ipswich, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newport (I.O.W.), Nottingham, Oxford, Portsmouth, Preston, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Stockton-on-Tees, Truro, Cardiff and Swansea.

There are Accountant Students' Societies in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and in these cities the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland provides professional libraries.

ACTUARIES

Two professional organizations grant qualifications after examination:

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.

THE FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, *Hall and Library*, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.—*Princ.*, J. P. Martin-Bates (1961).

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 76A New Cavendish Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MANAGERS, 86 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, 75 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

INSTITUTION OF WORKS MANAGERS, 196 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF HOUSING, 50 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF OFFICE MANAGEMENT, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

AERONAUTICS

(See also Engineering, Aeronautical)

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGES

Bracknell

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal D. J. P. Lee, C.B., C.B.E. (1962).

Andover

Commandant, Air Commodore C. V. D. Willis.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

COLLEGE

Cranwell

Founded in 1920, the College provides permanent officers for the General Duties, Equipment and Secretarial Branches of the Royal Air Force.

Commandant, Air Commodore, E. D. McK. Nelson, C.B.

Director of Studies, J. A. Boyes, M.A.

ROYAL AIR FORCE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Henlow

Provides professional training for cadets and officers of the Technical Branch of the Royal Air Force, including specialist training at post-graduate level.

Commandant, Air Commodore J. C. Pope, C.B.E. *Director of Studies*, Group Captain J. H. Stevens, O.B.E., A.D.C.

ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Uxbridge, Middx.

Commanding Officer, Group Capt. J. W. Sim, G.M.

THE COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS

Cranfield, Bletchley, Bucks.

For post-graduate instruction in aeronautical and other branches of science and engineering.

Principal, Prof. A. J. Murphy, M.Sc.

OTHER COLLEGES

COLLEGE OF AIR TRAINING, Hamble, Southampton.

DE HAVILLAND AERONAUTICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL, Astwick Manor, Hatfield, Herts.

COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.3, and Redhill Aerodrome, Surrey.

AGRICULTURE

The following Universities and Agricultural Colleges give Degree or Diploma courses in Agriculture and Horticulture.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY (Degree).

ABERDEEN (North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 41½ Union Street).—*Sec.*, H. Munro.

ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Degree and Diploma).

BELFAST, Queen's University (Degree).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

CIRENCESTER, Royal Agricultural College.—*Principal*, F. H. Garner.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY, King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne (Degree).

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, THE, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Principal*, Prof. S. J. Watson, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY (Degree).

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.—*Principal*, R. Kenney, B.Sc.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

READING UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton

Abbot, S. Devon.—*Principal*, Prof. H. I. Moore, M.Sc., Ph.D.

SHUTTLEWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Old Warden Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.—*Principal*, K. N. Russell, B.Sc.

STUDLEY COLLEGE, Warwickshire (Agricultural and Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss E. Hess.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, Sutton Bonington, nr. Loughborough.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 6 Blythswood Square, Glasgow and Auchincruiv, Ayr.—*Sec.*, Nigel B. Bain, B.L.

WYE COLLEGE, Ashford, Kent (University of London).—*Principal*, Dunstan Skillbeck, C.B.E., M.A.

There are in addition over twenty county Agricultural Institutes giving a one-year course.

ARBITRATION

THE INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS, 27 Regent Street, S.W.1., conducts examinations and maintains a Register of Fellows and Associates.—*Secretary*, C. B. Hewitt.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE U.K., 68 Portland Place, W.1.—*Chairman*, A. G. Sheppard Fidler, F.R.I.B.A.; *Registrar*, D. D. Benton.

Constituted under the Architects (Registration) Acts 1931 to 1938. The Council's main duties are to maintain and publish a Register of Architects, to maintain and enforce correct standards of professional conduct, and to award scholarships and maintenance grants to architectural students of insufficient means. To qualify for admission to the Register, a person must pass one of the examinations in architecture recognized under the Acts for that purpose.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1., has three classes of members, Fellows, Associates and Licentiate. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education controls and guides the whole system of architectural education throughout Great Britain. The following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination and in the case of those Schools marked "*" from its Final Examination.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

- *Brighton College of Art and Crafts, Architectural Dept. (five years' full-time course).
- *Bristol, Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture (five years' full-time course)
- *Cambridge University, School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course).
- *Dundee College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
- *Hull Regional College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course for Diploma).
- *Leicester College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
- *Oxford College of Technology, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).
- *Portsmouth, School of Architecture, Southern College of Art (five years' full-time day course).
- *Southend-on-Sea Municipal College, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).
- *Aberdeen, Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College (five years' full-time Diploma course and two years' part-time course concurrent with practical experience in architects' office, followed by four years' full-time).

- *Birmingham School of Architecture College of Arts and Crafts (five years' full-time course).
- *City of Canterbury College of Art (five years' full-time course).
- *Cardiff, Welsh School of Architecture, Welsh College of Advanced Technology (five years' Diploma and six years' Degree course).
- *Dublin, University College School of Architecture (five years' Degree course).
- *Edinburgh University, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
- *Edinburgh College of Art, School of Architecture (Diploma course).
- *Glasgow School of Architecture, Royal College of Science and Technology (Diploma course or Degree course).
- *Kingston-upon-Thames School of Art, Dept. of Architecture (five-year Diploma course).
- *Leeds' School of Architecture and Town Planning (five years' Diploma course and seven years' composite course).
- *Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool (five-year Degree course).
- *London, Architectural Association, School of Architecture (five years' full-time Diploma course).
- *London University, Bartlett School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
- *London, The Polytechnic, Regent Street School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
- *London, Northern Polytechnic, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course and eight years' evening course).
- *London, Hammersmith College of Art and Building, Dept. of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
- London, The L.C.C. School of Building, Brixton, S.W.4. (three years' full-time course).
- *Manchester University, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
- *Newcastle upon Tyne, King's College, University of Durham, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
- *Nottingham College of Arts and Crafts, School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course).
- *Sheffield University, Department of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

ART

(See also Technical Education)

Diplomas and Degrees in Art.—London University awards a diploma in Art and an honours degree and diploma in the History of Art. Reading, Leeds, Durham, Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities award degrees in Art. Other main qualifications for practical Art Teaching are the Ministry of Education Art Teachers' Diploma involving study in an Art School or College and in a recognized Teacher Training Institution and the Associateship of the Royal College of Art.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DIPLOMAS IN ART AND DESIGN (24 Park Crescent, W.1). Set up by the Minister of Education in March, 1962, as an independent body to administer the award of diplomas available to students in Colleges of art and design who successfully complete courses approved by the Council.

Chairman, Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A.,
Secretary, F. Walsh.

Institutions concerned with the History and Appreciation of Art:—

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART (20 Portman Square, W.1.) and THE WARBURG INSTITUTE (Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.)—*See University of London.*

THE BARBER INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.—*Director, E. K. Waterhouse, C.B.E., M.A.*

COLLEGES OF ART

There are about 200 Art Establishments recognized by the Ministry of Education, besides 6 University Art Schools (London (2), Oxford, Reading, Durham and Aberystwyth), the Royal Academy Schools and some old established private Schools.

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.1. (65).—*Keeper, Henry Rushbury, C.V.O., R.A.; Secretary, Humphrey Brooke, B.A., B.Litt.; Curator, Walter Woodington; Registrar, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O.*

LONDON.—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.1, provides courses in Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, Etching, Engraving, Stage Design and Lithography. Facilities available for the Study of Film.—*Slade Professor, Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; Sec., I. E. T. Jenkin, M.A.*

LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society, 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres., R. R. Tomlinson, O.B.E., A.R.C.A., R.B.A.*

LONDON.—Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—*Principal, Robin Darwin, C.B.E.; Registrar, J. R. P. Moon, M.A.*

OXFORD, The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, at The Ashmolean Museum (90).—*Principal, Percy Horton, M.A., A.R.C.A. (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Courses in Drawing, Painting and Design. The University awards a Certificate in Fine Art.*

GLASGOW, School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street.—*Hon. Pres., Sir John R. Richmond, K.B.E., LL.D.; Chairman, J. D. Kelly, C.B.E.; Director, D. P. Bliss, M.A., A.R.C.A.; Sec. & Treas. D. C. Black.*

BANKING

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.

BREWING

COURSES IN BREWING are conducted for those in possession of an approved University Degree in Science (with Chemistry as a main subject), at The British School of Malting and Brewing, University of Birmingham; Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; College of Technology, Manchester; Sir John Cass Technical Institute, London.

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING, 33 Clarges Street, W.1; *Sec., G. E. R. Sanders, C.M.G., M.B.E.*

BUILDING

(*See also under Technical Schools*)

Courses leading to a degree in Building are available at the Universities of Manchester and Wales.

Ordinary and National Diplomas and Ordinary and Higher Certificates in Building are awarded by Technical Schools in agreement with the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department and The Institute of Builders.

Diplomas are also awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS, 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, Liverpool House, 15-17 Eldon Street, E.C.2.—*Sec., E. W. Hazell.*

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. (Building Inspector's Certificate).

CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, METALLURGY

Degrees and diplomas are granted by Universities. Technical College courses lead to diplomas and to National Certificates. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*President, Sir William Slater, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sec. and Registrar, R. E. Parker, Ph.D.*

THE INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Registrar-Secretary, R. G. S. Ludlam.*

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.—*Hon. Sec., Dr. W. Bonney Rust, B.Sc., West London College of Commerce, Airlie Gardens, W.8.*

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION (BACIE), 262 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Dir., P. J. C. Perry.*

Degrees in Commerce are awarded by Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh Universities. A post-graduate diploma (1 yr.) is granted by the University of Birmingham.

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE

BIRMINGHAM.—The City of Birmingham College of Commerce, Gosta Green.—*Principal, A. M. B. Rule, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B.*

BRISTOL.—College of Commerce, Unity Street, Bristol, 1. *Principal, W. B. Armstrong, M.Sc., B.Com.*

GLASGOW.—Scottish College of Commerce, *Principal, Eric Thompson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.*

HULL.—The College of Commerce, Brunswick Avenue. *Principal, P. Barber, M.A.*

LEEDS.—The College of Commerce, 43 Woodhouse Lane. *Principal, E. V. Roberts, B.Com.*

LIVERPOOL.—City of Liverpool College of Commerce, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool. 2. *Principal, T. Gore, M.A., B.Sc. (Econ.).*

LONDON.—The City of London College, Moorgate, E.C.2. *Principal, A. J. McIntosh, B.Com., Ph.D.; Sec., F. W. Walker.*

LONDON.—The Polytechnic School of Commerce and Social Studies, 309 Regent Street, W.1. *Head, V. W. J. Pendred, B.Com.*

MANCHESTER.—College of Commerce, 103 Princess Street. *Principal, F. Tellwright, B.Sc. (Econ.).*

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.—College of Commerce. *Principal, R. G. W. Bragg, B.A., B.Com.*

WEDNESBURY.—Staffordshire College of Commerce.—*Principal, H. Harman, B.Com.*

These colleges provide advanced training in most branches of commerce and prepare for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificate in Commerce.

In London the London County Council maintains colleges of commerce at Balham and Tooting, Catford, Clapham Junction, E. London, Greenwich, Holborn, N. London, Peckham, W. London and

Westminster. Some of the London polytechnics have Departments of Commerce. Particulars may be obtained from the Education Officer, County Hall, S.E.1.

Throughout the country commercial education at a lower level is provided at *Evening Institutes*, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.

Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce:—

A. GENERAL

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (Examinations Dept.), 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (SCOTLAND) FOR COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATES, 173 Pitt Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE EAST MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL UNION, 1 Clifton Terrace, Derby Road, Nottingham.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.

THE UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 251 Paradise Street, Birmingham.

B. SPECIALIZED

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

THE CORPORATION OF SECRETARIES, Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.

CRIPPLEGATE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, Golden Lane, E.C.1.

THE FACULTY OF SECRETARIES, 6 Austin House Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.

THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, Export House, 14 Halliam Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS, 25 Bury Street, E. C.3.

THE INCORPORATED SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCN., 51 Palace Street, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS, 3 Craven Hill, W.2.

THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING, 44 Beigrave Square, S.W.1.

PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

DANCING

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING (incorporated by Royal Charter), 15 Holland Park Gardens, W.14 (trains students of exceptional promise in Ballet, 3 years' teachers' course and conducts examinations).

THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING INC., 70 Gloucester Place, W.1.

THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL, 153 Taigarth Road, W.14, and White Lodge, Richmond Park.—*Director, Arnold L. Haskell, C.B.E., M.A.*

DENTAL

Any person is entitled to be registered in the Dentists Register if he holds the degree or diploma in dental surgery of a University in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland or the diploma of any of the Licensing Authorities (The Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

The Dentists Register is kept by the General Dental Council, 37 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres., Sir Wilfred Fish, C.B.E., M.D., F.D.S.R.C.S., Registrar, D. Hindley-Smith.*

Dental Schools in the United Kingdom

BELFAST, Queen's University.
BIRMINGHAM, The University.
BRISTOL, The University.
DUNDEE, The Dental School (St. Andrew's University).

EDINBURGH, The University.

GLASGOW, The University.

LEEDS, The University.

LIVERPOOL, The University.

LONDON, Guy's Hospital Dental School, London Bridge, S.E.1.

„ King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

„ London Hospital Dental School, Turner Street, Whitechapel, E.1.

„ Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Surgery, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

„ University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.

See also Teaching Hospitals, pp. 522-4.

MANCHESTER, The University.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, The Dental School (Durham University).

SHEFFIELD, The University.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ETC.

The main occupations to which a training in Domestic Science can lead are Domestic Subject Teaching, Institutional Management, Hotel and Restaurant Work, Industrial Catering and Electrical, Gas or Food Product Demonstrating.

A degree of B.Sc. (Household and Social Science) is granted by London University and B.Sc. (Domestic Science) by Bristol University. There is a Diploma course at Sheffield University.

Schools and Colleges of Domestic Subjects

Those preceded by an asterisk * are recognized by the Ministry of Education or the Scottish Education Department for the Training of Teachers.

ABERDEEN, *Robert Gordon's Technical College.

BATH, *Bath College of Domestic Science.

BELFAST, College of Technology, Belfast.

CARDIFF, *College of Domestic Arts, Llandaff.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, College of Domestic Science.

EDINBURGH, *College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent.

GLASGOW, *Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1 Park Drive, C.3.

„ Scottish College of Commerce, Scottish Hotel School, Ross Hall, 197 Crookston Road, Glasgow, S.W.2.

GLOUCESTER, *Gloucestershire Training College of Domestic Science, Oxtalls Lane.

ILKLEY, *College of Housecraft, Weils Road.

LEEDS, *Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, Vernon Road.

LEICESTER, *Domestic Science Training College, Knighton Fields.

LIVERPOOL, *F. L. Caider College of Domestic Science, Dowsefield Lane, Liverpool, 18.

LONDON, *L.C.C. Battersea Training College of Domestic Science, Manor House, 58 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

„ *National Society's Training College of Domestic Subjects, Fortune Green Road, N.W.6.

„ L.C.C. South-East London Technical College, Lewisham Way, S.E.4.

„ Westminster Technical College, Hotel School, Vincent Square, S.W.1.

MANCHESTER, *Elizabeth Gaskell College, Heather-sage Road, Manchester 13.
 NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, *County of Stafford Training College, Madeley, Newcastle, Staffs.
 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, *Northern Counties' Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, 54 Northumberland Road.
 SHEFFIELD, *Totley Hall Training College of Housecraft.

Other Bodies

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inu Road, W.C.1 (awards certificates in Institutional Management).
 HOTEL AND CATERING INSTITUTE, 24 Portman Square, W.1.
 THE BRITISH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, 88 Brook Street, W.1.
 CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), Victoria House, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1.
 NATIONAL CATERERS' FEDERATION, 156 Camden High Street, N.W.1.
 INDUSTRIAL CATERING ASSOCIATION, 53-54 King William Street, E.C.4.
 ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN, 25 Foubert's Place, W.1.

DRAMA

A Diploma in Dramatic Art is awarded by the University of London as well as a Certificate of Proficiency in Diction and Drama. The chief Training Institutions in Drama are:—

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (see p. 528).
 ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904), 62-64 Gower Street, and Malet Street, W.C.1.—*Principal*, John Fernald.
 BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE, 9, Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.
 LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART (L.A.M.D.A.), Tower House, Cromwell Road, S.W.5.—*Principal*, Michael MacOwan.
 ROSE BRUFORD TRAINING COLLEGE OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Lamorbey Park, Sidcup, Kent.—*Principal*, Rose Bruford.
 ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Coll. of Dramatic Art, St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2. *Director*, Colin Chandler.

ENGINEERING

Degree Courses. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge provide a general course in Engineering Science, leading to an honours degree. Cambridge and other Universities provide more specialized courses. Training leading to the national certificates and diplomas, to qualification through professional Institutes and to external degrees, is available at most Technical Schools and Colleges and at a few private Engineering Colleges.

Aeronautical Engineering

Degree courses available at Belfast, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, London and Southampton Universities. Diploma courses are available at Hatfield and Hull Technical Colleges; Loughborough College; Northampton College of Advanced Technology, London; and the College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, Bucks.

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by the Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.

Agricultural Engineering

M.Sc. degree courses are available at University of Durham. Undergraduate type courses are available at National College of Agricultural

Engineering, Silsoe, Beds. The Institution of Agricultural Engineers, 6, Queen Square, W.C.1, supervises diploma courses and grants professional qualifications.

Chemical Engineering

Degree courses are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Sheffield and Wales.

Professional qualifications are granted by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, 16 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Civil Engineering

Degree courses are available at most Universities. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF WATER ENGINEERS, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.

Electrical Engineering

Degree courses are available at many of the Universities and at some University Colleges.

Professional qualifications are awarded by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, W.C.2.

Engineering Design

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERING DESIGNERS, 38 Portland Place, W.1.

Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture

Degree courses in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture are available at Durham and Glasgow Universities.

Professional qualifications awarded by:—
 THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS, The Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.

THE NORTH-EAST COAST INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.

THE INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Mechanical Engineering

Degree courses available at all universities in U.K. except Reading and Hull.

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—
 THE INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 49 Cadoogan Square, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Other

THE INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS, 86 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT, AUCTIONEERING AND SURVEYING

Degrees are granted by Cambridge University—B.A. (Estate Management); and by London University—B.Sc. (Estate Management).

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.
 THE LAND AGENTS SOCIETY, 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

- THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS INSTITUTE, 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
 THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
 RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
 VALUERS INSTITUTION, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.
 THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
 THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.
 THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, St. Alban's Grove, Kensington, W.8.

FORESTRY

- Degrees in Forestry are granted by Oxford University (B.A., Honours), by Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities and the University College of North Wales, Bangor (B.Sc., Forestry).
 A Diploma Course is available at Oxford University.

Professional Organization

- THE EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
 THE ROYAL FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.
 THE ROYAL SCOTTISH FORESTRY SOCIETY, 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2.
 THE SOCIETY OF FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2.

FUEL TECHNOLOGY

- Degree and Diploma Courses are available at Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, London and Sheffield, Universities and the University of Wales.
 Courses leading to Certificates and qualifications by professional bodies are available at many Technical Colleges.

The principal professional bodies are:—

- THE INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF FUEL, 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, 26 Portland Place, W.1.

INSURANCE

- Organizations conducting examinations and awarding diplomas:—
 THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.
 THE CORPORATION OF INSURANCE BROKERS, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.
 THE ASSOCIATION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTERS, Burley House, 5 Theobalds Road, W.C.1.
 THE ASSOCIATION OF FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS, 13-14 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.3.

JOURNALISM

- The principal professional organizations are:—
 THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS, 2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.
 THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS (NUJ), 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.
 NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS, 6 Carmelite Street, E.C.4.
 The Polytechnic (309 Regent Street, W.1.) conducts a Diploma Course in Journalism.

LEGAL

- Degree Courses.—The Universities giving Degree Courses in *Law* (which do not entitle

the holder to practise either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Bristol, Durham, Birmingham, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Belfast and Dublin. Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

THE INNS OF COURT

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4

- Treasurer* (1962), The Lord Hodson, P.C., M.C.
Sub-Treasurer, Cdr. R. S. Flynn, R.N.
Chief Clerk, N. F. Hudson.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C.4

- Treasurer* (1962), Sir Anthony Hawke.
Under-Treasurer, R. H. Williams.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. W. Challoner.

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

- Treasurer* (1962), Lord Justice Dankwerts. [Q.C.
Master of the Library, Rt. Hon. Sir John Beaumont,
Under-Treasurer and Steward, H. C. H. Fairchild.
Chief Clerk, F. C. Coales.

GRAY'S INN, W.C.1

- Treasurer* (till Dec. 31, 1962), His Honour P. C. Lamb, Q.C.
Vice-Treasurer, M. E. Rowe, C.B.E., Q.C.
Master of Library, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Under-Treasurer, Oswald Terry.
Chief Clerk, C. R. G. Hughes.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR

(Carpmael Building, Temple, E.C.4.)

- The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.
Chairman, G. Lawrence, Q.C.
Vice-Chairman, R. J. A. Temple, Q.C.
Hon. Treasurer, H. F. Francis, Q.C.
Secretary, W. W. Boulton, C.B.E., T.D.

- BAR AND PROBATE COURT LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIES OF THE SUPREME COURT
 (Royal Courts of Justice)

Librarian, R. A. Riches, O.B.E.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.)

- Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.
Chairman, Sir Henry MacGeagh, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., Q.C.
Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Board of Studies, Sir Henry Wynn-Parry.
Chairman of the Finance Committee, G. D. Johnston,
Director and Head of Inns of Court School of Law, Sir Fred E. Pritchard, M.B.E., LL.D.
Secretary to the Council and Deputy Director, T. Harvatt, C.M.G.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

- Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.
Dean of Faculty, W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C.
Vice-Dean, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.
Treasurer, G. E. O. Walker, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
Clerk of Faculty, T. W. Strachan.
Keeper of the Library, Miss M. H. Kidd, Q.C.
Agent, Sir Hugh Watson.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926), the Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast. *Treasurer* (until Dec. 31, 1962), B. J. Fox, Q.C. *Under-Treasurer and Librarian*, J. Ritchie.

THE LAW SOCIETY
(Chancery Lane, W.C.2)

The Society controls the education and examination of articulated clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 17,997.

President of the Society (1962-63), H. B. Lawson, M.C.

Vice-President (1962-63), R. Long.

Secretary, Sir Thomas Lund, C.B.E.

Under-Secs., G. T. Crulckshank (*Finance Officer*); H. Horsfall Turner, B.A., B.C.L.; J. F. Warren, B.A.; E. H. Matthews, T.D.; H. M. Lloyd; W. G. M. Ballantyne, T.D.; P. A. Leach.

THE COLLEGE OF LAW

The College of Law, established by The Law Society, provides a complete scheme of education in legal subjects; the classes are open to all students whether articulated clerks or otherwise, on payment of the prescribed fees.

Chairman, Board of Management, Sir Thomas Lund, C.B.E.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO H.M. SIGNET
(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Writers to the Signet are authorized to append to their names the letters W.S.

Deputy Keeper of the Signet, Sir Hugh Watson, M.A., LL.B.

Sub-Keeper and Clerk, R. C. Notman, M.B.E., B.L.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS,
SCOTLAND

President, J. W. K. Morton, B.L., 46 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary, Stewart H. Greig, 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh, 2.

LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

Law Society's Hall, North Bank Street, Edinburgh

The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal apprentices and the admission of solicitors in Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1933 to 1958.

The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advlcc Scheme set up under the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 1949.

President, (1962-63), N. Watson, LL.B.

Secretary, R. B. Laurie, w.s.

SCOTTISH LAW AGENTS SOCIETY

Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Barty, Dunblane.

LIBRARIANSHIP AND ARCHIVE
ADMINISTRATION

The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates), for which examinations are held twice yearly.

Schools of Librarianship conducting full-time courses of instruction in preparation for the examinations of the Library Association: Birmingham College of Commerce; Brighton Technical College, Brighton, 7; Ealing Technical College, W.5; College of Commerce, Leeds, 2; North Western Polytechnic, N.W.5; College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.; College of Commerce, Manchester, 1; Municipal College of

Commerce, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Scottish College of Commerce, Glasgow, C.3.

A post graduate Diploma course is available at the University of London School of Librarianship and Archives (University College, Gower Street, W.C.1).—*Dir.*, Prof. R. Irwin, M.A., F.L.A.

Archive Administration

The University of London offers a Post graduate Diploma in Archive Administration, intended primarily for candidates hoping to obtain appointments in local record offices and similar institutions. The full time course lasts one year, and a first or second class honours degree in an arts subject is required. Information may be obtained from the Director, School of Librarianship and Archives, University College London, Gower Street, W.C.1. The University of Liverpool (Department of History) offers a rather similar Diploma in the Study of Records and the Administration of Archives, and the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, offers a post graduate Diploma in Palaeography and Archive Administration. The L.C.C. provide a course in palaeography and one also in archive repair work each year.

MEDICAL

Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognized Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and other medical qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—*President*, The Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, M.D.; *Registrars* (*General Council and England and Wales*) W. K. Pyke-Lees, M.A.; (*Scotland*), A. B. Brown, M.C., 8 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2; *Ireland*, Miss G. McMeekin, 20 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

The Council is responsible for the standard of medical education and for keeping the Medical Register.

TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service (Designation of Teaching Hospitals) Order, 1957, and subsequent amendments, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the University of London.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 323; In-patients, 1961, 5,900; New out-patients, 1961, 13,489. 24 house appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, Frank Hart. *Medical School*, 62 Chandos Place, W.C.2. *Dean*, S. J. R. Reynolds, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. *Secretary*, B. S. Drewe, M.A., LL.B. *Charing Cross Hospital Group*: Fulham (377 beds); Fulham Maternity (30 beds); Kingsbury Maternity (56 beds); West London (230 beds).

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 971 (in Group); In-patients 1961, 16,203; New out-patients, 1961, 55,915; Casualty Dept. attendances, 1961, 52,798. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Lord Cunliffe; *Secretary*, A. H. Burfoot. *Medical School*, *Dean*, E. R. Boland, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean* (*Medical*), J. C. Houston, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean* (*Dental*), F. S. Warner, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Cook, Guy's Hospital Group: Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Number of beds, 509; In-patients, 1961, 12,681; New out-patients, 1961, 48,378; Casualty attendances, 1961, 84,903. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E. *House Governor and Secretary*, J. D. Banks, M.A. *Medical School*. *Dean*, V. F. Hall, C.V.O.,

- L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., I.F.A.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Gunn, LL.B. King's College Hospital Group: Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road (53 beds). *Annexes*, Walton-on-Thames (30 beds); Camberley (40 beds). The Group complement of 629 beds includes 50 for private patients.
- THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.1.—Number of beds, 1,031; In-patients, 1961, 21,895; New out-patients, 1961, 139,247. *House Governor*, Hon. J. L. Scarlett; *Deputy House Governor*, (vacant). *Medical College and Dental School*, Turner Street, E.1. *Dean*, H. B. May, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, J. V. Crawford, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, N. Livingstone Ward, L.D.S., D.D.S. *Secretary*, H. P. Laird. London Hospital Group: Queen Mary's Maternity Home, Hampstead, N.W.3; *Annexes* at Banstead, Brentwood, Hayes and Reigate.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, W.1.—Number of beds in Group, 981; In-patients, 1961, 19,652; New out-patients, 1961, 78,432. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Col. the Lord Astor of Hever. *Secretary-Superintendent*, Brig. G. P. Hardy-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E. *Medical School Dean*, Prof. Sir Brian Windeyer, D.Sc., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, Miss E. M. Walton. Middlesex Hospital Group: St. Luke's-Woodside Hospital, N.10; Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.1.; The Arthur Stanley Institute, N.W.1.; Recovery Unit, Highgate, N.6.; Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea.
- ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 12; In-patients, 1961, 765; New out-patients, 1961, 44,193. House appointments open twice yearly, 11. *Secretary*, Miss L. J. M. Brace. School of Dental Surgery: Scholarships and Prizes open, 1; value £100. *Dean*, Prof. R. B. Lucas, M.D., M.R.C.P. *Secretary*, K. R. McK. Biggs, B.A.
- ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 817 (in Group); In-patients, 1961, 15,133; New out-patients, 1961, 31,560; Casualty attendances, 1961, 90,943. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Hon. P. Samuel, M.C. *Secretary to the Board of Governors*, R. G. Heppell. School of Medicine, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. *Dean*, Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Warden and Secretary*, Mrs. S. C. Robinson, M.A. Royal Free Hospital Group: The North-Western Branch and the Liverpool Road Branch; Hampstead General Hospital, N.W.3.
- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C.1. Number of beds, 814; In-patients, 1961, 14,147; New out-patients, 1961, 79,009; 57 resident appointments open annually. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, M. W. Perrin, C.B.E.; *Clerk*, J. W. Goody. *Medical College Dean*, D. F. E. Nash. *Secretary*, C. E. Morris.
- ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 300; In-patients, 1961, 7,656; New out-patients, 1961, 28,848; Clinic attendances, 1961, 113,999; Casualty Dept., 50,105. 20 resident appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, P. H. Constable, O.B.E. *Medical School*. Number of scholarships and prizes open, 15; value, £1,425. *Dean*, A. Hunter, M.D. *Secretary*, C. R. Cuthbert, St. George's Hospital Group: Victoria Hospital for Children (109 beds); Atkinson Morley Hospital (112 beds); St. George's, Tooting Grove (393 beds); Royal Dental Hospital (*q.v.*).
- ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W.2.—Number of beds, 875 (in Group); In-patients, 1961, 18,261; New out-patients, 1961, 58,975. *House Governor and Secretary to the Board of Governors*, A. Powditch, M.C. *Medical School*, Norfolk Place, W.2. Scholarships and Prizes: Entrance, 1 of £100 and 5 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; University, for Clinical students, 1 of £100, 2 of £50 p.a. for 3 years, 1 of £40 a year for 3 years. Research Fellowships and many other prizes and scholarships are available. *Dean*, G. B. Mitchell-Heggs, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, J. E. Stevenson, LL.B. St. Mary's Hospital Group: Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.2.; Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children, St. Quintin Avenue, W.10; Samaritan Hospital for Women, N.W.1; St. Luke's Hospital, Bayswater, W.2.; Western Ophthalmic Hospital, N.W.1.
- ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 951 (in Group); In-patients, 1961, 20,926; New out-patients 1961, 113,118. The Hospital, which was founded in Southwark, was rebuilt on its present site in 1868-71. The main hospital buildings were extensively damaged during the war of 1939-45 and a comprehensive reconstruction scheme is in progress. *Treasurer and Chairman, Board of Governors*, Hon. Sir Arthur Howard, K.B.E., C.V.O. *Clerk of the Governors*, B. A. McSwiney. *Medical School*, Albert Embankment, S.E.1. *Dean*, R. W. Nevin, T.D., M.A., F.R.C.S. *Medical Secretary*, A. L. Crockford, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. St. Thomas's Hospital Group: Royal Waterloo Hospital, S.E.1.; General Lying-in Hospital, S.E.1.; Grosvenor Hospital, S.W.1; St. Thomas' Babies Hostel, S.E.11.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,124; In-patients, 1961, 20,311; New out-patients, 1961, 52,961. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Sir Alexander H. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, T. F. W. MacKeown, M.A. *Medical School*, University Street, W.C.1. *Dean*, C. W. Flemming, O.B.E., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. L. Birks, C.B., D.S.O. University College Hospital Group: St. Pancras Hospital, N.W.1; Hospital for Tropical Diseases, N.W.1.
- WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, St. John's Gardens, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 433; In-patients, 1961, 9,455; New out-patients, 1961, 33,361. *House Governor and Secretary*, R. P. MacMahon, M.A. *Medical School Dean*, R. I. S. Bayliss, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, W. R. Moule, M.A. Westminster Hospital Group: Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton (333 beds); Westminster Hospital Chest Clinic; Westminster Children's Hospital (106 beds), Vincent Square, S.W.1; The Gordon Hospital (102 beds), Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; All Saints Hospital (52 beds), Austral Street, S.E.11. *Annexe*, Swauley, Kent (106 beds).

Post Graduate Teaching Hospitals

- HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL, W.12; St. Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum and Colon, E.C.1. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, W.C.1; NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.1; Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.9. ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL (including Cent. London Hospital Division, W.C.1; Golden Sq. Hospital Division, W.1). MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITALS, City Road, E.C.1 and High Holborn, W.C.1. BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL AND MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, W.C.2. HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, S.W.3; London Chest Hospital, E.2. ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, W.1. NATIONAL HEART HOSPITAL, W.1. ST. PETER'S, ST. PAUL'S, and ST. PHILIP'S HOSPITALS, W.C.2. ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL, S.W.3.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, W.6;
Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3. EASTMAN
DENTAL HOSPITAL, W.C.1.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine,
Keppel Street, W.C.1. E. T. C. Spooner, *Dean*.

British Postgraduate Medical Federation, 18
Guilford Street, W.C.1. Prof. Sir James
Paterson Ross, K.C.V.O., LL.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Director.

Comprises:—

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON,
Ducane Road, Shepherds Bush, W.12. C. E.
Newman, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, Royal
College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
W.C.2. E. G. Muir, M.S., F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Royal Marsden
Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3. Prof. A.
Haddow M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Acting Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY, 35 Wimpole Street,
W.1. W. W. Brigden, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, Hospital for Sick
Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. G. H.
Newns, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Eastman Dental
Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Prof. R. V.
Bradlaw, C.B.E., D.D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.D.S.R.C.S.,
Dean.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, St. John's Hospital
for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, W.C.2.
B. F. Russell, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton
Hospital, S.W.3. J. R. Bignall, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
Dean.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLGY,
Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital,
330-332 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. J. C. Hogg,
C.V.O., F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, National Hospital,
Queen Square, W.C.1. J. W. D. Bull, M.A.,
M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY,
Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse
Street, S.W.3. R. M. Feroze, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
F.R.C.O.G., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, W.C.1.
T. Keith Lyle, C.B.E., M.D., M.Ch., M.R.C.P.
F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPÆDICS, Royal National
Orthopædic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street,
W.1. H. Jackson Burrows, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.,
F.R.A.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, Maudsley Hospital,
Denmark Hill, S.E.5. D. L. Davics, M.A., D.M.,
Dean.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY, 10 Henrietta Street,
W.C.2. A. R. C. Higham, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S.W.1.
—*Commandant*, Maj.-Gen. W. R. M. Drew,
C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.P., M.B., F.R.C.P.

OTHER TEACHING HOSPITALS

Under the National Health Service Designation
of Teaching Hospitals Order, 1959, the following
have been designated teaching hospitals in the 10
university medical centres outside London:

University of Durham.—United Newcastle upon
Tyne Hospitals: Royal Victoria Infirmary, New-
castle upon Tyne; Princess Mary Maternity
Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Babies' Hospital,
Newcastle upon Tyne; Newcastle upon Tyne
Dental Hospital; Castle Hill Convalescent Home.

University of Leeds.—United Leeds Hospitals:
General Infirmary, Leeds; Maternity Hospital,
Leeds; Hospital for Women, Leeds; Leeds Dental
Hospital; The Ida and Robert Arthington Branch
Hospital.

University of Sheffield.—United Sheffield Hos-
pitals; Royal Infirmary, Sheffield; Royal Hospital,
Sheffield and Annexe; Jessop Hospital for Women,
Sheffield, including Firth Auxiliary Hospital,
Sheffield; Children's Hospital, Sheffield and An-
nexes; Edgar Allen Physical Treatment Centre;
Charles Clifford Dental Hospital.

University of Cambridge.—United Cambridge
Hospitals; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge;
Maternity Hospital, Cambridge; Brookfields
Hospital; Chesterton Hospital, Cambridge.

University of Oxford.—United Oxford Hospitals:
Radcliffe Infirmary; Churchill Hospital; Oxford
Eye Hospital; Osler Hospital; Cowley Road Hos-
pital; Slade Hospital.

Chairman of Board of Governors, Lord Franks, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., Medical School. *Regius
Professor of Medicine*, Prof. Sir George Pickering,
D.M., F.R.C.P. *Director of Clinical Studies*, J. Baden-
och, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Director of Post-Graduate Medi-
cal Studies*, and *Secretary of Medical School*, A. W.
Williams, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Pre-Clinical Adviser*,
J. M. Walker, D.M.

University of Bristol.—United Bristol Hospitals:
Bristol Royal Hospital (including Bristol Royal
Infirmary and Bristol General Hospital); Bristol
Maternity Hospital; Bristol Royal Hospital for
Sick Children; Bristol Eye Hospital.

University of Wales.—United Cardiff Hospitals:
Cardiff Royal Infirmary; Llandough Hospital,
Penarth; the Lord Pontypridd Hospital, Dulwich
House, Cardiff; The Maternity Hospital, Cardiff;
St. David's Hospital, Cardiff; Whitchurch Hospi-
tal, Cardiff; Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff; Prince of
Wales Hospital, Cardiff; Sully Hospital, Sully.

University of Birmingham.—United Birmingham
Hospitals: Birmingham United Hospital; Children's
Hospital, Birmingham, including St. Cuthbert's
Hospital, Malvern; Midland Nerve Hospital,
Birmingham; Birmingham Dental Hospital; Bir-
mingham and Midland Hospitals for Women.

University of Manchester.—United Manchester
Hospitals: Manchester Royal Infirmary and An-
nexes; St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and
Children, Manchester; Manchester Royal Eye
Hospital; Dental Hospital of Manchester; Manches-
ter Foot Hospital.

University of Liverpool.—United Liverpool
Hospitals: Royal Liverpool United Hospital;
Women's Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Maternity
Hospital; Royal Liverpool Children's Hospitals,
Liverpool and Heswall (Cheshire); Liverpool Ear,
Nose and Throat Infirmary; St. Paul's Eye Hos-
pital, Liverpool; Liverpool Dental Hospital.

DEANS OF UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS

England and Wales

BIRMINGHAM.—Prof. A. L. d'Abreu, O.B.E., M.B.,
Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

BRISTOL.—Prof. J. M. Yoffey, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

CAMBRIDGE.—L. B. Cole, M.D., F.R.C.P.

DURHAM.—Prof. A. G. R. Lowdon, O.B.E., M.A.,
M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

LEEDS.—A. B. Pain, T.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

LIVERPOOL.—J. M. Leggate, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

MANCHESTER.—Prof. W. Schlapp, M.B., Ch.B.,
B.Sc., Ph.D., M.Sc.

OXFORD.—J. Badenoch, D.M., F.R.C.P. (*Director of
Clinical Studies*).

SHEFFIELD—J. G. McCrie, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.
WALES—A. Trevor Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Provost).

Scotland

ABERDEEN—Prof. Sir Dugaid Baird, D.Sc., M.D., LL.D.
EDINBURGH—Prof. J. H. F. Brotherston, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.
GLASGOW—C. M. Fleming, M.A., M.D., P.R.C.P.Ed.
ST. ANDREWS—Prof. R. B. Hunter, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.C.P.

Other Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, W.C.1.
THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh.
THE ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
THE SCOTTISH JOINT BOARD, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh 8, and 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

NURSING

Three-year courses for State Registration in general, sick children's, mental and mental deficiency nursing. Two-year course for State enrolment. Training schools in many parts of Great Britain. University Diploma in nursing awarded by London University and Diplomas for nurse teachers by the Universities of London, Hull and Edinburgh.

NURSING RECRUITMENT SERVICE, 6 Cavendish Square, W.1. Information about a nursing career and advice about hospital training schools on application. *Secretary*, Miss L. M. Darnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL

for England and Wales

P.O. Box 803, 23 Portland Place, W.1.

The Council was established by the Nurses Registration Act of 1919. State registration is given to applicants who fulfil prescribed conditions, including a 3-year training in hospitals approved by the Council; the Nurses Act, 1943, gave similar power to the Council in relation to enrolled nurses. There are several hundred of these training schools in different parts of the country.

Chairman, Miss C. A. Smaldon, S.R.N.
Registrar, Miss M. Henry, S.R.N.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL

for Scotland

5 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh, 3

Registrar, Mabel Wilson, R.G.N.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

Education Division, 12 Henrietta Place, W.1.

The Royal College of Nursing Education Division provides instruction at post-registration level in both hospital and public health fields. Full-time courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching as well as training courses for health visitors, occupational health nurses, ward sisters and ward teachers.

Director, Miss M. F. Carpenter, S.R.N.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

39 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7

Chairman, Arnold L. Walker, C.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

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CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

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7 Hill Square, Edinburgh, 8.

Chairman, J. Bruce Dewar, M.B., F.R.C.S.Ed., F.R.C.O.G.

Secretary, Miss D. S. Young, M.A.

PROFESSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO MEDICINE

Promotion of a high standard of professional education in chiropody, dietetics, medical laboratory technology, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, radiography and remedial gymnastics is the responsibility of the:

COUNCIL FOR PROFESSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO MEDICINE, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Sydney Littlewood; *Registrar*, J. S. Tatsfield;

and of 7 professional Boards appointed by the Council. The Registrar of the Council also serves as Registrar of each professional Board.

CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted by the Society of Chiropodists, 8 Wimpole Street, W.1, to students who have passed the qualifying examinations after attending a course of full-time training for three years at one of the following recognized schools. Qualifications granted by the Society are approved for the employment of chiropodists within the National Health Service.

CHelsea SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 250 King's Road, S.W.3.

THE LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 33 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 41 Newhall Street, Birmingham, 3.

MANCHESTER FOOT HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Anson Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.

SALFORD SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Salford Technical College, 28-9 The Crescent, Salford.

CARDIFF SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Llandaff Technical College, Cardiff.

EDINBURGH FOOT CLINIC AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 81 Newington Road, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW FOOT CLINICS AND COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY, 22 Windsor Terrace and 48 Cumberland Street, Glasgow.

DIETETICS

(See also Domestic Science and Nursing)

The professional association which exercises general supervision over training is the British Dietetic Association, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3, membership of which is open to qualified dietitians who have completed a recognised training. Particulars of training may be obtained from the Secretary.

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Professional examinations are conducted and lecture courses arranged in approved hospitals and Technical Institutes by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, 74 New Cavendish Street, W.1.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the Association of Occupational Therapists, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

Principal Training Centres

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, LTD., Churchill Hospital, Oxford.

THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CENTRE AND TRAINING SCHOOL, 12-14 Merton Rise, N.W.3.

ST ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Northampton.

EXETER SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Millbrook House, Topsham Road, Exeter.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Victoria Road, Huyton, nr. Liverpool.

DERBY SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, 403 Burton Road, Derby.

SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Botley's Park Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey.

Training courses leading to a professional qualification in Scotland are available at The Astley Ainslie Hospital, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, W.C.1 and the Faculty of Physiotherapists, 29 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Recognized Schools

BATH, †School of Physiotherapy, The Manor House, Combe Park.

BELFAST, N. Ireland School of Physiotherapy, Royal Victoria Hospital.

BIRMINGHAM, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Edgbaston.

„ Royal Orthopaedic Hospital.

BRADFORD, *Royal Infirmary.

BRISTOL, Royal Hospital (Infirmary Branch).

CARDIFF, Royal Infirmary.

COVENTRY, *Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

EDINBURGH, Royal Infirmary.

GLASGOW, *Royal Infirmary.

„ Western Infirmary.

LEEDS, *General Infirmary.

LIVERPOOL, School of Physiotherapy, 40 Upper Parliament Street.

LONDON, *West Middlesex Hospital, Isleworth, Middlesex.

„ Guy's Hospital, S.E.1.

„ King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

„ London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1.

„ †Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

„ *Royal National Institute for the Blind, 204-6 Gt. Portland Street, W.1.

„ St. Mary's Hospital School of Physiotherapy (Swedish Institute), 108 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

„ St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.1.

LONDON, *Prince of Wales's General Hospital School of Physiotherapy, 50 Chepstow Villas, W.11.

MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hospital; Royal Infirmary; Withington Hospital.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Royal Victoria Infirmary. OSWESTRY, Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital.

SALFORD, *Salford Hospital Group, School of Physiotherapy, Hope Hospital, Salford, 6.

SHEFFIELD, *United Sheffield Hospitals, Westbourne House, Whitham Road, Sheffield, 10.

WOLVERHAMPTON, *The Royal Hospital.

* Training for male students available at schools marked †.

Training in hydrotherapy is available at schools marked †, and also at Buxton School of Hydrotherapy, Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton, and at Harrogate School of Hydrotherapy, Royal Baths, Harrogate.

RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Radiographers, 32 Welbeck Street, W.1.

There are recognized training centres in radiography and radiotherapy at 49 cities and towns in England and Wales; in Scotland at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow Royal Infirmarys and (for women students only) at Glasgow Western

Infirmary; in Northern Ireland at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, and at Londonderry.

In London courses are available at the London Teaching Hospitals listed on pp. 522-3 (courses at Guy's, King's College, London, Middlesex, Royal Free and St. George's Hospitals for women students only); and at the Hammersmith, Lambeth and Royal Northern Hospitals, at Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex and at Woolwich.

Courses in radiotherapy only are held at Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy, Cardiff Radiotherapy Centre, Oxford (Churchill Hospital), Liverpool (Liverpool Radium Institute), Manchester (Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute), Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital; and in N. Ireland at Belfast (N. Ireland Radiotherapy Centre).

REMEDIAL GYMNASTICS

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Remedial Gymnasts, Physical Medical Dept., Northampton General Hospital, Northampton. The recognized training centre is the School of Remedial Gymnastics and Recreational Therapy, Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, Yorks.

OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES

SPEECH THERAPY

The Register of qualified Speech Therapists is published by the College of Speech Therapists, 68 Queen's Gardens, W.2.

Diploma courses are available at:—

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA (Department of Speech Therapy), Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

THE KINGDON-WARD SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 26 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.

THE OLDREY-FLEMING SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 16 Harley Street, W.1.

THE WEST END SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 59 Portland Place, W.1.

ELIZABETH GASKELL COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Hathersage Road, Manchester 13.

THE LEICESTER SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Pelham House, 100 Welford Road, Leicester.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 7 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, 8.

THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 25 Athole Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.

ALMONERS

Training of almoners is organized by The Institute of Almoners, 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS

One year courses in Psychiatric Social Work are conducted by the London School of Economics, Houghton Street, W.C.2.; Edinburgh University, Department of Social Science, 59 George Square, Edinburgh, 8; Manchester University, Department of Psychiatry, Royal Infirmary, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13; and Liverpool University, Department of Studies in Psychological Medicine, 6 Abercromby Square, Liverpool, 7. Sixteen-month courses in applied social studies with a psychiatric social work specialization are run at King's College, School of Social Studies, Newcastle upon Tyne; University of Southampton, Department of Social Studies, Southampton, Hants.; and University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Department of Social Studies, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

The Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, 71 Albany Street, N.W.1, maintains a register of Associates.

PHARMACY

Qualification may be achieved by obtaining the Pharmaceutical Chemist Diploma on a university degree in pharmacy, followed by the Qualifying Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in forensic pharmacy only. Further information may be obtained from the Universities and The Registrar, The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

OPTICS

GENERAL OPTICAL COUNCIL, 41 Harley Street, W.1.

—*Chairman*, G. R. Rougier, Q.C.; *Registrar*, A. T. Gerard.

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or dispensing optician:—

THE BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, 65 Brook Street, W.1.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SPECTACLE-MAKERS, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE INSTITUTE OF OPTICAL SCIENCE, 23 Southampton Place, W.C.1.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS, 50 Nottingham Place, W.1 (qualification as dispensing optician).

THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 116 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2 (qualification as ophthalmic optician).

Recognized Training Institutions

NORTHAMPTON COLL. OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY (London Refraction Hospital, 58-62 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.).

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Sackville Street, Manchester, 1.

BRADFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, Gosta Green, Birmingham 4.

CARDIFF: WELSH COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.

STOW COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Glasgow Refraction Hospital, 8 Clairmont Gardens, Glasgow, C.3).

ORTHOPTICS

Orthoptists undertake the diagnosis and treatment of all types of squint and other anomalies of binocular vision, under the direction of an ophthalmic surgeon or a recognized ophthalmic medical practitioner. The training and qualification of Orthoptists are the responsibility of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists advised by the British Orthoptic Board. Training consists of a two-years and three months' course at one of the approved Orthoptic Schools. There is a post-graduate training for the Teacher's Certificate.

The Professional Association is the British Orthoptic Society and the recognized qualifying body, The British Orthoptic Board, Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Recognized Training Schools

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Ladywood Road, Birmingham, 16.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL, Church Street, Birmingham, 3.

GENERAL, EYE AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Cheltenham.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, Chester.

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL, Coventry.

GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY, Berkeley Street, Glasgow, C.3.

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C.1 and High Holborn, W.C.1.

MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford Road, Manchester.

EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford.

UNITED SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS, West Street, Sheffield, 1.

(See also under Optics.)

Other recognized qualifying bodies are:

Operating Theatre, The Association of Operating Theatre Technicians, 23 Salmons Road, Lower Edmonton, N.9.

Venerology, Institute of Technicians in Venerology, 21 Crescent Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex.

OSTEOPATHY

LONDON COLLEGE OF OSTEOPTHY, 24-25 Dorset Square, N.W.1.

Dean, J. R. Lester, M.B., Ch.B. (ad.).

Sec., Maj. A. F. Lockwood, E.R.D.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF OSTEOPTHY, 16 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Principal*, S. Webster-Jones.

MILITARY

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. C. H. P. Harington, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Assistant Commandant, Brig. R. E. T. St. John, M.C. *Librarian*, Lt.-Col. F. W. Young, M.B.E. (ret.).

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY SANDHURST

Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, founded in 1799, were amalgamated in 1946 under the above title.

The object of the Academy is to train officer cadets for regular commissions in the Army. Length of course 2 years. Entrance from school by Civil Service Commissioners' Examination, or from Welbeck College, or from the ranks of the Regular Army.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. H. J. Mogg, C.B.E., D.S.O.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.

The College was founded at Woolwich in 1864 and transferred to Shrivenham in 1946. Officer students are prepared for degrees in engineering and science of London University; Technical Staff Officers for the Home and Commonwealth armies take post-graduate courses and officers of the three Services take more advanced courses.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Ewbank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Dean, Sir Donald Bailey, O.B.E.

Registrar, D. J. Chapman, B.A.

WELBECK COLLEGE

Worksop, Notts.

Headmaster, D. A. Rickards, C.B.E., M.A.

Bursar, Brig. J. M. F. Cartwright, C.B.E.

R.A.C. SCHOOL OF TANK TECHNOLOGY, R.A.C. CENTRE

Allenby Barracks, Bovington Camp, nr. Wareham, Dorset

Commandant and Chief Instructor, Col. B. S. Heath.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Dover

Commandant, Brig. G. Laing, C.B.E. (ret.)

Secretary, F. C. Jones.

Headmaster, Lt.-Col. R. V. M. Benn, R.A.E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL

Dunblane, Scotland (250)

Commandant, Brig. A. M. Finlaison, C.B.E., D.S.O., (ret).*Headmaster*, Lt.-Col. A. L. Fowler, M.C., R.A.E.C.

INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION

Eitham Palace, S.E.9 (90)

Commandant, Col. G. W. H. Mew, C.B.E.

MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

Degree and Diploma courses in Mining, Mining Engineering and Mining Surveying are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Durham, Edinburgh (University and Heriot-Watt College), Glasgow (Royal College of Science and Technology), Leeds, Sheffield, London (Royal School of Mines), Nottingham, and Wales, and, in Metalliferous Mining, at the School of Metalliferous Mining, Camborne, Cornwall. Courses in Oil Engineering, etc., are available at the Universities of London (Imperial College of Science and Technology) and Birmingham. Courses of study in preparation for certificates of competence in Mining and Mining Engineering awarded by the Board for Mining Examinations and the Institution of Mining Engineers are available at these universities together with most Technical Colleges in mining districts.

Miscellaneous Authorities

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD, Ministry of

Power, Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, 3

Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY,

44 Portland Place, W.1.

MUSIC

Degrees in Music are granted by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, London, Hull, Manchester, Sheffield and Nottingham; the University of Wales; the University of Edinburgh; Dublin University and the National University of Ireland.

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, 14 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Instituted in 1889 to conduct the local examinations in music of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, which were joined in 1947 by the Royal Manchester College of Music and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music, Glasgow.

Secretary, W. Cole, D.Mus., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Marylebone Road, N.W.1

The R.A.M. was founded in 1822.

Fellows (F.R.A.M.), Honorary Fellows (Hon. F.R.A.M.) and Associates (A.R.A.M.) are elected by the Directors, and Honorary Members (Hon. F.R.A.M.) by the Committee of Management. Licentiates (L.R.A.M.) are elected by an examination held three times a year.

A complete training is offered to students of both sexes intending to take up music as a profession. Scholarships are offered for competition in March. The particulars are available in January. All students must take the full curriculum. No. of Students, 800.

Patrons, H. M. The Queen; H. M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.*President*, H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester.*Chairman of Committee*, Maj.-Gen. R. L. Bond, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.*Principal*, Sir Thomas Armstrong, M.A., D.Mus.*Warden*, Myers Fogglin, F.R.A.M.*Secretary*, S. Creber.*Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Deiler, O.B.E.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7

Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.), and Honorary Members (Hon. R.C.M.) are elected by the Council. A.R.C.M., G.R.S.M. and M.Mus.R.C.M. awarded by examination. No. of Students (1962), 550.

Patron, H.M. The Queen.*Patron and President*, H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.*Director*, K. Falkner, F.R.C.M.*Registrar*, J. R. Stainer, B.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.*Bursar*, Capt. J. Shrimpton, C.B.E., R.N.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

John Carpenter Street, E.C.4

(Founded in 1886 by the Corporation of London)

Full-time and part-time courses in Music, Speech and Drama. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.G.S.M.) and Licentiatehip (L.G.S.M.). The Diploma of Graduateship (G.G.S.M. Lond.) confers graduate addition to salary.

Principal, G. Thorne, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.*Secretary*, E. H. Day, M.A.*Registrar*, John Isard.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS

Kensington Gore, S.W.7

Founded in 1864 for the promotion of the highest standard in organ playing and church musicianship. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.R.C.O.) and Fellowship (F.R.C.O.) and Diploma (CHM), also a certificate in choir training.

President, W. Greenhouse Allt, C.B.E.*Hon. Treas.*, W. S. Lloyd Webber, D.Mus.*Hon. Secretary*, J. A. Sowerbutts, M.C., B.Mus.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MUSIC

(Birmingham and Midland Institute), Paradise Street, Birmingham, 1. (729).

Principal, G. Clinton, A.R.C.M.*Secretary*, E. A. Knight.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Curwen Memorial Building,

9 Queensborough Terrace W.2. (1863) (60)

International examining and teaching body for dual notation.

President, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Mus.D.*Director*, W. Irwin Hunt.*Hon. Secretary*, Dr. Muriel Lock.

DARTINGTON MUSIC SCHOOL

Dartington College of Arts,

Totnes, S. Devon (50)

Director of Music, R. Hall.*Registrar*, N. Amherst.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Great Marlborough Street, W.1 (500)

Awards diplomas of Graduateship (G.L.C.M.) and Licentiatehip (L.L.C.M.). Courses recognized by the Ministry of Education and Burnham Committee.

Director, Reginald Hunt, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.*Secretary*, J. F. Holmes.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC

Addington Palace, Croydon, Surrey

Founded (1927) for the advancement of good music in the Church

Patrons, H. M. The Queen; H. M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.*President*, The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chairman of Council, The Bishop of Kensington.
Director, Gerald H. Knight, M.A., D.Mus., F.R.C.O.
Warden, Rev. G. E. Sage, M.A.
General Secretary, H. L. A. Green.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Devas Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 15 (332).
 Awards diplomas of Graduateship and Associateship.

President, The Earl of Harewood.
Principal, F. R. Cox, O.B.E., M.A.
Warden, N. Andrew, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

NORTHERN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

91 Oxford Road, Manchester, 1 (750)
Principal, Miss I. Carroll.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Kneller Hall, Twickenham (42)
Commandant, Col. A. A. N. Tuck, M.B.E.
Chief Instructor, Lt.-Col. B. H. Brown, M.B.E.

ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Deal, Kent (250)
Commandant, Col. F. N. Grant.
Principal Director of Music, Royal Marines, Lt.-Col. F. V. Dunn, C.V.O., O.B.E., F.R.A.M., R.M.
 (Twenty-two Bands in commission in 1962).

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC

St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2 (900)
 Curriculum provides for all branches of study necessary for entry into the musical profession. Special Diploma Course for those who wish to teach music in schools.
Principal, H. Havergal, M.A., D.Mus.

NAVAL

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich

President, Rear-Admiral M. C. Giles.
Secretary, Store Officer and Librarian, G. W. Fisher.

ROYAL NAVAL STAFF COLLEGE Greenwich

Director, Capt. C. P. Mills, C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL Alverstoke, Hants.

Medical Officer in Charge, Surgeon Capt. S. Miles.

BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE Dartmouth (340)

Captain, W. J. Parker, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.
Commander, J. W. M. Pertwee, R.N.
Dir. of Studies, G. W. E. Ghey, M.B.E., M.A.
Captain's Secretary, Lt.-Cdr. G. J. Shore, R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE H.M.S. *Thunderer*.

Manadon, Plymouth (338)
Captain, W. T. C. Ridley, O.B.E., R.N.
Commander, Cdr. B. P. M. Connell, O.B.E., R.N.
Dir. of Engineering, Cdr. C. P. H. Gihon, R.N.
Dean, Instr. Capt. H. E. Dykes, Ph.D., R.N.

JOINT ANTI-SUBMARINE SCHOOL Londonderry, N. Ireland

Director, R.N., Capt. D. H. Mason, R.N.
Director, R.A.F., Group Capt. P. R. Casement, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Deputy Directors, Cdr. R. Greenfields, R.N.; Wing Comdr. J. R. Saunders, R.A.F.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL Holbrook, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk (660)

Headmaster, N. A. York, M.A.
Chief Naval Instructor, Cdr. J. R. Lamb, R.N. (ret).

ROYAL MERCHANT NAVY SCHOOL

Bear Wood, Wokingham, Berks.

For sons of Merchant Navy officers and men, and since 1960 opened to all sons of Service and civil parentage.
Headmaster, C. W. S. Averill, B.Sc.

TRAINING SHIPS

Merchant Navy

For Officers

H.M.S. CONWAY (1859) Merchant Navy Cadet School, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey (Training Officers for Royal and Merchant Navies) (310).
Capt. Supt., Capt. E. Hewitt, R.D., R.N.R.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester* (1862) (250).
Capt. Supt., Capt. L. W. L. Argles, C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.; *Sec.*, I. A. Borland; *Offices*, Ingress Ahhey, Greenhithe, Kent.

NAVAL SCHOOL TRAINING SHIP *Mercury* (1885), Hamble, Southampton (160).—(Normal G.C.E. curriculum, including Navigation and Seamanship. Age on entry 13–14½).—*Capt. Supt.*, Cdr. R. F. Hoyle, R.D., R.N.R.

DEVITT AND MOORE NAUTICAL COLLEGE, LTD. (1917) (280).—For training officers for the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy. Particulars from *Captain's Secretary*, The Nautical College, Pangbourne, Berks. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. A. F. P. Lewis, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON (School of Navigation), Warsash, Southampton (1935). *Director*, Capt. G. W. Wakeford, M.B.E. Senior Department provides full and part-time courses for candidates for Ministry of Transport Certificates (200). *Head*, Capt. A. Nichols. Junior Department trains boys who wish to become officers in the Merchant Navy. The one-year (40-week) residential course satisfactorily completed entitles a cadet to nine months remission of sea service (135).—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. H. Stewart, M.B.E.

For Seamen

INDEFATIGABLE AND NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, Plas Llanfair, Anglesey, N. Wales (136). For boys between 14½ and 15½ years of age at entry and of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. G. W. Irvin. *Sec.*, V. G. Winfield, c/o Liverpool Sailors' Home, Canning Place, Liverpool, 1.

TRAINING SHIP *Arethusa* (1866), off Upnor in the Medway, Kent (Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship). 240 ft boys of good character educated and trained for Royal Navy and Merchant Navy. Priority to boys who are in need of help. Age of entry 13–14½ years. *Captain*, Cdr. M. H. Le Marc, R.N.

NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOLS, 146–150 Minorles, E.C.3.—Schools at Sharpness, Gloucestershire (T.S. *Vindictrix*), and Gravesend, Kent (training establishments for deck boys and junior catering ratings); for boys of 15½ to 17½ years at entry and of good character only. Numbers according to Merchant Navy requirements. *Secretary*, L. H. Tite, M.B.E.

NURSING

(See Medical)

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES

University of London, W.C.1
 No. of Students (1961–62), 755.
Chairman of Governing Body, The Viscount Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.
Director, Prof. C. H. Phillips, Ph.D.
 PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, see Public and Private Buildings in London, p. 649.

PATENT AGENCY

The Register of Patent Agents is kept, under the authority of the Board of Trade, by the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents. Qualification is by examination; Intermediate and Final Examinations are held each year. Details can be obtained from the Institute.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, P. E. Lincroft, M.B.E.

PHOTOGRAPHY

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHERS (1901), 38 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, I. L. A. Hunt.

Examinations in Industrial, Commercial, Scientific and Technical, Medical, Portrait, Advertising and Publicity, Cinematography (non-theatrical) and Architectural Photography, for Associateships.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF PHYSICAL RECREATION (6 Bedford Square, W.C.1).—*President*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.; *Secretary*, W. Winterbottom. Brings together about 200 national organizations in England, Wales and N. Ireland concerned with outdoor and indoor physical recreation; advises local authorities, youth organizations and industry, trains coaches and leaders, administers National Recreation Centres at Bisham Abbey, Berks, Lilleshall Hall, Salop and Plas y Brenin, Capel Curig, N. Wales.

Training Colleges

M.=For Men; W.=For Women

ABERDEEN (Dunfermline College of Physical Education, Woolmanhill). *W.* (200).—*Principal*, Miss N. Blunden.

BEDFORD (College of Physical Education, Lansdowne Road, Bedford). *W.* (200).—*Principal*, Miss E. Alexander.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. *M. & W.* (24).

DARTFORD, Kent (Dartford College of Physical Education (Bergman Osterberg Trust)). *W.* (160).—*Principal*, Miss M. Buckerfield.

DOVER (Nonington College of Physical Education, nr. Dover). *W.* (120).—*Principal*, Miss E. M. Hinks.

EASTBOURNE (Chelsea College of Physical Education, Carlisle Road). *W.* (275).—*Principal*, Miss A. J. Bamba.

EXETER (St. Luke's College). *See* p. 531.

LEEDS (Carnegie College of Physical Education, Beckett Park, Leeds, 6). *M.* (120).—*Principal*, E. Bouffler.

LIVERPOOL (I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education, Barkhill Road, Liverpool, 17). Lancashire Education Committee. *W.* (170).—*Principal*, Miss M. T. Crabbe, C.B.E.

LONDON (L.C.C. Coll. of Physical Education, 16 Paddington Street, W.1). *M. & W.*—*Principal*, P. C. McIntosh.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). *See* p. 532.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME. *See* p. 532

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire (Austey College of Physical Education, Chester Road). Staffordshire Education Committee. *W.* (105).—*Joint Principals*, Miss A. K. Hobbs; Miss C. M. Webster.

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Physical Education). *W.* (190).—*Principal*, Miss E. F. Casson.

YORK (St. John's College). *M.* (90).—*Principal*, Rev. Canon P. J. Lamb.

SECRETARIAL

(See COMMERCIAL)

SOCIAL WORK

Degree courses in Social Studies are available at Birmingham, Exeter, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham and Southampton Universities and diploma courses at Belfast, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Oxford, Sheffield and the University of Wales.

The following are among the associations awarding professional qualifications and (or) providing training:—

ASSOCIATION OF GENERAL AND FAMILY CASE WORKERS, 206 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. Wells.

THE INSTITUTE OF ALMONERS INC., 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Mary Applebey, O.B.E.

THE SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. S. Cleaver.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOUSING (INC.), 50 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER MEMORIAL HOUSE, 34 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, 17.

TEACHING

TRAINING COLLEGES

(For Training Colleges in Housecraft, *see* pp. 519-20, in Physical Education, *see* col. 1.)

M.=For Men; W.=For Women; L.E.A.=Local Education Authority; C. of E.=Church of England; R.C.=Roman Catholic; T.C.=Training College.

ABERDEEN (Aberdeen College of Education, St. Andrew Street), *M. & W.* (675).—*Principal*, J. Scotland.

ABINGDON, Berks. (Culham T.C.). C. of E. *M.* (300).—J. V. Barnett.

AINWICK, Northumberland. L.E.A. *W.* (170).—Miss W. Taylor.

ALSAGER (Cheshire County T.C.) L.E.A. *M. & W.* (560).—R. Wesley.

AMBLESIDE, Westmorland (Charlotte Mason T.C.). *W.* (120).—Miss M. Boulton.

BANGOR, Caernarvonshire (St. Mary's College, Bangor). Church in Wales. *W.* (240).—Miss H. M. Stevens.

" (Normal College, Bangor). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (420).—E. Rees.

BARNET, Herts. (Trent Park T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (590).—H. A. T. Slimmonds.

BARNESLEY, Yorks. (Wentworth Castle T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (130).—Miss J. Richardson.

BARRY, S. Wales (Glamorgan T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (290).—Miss O. R. Powell.

BATH, Somerset (Newton Park). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (380).—Miss A. M. Dawson.

BEDFORD (T.C., 14 The Crescent, Bedford). L.E.A. *W.* (160).—Mrs. M. P. G. Taylor.

BINGLEY, Yorks. L.E.A. *W.* (360).—Mrs. G. M. Gunn.

BIRMINGHAM (City of Birmingham T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (390).—Miss M. M. Rigg.

" (St. Peter's College, Saltley). C. of E. *M.* (360).—Rev. Canon T. G. Platten.

" (Westhill T.C., Selly Oak). *M. & W.* (250).—Rev. R. T. Newman.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Herts (Hockerill T.C.). *W.* (250). C. of E.—Miss A. Eden.

BLETCHLEY, Bucks (Bletchley Park T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (145).—Miss D. G. Cohen.

BOGNOR REGIS, Sussex (Bognor Regis T.C., Upper Bognor Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (180).—W. R. Macklin.

- BOLTON (Bolton Technical T.C., Chadwick). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (300).—J. P. Parry.
- BRADFORD (Margaret McMillan T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (310).—Miss M. Morrison.
- BRIGHTON (Brighton T. C., 8 Eastern Terrace). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (310).—A. Steward.
- BRISTOL (The College of St. Matthias, Flshponds). C. of E. *W.* (400).—Miss M. M. Graham.
- „ (Redland T.C., Redland Hill). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (450).—J. T. Wharton.
- BROMSGROVE, Worcs. (Shenstone T.C., Burcot Lane). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (330).—Miss M. D. Wood.
- CAERLEON (Monmouthshire T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (320).—G. P. Ambrose.
- CAMBRIDGE (Homerton College) *W.* (350).—Miss B. Paston Brown.
- CANTERBURY (Christ Church T.C., St. Martin's Priory). C. of E. *M. & W.*—Rev. F. Mason.
- CARDIFF (City of Cardiff T.C., Cyncoed). *M. & W.* (450).—W. T. Jones.
- CARMARTHEN (Trinity College). Church in Wales. *M. & W.* (465).—Rev. Canon T. Halliwell.
- CHALFONT ST. GILES, Bucks (Newland Park T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* (280).—A. H. Ensor.
- CHELTENHAM, Glos. (St. Mary's T.C.). *W.* (460). C. of E.—Miss V. N. Hall.
- „ (St. Paul's T.C.). *M.* (460). C. of E.—E. L. Bradby.
- CHESTER (Chester College). *M.* (370). C. of E.—Rev. A. J. Price.
- CHICHESTER, Sussex (Bishop Otter T.C.). *M. & W.* (430). C. of E.—Miss K. M. E. Murray.
- CHORLEY, Lancs. (Chorley Day T.C., Union Street). L.E.A. *M. & W.*—L. Kenworthy.
- CLACTON-ON-SEA, Essex (St. Osyth's T.C., Marine Parade). L.E.A. *W.* (480).—Miss M. Parsons.
- COVENTRY, Warwicks. (City of Coventry T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (700).—Miss J. D. Browne.
- CREWE (Cheshire County T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (490).—Miss M. J. P. Laurence.
- DARLINGTON (Darlington T.C.). Voluntary. *W.*—Miss O. M. Stanton.
- DERBY (Diocesan T.C., Uttoxeter New Road). *M. & W.* (460). C. of E.—Miss A. E. G. Sephton.
- DONCASTER (Doncaster T.C., High Melton Hall). L.E.A. *W.* (240).—Miss G. A. Williams.
- DUDLEY, Worcs. (Dudley T.C., Castle View). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (450).—D. Jordan.
- DUNDEE (College of Education, Park Place). *M. & W.* (401).
- DURHAM (Neville's Cross T.C.) L.E.A. *W.* (380).—Miss M. Whitley.
- „ (St. Hild's). *W.* (250). C. of E.—Miss N. M. E. Joachim.
- „ (The Venerable Bede). *M.* (350). C. of E.—K. G. Collier.
- EASTBOURNE, Sussex. (Eastbourne T.C., Darley Road). L.E.A. *W.* (265).—Miss F. E. Ward.
- EDINBURGH (Craiglockhart College of Education). R.C. *W.* (238).—Mother Veronica Blount.
- „ (Moray House College of Education). *M. & W.* (1,500).—W. B. Inglis, O.B.E., Ph.D.
- EXETER (St. Luke's College). *M.* (500). C. of E.—J. L. Smeall.
- EXMOUTH, Devon (Rolle T. C.). L.E.A. *W.* (410).—Miss D. E. L. Spicer.
- GLASGOW (Jordanhill College of Education). *M. & W.* (2,000).—H. P. Wood.
- „ (Notre Dame College of Education, Downhill). R.C. *W.* (440).
- HEREFORD (County T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (240).—Miss E. Hipwell.
- HERTFORD (Balls Park). L.E.A. *W.* (290).—Miss M. M. Wingate.
- HUDDERSFIELD (Technical T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (250).—A. MacLennan.
- HULL (Endsleigh T.C.). *W.* (360). R.C.—Sister Mary Madeleine.
- „ (T. C., Cottingham Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (460).—Dr. C. Bibby.
- KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey (Gipsy Hill T.C., Kenry House, Kingston Hill). L.E.A. *W.* (300).—Miss F. D. Batstone.
- LEEDS (City of Leeds T.C., Beckett Park). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (600).—Dr. R. W. Rich.
- „ (James Graham T.C., Czar Street). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (Day students only).—T. H. B. Hollins.
- LEICESTER (City of Leicester T.C., Scraftoft). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (380).—F. C. A. Cammaerts.
- LINCOLN (Bishop Grosseteste College). *W.* (300). C. of E.—Miss E. L. Butcher.
- LIVERPOOL (City of Liverpool. C. F. Mott T.C., Prescott). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (450).—Miss D. M. Farr, Ph.D.
- „ (St. Katharine's College). *W.* (420). C. of E.—Miss M. A. B. Jones.
- „ (Mount Pleasant T.C.) *W.* (400). R.C.—Miss A. Rawcliffe.
- LONDON (Avery Hill T.C., Eltham, S.E.9). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (620).—Mrs. K. E. Jones.
- „ (Borough Road College, Isleworth). *M.* (500).—K. E. Priestley.
- „ (Cavendish Square T.C., W.1). *W.* (120). R.C.—Miss M. Braun.
- „ (Philippa Fawcett T.C., 94-100 Leigham Court Road, S.W.16.) L.E.A. *W.* (240).—Miss F. Jarvis.
- „ (College of S. Mark and S. John, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.10). *M.* (425). C. of E.—A. A. Evans.
- „ (Digby Stuart College, Roehampton, S.W.15). *W.* (450). R.C.—Mother Mary Richardson.
- „ (Froebel Educational Institute, Grove House, Roehampton Lane, S.W.15). *W.* (435).—Miss M. Brearley.
- „ (Furzedown T.C., Welham Road, S.W.17). L.E.A. *W.* (325).—Miss C. Fletcher.
- „ (Garnett Technical T.C., 83 New Kent Road, S.E.1.) L.E.A. *M. & W.* (200).—C. Jameson.
- „ (Goldsmiths' Coll., New Cross, S.E.14). London Univ. *M. & W.* (1,050).—Dr. D. R. Chesterman.
- „ (Marla Assumpta, 23 Kensington Square, W.8) *W.* (300). R.C.—Mother Augustine Mary.
- „ (Maria Grey T.C., 300 St. Margaret's Road, Twickenham). L.E.A. *W.* (280).—Miss B. E. Deayton.
- „ (Rachel McMillan T.C., Deptford, S.E.8). *W.* (165).—Miss E. M. Puddephat.
- „ (Shoreditch T.C., Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey). L.E.A. *M.* (450).—E. F. Marshall.
- „ (St. Gabriel's College, Cormont Road, Camberwell, S.E.5). *W.* (270). C. of E.—Miss M. B. Atkinson.
- „ (St. Katharine's College, Tottenham, N.17). C. of E. *W.* (260).—Dr. K. H. Nahapiet.
- „ (St. Mary's College, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham). *M.* (610). R.C.—Very Rev. K. Cronin, C.B.E.
- „ (Sidney Webb Day T.C., 130 Horseferry Road, S.W.1). L.E.A. *M. & W.*—Miss R. Beresford.
- „ (Southlands College, 65 Wimbledon Parkside, S.W.19). *W.* (400). Methodist.—Miss M. S. Johnson.
- „ (Stockwell T.C., Bromley, Kent). L.E.A. *W.* (400).—Miss R. F. Carr.

- LONDON (Whitelands College, West Hill, Putney. S.W.15). C. of E. *W.* (450).—Miss M. M. Saunders.
- LOUGHBOROUGH, Lincs. (Loughborough T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* (700).—J. W. Bridgeman, C.B.E.
- MANCHESTER (Manchester Day T.C., Long Millgate). L.E.A. *W.* (270).—Miss M. S. Valentine.
- „ (Didsbury T.C., Wllmslow Road, Didsbury). *M. & W.* (520).—A. H. Body, O.B.E.
- MATLOCK, Derbyshire. L.E.A. *M. & W.* (300).—Miss G. E. Allen.
- MEXBOROUGH, Yorks. (Swinton Day T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.*—Miss E. M. Goodjohn.
- MIDDLETON, Manchester (De la Salle College). *M.* (400). R.C.—The Rev. Brother Augustinae.
- NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (County of Stafford T.C., Madeley, Newcastle, Staffs.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (520).—Miss E. G. Malloch.
- NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Day T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.*—Dr. R. D. Bramwell.
- „ (St. Mary's T.C.). *W.* (270). R.C.—Madame A. M. Ward.
- „ (Kenton Lodge T.C., Gosforth). L.E.A. *W.* (250).—Miss N. L. Chelton.
- NORWICH (Norwich T.C.). *M. & W.* (400). C. of E.—Miss M. G. Duff.
- NOTTINGHAM (Nottingham T.C., Clifton). L.E.A. *M. & W.*—K. A. Baird.
- ORMSKIRK, Lancs. (Edge Hill T.C., St. Helens Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (550).—Dr. M. I. Bain.
- OXFORD (Westminster T.C., North Hinksey). *M. & W.* (400). Methodist.—Rev. H. T. Hughes.
- PORTSMOUTH (City of Portsmouth T.C., Milton). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (520).—Mrs. D. J. Williams.
- PRESTWICH, Lancs. (Sedgley Park College). *W.* (270). R.C.—Madame P. Grogan.
- RETFORD, Notts (Notts County T.C., Eaton Hall). L.E.A. *W.* (240).—Miss E. L. Ableson.
- RIPON, Yorks. (Ripon, Wakefield and Bradford Diocesan T.C.). *W.* (351). C. of E.—Miss M. D. Gage.
- ROMFORD, Essex (Brentwood T.C., Harold Wood). L.E.A. *M. & W.*—Dr. W. Shave.
- RUGBY, Warwicks. (St. Paul's T.C., Newbold Revel, Stretton-under-Fosse). *W.* (290). R.C.—Miss M. R. Sutherland.
- SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex (British and Foreign School Society). *W.* (155).—Miss M. M. Sellens.
- SALISBURY, Wilts. (Church T.C.). C. of E. *W.* (300).—Principal, Dr. V. M. Grubb.
- SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. (North Riding T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (150).—Miss E. L. Madge.
- SHEFFIELD (City T.C., Collegiate Crescent). *M. & W.* (700).—Dr. H. D. Wing.
- „ (Thornbridge Hall, Ashford-in-the-Water, nr. Bakewell, Derbyshire). L.E.A. *W.* (127).—Miss P. H. Whittaker.
- SOUTHAMPTON (College of the Immaculate Conception, The Avenue). *W.* (370). R.C.—Miss M. E. Ward.
- STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincs. (Kesteven T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (240).—W. V. Warmington.
- SUNDERLAND (Sunderland T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (375).—Miss J. T. Tasker.
- SWANSEA (Swansea T.C., Townhill). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (400).—Miss M. R. Smith.
- WAKEFIELD, Yorks. (Bretton Hall T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (320).—J. F. Friend.
- WARRINGTON, Lancs. (Padgate T.C., Fearnhead). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (370).—Miss J. Martin.
- WATFORD, Herts. (Wall Hall T.C., Aldenham). L.E.A. *W.* (220).—Miss I. N. Dickinson.
- WEST WICKHAM, Kent (Coloma Coll., Wickham Court). *W.* (230). R.C.—Mother Mary Benignus.
- WEYMOUTH, Dorset. (Weymouth T.C., Dorchester Road). L.E.A. *W.* (260).—Miss M. B. Weinstock.
- WINCHESTER, Hants. (King Alfred's College). *M. & W.* (480). C. of E.—J. A. Stripe.
- WOKINGHAM, Berks. (Easthampstead Park College). L.E.A. *W.* (220).—Miss H. M. S. Wylie.
- WOLVERHAMPTON (Day T.C., Walsall Street). L.E.A. *M. & W.*—R. H. Durham.
- „ (Technical T.C., Chapel Ash). L.E.A. *M. & W.*—C. L. Heywood.
- WORCESTER (City of Worcester T.C., Henwick Grove). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (550).—E. G. Peirson.
- WREXHAM (Cartrefle T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (300).—Miss M. Taylor.
- YORK (St. John's College). *M.* (460). C. of E.—Rev. Canon P. J. Lamb.

For Teachers of the Deaf

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIOLOGY AND EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, Manchester University. *M. & W.* (82).—Director, Prof. Sir Alexander Ewing.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF (Longwill Deaf School), Moseley Road, Birmingham, 12.—Hon. Sec., H. H. Shorrock.

For Teachers of the Blind

THE COLLEGE OF THE TEACHERS OF THE BLIND (School for the Blind, Westbury on Trym, Bristol). Hon. Registrar, E. H. Getliff, O.B.E. Awards certificates after examination to home teachers, school teachers and craft instructors of the Blind.

Courses of training are also available at:

THE BIRMINGHAM ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND (190).

THE NORTH REGIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND *M. & W.* (32), 17 Blenheim Terrace, Leeds 2.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

See also "Commercial Education" and "Engineering"

National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce

Established in 1948 to advise the Minister on national educational policy relating to industry and commerce.

Chairman, Sir Harry Pilkington.

National Council for Technological Awards
24 Park Crescent, W. 1.

Established by the Minister of Education in 1955 to create and administer awards for students who successfully complete courses in technical colleges. The Council offers two awards, a Diploma in Technology and Membership of the College of Technologists.

Chairman, Sir Harold Cox, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Regional Advisory Councils

Set up in 1947 (i) to bring education and industry together to find out the needs of young workers and advise on the provision required, and (ii) to secure reasonable economy of provision. They also have certain responsibilities in connection with the procedure for the approval by the Ministry of Education of advanced courses, and issue handbooks, etc., giving, for the guidance of students and teachers, information about the facilities available within a region or district for various types of training (e.g. electrical engineering, textiles, building and chemistry). There are ten Regional Advisory Councils, in England and Wales:—

- REGION 1 (LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES).—Regional Advisory Council for Technological Education, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
- 2 (SOUTHERN).—Regional Council for Further Education, 22 The Forbury, Reading.
- 3 (SOUTH-WEST).—Regional Council for Further Education, 12 Lower Castle Street, Bristol, 1.
- 4 (WEST MIDLANDS).—Advisory Council for Further Education, Pitman Buildings, 161 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.
- 5 (EAST MIDLANDS).—Regional Advisory Council for the Organization of Further Education, 12 King John's Chambers, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.
- 6 (EAST ANGLIA).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, County Education Offices, Stracey Road, Norwich.
- 7 (YORKSHIRE).—Council for Further Education, Basinghall Buildings, Upper Basinghall Street, Leeds, 1.
- 8 (NORTH-WEST).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, Africa House, 54 Whitworth Street, Manchester, 1.
- 9 (NORTHERN).—Advisory Council for Further Education, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.
- 10 (WALES).—Welsh Joint Education Committee, 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

City and Guilds of London Institute
76 Portland Place, W.1.

Dir., B. D. Hankin.

- (1.) *City and Guilds College* (see Imperial College of Science and Technology under University of London).
- (2.) *City and Guilds Art School*, 122 to 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

Technical Colleges

The majority of the technical colleges in England and Wales are maintained or assisted by local education authorities. There are four main types.

Colleges of Advanced Technology. These provide a broad range and substantial volume of work exclusively at advanced level (whether in full-time, sandwich or part-time courses), including post-graduate and research work. Since April 1, 1962, all these colleges have been administered by independent governing bodies receiving grants direct from the Ministry of Education. Up to the present, ten establishments have been formally designated by the Minister as colleges of advanced technology:—

- BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, P. F. R. Venables, Ph.D.
- BRADFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, E. G. Edwards, Ph.D.
- BRISTOL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Ashley Down.—*Princ.*, G. H. Moore.
- LONDON: BATTERSEA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Battersea Park Road, S.W.11.—*Princ.*, D. M. A. Leggett, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.
- LONDON: BRUNEL COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, Acton, Middx.—*Princ.*, J. Topping, Ph.D.
- LONDON: CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, S.W.3.—*Princ.*, N. M. H. Lightfoot.
- LONDON: NORTHAMPTON COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, St. John Street, E.C.1.—*Princ.*, J. S. Tait, Ph.D.
- LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, H. L. Haslegrave, Ph.D.
- SALFORD: ROYAL COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, C. Whitworth, Ph.D.
- CARDIFF: WELSH COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, A. Harvey, Ph.D.

Regional Colleges. These are colleges which do a substantial amount of advanced work, including in particular, full-time and sandwich courses, but in which the volume and character of the advanced work are not such as to make it realistic for the colleges to concentrate entirely on such work. There are at present 20 regional colleges:—

- BRIGHTON COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, G. E. Watts, C.B.E., Ph.D.
- HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. E. Scott, M.B.E., Ph.D.
- KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, J. R. I. Hepburn, D.Sc., Ph.D.
- LEICESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, R. E. Wood.
- LIVERPOOL: CITY OF LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street.—*Princ.*, S. A. J. Parsons.
- " CITY OF LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF BUILDING, Clarence Street, Liverpool, 3.—*Princ.*, T. E. Hall.
- LONDON: BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Princ.*, J. E. Garside, Ph.D.
- " BRIXTON L.C.C. SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, S.W.4.—*Princ.*, D. A. G. Reid.
- " NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, N.7.—*Princ.*, J. Leicester.
- " THE POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W.1.—*Director of Education*, J. E. Richardson, C.B.E., Ph.D.
- " SIR JOHN CASS COLLEGE, Jewry Street, E.C.3.—*Princ.*, A. M. Ward, D.Sc., Ph.D.
- " WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, Thomas Street, S.E.18.—*Princ.*, H. Heywood, D.Sc., Ph.D.

- NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, D. A. R. Clark.
- PLYMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, E. Bailey.
- PORTSMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. Davey, Ph.D.
- RUGBY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, G. S. Atkinson, Ph.D.
- STOKE-ON-TRENT: NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, E. R. Patrick, Ph.D.
- SUNDERLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, M. Hutton.
- TREFOREST: GLAMORGAN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, D. P. Evans, Ph.D.
- WEST HAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, G. Bulmer, Ph.D.

Area Colleges. There are about 160 of these, providing mainly part-time courses up to the level of Higher National Certificate or its equivalent.

Local Colleges, of which there are about 270, provide on the vocational side a wide range of mainly part-time courses up to Ordinary National Certificate level or its equivalent.

In addition to these four main categories of technical college, there are some 8,500 *Evening Institutes* ranging in size from those with a few classes for adults in such subjects as music and arts and crafts to those catering for thousands of students in a wide variety of vocational as well as non-vocational classes.

There are also six *National Colleges* providing advanced and post-graduate courses for the comparatively few students from certain highly specialized industries for whom it would be impracticable to provide the highest level of training on a local basis. These colleges, which are financed partly by contributions from the industries concerned but, principally by means of grant from the Minister of Education are:—

- NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR HEATING, VENTILATING, REFRIGERATION AND FAN ENGINEERING, Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Dir.*, J. E. Garside, Ph.D.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, St. George's Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Principal*, J. D. Mounfield, Ph.D.
 NATIONAL COLLEGE OF RUBBER TECHNOLOGY, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N.7.—*Principal*, F. H. Cotton, Ph.D.
 NATIONAL FOUNDRY COLLEGE, Stafford Street, Wolverhampton.—*Principal*, J. Bamford.
 NATIONAL LEATHERSELLERS COLLEGE, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, J. P. Danby, Ph.D., B.Sc.
 NATIONAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING, Boreham House, Chelmsford (*temporary address*).—*Princ.*, P. C. J. Payne, Ph.D.

SCOTLAND

Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council

The Consultative Council represents both sides of industry and educational interests. The Council's object is "to secure the widest possible measure of consultation on vocational further education between employers, employees and those responsible for its provision, and to advise, and generally to promote, the development of such education".—*Sec.*, W. A. M. Good, Scottish Education Department, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1.

Technical Colleges

Technical education is available at 97 day-course schools and colleges in Scotland, including those which specialize in a particular subject. The following are among those recognized by the Scottish Education Department as "central institutions" (colleges for higher technical learning); other Scottish central institutions appear under Agriculture, Art, Commerce, Domestic Science and Music.

ABERDEEN: ROBERT GORDON'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Aberdeen.—*Director*, A. C. West, Ph.D.
 DUNDEE INSTITUTE OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY, 40 Bell Street, Dundee.—*Principal* (*Technical*), J. R. Whittaker, Ph.D.
 EDINBURGH: HERIOT-WATT COLLEGE, Edinburgh, 1.—*Principal*, H. B. Nisbet, Ph.D., D.Sc.
 GALASHIELS: SCOTTISH WOOLLEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Market Street, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.—*Principal*, J. G. Martindale, Ph.D.
 GLASGOW: ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (see p. 511)
 LEITH NAUTICAL COLLEGE, 59 Commercial Street, Leith.—*Principal*, W. A. Fisher.
 PAISLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 28-40 George Street, Paisley, Renfrewshire.—*Princ.*, H. N. Henry.

NORTHERN IRELAND

BELFAST (College of Technology).—*Principal*, D. H. Alexander, O.B.E.
 LONDONDERRY (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. Williams.

TEXTILES

THE TEXTILE INSTITUTE, 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3, is the responsible authority under Royal Charter for the supervision of professional status in the textile industry.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.

THEOLOGICAL

Church of England and Church in Wales

BANGOR (Church Hostel) (25).—*Warden*, Rev. O. W. Jones, M.A.
 BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. M. Hennell, M.A.
 BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll., Somerset Road, Edgbaston) (42).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. S. Gribble, M.A.
 CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall) (56).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon C. W. J. Bowles, M.A.
 „ (Westcott House, Jesus Lane) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. P. K. Walker, M.A.

CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Central College of the Anglican Communion) (50).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon A. K. Cragg, M.A., D.Phil.
 CHESHUNT (Bishops' College) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. J. Trillo, B.D., M.Th.
 CHICHESTER (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. P. M. Jones, M.A.
 CLIFTON, BRISTOL (Tyndale Hall) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Stafford Wright, M.A.
 CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, 9 (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Ancombe, M.A.
 CUDDESDON, OXON. (54)—*Princ.*, Rev. R. A. K. Runcie, M.C., M.A.
 ELY (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon D. G. Hill, M.A.
 KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission) (90).—*Warden*, Rev. H. Theodore Smth, B.A.
 LAMPETER (St. David's Coll., Theological Hall) (35).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon J. R. L. Thomas, M.A.
 LICHFIELD (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. C. Fenton, M.A., B.D.
 LINCOLN (Theological College) (48).—*Warden*, Rev. A. B. Webster, B.D.
 LLANDAFF, Cardiff (St. Michael's) (48).—*Warden*, Rev. O. G. Rees, M.A.
 LONDON (King's College, W.C.2).—*See* London University.
 LONDON COLLEGE OF DIVINITY, St. John's Hall, Northwood, Middlesex. (70).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Jordan, M.A., B.D.
 MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Bishop, C.R., M.A.
 OAK HILL (Southgate, N.14) (65).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. A. P. Wood, D.S.C., M.A.
 OXFORD (Ripon Hall) (46).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Fallows, M.A.
 „ (St. Stephen's House) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. D. W. Allen, M.A.
 „ (Wycliffe Hall) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. D. Anderson, M.A.
 SALISBURY (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon F. C. Tindall, B.D.
 WELLS (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. T. G. A. Baker, M.A.

Church of Scotland

ABERDEEN (Christ's Coll.).—*Master*, Rev. Prof. A. M. Hunter, Ph.D., D.Phil., D.D.
 EDINBURGH (New Coll.) (196).—*Princ.*, Very Rev. Prof. J. H. S. Burleigh, B.Litt., D.D.
 GLASGOW (Trinity Coll.) (96).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. J. Mauchline, D.D.
 ST. ANDREWS (College of St. Mary). *See* University of St. Andrews.

Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon R. K. Wimbush, M.A.

Presbyterian

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Princ.*, Very Rev. Prof. R. J. Wilson.
 CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll., Presbyterian Church of England) (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. D. Whitehorn, M.B.E., M.A., D.D.
 LONDONDERRY (Magee Coll.).—*See* Irish University Colleges.

Calvinistic Methodists, or Presbyterian Church of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH (31).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. R. Williams, M.A.; *Registrar*, Prof. R. N. Williams, M.A.
 BALA (Preparatory Theological) (25).—*Princ. and Librarian*, Rev. R. H. Evans, M.A., B.D.

Methodist

BELFAST (Edgchill Coll.) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. Greenwood.
 BRISTOL (Oldsbury Coll., Westbury-on-Trym) (58).—*Princ.*, Rev. Frederic Greaves, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Wesley House) (23).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. F. Flemington, M.A., B.D.
HANDSWORTH (66).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. L. Mitton, B.A., M.Th., Ph.D.
HEADINGLEY, Leeds, 6 (Wesley College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. R. George, M.A., B.D.
MANCHESTER (Hartley Victoria College, Alexandra Road, South) (92).—*Princ.*, Rev. Percy Scott, B.D., D.Th.
RICHMOND.—See London University.

Congregational

BANGOR (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll., 1841) (6).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. Wyllym Bowyer, B.A., B.D.
BRISTOL (Western College, 1 Cotham Road) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. B. H. Sims, M.A., B.Litt.
CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College) (30).—*Pres.*, Rev. E. H. Pyle, M.A.
EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace) (17).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. S. Duthie, M.A., D.D.
LONDON (New College).—See London University.
MANCHESTER (Northern Congregational College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Robinson, M.A. Ph.D.
NOTTINGHAM (Paton Congregational College) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. Charles, B.A., B.D., B.Litt. Ph.D.,
OXFORD (Mansfield College) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D.
SWANSEA (40).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. T. Pennar Davies, B.A., B.Litt., Ph.D.

Roman Catholic

(Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)

ABERYSTWYTH (St. Mary's College (for late vocations, secular and regular)) (30).—*Prior*, Very Rev. R. B. Hearne, O.Carm.
BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's) (190).—*Rector*, Very Rev. F. Thomson, S.T.L., M.A.
COTTON, N. Staffs. (Cotton College) (210).—*Headmaster*, Very Rev. Mgr. W. Doran, M.A.
GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., Cardross, Dunbartonshire) (33).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon C. Treanor, D.D., Ph.D. Prot. Ap.
KIRKBY LONSDALE (Viā Carnforth, Lancs.) (St. Michael's Minor Seminary, Underley Hall) (120).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon B. Kershaw, M.A.
MARK CROSS, Crowborough, Sussex (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (100).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. W. J. Westlake.
OSCOTT COLL., Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (110).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Mgr. R. J. Foster, S.T.L., L.S.S.
OSTERLEY, Middlesex (Campion House, 112 Thornbury Road) (150).—*Superior*, Rev. C. Tigar, S.J.
UP HOLLAND, nr. Wigan, Lancs. (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (294).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. S. F. Brean.
USHAW (Durham) (380).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon P. Grant.
WARE (Old Hall Green) (122).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. Butcher, M.A.
WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (114).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. Iggleden, S.T.L., L.C.L.

Baptist

BANGOR (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Ellis Jones, M.A., B.D.
BRISTOL (1679) (34).—*Pres.*, Rev. L. G. Champion, B.A., B.D., D.Theol.
CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (30).—*Princ.*, J. Ithel Jones, M.A., B.D.
GLASGOW (The Baptist Theol. Coll. of Scotland) (23).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. B. Miller, M.A., Ph.D.
LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. R. Beasley-Murray, M.A., M.Th., Ph.D.

MANCHESTER, Rusholme, Manchester, 14 (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (25).—*Pres.*, Rev. K. C. Dykes, M.A., B.D.
OXFORD (Regent's Park Baptist Coll., Pusey Street) (48).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. Henton Davies, M.A., B.D., B.Litt., D.D.
RAWDON, Leeds (31).—*Pres.*, Rev. D. S. Russell, M.A., B.D., B.Litt.

Unitarian

MANCHESTER (Unitarian College, Victoria Park) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. Kenworthy, M.A., B.D.

Moravian

FAIRFIELD, Manchester (14).—*Princ.* (vacant).

Interdenominational

CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. G. Davies, B.A., B.D.
OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. L. A. Garrard, M.A., B.D.

Jewish

JEWS' COLLEGE (and Institute for the Training of Teachers), Montagu Place, W.1.—*Princ.*, The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Israel Brodie (acting).

VETERINARY

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS (1844)

32 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

President, Prof. H. G. Lamont, O.B.E.
Registrar, W. G. R. Oates.

Admission to the Register of Veterinary Surgeons may be obtained under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1948, by obtaining the registrable veterinary degree of a recognized University. The College is in general responsible for the supervision of veterinary education in the United Kingdom.

The following Universities present their students for registrable veterinary degrees:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Medicine, Madingley Road, Cambridge.
ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, University of London, Camden Town, N.W.1. (408).—*Principal and Dean*, Prof. R. E. Glover, M.A., D.Sc.
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Faculty of Veterinary Science (161).—*Dean*, Prof. E. G. White.
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Science—*Chairman, Board of Veterinary Studies*, Prof. C. W. Ottaway.
ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES, University of Edinburgh (275).—*Director*, Prof. A. Robertson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
GLASGOW UNIVERSITY VETERINARY SCHOOL, 83 Buccleuch Street, Glasgow, C.3.; VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Bearsden Road, Glasgow. (266).—*Director of Veterinary Education*, Prof. W. L. Weipers, B.Sc.

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FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH TRUST, 10 Wyndham Place, W.1.—*Director of Studies*, J. M. Bowyer.

- GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 York Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. J. Worsley, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., LL.D.
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- NUFFIELD FOUNDATION, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. Farrer-Brown, C.B.E.
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- CITY LITERARY INSTITUTE, Stukeley Street, W.C.2.—*Principal*, H. A. Jones, M.A.
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- LEEDS, Swarthmore Educational Centre, 3-5 Woodhouse Square, Leeds 3.—*Warden*, G. B. Stapleton, B.Sc.
- LEICESTER, Vaughan College.—*Warden*, P. A. W. Collins, M.A.
- LIVERPOOL, Nile Street.—*Warden*, R. T. Clarke.
- LIVERPOOL, Victoria Settlement, York Terrace, 294 Netherfield Road, N., Liverpool, 5.—*Warden*, J. R. Waddington.
- LOUGHBOROUGH, Quest House, College of Further Education.—*Tutor*, P. J. Madgwick, M.A., Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Nottingham.
- MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hall and the Round House, 20 Every Street, Ancoats, Manchester 4.—*Warden*, K. Hill.
- MANSFIELD HOUSE, Fairbairn Hall, E.13.—*Warden*, Rev. E. A. Shipman.
- MIDDLESBROUGH SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY CENTRE, 132 Newport Road, Middlesbrough.—*Warden*, J. Webb, B.Sc.
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- MORLEY COLLEGE, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, D. G. Richards, M.A.
- OXFORD HOUSE, THE, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Head*, Rev. J. R. G. Ragg, M.A.
- PILGRIM HOUSE, Dace Road, E.3.—*Warden* (vacant).
- POPLAR HOUSE PRESBYTERIAN SETTLEMENT AND TRAINING CENTRE, 56-58 East India Dock Road, E.14.
- ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E.17.—*Warden*, Rev. H. Rathbone Dunning, LL.D.
- ROLAND HOUSE (Scout Settlement), 29 Stepney Green, E.1.—*Warden*, Wing Cdr. D. H. Montgomery.
- ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT, 46 Harleyford Road, S.E.11.—*Warden* (vacant).
- ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Head*, Miss G. Panter, B.A.
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- WHITECHAPEL MISSION: WORKING LADS' INSTITUTE, 279 Whitechapel Road, E.1.—*Superintendent*, Rev. A. E. D. Clipson.
- WILMSLOW, The Wilmslow Guild, 1 Bourne Street, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Warden*, W. Carter, B.A.
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- YORK EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT, Holgate Hill, *Warden*, A. J. Peacock, M.A.

HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE SCHOOLS

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.—*Sec.*, F. L. Allan, M.B.E., M.C., 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held early in October.

In considering applications for election to membership the Committee will have regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered (taking particularly into consideration the degree of independence enjoyed by the Headmaster and the Governing Body); the number of boys over thirteen years of age in the school; the number of boys in proportion to the size of the school who are in the sixth form, *i.e.* engaged on studies above the standard of the Ordinary level of the General Certificate Examination; and the connection with the Universities, as indicated by the number of undergraduates from the school at British universities.

Name of School	F.d.ed.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
England and Wales				
Abingdon, Berks.....	1372	540	£267.....D£90	J. M. Cobban, T.D. (1947)
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.....	1597	335	£435.....D£201	P. Griffin, M.B.E. (1962)
Alleyn's School, S.E.22.....	1619	810	.....D£87	S. R. Hudson, T.D. (1945)
Allhallows, Rousdon.....	1515	264	£408.....D£120	V. A. L. Hill (1948)
Ampleforth College (R.C.), York.....	1802	784	£399.....D£150	Rev. D. W. M. Price, O.S.B. (1954)
Ardingly Coll., Sussex.....	1858	429	£444.....	C. H. Bulteel, M.C. (1962)
Arnold School, Blackpool.....	1870	662	£228.....D£78	F. W. Holdgate (1938)
Ashville College, Harrogate.....	1877	420	£262.....D£90	G. R. Southam (1958)
Bablake, Coventry.....	1560	785	.....D£58	E. H. Burrough, T.D. (1962)
Bancroft's, Woodford Green.....	1737	420	£224.....D£68	S. Adams (1944)
Barnard Castle.....	1883	480	£234.....D£90	H. E. Birkbeck (1935)
Battersea Grammar, Battersea.....	1700	620	.....Dnil	W. J. Langford, C.B.E. (1945)
Beaumont Coll. (R.C.), Old Windsor.....	1861	270	£381.....	Rev. J. P. Costigan, S. J. (1958)
Bedford School.....	1552	960	£390.....D£180	W. M. Brown (1955)
Bedford Modern School.....	1566	960	£246.....D£63	J. E. Taylor (1946)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1547	730	£372.....D£162	B. H. Garnons-Williams (1953)
Birkenhead, Cheshire.....	1860	640	£243.....D£84	K. D. Robinson (1946)
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Herts.....	1868	391	£375.....D£150	P. W. Rowe (1957)
Bloxham School, Oxon.....	1860	260	£420.....	R. S. Thompson (1952)
Blundell's, Tiverton.....	1604	400	£396.....D£160	Rev. J. M. Stanton (1959)
Bolton.....	1524	918	.....D£89	F. R. Poskitt, C.B.E. (1933)
Bootham, York.....	1823	250	£399.....	H. F. Lindley (1961)
Bradfield College, Berks.....	1850	430	£456.....	A. Chevenix-Trench (1955)
Bradford Gr., Yorks.....	1548	1040	.....D£71	(vacant)
Brentwood Sch., Essex.....	1557	1100	£274.....D£88	C. R. Allison (1945)
Brighton College, Sussex.....	1845	375	£414.....D£234	W. Stewart, M.C. (1959)
Bristol Grammar.....	1532	975	.....D£64	J. Mackay, D.Phil. (1960)
Bromsgrove, Worcs.....	1553	335	£408.....D£219	L. M. Carey, T.D. (1953)
Bryanston School, Blandford.....	1928	450	£462.....	F. G. R. Fisher (1959)
Bury Grammar, Lancs.....	1600	630	.....D£80	J. T. Hansford (1960)
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset.....	1923	442	£432.....D£228	I. A. Wallace (1961)
Carlisle Gr. School.....	1170	580	.....Dnil	D. I. W. Williams (1962)
Caterham, Surrey.....	1811	370	£267.....D£87	T. R. Leatham (1950)
Charterhouse, Godalming.....	1611	844	£492.....	B. W. M. Young (1952)
Cheltenham College.....	1841	460	£474.....D£252	D. Ashcroft (1959)
Chigwell, Essex.....	1629	400	£330.....D£153	D. H. Thompson (1947)
Christ Coll., Brecon.....	1541	240	£348.....D£190	J. Sharp, D.Phil. (1962)
Christ's Hospital, Horsham.....	1252	814	Nil-£200.....	C. M. E. Seaman (1955)
City of London, E.C.4.....	1442	850	.....D£129-144	A. W. Barton, Ph.D. (1950)
Claymore, Iwerne Minster, Blandford.....	1896	221	£375.....	D. P. M. Burke (Master) (1945)
Clifton College, Bristol.....	1862	700	£450.....D£230	(vacant)
Cranleigh, Surrey.....	1863	424	£444.....D£255	D. A. Emmis (1960)
Culford Sch., Bury St. Edmunds.....	1881	435	£288.....D£99	C. Storey, Ph.D. (1951)
Dame Allan's School, Newcastle on Tyne.....	1705	420	.....D£85	B. C. Harvey (1953)
Dauntsey's, Devizes.....	1543	374	£265.....D£90	D. J. Forbes (1956)
Dean Close, Cheltenham.....	1884	340	£420.....D£204	Rev. D. L. Graham (1954)
Denstone College, Staffs.....	1868	380	£400.....	B. M. W. Trapnell, Ph.D. (1957)
Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton.....	1615	235	£360.....	Rev. F. A. Tierney, O.S.B. (1952)
Dover College, Kent.....	1871	309	£411.....D£180	T. H. Cobb (1958)
Downside (R.C.), Bath.....	1607	530	£430.....D£200	Rev. N. W. Passmore, O.S.B. (1946)
Dulwich College, S.E. 21.....	1619	1500	£333.....D£168	R. Groves (Master) (1954)
Durham.....	1414	255	£375.....D£186	J. A. Brett (1958)
Eastbourne College, Sussex.....	1867	460	£450.....D£235	M. P. Birley (1956)
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey.....	1563	515	£256.....D£85	J. K. Day, T.D. (1958)
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire.....	1879	392	£370.....D£150	I. D. S. Beer (1961)
Eltham College, S.E. 9.....	1842	525	£314.....D£98	C. Porteous (1959)
Emanuel Sch., S.W. 11.....	1594	750	.....Dnil	J. B. C. Grundy, T.D., Ph.D. (1953)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Epsom College, Surrey	1853	500	£455.....D£240	A. D. D. McCallum, T.D. (1962)
Eton College, Windsor	1440	1190	£490.....D£139	R. Birley, C.M.G., LL.D. (1949)
Exeter, Devon	1633	455	£247.....D£87	F. K. Paul, T.D. (1950)
Felsted, Essex	1564	438	£420.....D£180	H. E. Reekie (1951)
Forest Sch., Walthamstow, E.17	1834	474	£340.....D£186	D. A. Foxall (1960)
Frankingham Coll., Suffolk	1864	305	£264.....D£84	W. S. Porter, T.D. (1955)
Giggleswick, Yorks.	1512	250	£405.....D£222	O. J. T. Rowe (1961)
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	399	£465.....D£240	L. Bruce Lockhart (1955)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree, Herts.	1690	1000	£300.....D£87-114	T. W. Taylor, Ph.D. (1946)
Haileybury & Imperial Service Coll., Herts	1862 1912	572	£429.....D.....	C. P. C. Smith (Master) (1948)
Harrow, Middlesex	1571	653	£498.....D£249	R. L. James, Ph.D. (1953)
Harrow, Lower School	1876	400	.....D£138	R. F. B. Campbell (1951)
Hereford, Cathedral Sch.	1381	340	£231.....D£81	J. R. Peebles (1957) [(1955)
Highgate, N.6.	1565	650	£327.....D£156	A. J. F. Doulton, O.B.E., T.D.
High Wycombe (Royal Gr.)	1567	1056	£170.....Dnil	E. R. Tucker (1933)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1611	600	.....D£81	H. B. Shaw, M.B.E. (1931)
Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex	1849	340	£429.....D.....	Rev. Canon R. C. Howard
Hymers Coll., Hull	1883	650	.....D£78	H. R. Roach (1951) [(1945)
Ipswich, Suffolk	1400	340	£348.....D£180	P. H. F. Mermagen, T.D. (1951)
Kelly College, Tavistock	1867	258	£378.....D£214	J. T. Melvin, T.D. (1959)
Kent College, Canterbury	1885	372	£279.....D£99	D. E. Norfolk (1960)
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	990	.....D£74	Rev. R. G. Lunt, M.C. (Chief Master) (1952)
King Henry VIII, Coventry	1545	900	.....D£75	H. Walker (1950)
King's Coll., Taunton	1522	458	£399.....D£168	R. C. Unmack (1937)
King's College Sch., Wimbledon, S.W.19	1829	538	£345.....D£180	F. H. Shaw, M.B.E., T.D. (1960)
King's Sch., Bruton	1519	300	£336.....D£180	R. C. Davey (1957)
King's Sch., Canterbury	600	670	£411.....D£190	Rev. J. P. Newell (1962)
King's Sch., Chester	1541	394	.....D£77	Rev. Canon L. F. Harvey (1947)
Kings' Sch., Ely	1541	250	£399.....D£199	B. E. N. Fawcett (1955)
King's Sch., Macclesfield	1502	1000	.....D£120	T. T. Shaw (1933)
King's Sch., Rochester	604	480	£330.....D£135	Rev. Canon D. R. Vicary (1957)
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	545	£240.....D£86	D. M. Annett (1959)
Kingston Grammar, Kingston-upon- Thames	1561	570	.....D£90	P. W. Rundle (1950)
Kingswood Sch., Bath	1748	440	£416.....D£240	A. L. Creed (1959)
Lancaster Royal Grammar School	1469	840	£150.....Dnil	J. L. Spencer, T.D. (1961)
Lancing College, Sussex	1848	423	£441.....D.....	E. W. Gladstone (1961)
Latimer Upper, Hammersmith, W.6	1624	1083	.....D£69	K. E. Sutcliffe (1958)
Leeds Gr. Sch.	1552	1077	.....D£81	T. G. C. Woodford (1954)
Leighton Park Sch., Reading	1890	242	£423.....D£282	J. Ounsted (1948)
The Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	350	£450.....D.....	W. A. Barker (1958)
Lincoln School	1090	560	£160.....Dnil	P. W. Martin, T.D. (1958)
Liverpool College	1840	720	£300.....D£174	L. H. Collison, T.D. (1952)
Llandovery Coll.	1848	255	£312.....D£141	Rev. R. J. Tree (1957)
Lord Wandsworth Coll., Basingstoke, Hants	1912	282	£381.....D£60	A. Henderson (1943)
Loughborough Grammar	1496	720	£254.....D£74	N. S. Walter (1959)
Lytham (King Edward VII School)	1908	640	.....D£66	C. D. A. Baggeley (1957)
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1478	445	£255.....D£84	R. S. Stanier (Master) (1944)
Maidstone Gr. School	1549	893	.....Dnil	W. A. Claydon, C.B.E. (1941)
Malvern Coll., Worcs.	1865	580	£456.....D£255	D. D. Lindsay (1953)
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1400	.....D£81	P. G. Mason, M.B.E. (High Master) (1962)
Manchester, Wm. Hulme's Gr.	1887	700	.....D£81	J. G. Bird, M.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Marlborough Coll., Wilts	1843	810	£423.....D.....	J. C. Dancy (Master) (1961)
Merchant Taylors', Northwood	1561	600	£381.....D£243	H. Elder (1946)
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1620	740	£225.....D£90	T. J. P. York (1942)
Mill Hill	1807	433	£435.....D£225	R. Moore, C.B.E. (1950)
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	305	£396.....D£237	D. R. Wigram (1946)
Monmouth	1615	450	£201.....D£55	R. F. Glover (1959)
Mount St. Mary's Coll., Spinkhill, Derbyshire (R.C.)	1842	315	£321.....D£96	Rev. J. F. Colliston, S.J. (1954)
Newcastle on Tyne (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1545	950	.....D£89	W. D. Haden, T.D. (1960)
Newcastle under Lyme (High)	1874	660	.....Dnil	J. M. Todd (1948)
Norwich Sch.	1240	600	£237.....D£81	A. Stephenson (1943)
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	922	.....D£132	K. R. Imeson (1954)
Oakham, Rutland	1584	470	£320.....D£97	J. D. Buchanan, M.B.E. (1958)
Oundle, Peterborough, Northants	1556	680	£480.....D.....	R. J. Knight (1956)
Perse Sch. for Boys, Cambridge	1615	570	£277.....D£93	S. Stubbs (1945)

Name of School	F. dcd.	No. of Boys	Annal Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Peter Symonds, Winchester.....	1607	680	£192.....Dnil	J. S. Shields (1957)
Plymouth College.....	1877	605	£231.....D£81	C. M. Meade-King (1955)
Pocklington Sch. E. Yorks.....	1514	493	£264.....D£87	R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker (1945)
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.....	1732	950	.....D£78	D. H. Hibbert, C.B.E. (1954)
Queen Elizabeth's Gr., Blackburn.....	1509	880	.....D£79	E. H. Kemball-Cook (1956)
Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield..	1591	700	£228.....D£81	B. J. Baggaley (1956)
Radley Coll., Abingdon.....	1847	470	£489.....	W. M. M. Milligan, M.B.E., T.D. (Warden) (1954)
Ratcliffe Coll. (R.C.), Leicester.....	1847	325	£360.....	Very Rev. C. R. Leatham (1948)
Reading School.....	1125	582	£195.....Dnil	C. E. Kemp (1939)
Repton Sch., Derby.....	1557	485	£450.....	J. L. Thorn (1961)
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.....	1844	550	£420.....D£237	G. S. Sale (1957)
Royal Masonic School, Bushey.....	1789	400	.....Dnil	H. G. Mullens, T.D. (1957)
Rugby, Warwickshire.....	1567	715	£504.....D£195	W. Hamilton (1957)
Rydal, Colwyn Bay.....	1885	280	£351.....	D. W. Hughes (1946)
St. Albans, Herts.....	948	650	.....D£77	W. T. Marsb, O.B.E. (1931)
St. Bees, Cumberland.....	1583	261	£385.....D£180	J. C. Wykes (1951)
St. Benedict's, Ealing, W.5 (R.C.).....	1902	520	.....D£165	Rev. G. G. Brown, O.S.B. (1961)
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6.....	1446	800	.....D£150	W. R. Hecker (1938)
St. Edmund's, Canterbury.....	1749	300	£360.....D£195	B. M. S. Hoban (1960)
St. Edward's, Oxford.....	1863	500	£450.....D£242	F. F. Fisher, M.C. (Warden) (1954)
St. John's, Leatherhead.....	1851	338	£429.....D£222	I. Sutherland (1960)
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate.....	1879	348	£420.....D£210	Rev. Canon R. Perfect (1938)
St. Olave's, S.E.1.....	1571	650	.....Dnil	R. C. Carrington, D.Ph. (1937)
St. Paul's, W.14.....	1509	650	£387.....D£222	T. E. B. Howarth, M.C., T.D. (High Master) (1962)
St. Peter's, York.....	627	400	£395.....D£180	J. Dronfield (1937)
Sebright Sch., Wolverley.....	1620	260	£345.....D£160	R. A. Henniker-Gotley (1938)
Sedburgh, Yorks.....	1525	425	£447.....D£193	G. M. C. Thornely (1954)
Sevenoaks School, Kent.....	1418	563	£363.....D£186	L. C. Taylor (1954)
Sherborne, Dorset.....	1530	595	£426.....D£213	R. W. Powell (1950)
Shrewsbury School.....	1552	435	£441.....D£201	J. M. Peterson (1950)
Silcoats School, Wakefield, Yorks.....	1820	275	£330.....D£171	R. J. M. Evans, Ph.D. (1960)
Solphull, Warwicks.....	1560	850	£353.....D£177	H. B. Hitchens, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stamford, Lincs.....	1532	630	£252.....D£87	B. L. Deed, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stockport Gr. Sch.....	1487	445	.....D£81	F. W. Scott (1962)
Stonyhurst Coll. (R.C.), Blackburn.....	1593	350	£399.....	Rev. F. J. Turner (1961)
Stowe, Bucks.....	1923	600	£433.....	D. Crichton-Miller, T.D. (1958)
Sutton Valence, Maldstone.....	1576	341	£393.....D£162	C. R. Evers (1953)
Taunton, Somerset.....	1847	754	£315.....D£156	J. G. Leatham (1945)
Tonbridge, Kent.....	1553	534	£414.....D£216	M. W. McCrum (1962)
Trent College, Long Eaton, Derbyshire	1866	230	£495.....	R. G. Ikin (1936)
Truro, Cornwall.....	1879	560	£216.....D£75	D. W. Burrell (1959)
University Coll. Sch., N.W.3.....	1830	500	.....D£174	C. D. Black-Hawkins (1956)
Uppingham, Rutland.....	1584	599	£456.....	M. Lloyd (1944)
Victoria Coll., Jersey.....	1852	375	£267.....D£90	R. Postill, T.D. (1945)
Warwick.....	914	723	£279-318 D£93-106	P. W. Martin (1962)
Wellingborough, Northants.....	1595	270	£375.....D£180	H. J. C. Bashford (1956)
Wellington Coll., Berks.....	1859	680	£453-474.....D£270	G. H. Stainforth (Master) (1956)
Wellington Sch., Somerset.....	1842	400	£273.....D£96	J. C. Stredder (1957)
Westminster, S.W.1.....	1560	444	£498.....D£315	I. D. Carder (1957)
Whitgift, Croydon.....	1596	818	.....D£158	M. J. Huggill (1961)
Whitgift Trinity Sch., Croydon.....	1596	630	.....D£63	O. C. Berthoud (1952)
Winchester College.....	1394	525	£498.....	Sir Desmond Lee (1954)
Wolverhampton Gr. Sch., Staffs.....	1512	580	.....Dnil	E. R. Taylor (1956)
Woodhouse Grove Sch., Bradford.....	1812	429	£262.....D£92	F. C. Pritchard, Ph.D. (1950)
Worcester College for the Blind.....	1866	65	£515.....	R. C. Fletcher (1959)
Worcester (Royal Gr.).....	1201	743	£183.....Dnil	A. G. K. Brown (1952)
Worksop College, Notts.....	1895	420	£420.....D£230	R. J. Northcote-Green, M.C., T.D. (1952)
Wrekin Coll., Wellington, Salop.....	1880	390	£396.....	R. H. Dahl, T.D. (1952)
Wychiffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.....	1882	269	£390.....D£186	S. G. H. Loosley, M.C. (1946)
Scotland				
Daniel Stewart's, Edinburgh.....	1855	940	.....D£51-63	H. J. L. Robbie, C.B.E., Ph.D.
The Edinburgh Academy.....	1824	620	£327.....D£156	H. H. Mills, M.C., Ph.D. (Rector)
Fettes College, Edinburgh.....	1870	450	£405.....	I. D. McIntosh (1958) [(1962)]

Name of School	F.dcd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
George Heriot's, Edinburgh	1628	1450	..... D£52	W. McL. Dewar, O.B.E. (1947)
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh	1722	1500	£273 D£63	R. W. Young (1958)
Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow	1878	604	..... D £34-46	C. J. R. Mair (1958)
Loretto Sch., near Edinburgh	1827	240	£430.....	R. B. Bruce Lockhart (1960)
Glasgow Academy	1846	900	£342-362 D £75-162	B. M. Holden (Rector) (1959)
Gordonstoun, Elgin, Morayshire	1934	404	£519..... D £219	F. R. G. Chew (1959)
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh	1833	300	£405.....	A. Bush, M.C. (1958)
Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen	1729	1154	£261 D £57	J. Marshall (1960)
Strathallan, Forganenny, Perthshire	1912	340	£390.....	W. N. S. Hoare, T.D. (1951)
Trinity College, Glenalmond	1847	350	£426.....	R. M. M. Barlow (Warden) (1948)
Northern Ireland				
Campbell Coll., Belfast	1894	468	£330..... D £132	F. J. G. Cook (1954) [(1954)
Portora Royal, Enniskillen	1608	447	£285..... D £106	Rev. P. H. Rogers, M.B.E.
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast	1810	1100	..... D £78	S. V. Peskett (Principal) (1959)
Isle of Man				
King William's College	1668	385	£363..... D £126	G. R. Rees-Jones (Principal) (1958) [(1949)
Republic of Ireland				
St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham	1843	180	£270.....	Rev. F. M. Argyle (Warden)

With a few exceptions the schools listed above are members of the Association of Governing Bodies of Public Schools (G.B.A.). Other schools in membership of G.B.A. but not of the Headmasters' Conference are:—Abbotsholme; *Ackworth*, Pontefract, Yorks; Adams' Grammar School, Newport, Salop; *Bedales*, Petersfield, Hants; Cathedral, Truro; Churches, Petersfield, Hants; Colston's Boys' School, Bristol; Kimbolton School, Hunts; King Edward Sch., Bath; King's School, Gloucester; Melville College; Milton Abbey, Dorset; Oratory, Woodcote, Reading; Prior Park, Bath; Rendcomb, Glos.; Rishworth, Yorks; Royal Naval College, Pangbourne, Berks.; Ruthin, Denbighshire; *St. George's, Harpenden*, Herts; *St. John's College*, Southsea, Hants; West Buckland, Devon; Woodbridge, Suffolk; *Dollar Academy*, Clackmannanshire. Co-educational Schools are shown in *italic type*.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OVERSEAS

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (*) are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference*; marked (†) of the *Headmasters' Conference of Australia*.

Name of School	F.dcd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
South America				
*St. George's Coll., Quilmes, Argentine	1898	300	£475.....	Rev. E. J. Colville (1962)
*Queen's Coll., Georgetown, Brlt. Guiana	1844	640	..... D £16	V. J. Sanger-Davies, T.D. (1952)
*Grange School, Santiago, Chile	1928	620	£300..... D £150	I. M. Richardson (1959)
India				
*Mayo College, Ajmer	1873	453	£157.....	J. T. M. Gibson, O.B.E. (1954)
*Cathedral and John Cannon Boys', Bombay	1860	680	..... D £48-66	B. Gunnery (1953)
*St. Paul's, Darjeeling	1823	300	Rs. 3,600.....	L. J. Goddard, O.B.E. (Rector) (1934)
*Doon Sch., Dehra Dun	1935	285	Rs. 2,500 DRs. 1,675	J. A. K. Martyn, O.B.E. (1948)
*Scindia Sch., Gwalior	1897	600	Rs. 2,300 . DRs. 75	K. C. Shukla (Principal) (1944)
Canada				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa	1891	280	\$1,700..... D \$800	R. H. Perry (1950)
*Bishop's Coll. Sch., Lennoxville, Que.	1836	240	\$1,850.....	F. R. Pattison (1960) [(1950)
Hillfield, Hamilton, Ont.	1901	350	..... D \$850	Lt.-Col. J. P. Page, E.D., Ph.D.
Lower Canada Coll., Montreal	1909	475	\$1,380..... D \$720	D. S. Penton (1941)
*Ridley Coll., St. Catharines, Ont.	1880	270	\$2,000..... D \$750	E. V. B. Pilgrim (1962)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	300	\$2,000..... D \$925	J. R. Coulter (1958)
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont.	1865	280	\$2,090.....	A. C. Scott (1962)
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto	1829	482	\$2,000..... D \$1,000	Rev. C. W. Sowby, D.D. (Principal) (1949)
Australia				
N.S.W.:—				
*†Armidale Sch., Armidale	1894	310	£462..... D £90	A. N. Cash (1962)
†Barker Coll., Hornsby	1890	400	£480..... D £180	J. G. Dewes (1958)
*†Sydney C. of E, Gr. Sch., North Sydney	1889	915	£435-486 £D162-183	B. H. Travers, O.B.E. (1959)
*†Cranbrook Sch., Sydney	1918	356	£480..... D £189	G. E. Hewan (1951)
*†The King's Sch., Parramatta	1831	836	£510..... D £195	H. D. Hake, O.B.E. (1939)
†Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga	1924	728	£360-435. D £105-156	T. R. McKenzie, Ed.D. (1956)
†Newington Coll., Stanmore	1863	999	£432..... D £174	E. R. Duncan, Ph.D. (1962)
†St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney	1879	530	..... D £90	Rev. V. F. Conway, S.J. (1951)
†St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney	1880	570	£360..... D £96	Rev. F. J. Gorman, S.J. (1961)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
†St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Sydney....	1881	580	£300.....	Rev. Br. Elias (1962)
*†Scots Coll., Sydney.....	1893	1050	£465.....D£180	A. E. McClucas (1956)
*†Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1857	1039	£483.....D£198	C. O. Healey, O.B.E., T.D. (1951)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1913	986	£465.....D£171	J. W. Hogg (1944)
<i>Victoria:—</i>				
†Ballarat Coll.....	1864	304	£450.....D£150	A. D. P. Dyer (1960)
†Ballarat C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1910	200	£415.....D£134	G. F. J. Dart (1942)
†Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1923	1200	.....D£180	S. L. Hickman (1948)
†Caulfield Gr. Sch.....	1881	2000	£432-492 D£113-171	Rev. S. W. Kurrell (1954)
†Geelong Coll., Geelong.....	1861	742	£474-519D£75-195	P. N. Thwaites (1960)
*†Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio.....	1857	703	£600.....D£216	T. R. Garnett (1961)
*†Haileybury Coll., E. Brighton.....	1892	1055	£480.....D£150	D. M. Bradshaw (1954)
†Ivanhoe Gr. Sch.....	1915	596	£428-455 D£128-155	V. R. C. Brown (1948)
*†Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1858	1525	£525.....D£216	B. W. Hone (1951)
*†Scotch Coll., Melbourne.....	1851	1560	£537.....D£201	R. Selby Smith (1953)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1902	820	£432.....D£174	J. J. Leppitt (1959)
†Wesley Coll., Melbourne.....	1865	959	£540.....D£198	T. H. Coates, Ph.D. (1957)
†Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne.....	1878	710	£321.....D£120	Very Rev. P. Keenan, S.J. (1959)
<i>Queensland:—</i>				
†All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers....	1920	281	£264.....D£60	M. A. P. Mattingley (1958)
†Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong.....	1902	620	£261-292D£69-96	A. J. Birtles (1956)
*Brisbane C. of E. Grammar Sch.....	1912	1110	£315.....D£105	H. E. Roberts (1947)
†Brisbane Grammar Sch.....	1868	850	£258.....D£78	H. F. Newell (1956)
†The Southport Sch.....	1901	550	£320.....D£105	C. G. Pearce (1951)
†Toowoomba Gr. Sch.....	1876	310	£280.....D£69	C. E. Olsen (1962)
<i>South Australia:—</i>				
*†St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide.....	1847	580	£480.....D£180	Rev. J. S. C. Miller (1961)
*†Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town....	1869	885	£468.....D£168	J. A. Dunning (1949)
*†Scotch Coll., Mitcham.....	1919	593	£486.....D£180	C. D. Fisher (1962)
<i>Western Australia:—</i>				
*†Christ Church Gr. Sch., Claremont..	1910	751	£400.....D£159	P. M. Moyes (1951)
†Guildford C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1896	426	£399.....D£156	D. A. L. Davies (1957)
†Hale School, Perth.....	1858	556	£390.....D£165	A. R. Prince (1960)
†Scotch Coll., Swanbourne.....	1897	570	£360-405D£90-150	G. Maxwell Keys (1947)
†Wesley Coll., Perth.....	1923	550	£360-399D£96-153	N. R. Collins (1953)
<i>Tasmania:—</i>				
†Launceston Church Gr. Sch.....	1846	479	£468.....D£165	D. V. Selth (1959)
†Hutchins Sch., Hobart.....	1846	490	£465.....D£180	G. H. Newman (1959)
†Scotch College, Launceston.....	1900	308	£450.....D£153	Rev. R. H. Dean (1950)
<i>New Zealand</i>				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.....	1869	1257	£165.....Dnil	W. H. Cooper (1954)
*Auckland, King's Coll., Otahuhu....	1896	534	£323.....D£115	G. N. T. Greenbank (1946)
*Canterbury, Timaru Boys' High Sch..	1880	646	£214.....D£54	M. A. Bull (1947)
*Christchurch Boys' High.....	1881	1075	£150.....Dnil	C. F. S. Caldwell (1959)
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.....	1850	577	£299.....D£117	H. R. Hornsby, M.B.E. (1951)
Nelson College, Nelson.....	1856	964	£168.....Dnil	B. H. Wakelin (1957)
New Plymouth Boys' High School.....	1881	1160	£150.....Dnil	J. S. Webster (1958)
Waitaki Boys' High Sch., Oamaru....	1883	951	£165.....Dnil	J. H. Donaldson (1961)
*Wanganui Collegiate.....	1852	370	£315.....D£105	T. U. Wells (1960)
Wellington Coll., Wellington.....	1874	990	£180.....Dnil	H. A. Heron (1951)
<i>South Africa</i>				
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown....	1855	486	£270.....D£93	J. L. Cawse (1962)
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch.....	1849	385	£230.....D£100	H. J. Kidd (1943)
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg.....	1898	394	£280.....D£140	D. Yates (1954)
*Michaelhouse, Balfour, Natal.....	1896	420	£300.....	R. T. S. Norwood (1960)
<i>Southern Rhodesia</i>				
*Peterhouse School, Marandellas.....	1954	360	£360.....	F. R. Snell (1954)
*St. George's College, Salisbury.....	1896	442	£225.....D£90	Rev. E. P. Ennis, S.J. (1961)
<i>Kenya</i>				
*Prince of Wales, Nairobi.....	1931	615	£156-360D£44-186	O. C. Wigmore (1960)
<i>West Indies</i>				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados.....	1729	648	.....D£18	J. C. Hammond, O.B.E. (1949)
*Lodge School, St. John, Barbados....	1721	400	£225.....Dnil	A. R. V. Newsam (1954)
*Wolmer's Sch., Jamaica.....	1729	601	.....D£36	N. S. Jackson (1953)
<i>Malta</i>				
*St. Edward's College.....	1929	230	£150.....	Rev. J. R. Brookes, O.S.B., O.B.E., M.C. (1956)
<i>Cyprus</i>				
English School, Nicosia.....	1900	410	£105.....D£30	R. M. Hamer (1960)

PRINCIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects.

(b) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress."

School	Found.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Abby Sch., Malvern Wells.....	1880	260	£360.....	A. F. Evershed (1942)
Abbey Sch., Reading.....	1887	570	..... D£87-94	S. M. Hardcastle (1960)
Abbotts Hill, Hemel Hempstead.....	1912	84	£450.....	M. E. P. Yeo (1944)
The Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester.....	1883	620	£315..... D£155	H. M. Roden (1934)
Ashford, Middlesex, Welsh Girls School	1718	220	£300..... D£165	J. D. Alderson (1956)
Ashford Sch. for Girls, Kent.....	1910	633	£252-291 D£66-135	M. Nightingale (1955)
Badminton Sch., Bristol.....	1858	347	£390..... D£195	B. M. Sanderson (1947)
Bath, Royal Sch. for Daughters of Officers of the Army.....	1864	271	£350..... D£135	M. K. Goss (1950)
Bedford High Sch.....	1882	625	£357..... D£156	M. G. Watkins (1949)
Bedford, Dame Alice Harpur School.....	1882	820	£246..... D£60	H. Lawson Brown (1955)
Benenden, Kent.....	1924	306	£480.....	E. B. Clarke (1954)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1888	480	£300..... D£129	B. W. Russell (1950)
Beverly High Sch., East Yorks.....	1908	420	..... Dnil	Mrs. R. Noble (1960)
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.....	1919	365	..... Dnil	H. E. Mottershead (1961)
Bishop's Stortford, Herts, & Essex H.S.	1909	590	£230..... Dnil	J. R. F. Wilks (1951)
Blackpool, Elmslie Girls' Sch.....	1918	400	..... D£72-111	E. L. Oldham (1952)
Bolton, Lancs.....	1877	666	..... D£89	M. D. Higginson (1954)
Bradford Girls' Gr. Sch.....	1875	469	..... D£84	M. M. Black (1955)
Brentwood, Ursuline Convent High (R.C.)	1900	759	£257..... D£88	Mother Joseph Howley (1947)
Bridlington High Sch.....	1905	580	£200..... Dnil	D. I. Matthews (1956)
Bruton School for Girls, Som.....	1900	408	£315..... D£129	E. L. Chappell (1950)
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.E.U.).....	1900	210	£300..... D£83-120	M. A. Morris (1955)
Burton-on-Trent High Sch.....	1872	530	..... Dnil	E. Lloyd (1952)
Bury St. Edmunds, East Anglian Sch.....	1935	297	£321..... D£159	M. Tuck (1949)
Casterton, Carnforth.....	1823	215	£342..... D£145	K. I. Staines (1957)
Chatham, Grammar Sch. for Girls.....	1907	599	..... Dnil	H. Evans (1962)
Chelmsford County High Sch.....	1907	600	..... Dnil	P. Pattison (1961)
Cheltenham Ladies' College.....	1853	804	£410..... D£222	J. A. Tredgold (<i>Princ.</i>) (1953)
Chester, Ursuline Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1850	412	..... D£198	Mother Mary Paul Flood, O.S.U. (1951)
Christ's Hospital, Hertford.....	1552	288	.....	D. R. West (1942)
Church Education Corporation (35 Den- son House, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent.....	1920	135	£362.....	E. Bickersteth (1932)
Uplands, Sandecotes, Parkstone.....	1903	150	£340..... D£195	M. H. L. Orr (1936)
Church Schools Company (29 Euston Road, N.W.1.):				
Guildford High Sch.....	1888	500	..... D£85-120	E. S. Bryce (1960)
Hull High Sch., Tranby Croft.....	1890	394	£159-222 D£52-114	H. W. Thompson (1956)
Southampton (Atherley Sch.).....	1926	340	..... D£60-129	U. V. Laidlaw (1950)
Sunderland Church High Sch.....	1884	390	..... D£85-107	J. L. Wisbach (1957)
Surbiton High Sch.....	1884	360	..... D£107-123	S. A. Kerr (1947)
York College.....	1908	270	..... D£60-135	H. C. Randall (1944)
Clevedon, St. Brandon's School.....	1831	290	£315..... D£129	A. K. Forster (1950)
Clifton High School for Girls.....	1877	719	£341..... D£140	S. L. McKillop (1962)
Colston's, Bristol.....	1891	650	..... Dnil	A. M. S. Dunn (1953)
Cranborne Chase Sch., Tisbury, Wilts.	1946	160	£417.....	C. B. Galton (1946)
Croham Hurst, South Croydon, Surrey	1899	410	..... D£60-147	Miss M. E. Ayre (1959)
Derby High Sch.....	1892	350	..... D£57-141	D. M. Hatch (1957)
Dolcella, Dr. Williams' School.....	1878	385	£254..... D£86	D. B. Lickes (1946)
Doncaster, High School for Girls.....	1905	566	..... Dnil	H. V. Mellor (1949)
Downe Hse., Cold Ash, Newbury, Berks.	1907	265	£420.....	N. I. Medley (1947)
Durham High Sch.....	1884	310	..... D£117	C. I. Salter (1958)
Edgbaston High, Birmingham.....	1876	460	..... D£72-135	E. A. Hopkins (1954)
Edgbaston C. of E. Coll.....	1886	482	£252-270 D£72-135	M. Going (1947)
Edgchill, Bldeford, N. Devon.....	1884	550	£257..... D£89	A. M. Shaw (1955)
Ely High School.....	1905	380	..... Dnil	B. Tilly, ph.D. (1936)
Eothen, Caterham, Surrey.....	1892	310	..... D£170	J. Harrison (1955)
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.....	1658	483	£261..... D£88	(vacant)
Farnborough Hill, Hants.....	1889	313	£330..... D£120	Mother R. Alexander (1958)
Farringtons, Chisclhurst, Kent.....	1911	215	£336..... D£195	F. E. Wilson (1957)
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs School.....	1883	306	..... Dnil	B. Saunders (1957)
Felixstowe College, Suffolk.....	1929	300	£360.....	R. M. Jones (1943)
Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, Hawthorns Sch.	1921	148	£233-281 D£61-91	E. M. Regge (1921)

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
<i>Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1.):</i>				
Bath High.....	1875	735	£234-252D £78-90	G. S. Blackburn (1942)
Birkenhead High.....	1901	630	.....D £81-90	P. E. Winter (1952)
Blackheath High.....	1880	540	.....D £84-93	F. M. Abraham (1961)
Brighton and Hove High.....	1876	570	£252-270D £81-90	I. Ashcroft (1950)
Bromley High.....	1883	600	.....D £84-93	M. Leale (1949)
Croydon High.....	1874	920	.....D £84-93	E. J. B. Cameron (1960)
Ipswich High.....	1878	480	.....D £81-90	B. Strong (1960)
Liverpool (Belvedere).....	1880	530	.....D £81-90	M. C. L. Ward (1961)
Newcastle (Central) High.....	1895	660	.....D £81-90	C. Russell (1962)
Norwich High.....	1875	640	.....D £81-90	D. F. Bartholomew (1954)
Nottingham High.....	1875	880	.....D £81-90	F. M. Milford (1950)
Notting Hill and Ealing High.....	1873	620	.....D £84-93	J. M. S. Hendry (1960)
Oxford High.....	1875	540	£240-258D £81-90	M. E. A. Hancock (1959)
Portsmouth High.....	1882	570	.....D £81-90	E. M. Thorn (1941)
Putney High.....	1893	660	.....D £84-93	K. Lockley (1950)
Sheffield High.....	1878	530	.....D £81-90	M. C. Lutz (1959)
Shrewsbury High.....	1885	470	.....D £81-90	A. A. M. Wells (1957)
South Hampstead High.....	1876	570	.....D £84-93	P. R. Bodington (1954)
Streatham Hill and Clapham High.....	1887	470	.....D £84-93	M. E. Macaulay (1947)
Sutton High.....	1884	890	.....D £84-93	J. R. Glover (1959)
Sydenham High.....	1887	550	.....D £84-93	M. D. Yardley (1942)
Wimbledon High.....	1880	640	.....D £84-93	A. A. Piper (1962)
Godolphin, Salisbury.....	1726	300	£390.....D £189	G. Engledow (1959)
Gravesend County Grammar School.....	1914	640	.....Dnil	M. H. White (1959)
Gt. Crosby, Lancs., Seaford Gr. School, Sacred Heart of Mary (R.C.).....	1908	572	.....D £53	Mother Françoise (1959)
Greenacre, Banstead, Surrey.....	1933	260	£231.....D £95-122	G. W. Steele (1962)
Harrogate College, Harrogate.....	1893	460	£390.....Dnil	M. W. S. Todd (1952)
Harrow, County Sch. for Girls.....	1914	580	.....Dnil	D. M. Robinson (1941)
Haslemere, Royal Naval School.....	1840	230	£354-369D £165-180	Mrs. C. McClenaghan (1960)
Hawnes, Haynes Park, Beds.....	1929	230	£347.....Dnil	M. E. Twist (1961)
Headington School, Oxford.....	1915	256	£360 390D £60-189	P. A. Dunn (1959)
Hitchin Girls' Gr. School.....	1939	568	.....Dnil	M. A. Badland (1945)
Hollington Park, St. Leonards, Sussex.....	1860	196	£315.....Dnil	A. M. Ames (1960)
Howells', Denbigh.....	1859	420	£321.....D £107	M. K. Stone, O.B.E. (1950)
Howells', Llandaff.....	1860	543	£233.....D £80	M. Ll. Lewis (1941)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham.....	1895	430	.....D £77	K. M. L. Jewsbury (1947)
Hunmanby Hall, Yks.....	1928	309	£330.....Dnil	H. M. Darby (1955)
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.).....	1903	400	.....D £87	Mother E. Ryan, O.S.U. (1952)
Ipswich, Northgate Gr.....	1906	610	.....Dnil	E. J. Atkinson (1957)
Keighley Girls' Grammar Sch.....	1872	750	.....Dnil	J. A. Evans (1942)
King Edward VI High Sch., B'ham.....	1883	500	.....D £74	D. S. Lloyd-Williams (1953)
King's High Sch., Warwick.....	1879	576	.....D £69	F. W. Hare (1948)
Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, Middx.....	1711	625	£323.....D £155	R. G. Scott (1949)
Leamington, Kingsley Sch.....	1884	458	£312-333D £99-150	N. K. Jones (1961)
Leeds, Girls' High.....	1876	730	.....D £87	M. G. Sykes (1949)
Lewes, County Grammar School.....	1913	550	.....Dnil	W. M. S. Moss (1944)
Llilleshul School, Hawkhurst, Kent.....	1901	200	£395.....Dnil	A. A. Mowat, M.B.E. (1933)
Lincoln, Christ's Hosp. Girls' High Sch.....	1893	576	£167.....Dnil	I. V. Cleave (1943)
Liverpool Girls' College, Liverpool.....	1856	320	.....Dnil	B. R. Palmer (1945)
Liverpool, Huyton College.....	1893	460	£378.....D £189	E. C. Fenton (1958)
Liverpool (Everton Valley), Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.).....	1902	500	.....D £58	Sister Francis, S.N.D. (1938)
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.).....	1851	396	.....Dnil	L. M. Bankes (1945)
<i>London*:</i>				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W.11.....	1911	540	.....Dnil	M. M. N. McLaughlin (1958)
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E.5.....	1890	300	.....Dnil	J. L. Hay (1956)
Burlington, Wood Lane, W.12.....	1699	560	.....Dnil	M. E. Field (1949)
Camden, Sandall Road, N.W.5.....	1871	700	.....Dnil	D. Burchell (1947)
Channing School, Highgate, N.6.....	1885	369	£331-337D £82-201	M. G. Lloyd-Thomas (1952)
City of London, E.C.4.....	1894	400	.....D £114	G. M. Colton (1949)
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6.....	1905	660	.....Dnil	M. J. Bishop, C.B.E. (1935)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Acton, W.3.....	1690	730	.....D £81-96	Miss E. G. Harold (1944)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14.....	1896	565	.....Dnil	J. A. Kirby (1958)
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.1.....	1878	250	.....D £102-112	J. M. Eagles (1959)
Francis Holland, Graham Terr., S.W.1.....	1881	260	.....D £101-170	M. W. Bowden (1945)
James Allen's Girls', Dulwich, S.E.....	1741	510	.....D £134	J. I. Leiper (1957)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F.fed.	No. of Girls	Annual Fces See note (a) D= Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
<i>London*—continued.</i>				
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6	1917	420	.....Dnil	F. E. Marshall (1947)
Mary Datchlor, Camberwell Green, S.E.5	1877	650	.....Dnil	R. N. Pearsc, O.B.E. (1951)
North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware	1850	850	.....D£84	Dame Kitty Anderson, D.B.E., Ph.D. (1944)
Prendergast Grammar, Catford, S.E.6	1890	600	.....Dnil	C. M. Johnson (1957)
Queen's College, Harley Street, W.1	1848	230	.....D£180	A. M. Kynaston (Principal) (1942) [(1952)]
St. Angela's, Ursuline Convent Sch., Forest Gate, E.7 (R.C.)	1862	750	.....Dnil	Mother Benedict Davies, O.S.U
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.	1904	460	.....D£162	M. Osborn (High Mistress) [(1948)]
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Road, S.E.1	1903	540	.....Dnil	E. J. M. Wilson (1959)
Loughborough High Sch., Leicestershire	1850	636	£217.....D£57	D. E. Andrews (1940)
Loughton High School	1906	600	.....Dnil	M. E. Heald (1945)
Lowther College, nr. Rhyl	1900	762	£405.....	G. E. Holloway (1962)
Luckley-Oakfield, Wokingham, Berks.	1894	160	£299.....D£158	E. A. S. Randle (1949)
Maidstone Grammar Sch. for Girls	1888	825	.....Dnil	E. Barnes (1951)
Malvern Girls' College	1893	530	£411.....D£192	M. M. Burgess (1954)
Manchester High Sch. for Girls	1874	675	.....D£80	K. L. Cottrell (1959)
Manchester, Withington Girls' Sch.	1890	539	.....D£69	M. Hulme (1961)
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby	1888	405	.....D£95	I. F. Brash (1941)
Monmouth Sch. for Girls	1894	459	£218.....D£59	A. Page (1960)
Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch.	1885	600	.....D£80-110	Mrs. M. R. Pybus (1945)
Northampton High Sch.	1878	740	.....D£80	R. M. Marsden (1937)
North Foreland Lodge, Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hants.	1909	98	£441.....	F. M. Gammell (1937)
Northwood Coll., Northwood, Middx.	1878	361	£279-300D£81-147	D. J. Worgler (1938)
Norwich, Blyth	1889	820	.....Dnil	E. P. Ayles (1954)
Oakdene, Beaconsfield	1911	240	£312.....D£126	A. J. Havard (1959)
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme	1876	600	.....Dnil	S. M. Smith (1952)
Overstone Sch., Northampton	1929	250	£390.....D£195	Mrs. A. de Frisingh (1961)
Oxford, Milham Ford Sch.	1906	560	.....Dnil	M. R. Price (1950)
Palmer's Girls' School, Grays, Esscx.	1700	550	.....Dnil	K. W. H. Jackson (1962)
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	758	.....Dnil	M. E. Lambrick (1952)
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	374	£300-420.....	C. Smith (1938)
Penzance, W. Cornwall Sch.	1884	256	£258.....D£104	J. Marshall (1960)
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge	1881	550	.....	M. A. Scott (1947)
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1860	400	.....D£72	Sister Mary Xavier (1960)
Polam Hall, Darlington	1880	259	£315-345D£60-156	E. I. J. Martineau (1940)
Preston, Wlckley Sq. Convent (R.C.)	1875	630	.....D£63	Mother Mary Edwina (1952)
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts.	1820	130	£360.....	C. J. Stratford (1960)
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1894	300	£378.....	M. J. Challis (1958)
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1912	210	£374.....	E. Kerr (1950)
Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York	1901	240	£336.....	B. D. Snape (1960)
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	750	.....D£66	J. L. Harley (1952)
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	550	.....D£78	E. N. MacLean (1947)
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts	1894	400	£429.....	E. M. Essame (1943)
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	578	.....D£78	S. Peters (1945)
Red Makds', Bristol	1634	227	£231.....D£88	D. D. Dakin (1961)
Rochester Gr. School, Kent	1888	547	.....Dnil	N. C. Day (1962)
Roeclan, Brighton	1885	400	£480.....	Mrs. J. Fort (1961)
Royal Masonic Sch., Rickmansworth Pk.	1788	410	Nil.....	Mrs. U. J. Campbell (1959)
Runton Hill, W. Runton, Norfolk	1911	100	£366.....D£225	M. L. Kilvert (1958)
St. Albans High School, Herts	1907	480	.....D£91-151	M. H. Gent (1951)
St. Catharine's, Bramley, Guildford	1885	285	£381.....D£153	C. E. Stoner (1947)
St. Clare, Polwlythen, Penzance	1889	230	£270.....D£77-119	M. F. C. Harvcy (1962)
St. Domlnic's High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.)	1857	750	.....D£65	Sister Mary Laurenc (1957)
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Matlock	1844	340	£195-300.....D£105	P. M. Robinson (1958)
St. Felix, Southwold, Suffolk	1897	325	£395.....D£135	M. Oakeley (1958)
St. Helen and St. Katharine, Abingdon	1903	331	£253.....D£83	Sister J.Benedict, C.S.M.V.(1962)
St. Helen's, Northwood	1899	592	£330-360D£98-180	G. A. Mackenzic (1947)
St. James's School, West Malvern	1896	201	£447.....	M. C. I. Southgate (1960)
St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford (R.C.)	1908	1002	£134.....D£62	C. M. Shanahan (1956)
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts.	1749	300	£375.....D£204	E. F. Birney (1936)
St. Mary & St. Ann, Abbots Bromley	1874	494	£342.....D£170	M. E. S. Roch (1953)
St. Mary Sch., Baldslow, St. Leonards on Sea	1913	200	£252.....D£110	Sister B. Allen (1958)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F. f'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.	1873	199	£390.....D£105	E. M. Gibbins (1946)
St. Mary's Convent Sch., Cambridge (R.C.).....	1908	426	£230.....D£95	Sister M. Christopher (1949)
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton.....	1836	270	£324.....D£156	D. Conrady (1950)
St. Mary's Sch., Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.	1872	266	£330.....D£135	W. J. Chalk (1942)
St. Mary's School, Wantage, Berks.	1873	192	£345.....D.....	Sister Brigitta, C.S.M.V. (1958)
S. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex.....	1844	235	£420.....D.....	P. M. Lancaster (1962)
St. Monica's, Clacton-on-Sea.....	1936	230	£363.....D£174	M. M. Parker (1960)
St. Stephen's College, Broadstairs.....	1867	150	£360.....D£50	Sister Catherine (1960)
St. Swithun's, Winchester.....	1884	439	£324-397D£79-189	P. M. C. Evans (1953)
S. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan.....	1887	210	£323.....D£101	M. J. Taylor (1952)
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.).....	1852	485	£.....D£57	A. M. Dempsey (1947)
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.).....	1855	715	£.....D£67	Sister Monica, S.N.D. (1958)
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset.....	1899	434	£405.....D£201	D. Reader Harris (1950)
Shillingstone, Dorset, Croft House Sch.	1941	210	£345.....D£150	Mrs. O. M. Torkington (1941)
Southend-on-Sea High Sch.....	1913	800	.....Dnil	H. M. Cowell (1937)
Stamford High Sch., Lincs.....	1876	700	£236.....D£81	J. C. Lomax (1947)
Stockton-on-Tees, Queen Victoria High Stocker Sch., Newton Abbot.....	1883	285	£.....D£65	E. K. Wallen (1959)
Sunderland, St. Anthony's (R.C.).....	1932	140	£372.....D£163	P. E. Dence (1935)
Bruton Sch. for Girls, Som.....	1906	800	.....D£33	C. Healy (1939)
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth.....	1900	400	£315.....D£129	E. L. Chappell (1950)
Tormead, Cranley Road, Guildford.....	1886	600	£248.....D£77	A. L. Macpherson, Ph.D. (1956)
Truro High Sch.....	1905	400	£280.....D£134	M. C. Shackleton (1959)
Upper Chine, Shanklin, I.O.W.....	1880	525	£243-258D£81 96	S. M. Peatfield (1959)
Wadhurst, The College.....	1799	240	£345.....D£165	P. M. Gifford (1955)
Walsall, Qn. Mary's High Sch.....	1930	182	£333.....D£168	M. E. Carter (1956)
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent.....	1893	380	.....Dnil	M. Carter (1946)
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts.....	1838	395	£241.....D£89	E. A. Blackburn (1945)
Wentworth Sch., Bournemouth.....	1704	850	.....Dnil	J. Tennet (1957)
Westcliff-on-Sea High Sch.....	1899	213	£375.....D£180	N. A. E. Hibbert (1961)
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.....	1926	863	.....Dnil	J. K. Raeburn (1952)
Westwood House, Peterborough.....	1928	301	£465.....D.....	C. M. Scott-Smith (1955)
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury.....	1936	350	£270.....D£51-117	Mrs. G. J. Bowis (1961)
Wigan Girls' High Sch., Lancs.....	1888	423	.....Dnil	N. W. Truelove (1948)
Worthing Girls' High Sch., Sussex.....	1887	560	.....Dnil	G. Holland (1952)
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.....	1905	680	.....Dnil	A. M. Hedley (1960)
Wycombe High Sch., Bucks.....	1896	387	£501.....D.....	P. A. Fisher (1962)
Wyggeston Girls' Sch., Leicester.....	1901	983	.....Dnil	Mrs. B. M. Miller (1961)
York, The Mount School.....	1878	745	.....Dnil	M. E. Pedley (1948)
	1831	250	£375.....D.....	J. Blake (1960)
Scotland				
Craigholme, Glasgow.....	1891	350	.....D£66-88	G. M. MacLean (1962)
Esdale, Edinburgh.....	1863	140	£185-300D£84-111	H. M. Ewan (1962)
Girls' School Company, Ltd. (142 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.z.):-				
Glasgow, Park Sch.....	1879	470	.....D£102	J. Lightwood (1962)
Helensburgh, St. Bride's.....	1895	330	£300-315D£60-102	R. Drever Smith (1953)
Kilmacolm, St. Columba's.....	1897	448	£303-315D£62-110	K. C. MacArthur (1945)
George Watson's Ladies', Edinburgh..	1871	976	.....D£51-63	H. Fleming (1958)
High School, Glasgow.....	1878	520	.....D£49	F. Barker (1947)
Hutcheson's Girls' Gr. Sch., Glasgow..	1876	941	.....D£63	I. G. McIver (1947)
James Gillespie's, Edinburgh.....	1803	1300	.....D£25	M. D. Steel (1956)
Mary Erskine, Edinburgh.....	1694	970	.....D£51-63	M. M. Jennings (1945)
Morrison's Academy, Crief.	1860	425	£285.....D£69	M. R. P. Muirie (1957)
St. Denis', Edinburgh.....	1858	374	£360.....D£150	J. O. Ramsay (1950)
St. George's, Garscube Terr., Edinburgh	1888	447	£315-339D£84-150	J. O. Lindsay, Ph.D. (1960)
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife.....	1877	440	£456.....D£189	J. S. A. Macaulay (1956)
Isle of Man				
Buchan Sch., Castletown.....	1875	164	£270.....D£90	Mrs. J. M. Watkin (1961)
Jersey				
Jersey College for Girls.....	1880	475	.....D£65	E. M. Farewell (1960)
Switzerland				
Chateland Sch., Les Avants, Montreux..	1927	180	£437-487.....D.....	J. M. Blacklock (1960)

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

500 preparatory schools in England and Wales are members of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, recognition by the Ministry of Education as efficient being a condition of membership. The Association has a Joint Standing Committee with the Headmasters' Conference, and the Common Examination for entry to public schools is conducted by a committee of the Headmasters' Conference and I.A.P.S. Secretary, I.A.P.S., L. P. Dealtry, 31 Melbury Court, W.8.

READY RECKONER OR MARKETING TABLE

No.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	1
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	2
3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	3
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	4
5	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	5
6	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	6
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	7
8	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	8
9	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	9
10	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	10
11	0	2	5	8	11	1	10	2	9	3	8	11
12	0	3	6	9	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	12
13	0	3	6	9	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	13
14	0	3	6	9	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	14
15	0	3	6	9	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	15
16	0	4	7	10	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	16
17	0	4	7	10	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	17
18	0	4	7	10	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	18
19	0	4	7	10	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	19
20	0	5	10	13	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	20
21	0	5	10	13	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	21
22	0	5	10	13	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	22
23	0	5	10	13	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	23
24	0	6	11	14	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	24
25	0	6	11	14	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	25
26	0	6	11	14	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	26
27	0	6	11	14	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	27
28	0	7	12	15	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	28
29	0	7	12	15	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	29
30	0	7	12	15	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	30
31	0	7	12	15	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	31
32	0	8	13	16	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	32
33	0	8	13	16	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	33
34	0	8	13	16	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	34
35	0	8	13	16	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	35
36	0	9	14	17	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	36
37	0	9	14	17	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	37
38	0	9	14	17	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	38
39	0	9	14	17	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	39
40	0	10	15	18	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	40
41	0	10	15	18	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	41
42	0	10	15	18	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	42
43	0	10	15	18	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	43
44	0	11	16	19	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	44
45	0	11	16	19	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	45
46	0	11	16	19	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	46
47	0	11	16	19	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	47
48	0	11	16	19	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	48
49	0	12	17	20	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	49
50	0	12	17	20	1	1	10	2	9	3	8	50
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55	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	55
56	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	56
57	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	57
58	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	58
59	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	59
60	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	60
61	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	61
62	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	62
63	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	63
64	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	64
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66	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	66
67	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	67
68	1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	68
69	1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	69
70	1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	70
71	1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	71
72	1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	72
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74	1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	74
75	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	75
76	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	76
77	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	77
78	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	78
79	1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	79
80	1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	80
81	1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	81
82	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	82
83	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	83
84	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	84
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86	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	86
87	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	87
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92	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	92
93	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	93
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96	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	96
97	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	97
98	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	98
99	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	99
100	1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	100

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, OCT. 1, 1961—SEPT. 30, 1962

HOME AFFAIRS

THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1961). **Oct. 3.** The Queen conferred earldom on Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones with titles of Earl of Snowdon and Viscount Linley. It was stated that Princess Margaret would in future be styled Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon. **7.** The Duke of Edinburgh attended Horse of the Year Show at Wembley Stadium. **16.** The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace from Balmoral. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Scott's shipbuilding yard at Greenock to mark the company's 250th anniversary. **19.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended reception at Guildhall given by City Corporation to Magistrates' Association to commemorate 600th anniversary of statute of Edward III first appointing Justices of the Peace under that name. **25.** President Senghor of Senegal, who was on 5-day official visit to Britain, lunched with the Queen at Buckingham Palace. **29.** Princess Alexandra left London Airport for tour of Far East. **31.** The Queen opened new session of Parliament.

Nov. 1. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother began 2-day visit to Birmingham and Worcestershire. **3.** Princess Margaret gave birth to a son at Clarence House. Princess Alexandra arrived in Hong Kong. **6.** Princess Alexandra opened new students' union building at Hong Kong University, which was celebrating its golden jubilee. **7.** Her Royal Highness visited the New Territories. **9.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left London Airport in Boeing 707 airliner and later in day arrived at Accra. **10.** It was announced that Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent had been appointed Counsellors of State during the Queen's absence in West Africa. **12.** In the Queen's absence, the Duke of Gloucester laid Her Majesty's wreath at Remembrance Day ceremony at Cenotaph. The Duke of Kent also laid a wreath. The ceremony was watched by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and other members of the Royal Family from a window of Home Office. **13.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh flew to Tamale in north of Ghana, where they attended durbar of chiefs. Later they flew on to Kumasi. **14.** Princess Alexandra left Hong Kong by air for Tokyo to begin 8-day state visit; this was first visit of member of British Royal Family to Japan since that of Duke of Gloucester in 1929. On following day, Her Royal Highness drove to the Imperial Palace, where she was received in audience by the Emperor and Empress. **16.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited new port of Tema and site of dam for Volta River project; on following day they went to Cape Coast, capital of Central Region of Ghana, where durbar of Fanti chiefs was held. **20.** At conclusion of their visit to Ghana, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Takoradi in *Britannia* for Liberia. **22.** Princess Alexandra left Japan and arrived at Bangkok for 5-day visit to Thailand. **23.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Monrovia, lunching with the President of Liberia and Mrs. Tubman. **25.** The Queen and the Duke arrived in *Britannia* at Freetown on beginning of visit to Sierra Leone. The Queen presented new colours to Royal Sierra Leone Regiment and the Duke visited site of new Guma dam. **26.** The Queen and the Duke attended service at St. George's Cathedral, Freetown, the oldest cathedral in West Africa and the Queen was given copy of Bible in Mende, first

Sierra Leone language into which it has been translated. **27.** The royal visitors flew to Bo, where they attended durbar of chiefs. Princess Alexandra arrived in Rangoon by air for 9-day visit to Burma. **28.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh saw display of traditional dancing and later visited alluvial diamond site. It was announced from Clarence House that the names of Princess Margaret's son, Viscount Linley, would be David Albert Charles. **28.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Port Loko, in Northern Province of Sierra Leone, and afterwards returned to Freetown.

Dec. 1. The Queen addressed Sierra Leone Parliament and later she and the Duke of Edinburgh left in *Britannia* for the Gambia. Princess Alexandra arrived by air in Mandalay. **3.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Bathurst. **4.** The Queen and the Duke met gathering of chieftains at Brikama. **5.** Princess Alexandra left Rangoon by air for Aden. **6.** The Queen arrived back at London Airport on conclusion of her West African tour. The Duke of Edinburgh, piloting his own aircraft, left Gambia for Tanganyika, where he attended independence celebrations on Dec. 8 and 9. **9.** Princess Alexandra arrived at Tripoli for 2-day visit to Libya. **11.** The Princess returned to London Airport. **15.** It was announced that the Queen had approved conferment of barony on Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, retiring Permanent Under-Secretary at Foreign Office. **16.** The Duke of Edinburgh arrived back in England. **19.** The Queen inaugurated new submarine telephone cable between Great Britain and Canada. Viscount Linley was christened at Buckingham Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury. **20.** The Duke of Edinburgh set Bow Bells ringing after restoration of bomb damage at St. Mary-le-Bow. **21.** The Queen, accompanied by her children and other members of the Royal Family left for Sandringham, the Duke of Edinburgh arriving there on following day. **25.** The Queen's Christmas message, which had been recorded at Buckingham Palace on Dec. 15, was televised and broadcast throughout the Commonwealth. **26.** It was announced that the Duchess of Kent was expecting a baby in summer of 1962.

(1962). **Jan. 1.** New Year Honours list included 4 baronies and conferment of Companionship of Honour on Dr. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's. **4.** Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon left London Airport for holiday in West Indies. **23.** It was announced that the Prince of Wales would go to Gordonstoun School in summer term. **28.** Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon returned from West Indies. **30.** It was announced that the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh had bought the ocean racing yacht *Bloodhound*.

Feb. 2. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived back at Buckingham Palace from Sandringham. **6.** The Duke of Edinburgh left London Airport for his tour of South America. Princess Margaret, fulfilling her first public engagement since before the birth of her son, visited headquarters of Invalid Children's Aid Association. **7.** The Duke of Edinburgh attended joint meeting of British Guiana Legislative Assembly and Senate in Georgetown. **12.** Operation was performed on the Prince of Wales for acute appendicitis. **13.** The Princess Royal sailed in *Britannia* from Portsmouth, after 18 hours' delay owing to gales, to carry out six-week visit to service units in Mediterranean and Near East. **14.** The Duke of Edinburgh, piloting his own plane, flew from Venezuela to Bogotá, Colombia. **20.** His Royal Highness

arrived at Lima, Peru, after 3-day visit to Ecuador. 22. The Prince of Wales left hospital.

March 2. Sir Roy Welensky lunched with the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Edinburgh, after visiting Bolivia, began week's tour of Chile. 3. The Queen and the Prince of Wales watched Royal Navy and R.A.F. rugby match at Twickenham. 7. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived back at London Airport after three weeks' tour of Kenya. 9. The Duke of Edinburgh flew to Asuncion, Paraguay, piloting his own aircraft over Andes. 12. The Queen, accompanied by the French Ambassador and Mme. Chauvel, attended first night of Anouilh's *L'Invitation au Château* at the Piccadilly Theatre. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Uruguay. 15. The Duke proceeded to Brazil. 22. His Royal Highness arrived at Buenos Aires, and was greeted by President Frondizi. 23. The Queen entertained Mrs. Kennedy to luncheon. Later, Her Majesty visited Marlborough House, the former home of Queen Mary, and handed it over for use as Government conference centre. The Princess Royal returned in *Britannia* to Portsmouth from her visit to Mediterranean. 29. The Queen conferred 8 life baronies, 5 of them on supporters of Labour Party. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attended opening concert of Delius Centenary Festival at Bradford. 31. The Queen inaugurated new Metropolitan Water Board reservoir at Walton-on-Thames and named it Queen Elizabeth the Second Reservoir. In view of political situation in Argentina, the Duke of Edinburgh, who had been staying on a ranch 50 miles from Buenos Aires, cut short his Argentine visit by three days and left for Rio de Janeiro.

April 3. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother began tour of Northern Ireland. 4. The Duke of Edinburgh paid 6-hour visit to British Honduras. 6. The Queen visited High Wycombe, Aylesbury and Slough. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived back from his tour of South America. 11. The Duke of Edinburgh, with the Prince of Wales, flew to Frankfurt for private visit to Germany. 12. The Queen, with Princess Anne, arrived at Badminton for stay during British Horse Society's trials. They were joined there by the Princess Royal, and, later, by Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon. 19. The Queen, who was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family, distributed the Royal Maundy in Westminster Abbey. 24. President Soekarno of Indonesia put off his State visit to U.K. a fortnight before it was due to take place. 26. The Queen gave her consent to demolition of Royal Pavilion at Aldershot, built by the Prince Consort in 1854. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother officially opened new Tamar Bridge.

May 1. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, and Princess Alexandra, arrived in the Netherlands to attend silver wedding celebrations of Queen Juliana and the Prince of the Netherlands. She was later joined by the Duke of Edinburgh, who earlier in day had flown the Prince of Wales to Gordonstoun School at beginning of latter's first term there. 3. The Queen appointed Lord Wakehurst, Governor of Northern Ireland, to be a Knight of the Garter. 5. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Gloucester watched F.A. Cup Final at Wembley. 12. The Duke of Edinburgh left London Airport for Montreal, from where he flew his R.A.F. Heron aircraft to Ottawa. 14. His Royal Highness opened his second Commonwealth Study Conference in Montreal. 16. The Duke opened new men's residence at McGill University. 18. The Queen, who was confined to

her room with a sore throat and temperature above normal, was unable to undertake engagements at Catterick and Grantham. 21. Her Majesty had recovered sufficiently from her indisposition to fulfil several engagements but was unable to go to Lord's or the Chelsea Flower Show. The Flower Show was visited by Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Alexandra. 24. The Queen visited Wolverhampton, Wednesfield, Walsall and Wednesbury. 25. Her Majesty opened the Civic Hall at Solihull and later was present at consecration of the new Coventry Cathedral; Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon also attended the ceremony. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Toronto. 28. The Queen opened first buildings on new Addenbrooke's Hospital site at Cambridge. 29. Her Majesty attended thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral to mark 300th anniversary of Book of Common Prayer.

June 1. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Seattle to tour World Fair. 2. The Queen's Official Birthday was celebrated, Her Majesty taking part in Trooping the Colour ceremony. Birthday Honours list included Viscountcy for Lord Radcliffe and barony for Sir William Mabane; Lord Hailes was made Companion of Honour. 6. The Queen, owing to a heavy cold, was unable to go to Epsom for the Derby; the race was watched by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Royal. 7. The Duke of Edinburgh spoke at inaugural dinner of U.S. branch of World Wildlife Fund in New York. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother arrived in Montreal to attend centenary celebrations of Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, of which she is Colonel-in-Chief. 8. The Queen saw the Oaks at Epsom. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived back at London Airport after his visit to Canada and U.S.A. 13. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with Princess Anne, Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, attended hallowing service of rebuilt Private Chapel at Buckingham Palace. 17. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother returned from Canada. 18. The Garter Service took place at Windsor, the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother walking in procession with the Knights to St. George's Chapel; Lord Wakehurst was installed as a knight of the order. 21. It was announced that the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh would spend about fortnight in New Zealand and about month in Australia in February and March 1963 and that they would be in Canberra during 50th anniversary celebrations of the capital. 25. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Bracknell New Town, Wokingham and Maidenhead. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opened new buildings at Mansfield College, Oxford. 26. The Duchess of Kent gave birth to a son at her home at Iver. 29. The Princess Royal left Quebec after 15-day visit to Canada. 30. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh went into residence at Holyroodhouse.

July 1. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited bird and seal sanctuary on Farne Islands. 5. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, after leaving Holyroodhouse, visited Melrose, Newtown St. Boswells, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso and Coldstream, before returning to London. Princess Anne left for week's private visit to France. Princess Margaret was installed as Chancellor of University of Keele. 6. The Queen watched Men's Singles Final at Wimbledon and presented the cup to R. Laver, the winner. The Duke of Edinburgh

THE QUEEN AT COVENTRY



The Queen attended the consecration of the new Coventry Cathedral on May 25. She is seen leaving with the Bishop of Coventry (Dr. C. K. N. Bardsley) after the service. On the wall of the Cathedral is Epstein's sculpture of St. Michael and the Devil. An illustration of Graham Sutherland's tapestry in the new Cathedral is on p. 559.

THE QUEEN AND PRESIDENT TUBMAN



President Tubman of Liberia and Mrs. Tubman arrived in London on July 10 on a state visit. The Queen received the visitors at Victoria Station and drove with the President to Buckingham Palace.

QUEEN JULIANA'S SILVER WEDDING



Early in May, the Silver Wedding celebrations of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands were attended by members of many Royal families. The photograph of the guests at the banquet shows, from left to right in the front row: The Duke of Edinburgh, Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg, Queen Elizabeth, the Shah of Persia, Prince Bernhard, Princess Armgard (Prince Bernhard's mother), the Crown Prince of Luxembourg, Queen Farah of Persia, Prince Felix of Luxembourg and Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent.

JAMAICAN INDEPENDENCE



Jamaica became independent at midnight on August 6-7, and on the following day Princess Margaret, representing the Queen, read the Speech from the Throne at the first session of Jamaica's new Parliament. The Earl of Snowdon is seen on Princess Margaret's left, and in the left foreground is the Premier, Sir Alexander Bustamante.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN ASTRONAUTS



On Feb. 20, Lt.-Col. John Glenn became the first American to go into orbit round the earth, which he circled three times. He is shown (*above*) prepared for his flight. In August, Major Nikolayev and Lt.-Col. Popovich of the U.S.S.R. made 64 orbits in four days and 48 orbits in three days respectively. They are seen (*below*) acknowledging the applause of the crowd in Red Square, Moscow.

TELSTAR



The first image transmitted by television through a satellite was picked up by the British monitor station at Goonhilly, Cornwall, on July 11. The picture, transmitted from Andover, Maine, was of Mr. F. R. Kappel, Chairman of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. First reception (*above*) was poor; but on the following day the improved picture (*below*) was seen by millions of British viewers.

THE HOVERCRAFT FERRY



The world's first public hovercraft ferry came into operation on July 20, when a Vickers VA3 Hovercraft began an eight-week trial service for 24 passengers from Rhyl across the Dee estuary to Wallasey.

THE WORST SINGLE-AIRCRAFT CRASH



A Boeing 707 jet airliner, chartered by members of an art association from Atlanta, Georgia, crashed while taking off from Orly Airport, outside Paris, on June 3. The total death toll, 132, was the worst in any single-aircraft disaster in the history of aviation. The only survivors were two stewardesses

SIR WINSTON'S ACCIDENT



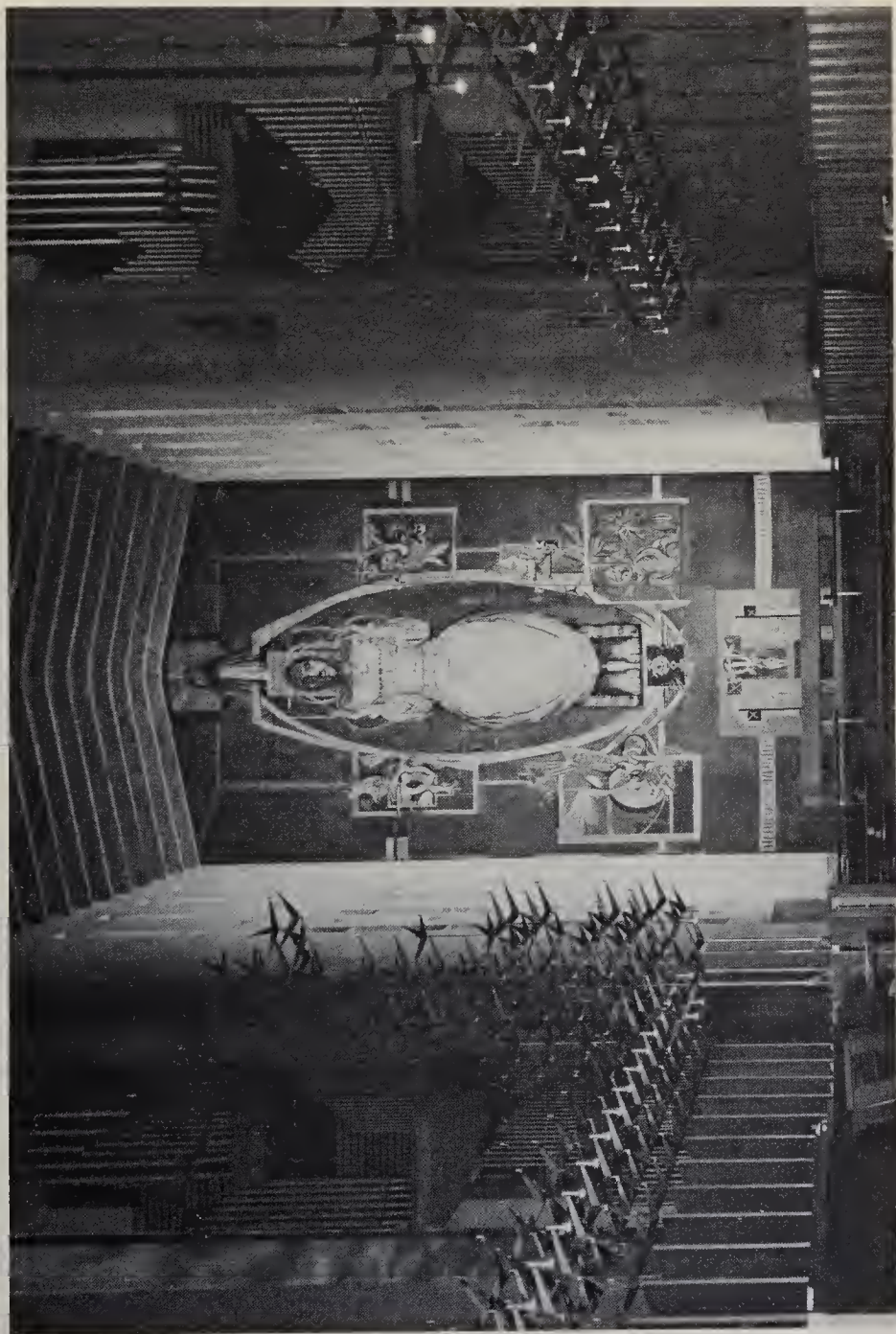
On June 28, Sir Winston Churchill, while on holiday at Monte Carlo, broke his thigh in a fall in his hotel bedroom. He was flown back to London in an R.A.F. Comet, and is seen greeting the crowds who gathered on his arrival at the Middlesex Hospital, where he was a patient until he was able to return to his home on August 21.

FRANCO-GERMAN RECONCILIATION



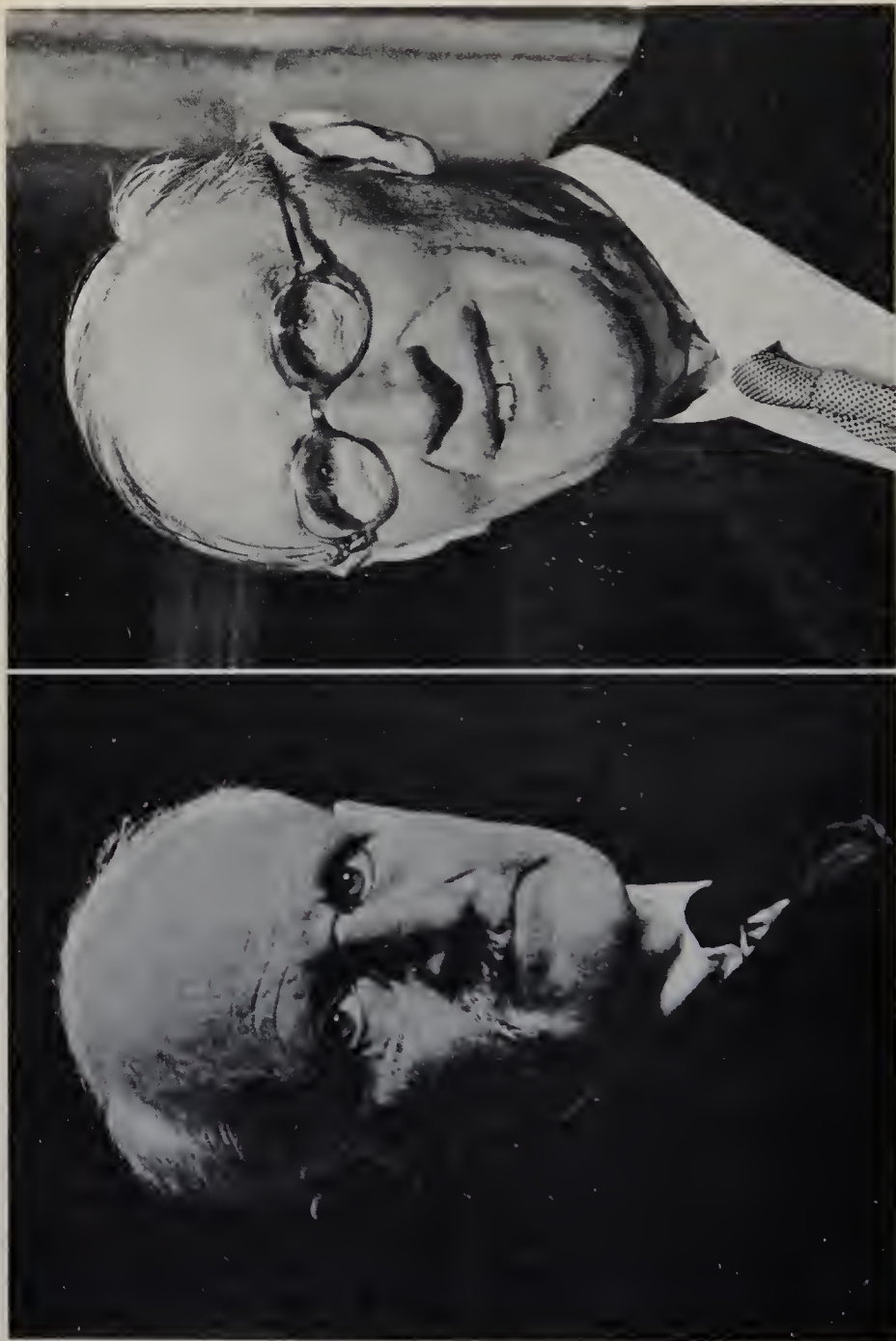
At the beginning of July, Dr. Adenauer paid a week's visit to France. On July 8, the German Chancellor and President de Gaulle drove together to the military camp at Mourmelon-le-Grand to review a joint parade, arranged as a symbol of reconciliation, of 1,500 French and 1,000 German troops. After the parade, the President and the Chancellor attended Mass in Rheims Cathedral.

THE COVENTRY TAPESTRY



A striking feature of the new Coventry Cathedral is Graham Sutherland's tapestry behind the High Altar, depicting Christ in Majesty. It is the largest single piece of tapestry ever known to have been woven, measuring 70 feet by 40 feet, and took two and a half years to complete.

LAW AND LETTERS



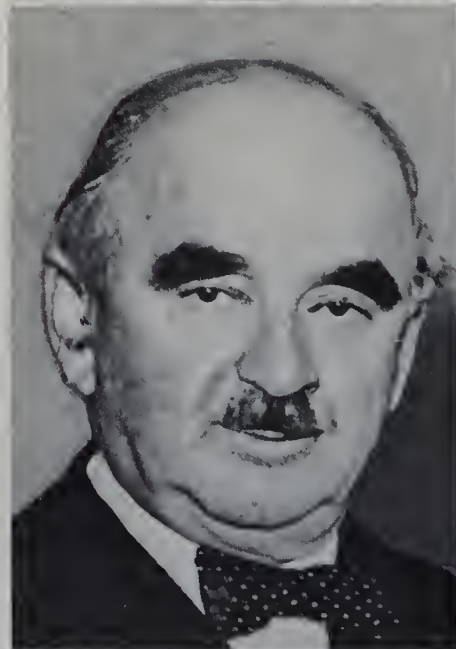
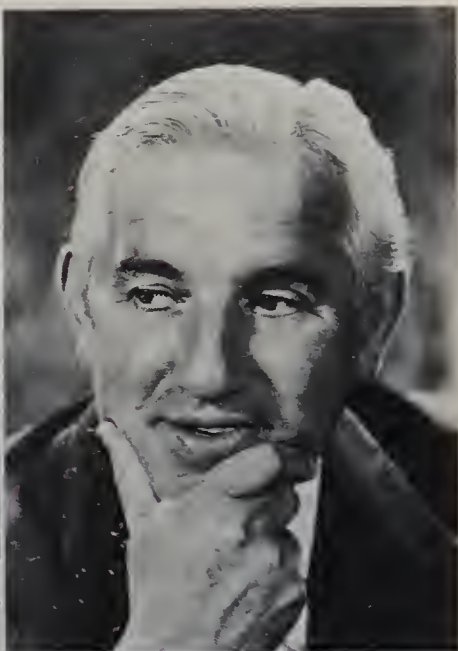
The deaths occurred in 1962 of Dr. G. M. Trevelyan (*left*), the foremost British historian, on July 20, and of Lord Birkett, great lawyer and man of letters on Feb. 10.

CABINET CHANGES



On July 13, Mr. Macmillan effected widespread changes in his Cabinet. They included the appointment of Mr. Reginald Maudling (*top right*) as Chancellor of the Exchequer in place of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (*bottom right*), and of Mr. Henry Brooke (*bottom left*) as Home Secretary. Mr. Brooke succeeded Mr. R. A. Butler (*top left*) who was given the new designation of First Secretary of State.

HONOURED IN 1962



Among those honoured in 1962 were Mr. Isaac Wolfson (*top right*), who was made a baronet, Mr. Learie Constantine (*top left*) and Mr. David Low (*bottom left*), who received knighthoods, and the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's (*bottom right*), who became a Companion of Honour.

TWO GREAT SPORTING ACHIEVEMENTS



In the Open Golf Championship at Troon in July, Arnold Palmer (U.S.A.) retained the title, winning with the record championship score of 276 for 72 holes. At Henley, S. A. Mackenzie, the Australian sculler, won the Diamond Sculls for the sixth consecutive year.

THE DERBY DISASTER



The 1962 Derby was marred by an unprecedented disaster as the horses approached Tattenham Corner. Seven horses, including the favourite, Hethersett, fell or were brought down. One horse had to be destroyed and several jockeys were injured. The race was won by the Irish-trained Larkspur.

opened new buildings at University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. **9.** The Queen attended masque at the Mansion House in connection with Festival of the City of London. Operation was performed on Princess Alexandra for removal of tonsils. **10.** The President of Liberia and Mrs. Tubman arrived in England for State visit. They were met at Dover by the Duke of Kent, and from Victoria drove in state to Buckingham Palace with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. Later they placed wreath on grave of Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey, and visited Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Clarence House. In the evening, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a State Banquet at Buckingham Palace to the visitors, at which many members of the Royal Family were present. **11.** The President and Mrs. Tubman drove to the City, where they were entertained to luncheon at Guildhall. **12.** President Tubman visited Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh watched Royal Tournament at Earl's Court, and in evening, with other members of the Royal Family, were entertained to dinner by President and Mrs. Tubman, who left on following day on conclusion of their visit. **16.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, during tour of Sussex, visited Regency Exhibition at Royal Pavilion, Brighton. **17.** The Queen and the Duke attended centenary prize-giving on H.M.S. *Worcester*. **23.** Princess Chichibu of Japan arrived at London Airport and was greeted by the Duke of Kent. **25.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh toured Cornwall and on following day went to Plymouth, where the Queen opened new Council Offices. **25.** The Queen and the Duke visited Dartmouth and Totnes.

Aug. 1. The Duke of Kent had operation for chronic sinus infection. **2.** Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon left London Airport for Jamaica. **3.** The Queen travelled to Sandringham. The Duke of Edinburgh joined *Britannia* for Cowes week. **6.** Princess Margaret represented the Queen at ceremony marking independence of Jamaica; on following day Her Royal Highness presided at State opening of Jamaica's first independent parliament. **8.** The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace from Sandringham. **10.** The Queen entertained General and Mrs. Eisenhower to luncheon at Buckingham Palace. Later, Her Majesty, with her children, left London for Balmoral. **16.** The Prince of Wales, Princess Anne and Crown Prince Gustaf of Sweden joined the Duke of Edinburgh at Campbelltown on the yacht *Bloodhound*, in which the Duke had sailed from the south of England. **17.** Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon left for short holiday in Ireland. **19.** The Queen appointed Lord Cobbold to succeed Lord Scarbrough as Lord Chamberlain upon latter's resignation in Jan., 1963. **28.** The Princess Royal left London Airport for Trinidad, to represent the Queen at independence celebrations.

Sept. 3. The Queen conferred G.C.M.G. on Brigadier Bernard Fergusson, Governor-General designate of New Zealand. **6.** The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, Princess Anne, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon attended Braemar Gathering. The Princess Royal returned to London Airport from Trinidad. **11.** The Queen, who was accompanied by Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon, arrived in London from Balmoral. **13.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave dinner party at Buckingham Palace for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, at which many other members of the Royal Family were present. **14.** The Earl of St. Andrews was christened at

Buckingham Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh later returned to Balmoral. **20.** Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon visited Fraserburgh and Peterhead. **21.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, who was in residence at Birkenall, fractured small bone in her left foot. **28.** Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon visited Westmorland, where Her Royal Highness opened Abbot Hall Art Gallery at Kendal.

IMPERIAL POLITICS (1961) Oct. 1. Increased postal charges on large scale came into effect. **2.** Labour Party Conference opened at Blackpool. Expulsion of E.T.U. was confirmed by 5,337,000 to 642,000, and motion attacking Government's wage policy was passed unanimously. **3.** In voting for Labour Party executive, Miss M. Herbison displaced Mrs. L. Jeger. **4.** Labour Party conference defeated Mr. Cousins' unilateralist motion by 4,309,000 to 1,891,000, but carried resolutions against advice of executive opposing German troops and Polaris bases in Britain. Mr. Harold Wilson was elected chairman of executive for ensuing year. **5.** Bank Rate was reduced from 7 to 6½ per cent. Labour Party conference agreed in private session to increase affiliation fees. **9.** Mr. Macmillan authorized reconstruction of Ministry. Mr. Macleod became Leader of House of Commons and Chairman of Conservative Party in place of Mr. Butler and took office of Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Butler remained Home Secretary and was also given task of leading group of ministers conducting Common Market negotiations. Mr. Brooke was appointed to new post of Chief Secretary to the Treasury as well as office of Paymaster-General. Mr. Maudling and Dr. Hill succeeded Mr. Macleod and Mr. Brooke as Colonial Secretary and Minister for Housing and Local Government respectively. Mr. F. J. Erroll, the only newcomer to the Cabinet, took Mr. Maudling's place as President of the Board of Trade, and Lord Mills, formerly Paymaster-General, remained in the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio. Number of Cabinet Ministers was increased from 20 to 21. The Earl of Dundee was made an additional Minister of State at the Foreign Office and Sir Keith Joseph became Minister of State at Board of Trade. Changes among junior Ministers included appointments for two newcomers, Mr. C. M. Woodhouse and Mrs. M. H. Thatcher. **10.** Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Gromyko had long discussion at Admiralty House. **11.** Conservative Party conference opened at Brighton and passed resolution in favour of quick action on problems caused by uncontrolled number of immigrants into U.K. **12.** Conservative Party conference carried by large majority motion approving U.K. application to enter Common Market. **17.** Parliament re-assembled after summer recess. **24.** Parliament was prorogued. **25.** Treasury announced that before end of month U.K. would repay \$280,000,000 of her \$1,500,000,000 drawn from International Monetary Fund in August. **30.** Mr. Grimond was appointed Privy Councillor. **31.** The Queen opened new Session of Parliament. Her Majesty's Speech included proposals for immediate legislation to retain National Servicemen for up to 6 months beyond normal release date, to provide that National Servicemen still liable for part-time service might be called up for up to 6 months active duty, and to create new voluntary reserve liable to be called up in times of tension without royal proclamation. Other legislation foreshadowed included provisions to enable British Transport Commission to increase rates and charges without sanction, to control immigration from the Commonwealth, to

increase penalties for motoring offences, and to establish more frequent sittings of assizes and quarter sessions.

Nov. 1. Text of Commonwealth Immigrants Bill published, providing for issue of vouchers to those who could show that they had work in Britain, or training or educational qualifications, and quota system for other immigrants. **2.** Bank Rate was reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 6 per cent. Mr. Gaitskell, Mr. George Brown and Mr. H. W. Bowden were re-elected respectively Leader, Deputy Leader and Chief Whip of Parliamentary Labour Party by considerable majorities. **5.** After explosions had taken place in Accra, Mr. Sandys flew to Ghana to make further security check before Royal visit. **7.** In Moss Side by-election, Manchester, Conservative candidate retained seat in 4-cornered contest with majority reduced by 5,633 from general election, when there had been straight fight between Conservative and Labour; Liberal candidate came second and Union Movement candidate forfeited deposit; 46.7 per cent. of electorate voted. **8.** Mr. Macmillan told Commons that Cabinet had advised the Queen that her visit to Ghana should go on. **9.** Results of East Fife and Oswestry by-elections were declared. In former, Government retained seat in three-cornered contest with majority reduced by 8,098 from general election, when there was no Liberal candidate; at Oswestry, drop in Conservative majority was 6,743, Liberal coming second. **16.** Mr. Butler, speaking on second reading of Commonwealth Immigrants Bill, said that it would not apply to Irish immigrants. All 12 members of Labour "Shadow Cabinet" were re-elected. Labour held Bridgeton in 4-cornered by-election contest, with majority reduced by 1,914; 41 per cent. of electorate voted. **21.** Mr. Macmillan said that Government did not consider wages settlement agreed by Electricity Council to be consistent with Chancellor of Exchequer's pay pause policy. **22.** Statement issued after discussions between British Ministers and Tunku Abdul Rahman said that agreement on proposed Federation of Malaysia had been reached, that views of people of North Borneo and Sarawak, and of the Sultan of Brunei, would be sought, and that Britain would retain Singapore bases. **24.** President and Mme. de Gaulle arrived at Gatwick Airport to spend weekend with Mr. Macmillan and Lady Dorothy Macmillan at Prime Minister's home at Birch Grove. **27.** Mr. Profumo, speaking on Army Reserve Bill, said that all National Servicemen in B.O.A.R. who were due to be released after April 1, 1962, would be retained for further 6 months. **30.** Mr. H. A. Marquand, Labour front-bencher, resigned from Parliament to take up post with I.L.O.

Dec. 6. Sitting was suspended for half-an-hour in Commons after 3 hours of procedural argument during committee stage of Commonwealth Immigrants Bill. **8.** Britain agreed to supply 24 1,000 lb. bombs for use by U.N. aircraft in Katanga, but on Dec. 11 Mr. Heath told Commons that hauling-over of bombs had been delayed till U.N. policy was clarified. **14.** Government submitted supplementary estimate for £78,000,000 for agricultural food grants and subsidies. **19.** Mr. Selwyn Lloyd said that Government had accepted in principle that Britain should have decimal coinage and was settling up committee of investigation under chairmanship of Lord Halsbury. **20.** It was announced that Mr. Morgan Phillips, general secretary of Labour Party, would retire at end of year. **26.** Ministry of Defence spokesman said that in view of increased tension in Middle East, certain small-scale precautionary measures had been taken. **27.** Two hundred Army

and R.A.F. officers and men left London for Middle East. **28.** Lord Home, speaking at Berwick, said that Britain had been placed in appalling dilemma because of serious falling away from principles of U.N. Charter, and that for first time since foundation of U.N.O., a number of countries had voted publicly and without shame in favour of use of force to achieve national ends. He also pointed out that 82 of 104 countries in U.N.O. were in serious arrears with payments. President of Board of Trade rejected Monopolies Commission's recommendation that Imperial Tobacco Company should sell its large shareholding in Gallahers.

(1962) Jan. 15. Air Ministry began expressing temperatures in weather reports and forecasts in centigrade (Celsius) scale. **16.** Government promised that as soon as pay pause ended, freedom to fix dates for awards would be given to Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal and Industrial Court; civil service work-to-rule campaign, planned to begin on following day, was called off. **17.** National Coal Board announced proposed increase in price of domestic coal. **23.** Parliament reassembled after recess. **24.** T.U.C. General Council decided to accept Chancellor of Exchequer's invitation to be represented on National Economic Development Council, but rejected wage restraint during interim period after pay pause. **29.** Minister of Labour told Commons that pay pause would end on March 31 and that there would then be second phase of restraint. Sir Gordon Touche resigned Chairmanship of Ways and Means and was succeeded by Sir William Anstruther-Gray; Sir Robert Grimston became Deputy-Chairman. **30.** Mr. Erroll said that Government would not intervene over suggested merger between I.C.I. and Courtaulds.

Feb. 2. Government White Paper on incomes policy said that there was no scope for more than strictly limited wages and salary increases in ensuing year, and that cost of living rises, or higher productivity or profits, could not be regarded for time being as providing sound basis for increases. **7.** Supplementary estimates for additional £76,000,000 published. **8.** Mr. Macmillan told Commons that U.S.A. and Britain were preparing to resume nuclear tests, including atmospheric tests by U.S.A. at Christmas Island and an underground test by Britain in Nevada. **14.** Kenya constitutional conference opened at Lancaster House. **22.** Iron and Steel Board announced average increase in steel prices of 2½ per cent. **27.** Mr. Selwyn Lloyd told Commons that Estimates for 1962-63 exceeded by £111,000,000 the figure at which he had aimed, and represented 4½ per cent. increase on previous year instead of 2½ per cent. intended. **28.** Mr. Maudling announced Government's proposals for constitution in Northern Rhodesia; to qualify for national seat, candidates would have to obtain at least 10 per cent. of votes cast by both Africans and Europeans, and numerical alternative of 400 votes was abolished. Sir Roy Welensky, who had arrived at London Airport during day, said that Federal troops would be used to protect Federation if necessary. Mr. A. L. Williams was appointed General Secretary of Labour Party. Government Bill was introduced, authorizing compulsory purchase of land (and rights) across which pipelines should be laid.

March 1. Gas Council withdrew Bill which had sought to establish underground gas store below Winchester. **5.** Mr. Macmillan told Commons that Mr. Khrushchev had accepted in general terms Western powers' proposals that Geneva disarmament conference should begin with meeting of Foreign Ministers of 18 nations and that Foreign Ministers of Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. should

meet in Geneva a few days before opening of conference. 6. Mr. E. B. Wakefield, Treasurer of the Household and M.P. for West Derbyshire, was appointed Commissioner for Malta; it was announced that the Queen had conferred baronetcy on him. 8. Bank Rate was cut from 6 to 5½ per cent. In Lincoln by-election, Labour candidate increased majority in four-cornered contest by 3,263 compared with straight fight with Conservative at general election; Independent candidate forfeited his deposit. 13. In by-election at Blackpool, North, Conservative candidate was returned with majority cut from 15,857 at general election to 973; Liberal took second place. 14. Liberals won seat at Orpington by-election from Government; at general election Conservatives had had 14,760 majority over Labour, at by-election Liberal had majority of 7,855, Labour candidate forfeiting his deposit. Polling also took place at East Middlesbrough; Labour candidate had majority of 11,783 over Liberal, with Conservative in third place and Union Movement candidate at bottom of poll; in straight fight at general election Labour majority over Conservative was 11,026. 15. Mr. Macmillan announced that new Central African Office, under control of Mr. Butler, would be set up at once to deal with affairs of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. 19. Zanzibar constitutional conference opened in London. 21. Estimates for 1962-63 financial year were published, showing increase of £176,000,000. 22. Further cut in Bank Rate to figure of 5 per cent. 23. Result of Pontefract by-election showed that Labour had held seat in three-cornered contest, with majority of 19,828 over Conservative, Independent candidate forfeiting his deposit; at general election Labour majority over Conservative in straight fight had been 24,310. 27. Defence White Paper was published, giving details of Government's two-stage pay increase for armed forces.

April 4. Annual Economic Survey said that home demand must be kept in check and Government's policy widely applied, priority being given to exports. 5. Report of Radcliffe Committee on security procedures was published in part, remainder being withheld for security reasons; report made number of recommendations for stricter procedure. Labour retained seat in Stockton by-election, their candidate obtaining 19,694 votes against 12,112 for Conservative and 11,722 for Liberal, thus securing majority of 7,582 compared with 3,277 in straight fight with Conservative at general election. 6. Conference on Kenya reached agreement and names of members of Kadu-Kantu coalition Government were announced, with no Chief Minister, and Mr. Ngala and Jomo Kenyatta having equal status. Conference on Zanzibar ended without agreement. 9. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd introduced his Budget, which included levy on speculative gains. The 10 per cent. surcharge imposed on customs and excise duties in July, 1961, was ended, but duties on most items concerned were increased to approximately same level. Other proposals were: purchase-tax of 15 per cent. on sweets, soft drinks and ice-cream; reduction of top rate of purchase-tax, including tax on cars, television and radio sets, from 55 per cent. to 45 per cent., reduction of 27½ per cent. tax to 25 per cent., and substitution of 10 per cent. rate for existing 13½ per cent. and 5½ per cent. rates, thus nearly doubling tax on clothing, furniture, hats and shoes. Small reductions were made in duties on sugar, coffee and cocoa. The Chancellor said that he hoped to make start of ending Schedule A tax on owner-occupiers in 1963, which would coincide with the largely increased rating valuations, but he could not undertake that it would be

completed in that year. 10. President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan sent joint appeal to Russia for agreement on nuclear test ban, failing which U.S. tests would take place on Christmas Island later in month. Mr. Macmillan told Commons that he had also sent personal message to Mr. Khrushchey, reinforcing the appeal. 17. Labour candidate in North Derby by-election retained seat in 4-cornered contest with majority of 8,018 as against majority of 2,407 in straight fight with Conservative at general election; Liberal came second, polling 977 more votes than Conservative, Independent candidate forfeiting his deposit. 18. Warrants issued for arrest of Burgess and Maclean, former diplomats who went to Russia in 1951. 20. The Marquess of Lansdowne was appointed Minister of State for Colonial Affairs upon retirement of Earl of Perth. 25. Mr. Macmillan left for 8-day visit to U.S.A. and Canada. 26. Bank Rate was reduced by ½ per cent. to 4½ per cent.

May 1. Home Secretary announced decision not to send back to Cyprus two Cypriots, Mr. Zacharia and Mr. Aristidou, who had unsuccessfully appealed to House of Lords against order sought by Cypriot Government under Fugitive Offenders Act; they were accordingly released. 8. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd announced increase in public capital expenditure on sports and physical recreational facilities of £6,300,000 in current financial year. 9. Conference of Barbados and Leeward and Windward Islands territories on their possible federation opened at Marlborough House. 14. Minister of Health said in Commons that nurses' salary structure would be studied by management and staff sides of appropriate Whitley Council. 16. Liberals held seat in Montgomeryshire by-election, majority being increased from 2,794 at general election to 7,549 in four-cornered contest; Conservative candidate was second and Welsh Nationalist forfeited his deposit. 17. Mr. Macmillan said that R.A.F. Hunter fighters would be sent to Thailand if request was received from Thai Government. Government spokesman said that Britain and Common Market countries had agreed to mutual tariff reductions of 20 per cent. on wide range of imports, and that restrictions on British investment abroad, imposed in July, 1961, had been relaxed. 21. Retail price index rose by two points, largest monthly increase for 4 years. 24. Six Hunter jet fighters and a Canberra bomber were despatched from Singapore to Bangkok. 31. Report of Royal Commission on Police recommended transfer of certain responsibilities from local to central control.

June 1. After announcement of results of all but 4 seats in Northern Ireland general election, it was clear that Unionists retained substantial overall majority, having lost only 2 seats. Mr. Macmillan flew to Paris for 24-hour visit to President de Gaulle. 4. President of Board of Trade announced cut to 10 per cent. of initial deposit on all goods obtained on hire purchase except motor vehicles. 6. Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal awarded pay increases of 4 per cent., backdated to April 1, to 485,000 civil servants, at annual cost of £16,000,000. Labour candidate, who polled 39.7 per cent. of votes, won West Middlesbrough by-election by majority of 2,270 over Conservative; two Independents forfeited their deposits; this was first Labour gain from Government since general election. 7. Result of West Derbyshire by-election showed that Government candidate retained seat with majority of 1,220 over Liberal; Labour candidate was third and Independent forfeited his deposit; at general election Conservative had majority of 8,109 in straight fight with Labour. Report of inquiry into theft of Goya portrait of Duke of Wellington from

National Gallery in August 1961 criticised security organization at the Gallery and made suggestions for its improvement. 14. Crown Estates Commissioners stated that most of the Nash terraces round Regent's Park would be preserved and where necessary restored or rebuilt to original design. 15. Result of West Lothian by-election showed that Labour candidate had been returned with majority of 11,516 over Scottish Nationalist; Conservative, Liberal and Communist candidates forfeited their deposits; at general election Labour majority in straight fight with Conservative was 9,371. 25. Mr. J. W. W. Peyton was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Power in place of Mr. J. C. George, who resigned through ill-health. 26. Mr. Profumo announced that in future unmarried soldiers in B.A.O.R. would not be allowed out after midnight without passes. 27. Report of Pilkington Committee on future of British broadcasting and television was published. It recommended, *inter alia*, that B.B.C. should be authorised as soon as possible to provide third television programme and that programme contractors for Independent Television should cease to plan programmes and sell advertising time, these responsibilities being taken over by I.T.A. 28. Sir Winston Churchill broke a thigh bone in his hotel bedroom at Monte Carlo and on following day was flown back to London and admitted to Middlesex Hospital.

July 3. Government approved proposals for national theatre and opera house on South Bank. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter increased National Assistance rates with effect from September. 4. Government in memorandum on Pilkington report, agreed that B.B.C. should start additional television programme in 1964. 7. Bulletin on Sir Winston Churchill said that he was suffering from phlebitis; on July 10 thrombosis was mentioned in a bulletin. 12. In N.E. Leicester by-election, Labour held seat with majority of 1,948 over Liberal, Conservative being at bottom of poll; at general election, Labour had majority of 1,431 in straight fight with Conservative. Bulletin on Sir Winston Churchill said that he had slight rise in temperature owing to bronchial infection. 13. Mr. Macmillan conducted widespread changes in Ministry. Mr. Maudling succeeded Mr. Selwyn Lloyd as Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Butler was given post of First Secretary of State and was succeeded at Home Office by Mr. Brooke, Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller became Lord Chancellor in place of Lord Kilmuir, and Mr. Duncan Sandys was made Colonial Secretary in addition to his post of Secretary for Commonwealth Relations. Others to leave Cabinet were Mr. MacLay, Secretary for Scotland, Lord Mills, Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Watkinson (Defence), Dr. Hill (Housing and Local Government and Welsh Affairs) and Sir David Eccles (Education). They were succeeded respectively by Mr. M. A. C. Noble, Mr. W. F. Deedes, Mr. Thorneycroft, Sir Keith Joseph and Sir Edward Boyle. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter took Mr. Brooke's place as Chief Secretary to Treasury. Mr. Powell, Minister of Health, joined Cabinet. It was announced that earldom would be conferred on Lord Kilmuir, viscountcy on Lord Mills, and barony on Sir David Eccles, and that Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Mr. MacLay and Mr. Watkinson would become Companions of Honour. 16. Further Ministerial changes took place, including appointments of Mr. Hugh Fraser as Secretary of State for Air, Mr. Amery as Minister of Aviation, Mr. N. M. S. Macpherson as Minister of Pensions and National Insurance and Sir John Hobson as Attorney-General. Name of Ministry of Works was changed to Ministry of Public Building and Works, Mr.

A. G. F. Rippon being the new Minister. Council on Tribunals recommended that third persons who might be aggrieved and had appeared at planning appeal inquiries, should have right to ask for re-opening of inquiry if new evidence or expert advice was brought in after inquiry and Minister proposed to reverse inspector's decision. 25. Report of committee under chairmanship of Mr. J. T. Molony, Q.C., recommended setting up of consumer council financed by public funds. 26. In debate on Labour motion of censure, Mr. Macmillan said that Government proposed creation of permanent National Incomes Commission, and intended to set up Consumers Council as suggested by Molony Committee and to establish standards for working conditions in offices and shops; future legislation on contracts of service for workers was also promised. T.U.C. announced opposition to proposed National Incomes Commission. 31. Lord Chancellor rejected recommendation of Council on Tribunals that third parties could ask for planning appeal inquiries to be reopened. Prime Minister announced that Government would contribute £350,000 towards £800,000 required by Royal Academy for the Leonardo cartoon.

Aug. 1. Mr. Thorneycroft said that Government had decided to end arrangements whereby U.S. Thor missiles were kept in Britain. 3. War Office said that a senior scientist at Microbiological Research Establishment at Porton, Wilts., had died of plague. 8. T.U.C. representatives, at meeting with Mr. Maudling, opposed Government's plan for National Incomes Commission and declined to suggest alternative proposals. 10. Government announced abandonment of Blue Water surface-to-surface guided missile, on which £21,000,000 had already been spent. 21. Sir Winston Churchill was greeted by cheering crowds when he left for home from Middlesex Hospital.

Sept. 6. Mr. Macmillan promoted Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to be Minister of State at same Ministry, and appointed Lord Derwent to post of Minister of State, Board of Trade; Lord Newton, formerly Captain of Yeomen of Guard, became Joint Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Health and was succeeded by Lord Goschen; Lord Lothian was appointed Lord in Waiting, and Mr. G. T. C. Campbell and Mr. M. A. C. Hamilton Government Whips in Commons. 10. Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opened at Marlborough House; Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Heath spoke to the meeting about the Common Market. 13. Ministry of Public Building and Works announced that block in Whitehall housing Foreign Office, Home Office and Commonwealth Relations Office would have extra storey added to give more office space, at estimated cost of £1,500,000 to £2,000,000. 18. Chairman of Electricity Council said that increases in electricity charges could be expected in areas where they had not already taken place. 19. Commonwealth Prime Ministers ended Conference; *communiqué* said that British Government should have full freedom to resume negotiations with the Six, but that only when complete terms for inclusion in European Economic Community were known would it be possible to form final judgment; it was also stated that some African countries considered that association with Community would not be acceptable to them. Report of Royal Commission on Press recommended creation of Press Amalgamations Court to scrutinise newspaper mergers, ending of control of television contracting companies by newspapers, and lay chairman, with other lay representation, for Press Council; report also said that in national newspapers manpower was squandered. Liberal

Party Assembly met at Llandudno. **20.** Mr. Macmillan, in television broadcast, gave reasons why Government believed that Britain should join Common Market. Liberal Party Assembly, by very large majority, reaffirmed party's policy of support for Britain's entry into Common Market. **21.** Mr. Gaitskell, in broadcast, strongly criticised existing terms on which Britain could join Common Market, so far as they were known. **27.** It was announced that, in October, Bank of England would return to clearing banks half of special deposits it held, amount involved being about £80,000,000. **30.** Labour Party Executive approved statement that Britain should not join Common Market unless substantially better terms were obtained.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.—(1961). **Nov. 9.** Results of voting in Wales and Monmouthshire on Sunday opening of public houses showed that all 4 county boroughs (Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Newport and Swansea) and counties of Brecon, Flint, Glamorgan, Monmouth and Radnor were in favour of opening and remaining counties opposed. **29.** Government White Paper on Greater London government issued, including proposals to abolish administrative counties of London and Middlesex by 1965, extinguish county borough status of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham, and create new boroughs with minimum population of about 200,000, whose responsibilities, except in central area, would include education.

(1962). **Feb. 8.** House of Lords, against advice of Government, by 70 votes to 36 deleted from Bill promoted by Manchester Corporation provisions enabling removal of water from Ullswater and inundation of Bannisdale. **13.** Local Government Commission published proposals for Tyneside County Council, embracing 4 boroughs to replace existing 17 local authorities. **22.** It was announced that Dr. Hill had given authority for City Corporation and L.C.C. to proceed with road-widening scheme involving destruction of London Coal Exchange; on March 8 Court of Common Council agreed to its demolition.

March 16. Dr. Hill announced his approval of proposal to drive road through Christ Church Meadow at Oxford. **22.** White Paper published by Ministry of Housing and Local Government said that, under rating revaluation of 1963, share of industry would rise by 43 per cent., and share of private houses would fall by 1.6 per cent., though in London latter would increase by 7 per cent. **April 4.** Minister of Housing and Local Government informed Metropolitan Water Board that he planned to transfer its powers to proposed Greater London Council. **11.** Dr. Hill laid White Paper before Parliament foreboding new structure of administration for conservation of water resources. **30.** Minister of Housing and Local Government said that urban districts of Banstead, Caterham and Warlingham, and Walton and Weybridge would not be included in new Greater London area; later he also announced exclusion of urban districts of Chigwill, Esher, Staines and Sunbury, and part of borough of Epsom. **May 10.** Conservatives lost over 550 seats in municipal elections; Liberals gained about 330 and Labour about 290; in London, Labour gained control of Wandsworth and St. Pancras. **July 9.** L.C.C. announced that work on completion of Festival Hall was about to begin and was expected to be finished by end of 1964. **18.** Local Government Commission, in proposals for West Riding, suggested new county borough, composed of Dewsbury, Batley, Ossett, Spensborough, Heckmondwike and Mirfield. **30.** Berkshire County Council decided to inform

Minister of Transport that at present it saw no objection to driving motorway across Berkshire Downs. **31.** Minister of Housing and Local Government proposed that Solihull and Luton should become county boroughs. **Aug. 2.** Final plans for reorganisation of local authority areas in Greater London were accepted by Minister of Housing and Local Government. **22.** Sir Keith Joseph declined to approve preservation of the 18th century houses in Harley Street and Wimpole Street. **28.** Sir Keith Joseph approved plan to build village for 2,000 persons on North Downs near Wrotham. **30.** Commissioner of Metropolitan Police prohibited political processions for 48 hours from Sept. 1. **Sept. 5.** Local Government Commission recommended large extensions of boundaries for Derby, Doncaster, Hull, Nottingham, Rotherham, Sheffield and York, and that Barnsley should cease to be county borough. **29.** Sir Ralph Perring was elected Lord Mayor of London for ensuing year.

ACCIDENTS.—(1961). **Oct. 18.** Hull trawler *Arctic Viking* capsized in gale 16 miles N.E. of Flamborough Head; 5 of crew were lost. **22.** Six persons were drowned when rowing boat capsized near Bangor pier, Caernarvonshire. **23.** Three Irish sailors out of crew of 6 were rescued by R.N. helicopter from Pembrokeshire after their ship, cargo vessel *Hatronell*, had broken in two on rocks off Wexford coast. **Nov. 6.** British cargo steamer *Clan Keith* sank off Tunisian coast after explosion in storm; 61 members of her crew were lost, and of 7 survivors one died later. **12.** East Goodwins lightship, with 7 men on board, broke away from her mooring in gale, and was not finally towed to safety until 3 days later.

(1962). **Jan. 7.** Yugoslav steamer *Sabac* sank with loss of 28 out of 33 of her crew, after collision with British steamer *Dorington Court* near Goodwin Sands. **Feb. 6.** Lorry carrying chemicals exploded at Friar Park, West Bromwich; 28 people were injured, 6 seriously, and damage later estimated at more than £80,000 done to property over large area. **12.** Six persons lost their lives during high gales in British Isles; gust of 123 m.p.h. at Lowther Hill, Lanarkshire, was said to have been highest ever recorded in Britain. **16.** Further severe gales caused 10 deaths in Britain, several of them in Sheffield area, where extensive damage was done; in North Unst, Shetlands, gust of 177.2 m.p.h. was recorded. **March 7.** Heavy seas did considerable damage on many parts of Devon and Cornwall coast; at Perranporth man was killed when caravan blew over on him. **22.** Sixteen miners were killed in explosion at Hapton Valley Colliery, near Burnley, 2 more dying later. **April 12.** Nine men were killed in explosion at Tower Colliery near Aberdare. **May 8.** Four miners were killed by fall of roof at Hafodyrnyys Colliery, Pontypool. **June 3.** Train from King's Cross to Edinburgh was derailed near Lincoln Central Station; all the coaches left line and 3 persons were killed. **17.** Fifteen people were injured when 3 coaches of Eastern Region electric train were derailed at Bethnal Green. **Aug. 1.** Many passengers were injured when 2 coaches of Brighton to Portsmouth train were derailed at Barnham Junction, near Bognor Regis. **2.** Destroyer *Battleaxe* and frigate *Ursa* collided during exercises in Clyde; 3 ratings were seriously injured. **28.** Tanker struck jetty at Hamble, shearing 16 pipe lines; 16,000 gallons of oil products poured into Southampton Water. **Sept. 29.** Six people lost their lives by drowning during gales which did serious damage in many parts of Britain.

AVIATION.—(1961). **Oct. 7.** Derby Aviation D.C.3, travelling from Gatwick to Perpignan, crashed on Mount Canigou in Pyrenees, with loss of 34 lives, 30 of them British holidaymakers. **17.** At Edwards air base, California, X15 rocket aircraft attained new speed record of 3,920 m.p.h., and on Nov. 9 it reached speed of 4,070 m.p.h. **Dec. 21.** Twenty-six persons were killed when B.E.A. Comet crashed shortly after taking off from Ankara.

(1962) Jan. 9. Trident 3-jet airliner, piloted by John Cunningham, made successful maiden flight from de Havilland airfield at Hatfield. **15.** Five British airmen were killed when 2 R.A.F. Canberra jet bombers collided in air near Lingen, Lower Saxony. **Feb. 26.** Mr. Thorneycroft announced that all further development of Rotodyne vertical take-off aircraft, on which £11,000,000 had been spent, would be stopped. **March 4.** All 101 passengers and 10 crew of Caledonian Airways airliner on charter, were killed when it crashed at Douala in Cameroun, on flight from Lourenço Marques to Europe. This was largest death role in any British civil aircraft accident, and in any air disaster in Africa. **5.** U.S.A.F. B58 bomber made record flight from Los Angeles to New York and back non-stop in 4 h. 42 m. 32 s. **23.** Two airmen and 2 women were killed when Mark II Victor bomber on research flight crashed on farmhouse near Claypole in Lincolnshire. **April 30.** U.S. X-15 rocket aircraft, piloted by Joe Walker, reached height of 47 miles, breaking previous altitude record for winged aircraft by about 7 miles. **May 4.** Royal Aeronautical Society stated that prize had been awarded to Mr. J. C. Wimpenny, of de Havilland Aircraft Company, for flight of over half mile in man-powered machine. **6.** Ten persons were killed when East Anglian Flying Services Dakota, on flight from Jersey to Portsmouth, crashed in fog on St. Boniface Down, Isle of Wight. **June 3.** 130 people lost their lives when Air France Boeing 707 aircraft on charter crashed when taking off from Orly airport to carry American party home from Europe; number of killed was largest on record involving single civil aircraft. **21.** U.S. X-15 rocket aircraft piloted by Major Robert White, reached record height of more than 47 miles; on July 17, Major White flew at height of 58 miles. **29.** New British long-range airliner Vickers VC 10 made maiden flight. **Aug. 19.** Three U.S.A.F. U.2. jet aircraft arrived in England to carry out atmospheric sampling and high-altitude weather research. **22.** U.S. jet fighter, from which pilot had baled out, fell on bungalow at Stanton, near Bury St. Edmunds, and killed a young man. **Sept. 23.** Super-Constellation airliner of Flying Tigers line, on charter flight, carrying American Army staff and families from New Jersey to Frankfurt, was reported down in Atlantic; 48 out of 76 on board were eventually rescued.

CRIMES AND TRIALS.—(1961) Dec. 14. Bandit was shot in arm by bank guard when 8 raiders attacked van, carrying £100,000 in wages for North Thames Gas Board, in St. Nepon.

(1962) Jan. 4. Bank guard aged 65 died in hospital 5 hours after shooting incident at bank near Weston-super-Mare; on following day Archibald Trew was charged with his murder; on March 21 Trew was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. **Feb. 8.** Figures issued by Metropolitan Police showed that indictable offences in London in 1961 totalled nearly 200,000, increase of 12,000, or 6.5 per cent., over 1960. **18.** After trial at Bedfordshire Assizes lasting 21 days (longest

murder trial recorded in Britain), jury, after retiring for 9½ hours, found James Hanratty guilty of murder by shooting of Michael John Gregsten on A6 road at Clophill, Bedfordshire; Mr. Justice Gorman sentenced Hanratty to death; his appeal was dismissed on March 13, and he was executed on April 4. **May 31.** Longest British criminal trial of the century ended at Carmarthen Assizes, on its 55th day; 3 men, found guilty of conspiring to defraud Ministry of Agriculture by means of false lime subsidy claims, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. **July 10.** Fifteen youths, members of gang who raided dance at church hall in Finchley armed with knives, iron bars and bottles, were sentenced at Central Criminal Court to various terms of imprisonment and detention, one receiving 5 years' imprisonment. **11.** Thirty-four paintings, whose total value was estimated at more than £300,000, were stolen from a Mayfair art gallery; on July 27 they were found in a room at Plaistow and two men were charged with receiving them. **31.** A number of persons were sent to prison at Dudley following disturbances between white and coloured people which took place on several successive evenings. **Sept. 5.** Security guards were attacked outside bank at Mitcham, but, after chase, £11,000, which had been taken, was recovered and 3 men were later charged with robbery. **8.** A Somali died of stab wounds after street-fighting in Scunthorpe.

EDUCATION.—(1961) Oct. 4. Rhodes Trustees offered Rhodes House to Oxford University as headquarters for Vice-Chancellor and central administration. **7.** National Union of Teachers decided on one-day token strike and refusal to supervise school meals from Nov. 1. **18.** N.U.T. agreed to accept £42,000,000 pay award offered by Minister, and called off strike plans. **19.** Teachers in number of schools went on strike in protest against N.U.T.'s decision. **Nov. 23.** Government spokesman confirmed that university would be established at Lancaster.

(1962) Jan. 1. The Queen approved charter constituting University College of North Staffordshire as University of Keele. **Feb. 27.** Minister of Education announced that capital expenditure on educational building in 1963-4 would be increased to £130,000,000, £5,000,000 more than in previous year. Congregation at Oxford voted to take an acre out of University Parks for site of new zoology department. **March 14.** Mr. Brooke announced grants for universities for 5 years from August 1962 and said that academic salaries would be raised on basis of aggregate increase of 3 per cent.

LABOUR.—(1961) Oct. 2. Ford Company halted production for 2 days at Dagenham, owing to unofficial ban on overtime. **4.** London busmen submitted claim for substantial pay increase. **9.** Minister of Labour approved wages council proposals providing higher minimum rates and shorter hours from Jan. 1, 1962, for about 290,000 workers, including about 130,000 road haulage men. **10.** Ford Company agreed with unions for increase of 1½d. an hour and reduction of working week from 41½ to 40 hours, for 45,000 hourly-paid workers. **11.** Steel Company of Wales announced closure of its Port Talbot works, where 1,350 employees were on strike and which employed 18,000 people. Agreement announced for reduction of hours from 44 to 42 per week for about 110,000 workers in railway engineering shops. **12.** British Transport Commission rejected railway unions' pay claims. Production at Ford works at Dagenham stopped after unofficial strike of 250 employees. **13.** Pressed Steel Co. gave notice to

1,700 workers because of continued strike at subsidiary firm of Rootes Group at Acton. 17. 8,000 Rootes Group workers were given one week's notice of dismissal. 19. Claim was submitted for substantial pay increase for British Railways workshop employees. Mineworkers' leaders decided to lodge claim for further £1 a week for day-wage men and similar claim for other workers. 20. About 70,000 Post Office engineering workers were awarded pay increases ranging from 6½ per cent. to 7½ per cent., but restricted to 5½ per cent. during pay pause. 22. Meeting of British Actors Equity agreed that members should take no further part in I.T.V. programmes after Nov. 1 unless their demands for better wages and conditions were met. 25. Minister of Labour declined to intervene in unofficial strike at Acton; limited production was resumed after return of number of strikers. British Road Services offered wage increase and reduction of hours to 24,000 employees. 26. Electricity Council offered general increase from April 1, 1962, in basic rate for workers in electricity supply industry of 1½d. an hour, plus 8s. and 5s. a week respectively for skilled men and labourers after 3 years in the industry—increases to be repeated twice at intervals of 2 years; unions rejected offer. 27. Minister of Labour made order increasing minimum wages in licensed hotels and restaurants by up to £1 a week for men and 15s. for women. 28. Bricklayers at Port Talbot agreed terms of settlement for ending of strike.

Nov. 1. Strike of actors on I.T.V. began. 2. Production of light cars was resumed at Rootes Coventry works, 1,750 out of 6,000 throw out of work by Acton strike being re-engaged. 6. Strike of parcels staff at King's Cross as result of police investigations into allegations of pilfering. 24-hour strike disrupted services on District Line in London. Strike at London Airport delayed many flights and caused some to be cancelled. 7. Parcels staff strike at King's Cross spread. Strike began in Birkenhead docks and spread on following day. 9. T.G.W.U. declared strike at London Airport official. 10. Increase in agricultural workers' wages by 6s. a week from Feb., 1962, was announced. 14. Many members of crew walked off *Empress of Britain* at Liverpool, stopping her from sailing; she sailed on Nov. 16 without about 100 strikers. 16. Electricity Council agreed to pay increase of 2d. an hour to all manual workers in the industry. 17. Ministry of Aviation offered London Airport loaders additional 9s. 7d. per week and latter voted to end strike. 22. Union of Post Office Workers' pay claim was rejected. 29. Strike at Acton factory of Rootes Group ended after 13 weeks. 30. Union of Post Office Workers said that it would instruct members to work to rule and "withdraw good will" from Jan. 1, 1962.

Dec. 1. Agreement reached for substantial increase of pay for firemen. 4. Unofficial work-to-rule by motormen of Southern Region electric trains caused widespread delays to suburban services; delays continued for a week. 9. Strike by E.T.U. members at London Airport caused many flights on this and following day to be cancelled.

(1962) Jan. 1. Post Office workers began working to rule. 4. Shipbuilding employers rejected union claims for higher pay and shorter hours. 9. Unofficial strike at Ford works at Dagenham made 800 workers idle. 10. In consequence of continued working to rule by Post Office employees, Postmaster-General suspended parcel post service into and out of London. 16. Mr. Bevin asked Union of Post Office Workers to consider settlement of its dispute by Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal. 17. Miners' leaders rejected National Coal Board's offer

of minimum pay increase of 6s. 6d. per week. 18. Union of Post Office Workers decided to continue working to rule and also to ban voluntary overtime. 19. Post Office engineers in London area began working to rule, and were followed by provincial members of union on Jan. 26. T.U.C. general council agreed to re-affiliate E.T.U. 29. One-day strike took place on London Underground railways. Many trains on South-eastern part of British Railways system also failed to run because of strikes and working to rule. Strike of tugmen on Manchester Ship Canal rendered 500 dockers idle. 31. Dr. Beeching met leaders of railway unions and offered pay increase of 2½ per cent. to take effect in April.

Feb. 1. Union of Post Office Workers ended work-to-rule campaign. National Coal Board made increased offer to miners' leaders. National Union of Railwaymen decided to negotiate on Dr. Beeching's offer. 5. Dr. Beeching offered railway unions wage increase of 3 per cent. from April 1 and opportunity to reopen negotiations after that date. One-day strike of their members, called by Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, took place throughout country. 6. Railway unions rejected Dr. Beeching's offer. Strike of 4,500 workers at Jaguar works at Coventry over two men who had worked during one-day engineering strike. 8. Executive Council of Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions agreed on another one-day strike on March 5, and postal ballot on full strike action. 9. Post Office Engineering Union decided to intensify working to rule. 14. Mr. Macmillan met railway union leaders and advised them to accept 3 per cent. wage increase, with possibility of fresh negotiations later in the year. Strike at Jaguar works ended. 15. All railway unions accepted B.T.C. offer. 21. Agreement was reached for merger of two shipbuilding unions, the Boilermakers' Society and the Ship Constructors' and Shipwrights' Association. Ford's sent 2,700 workers home as result of strike, which had lasted for 7 days, of drivers employed by outside firms to deliver cars from factory to dealers. 23. L.T.E. offered pay rises of 5s. to 7s. per week to London busmen at estimated cost of £850,000 a year; it was stated that this was bound to cause further rise in fares. 27. Work at B.E.A. main cargo unit at London Airport came to standstill owing to unofficial strike of 160 warehousemen. 28. E.T.U. was re-admitted to membership of Labour Party.

March 1. Wage increase of 6½ per cent. for 25,000 unskilled workers in water supply industry was agreed. 5. Another one-day strike was staged by Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. 8. Post Office Engineering Union decided to call off working to rule after nearly 7 weeks. 12. Negotiations between Gas Council and National Union of General and Municipal Workers over wages of manual workers broke down. 22. Strike began in Liverpool docks, and was later made official by T.G.W.U. 23. London busmen rejected pay offer made by L.T.E. 26. British Transport Commission made offer of pay rises ranging from 5s. to 6s. a week to 3,700 railway workshop staff. Liverpool dock strike spread to involve nearly 8,000 men, 55 ships being idle. 27. Dock workers' unions decided to give month's notice of intention to end national agreement. As result of continued dock strike on Merseyside, cargo shipments between Liverpool and Dublin, Belfast and other coastal ports were suspended. More than 2,700 B.M.C. workers were laid off as result of strike of 550 employees at Bilston factory of Joseph Sankey and Sons. 28. T.U.C. General Council decided to recommend to Congress that annual affiliation fee should be raised from 9d. to

15. 3d. per member. 30. Merseyside dockers agreed to return to work on stipulation that from April 16 only fully paid-up T.G.W.U. members should be given work in the docks. Twenty ships were idle as result of dockers' strike at Ipswich. Unions accepted 2d. an hour wage increase for gas workers from April 1, but said that they would seek to obtain further increase by Sept. 30.

April 1. E.T.U. executive committee announced expulsion from union of 4 former officials, including Mr. Haxell. 2. Workers at Austin factory at Longbridge staged unofficial stay-in strike. 3. Equity strike against Independent Television Companies ended; it was stated that earnings of more than half Equity members working in television would be trebled. 4. Many more employees at Austin works were sent home because of strike, which also affected other members of B.M.C. group and supplier firms. Strike at West Bromwich works of Jensen Motors made 1,100 men idle. 13. Wage increase of 6s. a week was agreed for 100,000 provincial busmen employed by B.T.C. and private companies. Strike of electricians at London Airport caused grounding of 15 B.E.A. aircraft. 17. Unofficial strike of boiler-makers in Tyne shipyards spread and many other workers were laid off. 20. Liverpool dock employers decided to support closed shop for members of T.G.W.U. 24. London busmen's representatives accepted wage increase of 6s. 6d. per week for drivers and conductors. British Transport Commission conceded N.U.R. claim for shorter hours for its members working in docks, 5 days before strike was due to begin. 27. Dock workers' unions announced that national dock strike for more pay and shorter hours would be called on May 14. 30. Executive of Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions decided to seek reopening of negotiations with employers on their pay and hours claims. In view of opposition manifested by dockers during previous week, Merseyside dock employers reversed decision to operate closed shop in favour of T.G.W.U. members; 450 T.G.W.U. dockers stopped work.

May 1. Work to rule by members of A.S.S.E.T., involving B.E.A. and independent airlines at U.K. airports, began. Strike by 10 men at Morris Motors works at Cowley caused 500 to be laid off. 4. Ford workers at Dagenham staged token strikes in support of nurses' pay claims; management postponed pay talks planned for May 14. 7. B.E.A. said that services over several international and domestic routes would be reduced from May 10 till end of May as result of electricians' strike. Dockers in Royal Group of London docks stopped work for an hour in support of nurses' pay claim. 8. Dock union leaders rejected offer of pay increase by employers. 10. Results of ballot on strike action were reported by Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions; only 10 out of 33 unions had voted in favour of strike, and none by two-thirds majority; total voting was 449,474 against strike and 299,802 in favour; fewer than half of those eligible to vote had done so. Electricians at London Airport decided to resume work forthwith. 11. Dockers' leaders rejected proposal to defer strike, and on following day employers made considerable concessions and strike was called off. 14. Unofficial strike by 300 dock employees at Southampton, spreading to involve further 150 by May 16. 16. N.U.R. executive decided to hold early meeting with the other railway unions to discuss resumption of negotiations with B.T.C. for further pay increase. 18. Municipal bus workers received pay increase of about 3 per cent. 22. Strike of 55 B.M.C. electricians, which had already halted car production at Austin factory at Long-

bridge, affected Morris works at Cowley; by May 25 more than 20,000 B.M.C. workers were idle. 28. Ford Company rejected wage increase for their employees. 29. Strike of B.M.C. electricians ended. 31. Shipbuilding and engineering unions submitted new claims for higher wages and shorter hours.

June 1. West End theatre managers agreed to wage increases for theatre musicians and proposed strike was called off. 6. Unofficial strike by 400 London bus workers caused all buses on 5 routes to be withdrawn. 14. Railway unions decided to ask British Transport to resume negotiations on further wage increases. 19. Unofficial strike stopped nearly all production lines at Morris Works at Cowley. 28. Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal made award of 4 per cent. pay increase to 186,000 Post Office workers, backdated to April 1.

July 3. Engineering employers agreed to pay increased wages of just over 3 per cent. to men and nearly 4 per cent. to women; about 1,500,000 workers were involved and annual cost was estimated at £50,000,000. 8. E.T.U. executive council expelled Mr. F. Foulkes, president of E.T.U. since 1945, from membership of union. 9. About 130 E.T.U. members at Vickers Armstrong shipyard at Barrow-in-Furness went on strike in demarcation dispute and work on nuclear submarine *Dreadnought* stopped. 23. Pay increases were agreed of about 3 per cent. to draughtsmen, technicians and clerks in engineering industry, at annual cost of about £20,000,000. 28. Wage increases were awarded to 7,000 employees of Central Electricity Generating Board. 30. About 140 assembly workers walked out of Ford factory at Dagenham, and total of 1,260 had to be sent home.

Aug. 1. Total of 2,550 were rendered idle at Ford works at Dagenham, and by following day number had risen to 6,000. 7. Ford strikers returned after company had said that they would be dismissed if they did not. 9. Wage increase of 1d. per hour was agreed for 250,000 workers in civil engineering construction industry. 14. More than 1,000 dockers at Avonmouth went on strike, the docks standing idle; on following day they returned, but decided to work to rule. Increases of pay agreed for 100,000 workers in printing industry and 75,000 in gas industry. 16. Avonmouth dockers went on strike again. 21. Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal rejected claim for additional 3 per cent. pay rise for 67,000 clerical assistants. 22. British Transport Commission stated that 20,000 workers in main railway workshops were expected to become redundant within 5 years, half of them before end of 1963. 27. London lightermen went on strike.

Sept. 3. Trades Union Congress opened at Blackpool and resolved to set up inquiry into structure and practice of trade union movement. London lightermen resumed work. 6. T.U.C. defeated, by 5,845,000 to 2,022,000, motion opposing British entry into Common Market. 7. Mr. F. Hayday was elected Chairman of T.U.C. for ensuing year. 13. Representatives of railwaymen put claim for further wage increases to Dr. Beeching. 17. Renewal of unofficial strikes by petrol tanker drivers caused shortage of petrol in many places. 20. N.U.R. called 24-hour strike for Oct. 3 in protest against proposed railway workshops cuts. Wage increase of 8s. per week for farm workers was agreed. 21. Many B.E.A. flights were cancelled owing to petrol tanker drivers' strike at London Airport. 24. Arbitrator in dispute between tanker drivers and oil companies recommended 5½ per cent. pay increase. 25. A.E.U. executive agreed that members in railway workshops should strike on Oct. 3. 26. London busmen voted to

strike on Oct. 3, but on Sept. 30 rescinded this decision, though saying that no overtime would be worked.

LEGAL.—(1961). Nov. 3. Text of Criminal Justice Administration Bill, intended to reduce delays before accused persons were brought to trial at assizes or quarter sessions, included provisions for 5 more High Court Judges, and for High Sheriff for Sheffield Assizes Division, to be known for this purpose as Halaflamshire. 8. Mr. Roger Ormrod, Q.C., was appointed High Court Judge. 21. Mr. Justice Pennycuik refused to grant injunction to postpone E.T.U. rules revision conference. 23. Mr. Victor Durand, Q.C., was suspended by Masters of Bench of Inner Temple from practising for 3 years; later, upon appeal to 5 judges, suspension was reduced to 12 months.

(1962). Jan. 8. Mr. C. W. S. Rees, Q.C., Recorder of Croydon, appointed High Court Judge and assigned to Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division. 18. Death of Lord Merriman, President of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of High Court since 1933. 31. Court of Appeal dismissed appeal of Mr. Foulkes, president of E.T.U., from decision of Mr. Justice Winn that Mr. Foulkes and 4 others had conspired to prevent election of Mr. Byrne as general secretary of union. Feb. 8. Sir Jocelyn Simon, Solicitor-General, was appointed to succeed Lord Merriman as President of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division; Mr. J. G. S. Hobson, Q.C., M.P., became Solicitor-General. 10. Death of Lord Blrktett, former Lord Justice of Appeal, and of Mr. Justice Slade, Judge of Queen's Bench Division since 1948. 19. Mr. D. J. Brabin, Q.C., Recorder of Bolton, was appointed High Court Judge and assigned to Queen's Bench Division. March 20. Lord Chancellor announced that first phase of major reconstruction and expansion scheme at Law Courts would begin in forthcoming financial year. 22. Master of the Rolls said that in view of comments by U.S. jurists, experiments would be made in reducing time taken in cases in Court of Appeal, notably by reading of documents by members of Court before the hearing, instead of their being read in court. 26. Visct. Simonds, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, retired, and was succeeded by Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls since 1949; Lord Denning became Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Pearce was appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and Mr. Justice Russell was made Lord Justice of Appeal. April 4. Court of Appeal allowed appeals by Daily Telegraph Ltd. and Associated Newspapers Ltd. in libel actions in which damages totalling £217,000 had been awarded to Mr. John Lewis, former Labour M.P., and Rubber Improvements Ltd.; new trials were ordered. 5. Appointment of 5 new High Court Judges was announced; Sir Lynn Ungoed-Thomas, Q.C., Labour M.P. for N.E. Leicester and former Solicitor-General, succeeded Mr. Justice Russell in Chancery Division. His Honour Judge R. W. Payne was allocated to Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, and Mr. E. W. Roskill, Q.C., Mr. M. L. Lyell, Q.C., and Mr. J. F. E. Stephenson, Q.C. (Recorder of Winchester) to Queen's Bench Division. 12. Court of Appeal held, in slander action in which defendant was on staff of Indian High Commissioner, that diplomatic immunity was valid even though it had not been acquired until after issue of the writ. May 2. Mr. Justice Buckley ruled that all decisions taken at E.T.U. rules revision conference in Nov., 1961, were null and void and that union executives had acted properly in declaring election of delegates to the conference invalid. June 7. Home Office spokesman said that additional Metropolitan Magistrates'

court would be set up at Lavender Hill in spring of 1963. 21. Jenkins Report on Company Law included recommendations that shipping companies should cease to be exempt from disclosing details of reserves, that holders of 10 per cent. or more of the equity of any company should be obliged to disclose extent of holdings and all details of dealings, and that Board of Trade should have power to make rules covering take-over bids. Aug. 31. Court of Appeal held that Home Secretary's order deporting Dr. Robert Soblen, who had been convicted in U.S.A. of espionage, was valid; Mr. Brooke declined to alter his decision, and deportation was arranged for Sept. 6; on way to airport Dr. Soblen was found to be seriously ill and was taken to hospital; he died on Sept. 11. 23. Mrs. E. K. Lane, Q.C., was appointed a County Court judge, the first woman to hold such office. 25. Mr. William Grant, Q.C., M.P., Lord Advocate, was appointed Lord Justice Clerk in Scotland in succession to late Lord Thomson.

SPORT.—(1961). Oct. 14. At Lytham and St. Annes, U.S.A. retained Ryder Cup, winning singles by 7-6, with 3 halved, after taking 6 out of 8 foursomes. 20. Horserace Betting Levy Board announced that it would provide money necessary to give effect to recommendations of Norfolk Committee on doping of racehorses. Nov. 2. British amateur boxers won all 10 matches against U.S.A. at Empire Pool, Wembley. 12. Flat-racing season ended; A. Breatley was champion jockey with 171 winning mounts, 7 more than L. Piggott. 18. Jimmy Graves was transferred from Milan to Tottenham Hotspur for fee believed to be about £97,000 or £42,000 more than largest sum previously paid for player by British club. 20. Dave Charnley, British lightweight champion, knocked out David Hughes in 40 seconds, a record time for championship fight in British boxing. Dec. 12. Record crowd of about 67,000 watched University Rugby match at Twickenham. 20. Advisory County Cricket Committee decided on one-day knock-out competition for 1963.

(1962). Jan. 4. P. B. H. May announced that he would be unable to undertake any further cricket tours overseas and did not wish to be considered for England captaincy. 27. P. G. Snell, of New Zealand, ran mile in 3 m. 54.4 s., beating by tenth of second H. J. Elliott's world record of 1958; on Feb. 2, Snell set up world records for 800 metres and half-mile. March 6. Accrington Stanley, at bottom of Fourth Division of Football League, announced inability, owing to club's financial situation, to fulfil remaining fixtures. 8. Johnny Byrne of Crystal Palace was transferred to West Ham United for £60,000 plus a player, which, at approximate figure of £65,000, constituted record transfer fee between British clubs. 16. Billy Wright, former England football captain, was appointed manager of Arsenal. 14. Scotland beat England for first time in international football match at Hampden Park since 1937. 23. Stirling Moss was seriously injured when he crashed at 105 m.p.h. during race at Goodwood. 28. Ipswich Town became Football League Champions in their first season in First Division. May 5. Tottenham Hotspur won F.A. Cup for second year in succession, beating Burnley 3-1 in Final at Wembley. 12. M. F. Bonallack, by winning English amateur golf championship, became first player to hold British and English amateur titles simultaneously. June 6. In the Derby, won by the Irish horse Larkspur, seven horses, including the favourite Hethersett, fell approaching Tattenham Corner; several jockeys were injured, and one horse had to be destroyed. 26. Miss M. Smith, of Australia, top seed in women's singles at Wimbledon, was

beaten in first round by Miss B. J. Moffitt, of U.S.A. **July 2.** Four Australian players entered semi-finals of men's singles at Wimbledon. **7. S. A.** Mackenzie became first man to win Diamond Sculls at Henley 6 times in succession. By victory in Third Test at Headingley, England won rubber against Pakistan. **13. A. Palmer (U.S.A.),** with record score of 276, won British open golf championship for second successive year. **24.** The Duke of Norfolk was appointed manager of M.C.C. team to visit Australia and New Zealand. **Aug. 6.** U.S.A., beaten by Mexico, failed to win American Zone for first time in history of Davis Cup. **21.** Anita Lonsbrough won European 200 metres breast stroke at Leipzig, and on Aug. 26, B. Phelps won men's highboard diving title. **Sept. 10.** R. Laver of Australia won men's singles in U.S. lawn tennis championships, thus becoming first simultaneous holder of Australian, British, French and U.S. titles since J. D. Budge in 1938. **12.** On opening day of European athletics championships at Belgrade, K. J. Matthews (G.B.) won 20 kilometres walk; subsequent British winners in championships were Miss D. Hyman in 100 metres, R. J. Brightwell in 400 metres, M. B. S. Tulloh in 5,000 metres and B. L. Kilby in marathon. **18. Gretel**—Australian challenger—won second race in America's Cup series at Newport, Rhode Island, against U.S. defender, *Weatherly*, being first challenger to win a race since 1934; *Weatherly* subsequently won series 4-1. **25.** In Chicago, Sonny Liston won world heavyweight championship by knocking out the holder, Floyd Patterson, in first round.

TRANSPORT (see also Aviation and Labour).—(1961). **Nov. 2.** Text of Transport Bill was published. It provided for writing off of £475,000,000 losses of British Transport Commission; Exchequer aid for railways for 5 years from 1963 and freedom for Railways Board to fix its own fares and charges; railways would cease to be common carriers. **7.** Closure of 4 more branch railway lines announced. **14.** British coastal shipowners decided to make direct approach to M.P.'s against terms of Transport Bill, which they feared would enable Railways Board to eliminate large part of coastal shipping. **20.** Mr. Marples, in speech on second reading of Transport Bill, said that in addition to £475,000,000 of British Transport Commission's losses which were to be written off, it might be necessary to write off further £650,000,000-£700,000,000; he also said that all fares and charges, except for passenger fares in London, would be removed from control of Transport Tribunal. Commons approved Order for compulsory testing of vehicles more than 7 years old. **21.** Minister of Aviation upheld appeal by B.O.A.C. against Air Transport Licensing Board's grant of licence to Cunard Eagle Airways for Transatlantic flights. **23.** Mr. Thorneycroft told Commons that B.O.A.C. expected loss for the year of about £10,000,000. **28.** Air Transport Licensing Board awarded licences to 3 independent airlines to operate scheduled services on 22 routes—18 in Europe and 4 at home. **Dec. 11.** British Transport Commission announced large increase in cost of carrying parcels by train and goods by British Road Services.

(1962). **Feb. 6.** British Railways made cuts of 800 local train services per week in Bristol area, but there would be no redundancy. **12.** B.O.A.C. decided to close down several services and to reduce frequency of flights on others. **March 15.** Dr. Beeching said that there must be drastic reduction of railway services and closure of many stations. **26.** British Transport Commission announced

further fare increases on British Railways and London Transport system. Rail fares and season tickets would be increased by 10 per cent, and London Transport fares on buses and tubes underwent their 13th increase in 16 years; raising of ordinary fares to 3d. a mile denoted increase of 50 per cent. in 2½ years. B.T.C. spokesman said that if there was no loss of traffic, increased fares would bring additional revenue of £12,000,000, but that in view of expected loss of traffic consequent upon increases, additional revenue was estimated at £6,000,000. **27.** Mr. Marples declined to intervene on fare increases. Annual report of Central Transport Consultative Committee said that nearly 19 per cent. of total route miles operated by British Railways had been withdrawn during previous 12 years and that annual savings achieved over the period amounted to less than 7 per cent. of British Railways' working deficit for 1960. **April 5.** British Railways announced closing to passengers at end of April of 37 stations in Monmouthshire. **13.** British Railways official said that no "Red Line" tickets (reduced rate season tickets with limited availability) would be issued to new commuters on Southern Region. **June 6.** Minister of Aviation said that Government had no objection to new company formed by B.O.A.C. and Cunard Eagle Airways. **12.** London Transport announced curtailment of late Underground services. **21.** British Transport Commission's annual report showed that deficit on British Railways in 1961 was £136,000,000 compared with £112,700,000 in 1960; report said that closure of branch lines should be seen as only one part of much wider withdrawal of services and that many stopping trains should be discontinued as quickly as possible. **July 3.** Government spokesman said that regulations would be made enforcing fixing of safety belts for driver and front seat passenger in new cars. **12.** Government decided to seek powers to compel riders on motor cycles to wear crash helmets. **23.** British Railways published list of 62 services which it was proposed to close, preparatory to much more extensive list which was expected in autumn. **Aug. 9.** London Transport announced cuts in central weekend bus services. **14.** British Railways announced reductions in Sunday services on 7 lines in north-west England. **20.** Mr. Marples approved immediate action for building new tube from Walthamstow to Victoria at estimated cost of £65,000,000. **28.** Further closures of railway lines and withdrawal of Sunday services were announced by British Transport Commission; railwaymen demonstrated against cuts when Dr. Beeching arrived in Edinburgh, and demonstrations were reported in Glasgow on following day. B.E.A. reported deficit of nearly £1,500,000 for financial year 1961-62. **Sept. 10.** Ministry of Transport announced that repairs and improvements to be carried out on M1 would cost £1,500,000. **19.** British Transport Commission said that 12 out of 29 main railway workshops would be closed between 1962 and 1965; it was estimated that 38,000 men would be employed in them instead of 56,000 and that annual sum of £30,000,000 would be saved. Workshops to be closed were at Ashford, Caerphilly, Gorton, Stratford, Darlington, Bromsgrove, Earlestown, Cowlairst, Horwich, Wolverhampton and Lancing. Minister of Aviation rejected appeals by B.E.A. against granting of air services on number of routes to British United Airways and Cunard Eagle Airways. **24.** British Railways Eastern Region announced immediate closure of 12 depots near London. **26.** Report of Rochdale Committee on British ports recommended co-ordinated development programme under new inclusive National

Ports Authority; it also proposed eventual closure of Barry as a port.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

(See also under Africa)

(1961) Oct. 5. Colonial Office announced that Jamaica would become independent in 1962. 24. New constitution for Malta, based on recommendations of Blood commission, was promulgated by Order in Council. 31. Hurricane caused severe damage to Belize; more than 360 people were killed in British Honduras and state of emergency was subsequently declared and martial law imposed. Dec. 6. In Barbados election, Democratic Labour Party defeated Barbados Labour Party, which had held power for 10 years; the Premier, Dr. Cummins and 3 other Cabinet Ministers lost their seats. 17. On eve of attack on Goa, Mr. Nehru rejected U.N. and U.S. appeal for mediation. President Brezhnev of U.S.S.R., who was visiting India, said that he fervently supported Indian action on Goa. 18. Final returns in Australian general election showed that Mr. Menzies' Government would have majority of 2 in House of Representatives. 21. President Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan met for two days' discussion at Hamilton, Bermuda. 22. On conclusion of their talks, the President and Prime Minister announced that they had agreed that preparations must be made for resuming atmospheric tests pending a final decision and also that U.S. Ambassador in Moscow should make approach to see whether reasonable basis for negotiations on Berlin could be found. 29. Brigadier Fergusson was appointed to succeed Lord Cobham as Governor-General of New Zealand.

(1962) Jan. 1. Western Samoa became independent. 4. Archbishop Makarios said that he would seek to revise provisions of Cyprus Constitution which gave certain rights to Turkish minority. 8. Agreement was signed in Karachi for British Government loan of £7,000,000 to enable Pakistan to buy British machinery and equipment. 15. Court of Criminal Appeal in Ceylon dismissed appeals of 3 men found guilty in Bandaranaike assassination case, but varied death sentence on 2 of them to sentence of rigorous imprisonment for life; death sentence on third was confirmed. 22. Twenty armed Guatemalans crossed border of British Honduras, where they hauled down and burnt Union Jack and ran up Guatemalan flag. 28. Ceylon Ministry of Defence and External Affairs stated that 8 senior police and Service officials had been taken into custody for attempting to overthrow Government. 30. Mr. Suhrawardy, former Prime Minister of Pakistan, was arrested under Security Act. Four more Army officers were detained in Ceylon, and further arrests took place during following days. Feb. 6. Mr. Maudling said that legislation would shortly be introduced to dissolve Federation of West Indies. 16. Riots broke out in Georgetown, at least 5 persons being killed and much damage done; Dr. Jagan asked for British troops to be sent in, and the frigate *Troubridge* landed troops, others being flown from Jamaica and Britain. 23. Final results of election in Malta showed that Dr. Borg Olivier's Nationalist Labour Party had obtained 25 out of 50 seats, Mr. Mintoff's Labour Party 16, and 3 other parties remaining 9. 26. It was announced that Sir Oliver Goonetilleke had resigned Governor-Generalship of Ceylon and that the Queen had approved appointment of Mr. Gopaliawa, Ceylonese Ambassador in Washington, to succeed him. March 1. President Ayub Khan announced new Pakistan constitution, providing for President to be both head of state and chief executive, and for indirect elections; power of judiciary was to be curbed and

political parties banned unless allowed for by Act of National Assembly. 5. Dr. Borg Olivier formed Ministry in Malta. 30. Following incidents between Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus, all police leave was stopped. On same day, Mr. Sandys arrived in Cyprus for talks with Archbishop Makarios and Dr. Kutchuk. April. 12. Sir Alexander Bustamante's Labour Party was successful in Jamaica general election. 24. Two Turkish Cypriot journalists were murdered in Cyprus. 29. Mr. Macmillan arrived in Ottawa and on following day began talks with Mr. Diefenbaker. May 3. Canadian Government decided to lower value of Canadian dollar to 92½ U.S. cents. 12. Indian Government proposal to buy Mig 21 supersonic jet fighters from U.S.S.R. was announced. 21. Sir Stephen Luke was appointed interim Commissioner for the West Indies, to operate common services in period between dissolution of Federal Government and creation of permanent common service system. June 8. President Ayub Khan, addressing inaugural session of Pakistan National Assembly, announced ending of martial law. 18. Constitution of Grenada was suspended, Government being dismissed and Administrator taking over sole responsibility. 19. Results of Canadian general election showed that Conservatives, though remaining largest party, no longer had clear majority in House of Commons; Social Credit party gained 30 seats. 24. Mr. Diefenbaker announced cuts in Government expenditure and graduated surcharges on certain imports in order to improve Canada's balance of payments; International Monetary Fund arranged for total sum of £375,000,000 as short-term assistance to Canada. July 6. Majority of members of Pakistan National Assembly walked out in protest against Speaker's refusal to allow discussion on adjournment motion on arrest of Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, former Chief Minister of North-West Frontier Province. 9. International Monetary Fund granted \$100,000,000 credit to Indian Government. 12. Two Russian diplomats were expelled from New Zealand for espionage. 21. Indian forces were reported to have been fired on by Chinese at two points in Ladakh. Aug. 1. British and Malayan Governments agreed on Federation of Malaysia, to include North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore and to take effect from Aug. 31, 1963. 6. Jamaica became independent. 9. Mr. Diefenbaker made number of changes in Canadian Cabinet. 20. In view of British refusal to grant further aid of £8,750,000 to Malta, Dr. Borg Olivier made formal request for Maltese independence. 31. Trinidad and Tobago became independent. Sept. 1. Plebiscite in Singapore resulted in vote in favour of merger with Malaya in new territory of Malaysia. Typhoon over Hong Kong caused 120 deaths; 5 British airmen lost their lives. 13. Trial of Shaikh Abdulilah, former Prime Minister of Kashmir, began in Jammu, 9 years after he was imprisoned and 4 years after charges of conspiracy had been formulated. 17. Bomb exploded in office of deputy leader of Turkish Cypriot community in Nicosia. 24. Thousands of people demonstrated in Aden against plans to unite Aden with Federation of South Arabia; police used tear gas and made baton charges; 106 arrests were made, and one person was killed when police fired on rioters who were burning shops.

UNITED NATIONS

(1961) Oct. 11. U.N. General Assembly voted, by 67 to 1, with 20 abstentions, to censure Mr. Louw, South African Foreign Minister, for speech made in Assembly on *apartheid*. 24. U.N. headquarters conditionally ratified terms of cease-

fire in Katanga. **27.** General Assembly, by 87 votes to 11, decided to send solemn appeal to U.S.S.R. to refrain from exploding 50-megaton bomb. (Bomb was exploded 3 days later.) **30.** General Assembly authorized continued expenditure on U.N. operations in Congo for 2 months at rate of about £3,500,000 a month. **Nov. 3.** General Assembly unanimously elected U Thant of Burma acting general secretary. **15.** General Assembly voted by 62-0, with 31 abstentions, to appeal to French Government to redress "legitimate grievances" of Algerians held in French prisons; French delegation had walked out in protest against debate. **29.** British Government spokesman informed House of Commons that 87 countries were in default on their financial contributions to U.N. **30.** In Security Council, U.S.S.R. vetoed application of Kuwait for admission to U.N. **Dec. 12.** U Thant told General Assembly budgeting committee that by end of month U.N.O. cash deficit would reach \$107,500,000 and that unless it could act effectively before end of session, the organization would be facing imminent bankruptcy. **13.** U Thant withdrew his request for British 1,000 lb. bombs for Katanga. **14.** Tanganyika was admitted to U.N. **15.** U Thant said that military operations in Katanga would be pursued until U.N. objectives were achieved. General Assembly rejected proposal to seat Communist China in U.N. **17.** U Thant rejected British appeal for cease-fire in Katanga. He appealed to India and Portugal for negotiations over Goa. On following day, on which it was known that Indian attack had been launched, Dr. Salazar's reply was published, saying that nothing would be done from Portuguese side, except in meeting armed aggression, to constitute threat to peace and security. **18.** Security Council met to consider Portuguese complaint of aggression by India in Goa, and agreed to discuss it; Indian representative said that anarchy prevailed within the enclaves, that India's purpose was mainly to restore law and order, and that Charter or no Charter, Security Council or no Security Council, she would go through with her action. **19.** In Security Council, U.S.S.R. vetoed proposal for immediate cessation of hostilities in Goa. U Thant appealed to President Sukarno of Indonesia to refrain from action likely to threaten peace. **20.** General Assembly agreed to \$200,000,000 bond issue to meet U.N. deficit.

(1962) **Jan. 30.** Security Council defeated Soviet proposal for debate on Congo. **Feb. 1.** Security Council met to discuss complaint by Pakistan against India over Kashmir. **23.** General Assembly, by 57-21, with 24 abstentions, endorsed resolution of Trusteeship Committee to set on foot inquiry whether Southern Rhodesia had attained full measure of self-government. **March 12.** U Thant received letter from Mr. Gromyko, saying that U.S.S.R. would agree to ban use of nuclear weapons, and would undertake not to give such weapons to other countries, if U.S.A., Britain and France agreed to adopt same course. **May 23.** U Thant rejected Dutch suggestions that U.N. observers should be sent to West New Guinea, where there had been Indonesian landings, and that he should appeal to Indonesian Government to end fighting. **June 12.** General Assembly voted, by 62-26, with 15 abstentions, to take up question of Southern Rhodesia immediately. **22.** U.S.S.R. cast its hundredth veto, to prevent adoption by Security Council of resolution calling on India and Pakistan to negotiate settlement on Kashmir. **27.** General Assembly decided that Belgian troops must withdraw from newly independent countries of Ruanda and Burundi by

Aug. 1. **28.** General Assembly passed, by 73-1, with 27 abstentions, Afro-Asian resolution calling for more liberal constitution for Southern Rhodesia; United Kingdom took no part in vote. **Aug. 1.** U Thant issued appeal to all member nations of U.N. to use influence and exert pressure, if necessary, economic pressure, on Katanga. **Sept. 18.** Seventeenth annual Session of General Assembly opened; Sir Mohammed Zafrulla Khan, of Pakistan, was chosen President, and Ruanda, Burundi, Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago were elected as member nations.

UNITED STATES

(1961) **Oct. 6.** Mr. Gromyko spent two hours in discussion with President Kennedy at White House. **11.** President Kennedy said at press conference that after talks with Mr. Gromyko he could see no evidence yet of any clear solution to Berlin problem. U.S. Defence Department announced that additional 10,000 troops were being sent to Europe; later in month it was stated that reinforcements would amount to 6 divisions. **21.** Launching into space of *Midas* satellite, carrying 350,000,000 copper needles, caused protests among astronomers. **Nov. 2.** President Kennedy said that U.S.A. would make preparations for nuclear tests in atmosphere in case it became necessary to conduct them. **6.** Two fires began outside Los Angeles and continued to burn for some days, destroying 4 schools and more than 250 houses in Hollywood Hills area and doing several millions of pounds' worth of damage. **8.** Mr. Robert Wagner was re-elected Mayor of New York for third term. **9.** Irvin Scarbeck, former diplomat, received maximum sentence of 30 years' imprisonment for passing U.S. secrets to Polish Communist agents. **10.** Atlas rocket, carrying monkey, launched from Cape Canaveral, blew up after travelling about 1,000 ft. **15.** Record price of \$2,300,000 (about £820,000) was paid by New York Metropolitan Museum of Art for painting by Rembrandt. At Cape Canaveral, 2 satellites were put into orbit with one rocket. **20.** President Kennedy and Dr. Adenauer began discussion on Berlin. It was reported that U.S. Communist Party had notified Department of Justice that it would not register as foreign-dominated organization under Internal Security Act. **22.** At end of talks between President Kennedy and Dr. Adenauer, it was announced that discussions on Berlin would continue between Dr. Adenauer, Mr. Macmillan and President de Gaulle. **26.** Mr. Chester Bowles was replaced as Under-Secretary of State by Mr. George Ball, and was appointed President's special representative, particularly on problems of new and developing countries. **29.** Chimpanzee was sent in orbit twice round earth, and was successfully recovered in its capsule from sea about 500 miles from Bermuda; intended third orbit was prevented by electrical fault. Five Negro Freedom Riders, 2 of them girls, were beaten up by white men at bus terminal in McComb, Mississippi.

Dec. 1. Federal Grand Jury indicted American Communist Party on charges of failing to register with Justice Department as organization substantially controlled, dominated and directed by U.S.S.R. **12.** About 400 Negroes were arrested in Albany, Georgia, when they staged protest against arrest of 11 Freedom Riders. **13.** State Department spokesman said that U.S.A. opposed British suggestion of cease-fire in Katanga before minimum objectives of U.N. force had been attained. **16.** Further 265 Negroes, including Dr. Martin Luther King, were arrested at Albany, Georgia. **20.** Small monkey was sent 600 miles into space from Cape Canaveral, but capsule could

not be found in South Atlantic near Ascension Island, and search was called off.

(1962) **Jan. 2.** President Kennedy began conference at Palm Beach with his military advisers to review U.S. military requirements. **4.** U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments announced that they had provisionally agreed to reopen disarmament negotiations in Geneva in March. **10.** Mr. John McCormack was elected Speaker of House of Representatives. **11.** President Kennedy, in his State of the Union message, said that he would submit 5-year trade expansion Bill, aiming at reduction of tariffs. **18.** The President presented his Budget to Congress; it provided for increased expenditure on defence and space research. **24.** President Kennedy said that he had asked Mr. Eugene Black, President of World Bank, to use his good offices in Kashmir dispute. **26.** *Ranger III* lunar space craft was launched from Cape Canaveral, but it was later announced that it would miss the moon by 20,000-30,000 miles; it was subsequently stated that, owing to mechanical flaw, the craft had failed to transmit television pictures of the moon.

Feb. 3. President Kennedy issued proclamation forbidding all U.S. trade with Cuba, except for some food and medicine, which would be allowed to enter on humanitarian grounds. **5.** State Department denied permission to Dutch aircraft, carrying troop replacements to Netherlands New Guinea, to fly over U.S. territory. **10.** Exchange was announced of Francis Gary Powers, U2 pilot imprisoned by Russians in 1960, and Frederic Pryor, U.S. student detained by East Germans, for Col. Abel, Soviet spy sentenced in U.S.A. in 1957. **13.** U.S.A. and Great Britain rejected Mr. Khrushchev's proposal, that disarmament conference at Geneva should open with meeting of heads of 18 nations, but agreed that heads of nations might meet there at later stage of conference; President Kennedy said on following day that U.S. atomic tests on Christmas Island would not start before conference. **20.** Lieut.-Col. John Glenn was sent into orbit from Cape Canaveral and recovered safely from sea near Puerto Rico 5 hours 14 minutes later, after travelling 3 times round earth.

March 1. Small British nuclear device was exploded at Nevada test site. **2.** President Kennedy said that U.S.A. would resume atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons in latter part of April unless U.S.S.R. agreed before then to sign and apply effective treaty banning all nuclear tests. **7.** Agreements were signed in Washington for reduction of tariffs between U.S.A. and Britain and between U.S.A. and Common Market countries. **19.** President Kennedy ordered tariff increases on imports of woven carpets and glass. **20.** Secret talks began near Washington between Dutch and Indonesian representatives on future of West New Guinea, with Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, former U.S. Ambassador to India, acting as mediator. **21.** President Kennedy reported receipt of letter from Mr. Khrushchev, indicating that there were possibilities of common interest in joint exploration of space. **26.** The President asked Congress for immediate approval of \$600,000,000 public works programme to stimulate spending. **31.** Fifteen persons killed by tornado at Milton, Florida.

April 11. President Kennedy sharply criticized U.S. steel companies for their action in raising prices. **13.** Largest steel companies rescinded price increases. **23.** Moon rocket was launched from Cape Canaveral; signals from it soon ceased because of fault in guiding system. **24.** President Kennedy gave order for resumption of nuclear tests in atmosphere, and on following day first of new series of atmospheric nuclear tests took place near Christmas Island. **26.** British satellite, U.K.I., was successfully

launched into orbit from Cape Canaveral by U.S. *Delta* rocket. *Ranger IV* rocket was stated to have hit far side of moon. **28.** Mr. Macmillan held talks with President Kennedy at White House, and on following day left for Ottawa.

May 2. Third and largest nuclear device was dropped from aircraft near Christmas Island. **4.** U.S. Maritime Commission repeated insistence that 8 British shipping lines should hand over documents kept in Britain, after Mr. Marples had instructed them not to do so; it was stated that non-compliance with these U.S. requirements could result in fines of up to \$1,000 a day. **6.** Nuclear warhead was fired from *Polaris* submarine in Pacific. **7.** It was stated that Prof. Grewe, West German Ambassador, was leaving Washington; U.S. administration had not been in touch with him for fortnight. **8.** *Centaur* rocket, launched from Cape Canaveral with 2 liquid hydrogen engines, exploded in air after 60 seconds. **14.** It was announced that 1,800 U.S. Marines would be landed in Thailand in May 16; later, after meeting between Mr. Rusk and Soviet Ambassador, it was stated that U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. were agreed on need to maintain cease-fire in Laos. **24.** U.S. astronaut, Lt.-Cdr. Malcolm Scott Carpenter, orbited three times round earth from Cape Canaveral, and after some delay was recovered from Atlantic 200 miles from his intended landing place. **28.** Selling on New York Stock Exchange was heavier than on any day since 1929, but on following day market recovered much ground.

June 13. After 3 further days of slump on New York Stock Exchange, prices fell to lowest closing level of the year. **25.** U.S. Supreme Court ruled that daily recital of official state prayer in public schools violated constitution. **28.** House of Representatives passed Trade Expansion Bill giving President greater authority to reduce tariffs.

July 6. Largest H-bomb ever detonated in U.S.A. was exploded in Nevada. **9.** Nuclear explosion believed to be between 200 and 500 miles up took place above Johnston Island in Pacific. **17.** Senate rejected President's Medical Care Bill. **19.** Defence Department said that *Nike-Zeus* anti-missile missile had intercepted target travelling at same speed and in same trajectory as would be the case with incoming ballistic missile. **23.** Part of President Kennedy's press conference was seen through Telstar in Western Europe.

August 17. U.S. resumed relations with Peru, recognizing latter's military government. **22.** President Kennedy announced that 2 U.S. nuclear-powered submarines had made rendezvous under Arctic ice and later surfaced at North Pole.

Sept. 7. President Kennedy asked Congress for power to call up 150,000 reservists during congressional recess. **12.** The President, speaking at Houston, said that U.S.A. intended to win race to moon. **19.** Senate passed President's Trade Expansion Bill virtually unamended. Mr. Edward Kennedy, youngest brother of the President, won Democratic nomination for Senatorship in Massachusetts primary election. **21.** Federal Government began contempt of court proceedings against 13 persons for refusing to obey Federal Court order to admit James Meredith, a Negro applicant, to University of Mississippi. **25.** Federal Court issued order prohibiting State of Mississippi from interfering with registration of James Meredith at University of Mississippi, and Governor Barnett of Mississippi directed state police to imprison any federal official who attempted to arrest or fine Mississippi officers; later the Governor met Meredith at door of University and refused him admission. **26.** James Meredith was again turned away from Mississippi University; Governor Barnett

issued proclamation invoking police powers of State of Mississippi and refusing enrolment to Mr. Meredith under those powers. **28.** Governor Barnett failed to appear as ordered by Federal Court to show reason why he should not be cited for contempt. **30.** Mississippi National Guardsmen were ordered to report for duty, and 3,000 of them under Federal command were sent to camp outside Oxford, where University of Mississippi is situated. U.S.A. asked U.S.S.R. to withdraw from the country immediately 2 members of Soviet mission to U.N. said to be engaged in espionage.

FRANCE

(see also under Africa)

(1961) **Oct. 2.** Henri Alleg, Algerian Communist leader, escaped from gaol in Paris. **17.** Mass demonstration of Moslems took place in Paris; 3 persons were killed and 11,538 Moslems detained, of whom it was stated that 1,500 would be deported to Algeria. **26.** 24-hour strike, called by main railway unions in defence of right to strike, was observed throughout country. **Nov. 6.** Thirty-nine Algerian Nationalists escaped from internment camp at Mauzac in the Dordogne. **18.** M. Dides, a leading member of right wing, was arrested and detained in custody 2 days after speaking on Algeria at meeting in Paris. **Dec. 1.** M. Dides was granted provisional liberty by a Paris court, but was later taken into "administrative" internment. **11.** Foreign Ministers of Western Powers met in Paris. **29.** In broadcast to nation, President de Gaulle said that in following month more troops would be withdrawn from Algiers.

(1962) **Jan. 18.** M. Wilfred Baumgartner, Minister of Finance since 1960, resigned and was succeeded by M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. **22.** Right-wing O.A.S. men near Paris kidnapped Dr. Mainguy, a Gaullist deputy, who was subsequently rescued by police from his armed assailants. Later in day, bomb explosion at Foreign Ministry at Quai d'Orsay killed a delivery man and injured 13 members of Ministry staff. **Feb. 1.** Armed detachments of mobile *gendarmérie*, with 32 light tanks and 5 companies of riot police, were ordered into Paris to strengthen security forces. **8.** Eight persons were killed in fighting between left-wing demonstrators and police in Paris. **13.** Strike was widely observed throughout country on day of funeral of men killed on Feb. 8. **18.** Algerian peace talks, which had been taking place on French side of Swiss border, ended in agreed conclusions, being ratified by both sides. **21.** French Government announced its approval of conclusions reached in Algerian talks. **March 5.** French Government stated that it would not be represented at 18-power disarmament conference due to begin in Geneva later in month. **6.** Formal Algerian cease-fire talks began at Evlan. **12.** All flights by private aircraft and members of flying clubs were forbidden over France. **18.** President de Gaulle announced on television that cease-fire in Algeria would take place on following day; agreement provided that French forces would be withdrawn from Algeria within 3 years, and would be reduced from about 450,000 to 80,000 during first year. **20.** President de Gaulle told special session of Assembly that he would seek powers to resolve all problems arising from Algerian agreement by ordinance or decrees of Council of Ministers. **April 8.** About 76 per cent. of electorate voted in referendum on President de Gaulle's Algerian policy, and of valid votes cast 90 per cent. supported the President. **9.** Series of explosions took place at munitions factory at St. Just d'Ardeche, in Rhône valley; 18 persons lost their lives. **11.** Council of Ministers decided to give 6 months' notice to terminate 1951 treaty of

mutual administrative assistance with Monaco. **13.** Military tribunal in Paris sentenced to death the former General Jouhaud, one of the leaders of O.A.S. **15.** M. Georges Pompidou succeeded M. Debré as Prime Minister, and his Government was approved by President de Gaulle; on April 27 he secured approval for his Cabinet in National Assembly by 259 to 128, with 119 abstentions. **May 16.** Five M.R.P. members of Government resigned in disagreement with President de Gaulle's European policy. **21.** It was reported that O.A.S. plot to assassinate President de Gaulle had been discovered and number of suspects arrested. **23.** Military tribunal convicted ex-General Salan of treason but found extenuating circumstances and sentenced him to life imprisonment. **25.** Minister of Justice accepted request from lawyers of ex-General Jouhaud to have his trial reviewed in light of extenuating circumstances found in case of ex-General Salan. **27.** Government dissolved military tribunal which had tried ex-Generals Jouhaud and Salan. **29.** Air Force spokesman said that first French atomic weapons, adapted for strategic operations, would be delivered early in 1964. **30.** Special Military Court of Justice was set up in place of High Military Tribunal to try O.A.S. men. **June 4.** Ex-General Jouhaud's petition for retrial was rejected. **13.** M. Pompidou refused to allow vote in National Assembly debate on Europe and the Atlantic alliance, and nearly all members except Gaullists left chamber. **25.** New charge of communicating with O.A.S. after his arrest was prepared against ex-General Salan. **28.** In first case before new Military Court of Justice, an O.A.S. leader was sentenced to death. **July 1.** General de Laminat, president of Military Court of Justice, committed suicide. **2.** Dr. Adenauer arrived in Paris for week's official visit to France. **5.** National Assembly voted, by 241-72, with more than 140 abstentions, to lift parliamentary immunity of M. Georges Bidault. **8.** President de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer reviewed joint parade of 1,500 French and 1,000 German soldiers at Mourmelon military camp and later attended Mass in Rheims Cathedral. **23.** Five coaches of Paris-Marseilles express were derailed near Dijon, one of them plunging over 130-ft. viaduct into river valley; 38 persons were killed. **Aug. 6.** Nearly all Air France traffic was brought to standstill by 48-hour strike of air crews. **14.** French and Italian teams met after last 10 ft. of rock separating them in 7½-mile tunnel beneath Mont Blanc had been blasted away. **22.** Sub-machine-gun bullets were fired at car in which President de Gaulle, his wife and son-in-law, were driving from Paris to Villacoublay airport. **Sept. 20.** President de Gaulle broadcast to nation on his reasons for calling referendum to decide whether his successor should be elected by direct popular vote.

SOVIET

(1961) **Oct. 10.** Soviet Union proclaimed Tuva region, on borders of Siberia and Mongolia, as an autonomous Soviet republic. **17.** Mr. Khrushchev, addressing 22nd congress of Soviet Communist party, announced that 50-megaton bomb test would take place at end of October and also said that U.S.S.R. would not insist that German peace treaty should be signed before end of 1961. **23.** Soviet set off bomb in Arctic which was probably of 30-megaton strength. Smaller bomb was also detected under water near Novaya Zemlya. **30.** Bomb thought to be of at least 50 megatons exploded in Novaya Zemlya region. Mr. Gromyko handed Note to Finnish Ambassador in Moscow demanding talks with Finland on German situation. Communist Party Congress decided to remove Stalin's body from Lenin's mausoleum in

Red Square, Moscow. **31.** Party Congress closed after appointing new Praesidium and Secretariat, involving many changes. **Nov. 24.** Mr. Khrushchev, at talks with President Kekkonen of Finland, said that it was vital that Finland should remain neutral, that activities of Finnish right-wing groups roused his grave concern, and that measures must be taken to curb West German militarism. **28.** *Izvestia* published text of interview given by President Kennedy to its editor, in which the President expressed his views on Berlin. **Dec. 6.** In presenting Budget to Supreme Soviet, Finance Minister said that expenditure on defence and scientific research, including space research, would be increased in ensuing year. **10.** It was announced that Soviet diplomatic and commercial staffs had been recalled from Tirana and that closure of Albanian Embassy in Moscow and withdrawal of its staff had been demanded. **12.** Soviet Note to U.S.A. asked for arrest of Gen. Heusinger, West German chairman of N.A.T.O. Permanent Military Committee in Washington and his despatch to Russia to be tried for war crimes.

(1962) **Jan. 2.** Mr. Gromyko had discussion for about 2½ hours with Mr. Llewellyn Thompson, U.S. Ambassador in Moscow. **8.** Belgian airliner, flying from Teheran to Brussels, was forced by Soviet Mig fighters to land at Yerevan, just inside Russian frontier with Turkey. **Feb. 11.** Mr. Khrushchev proposed meeting of leaders of 18 nations to precede disarmament conference at Geneva. **March 6.** Mr. Khrushchev said that Russia would begin tests to perfect new types of weapons if Western Powers resumed atmospheric nuclear tests. **16.** Mr. Khrushchev claimed that Russia had launched another unmanned space satellite and had developed new global rocket which was invulnerable to anti-rocket weapons. **May 28.** Fifth sputnik of series, *Cosmos V*, was put into orbit. **Aug. 5.** Further series of Russian atmospheric nuclear tests begun near Novaya Zemlya. **11.** Major Andrian Nikolayev was sent into orbit in spaceship *Vostok III* and on following day Lt.-Col. Popovich was successfully launched in *Vostok IV*, the two astronauts being in communication with each other and with the ground; on Aug. 15 they both landed at pre-determined place in desert near Karagunda, Kazakhstan; Nikolayev had completed 64 orbits and Popovich 48. **Sept. 2.** It was announced in Moscow that Russia had agreed to send arms to Cuba. **4.** Soviet Government alleged that U.S. U-2 reconnaissance aircraft had violated Soviet air space over Pacific island of Sakhalin on Aug. 30; U.S. Note in reply said that this might have occurred, but that if so, it was entirely unintentional and due to navigational error in extremely difficult flying conditions. **11.** Soviet Government issued statement saying that U.S.A. should "keep its nose out of" Soviet-Cuba relations.

AFRICA

(1961). **Oct. 1.** Further considerable changes took place in Ghana Government; Mr. Geoffrey Bing was replaced as Attorney-General by a Ghanaian. Mr. Sandys left for talks with President Nkrumah. Former British trust territory of South Cameroons was united with Cameroun Republic. **2.** It was announced that David Pratt, who had attempted to assassinate Dr. Verwoerd in 1960, had hanged himself in mental hospital where he was detained. **3.** Fifty persons were detained in Ghana, including 3 leading lawyers who were Opposition M.P.'s. **4.** Brig.-Gen. Ahmed Raza, a Moslem, was appointed to command French infantry in Algeria. **5.** President Nkrumah and Mr. Sandys issued joint appeal for understanding

with Ghana. **7.** Governor of Luanda said that conditions had returned to normal in north of Angola. **9.** Colonial Office announced that Uganda would receive full internal self-government on March 1, 1962, and would become independent on Oct. 9, 1962. It had also been decided that the Lukiko should have right to determine whether elections from Buganda to central legislature should be direct or indirect. Members of O.A.S. blew up Algiers radio transmitters, and General Salan broadcast on their wavelengths from clandestine transmitters. **10.** Volcano on Tristan da Cunha erupted, and entire population was evacuated to uninhabited Nightingale Island, 18 miles away. It was later stated that they would be brought to England. Ghana decided to send 400 cadets to Russia for training as officers. **13.** Prince Rwagasore, Prime Minister of Urundi, was assassinated. **15.** President Tshombe signed agreement with chief U.N. civil administrator in Congo. **16.** It was confirmed that 4 U.S. Methodist missionaries had been arrested in Angola in previous month, and would be tried for incitement to terrorism. **17.** Rioting by Europeans occurred in Oran; 4 Moslems were killed. **19.** Results of South African general election showed that Government party (Nationalists) had gained 3 seats. Katanga troops fought off attempted invasion by small Central Congolese force. **25.** Irish troops of U.N. force, who had been held captive by Katangans for 5 weeks, were exchanged for members of Katanga *gendarmerie* captured by U.N. **29.** Jomo Kenyatta accepted presidency of K.A.N.U. Forty people were reported killed in series of raids by Central Congolese troops on Katanga border villages. **30.** Ghana Parliament passed bill setting up special courts with power to impose death penalty (with no right of appeal) for political offences; the courts to consist of 3 judges personally appointed by President Nkrumah, with no jury. **31.** U.N. authorities in Congo said that they would use jet fighters against Katanga aircraft.

Nov. 1. Seventh anniversary of outbreak of Algerian rebellion marked by serious disorders in Algeria, more than 70 people being killed. **2.** Governor of Kenya announced that constitutional conference would take place in London in first quarter of 1962. Gen. Mobutu said that Central Congolese army had launched attack on Katanga and claimed that it was 30 miles inside Katanga territory. **3.** Katanga authorities claimed that Central Congolese forces had been driven out of province. Ghana Parliament passed Bill extending jurisdiction of Ghana courts to offences by Ghanaians, including defamation of President Nkrumah, outside Ghana. **3-4.** About 2,500 persons of all races, suspected of crimes, were arrested in Pretoria, Johannesburg and Durban. **4.** Two explosions occurred in Accra, one of them damaging statue of President Nkrumah. **6.** Mr. Sandys arrived in Accra; two more explosions occurred in the city. **7.** President Nkrumah and Mr. Sandys drove over route through Accra arranged for royal visit. **8.** On eve of the Queen's arrival in Ghana, 8 opponents of President Nkrumah were arrested in Accra and Kumasi. **12.** Many more arrests were reported in Ghana. **15.** Central Congolese troops mutilated in Albertville and Kindu, where some days earlier they had arrested 13 Italian U.N. airmen; Indian contingent of U.N. force was ordered to use force if necessary; about 200 Malayan U.N. soldiers were besieged at Kindu airport. **16.** It was disclosed that the Italian airmen captured at Kindu had been massacred. **23.** It was announced that Mr. Maudling had decided to remove disqualification from standing for Kenya legislature of persons who had been imprisoned for more than 2 years,

thus enabling Jomo Kenyatta to stand. **28.** Two British journalists were expelled from Ghana. **29.** It was reported that 2 U.N. officials had been beaten up by Katanga troops in Elisabethville.

Dec. 1. Dr. O'Brien, U.N. representative in Katanga, resigned his post and later resigned from Republic of Ireland Foreign Service. **3.** Ghana Government revoked all open general import and export licences and quota licences. **5.** Fighting broke out in Elisabethville between Katanga and U.N. forces. **6.** U.N. aircraft attacked Katanga air base at Kolwezi, 150 miles from Elisabethville. **7.** Police opened fire in Salisbury on Africans demonstrating against new Southern Rhodesia constitution. **9.** Tanganyika became independent. Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia announced outlawing of National Democratic Party, called out troops and banned all political meetings for a month. **14.** Ghana Minister of Information said that Government had no immediate intention of putting on trial the alleged conspirators who were detained. **15.** U.N. forces launched major offensive in Elisabethville with 5,000 troops; many civilians were killed, including a British woman. General de Gaulle forbade aircraft carrying reinforcements and munitions to U.N. forces to fly over French territory; similar action was taken by President Youlou of the Congo Republic, who was warned by U Thant that this would constitute flagrant violation of U.N. Charter. **16.** It was announced that U.S.A. would lend \$133,000,000 to Ghana for Volta river project. **18.** Temporary truce was signed in Katanga, but fighting in fact continued. **19.** Mr. Adoula and Mr. Tshombe arrived at Kitona for conference. Sir James Robertson, who had been appointed to report on Kenya coastal strip, hitherto under suzerainty of Sultan of Zanzibar, but administered by Britain, recommended that it should be integrated with Independent Kenya. **21.** Mr. Tshombe signed declaration recognising authority of Central Congolese Government over Katanga, but said later that this was subject to ratification by his Ministers and National Assembly. **26.** Unit of U.N. troops in Congo was formed of soldiers under command of Congolese Central Government. **28.** Three Katanga senators and 3 deputies took their seats in Central Congolese parliament at Leopoldville. **29.** Fighting broke out in Oran between French troops and civilians, many deaths occurring; disturbances continued for several days.

(1962) **Jan. 1.** Eighteen Roman Catholic priests and a lay brother were reported put to death by Congolese troops at Kongolo, Northern Katanga. **4.** Rhodesian Federal Government, through British Government, rejected U Thant's proposal to station U.N. observers on border between Northern Rhodesia and Katanga, but invited him to visit Salisbury for discussion. **11.** South African Government announced intention to abolish 7 African reserves in Zululand and parts of 3 others, and to move 200,000 Africans involved. **12.** Jomo Kenyatta was elected unopposed to Kenya Legislative Council, and took his seat on following day. **14.** After fighting between troops of Central Congolese Government and *gendarmes* guarding home in Stanleyville of Mr. Gizenga, Deputy Prime Minister, the *gendarmes* surrendered. **16.** Mr. Adoula said that Mr. Gizenga was no longer a member of the Government. **21.** Defence agreement between Great Britain and Nigeria was abrogated. **22.** Mr. Nyerere, Prime Minister of Tanganyika, resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Kawawa. **23.** Dr. Verwoerd announced plans for greater measure of self-government for Africans in Transkei. **24.** Mr. Gbedemah was expelled from President Nkrumah's Convention People's Party in

Ghana. **26.** Mr. Robert Gardiner of Ghana was appointed to succeed Dr. Sture Linner as officer in charge of U.N. operations in Congo.

Feb. 6. It was announced that Ghana Government had refused permission for Mr. R. P. Mookerjee, former judge of Calcutta High Court to enter Ghana as observer of International Commission of Jurists on working of Preventive Detention Act. It was reported that an Opposition M.P. and about 80 other persons had been detained in Volta region of Ghana, during previous week-end. **15.** Tanganyika National Assembly approved motion proposing that Tanganyika should become a Republic as soon as possible. **18.** It was announced that another Ghanaian Opposition M.P. had been detained.

March 1. Uganda received internal self-government and Mr. Kiwanuka was sworn in as first Prime Minister; Buganda, Bunyoro and Toro authorities boycotted the ceremony. British grant to Uganda of £14,400,000 was announced, together with loans of £14,250,000. **5.** President Tshombe said that 1,200 U.N. troops had launched surprise mortar and machine-gun attack on town of Kamina in central Katanga. **6.** Sir Roy Welensky, addressing Federal Assembly at Salisbury, attacked British Government and reiterated opposition to new Northern Rhodesian constitution; on March 8 Sir Roy said that he would ask Governor-General to dissolve Federal Assembly and would fight election on issue of maintenance of Federation; Assembly was dissolved on following day. **13.** Main opposition parties in Southern Rhodesia, after meeting together, decided to boycott election. **18.** O.A.S. announced that "national council of French resistance" had been set up in Algiers. **19.** On day of cease-fire, general strike, called by O.A.S., took place in Algiers. **20.** About 50 persons were killed in disorders in Algeria. **23.** After ambush by O.A.S. in European quarter of Bab el Oued, Algiers, in which 6 French National Servicemen were killed, French Army and Air Force went into action against O.A.S. **25.** President Nkrumah announced that Preventive Detention Act would be reviewed so that those, including opposition leaders, now held without trial for maximum of 5 years, could in future be detained for up to 20 years; he also announced measures whereby his Convention People's Party could obtain greater control of local government administration, and said that foreign private enterprises operating in the country would be required to re-invest 60 per cent. of their net profits in Ghana. **26.** Company of troops of an Algerian rifle regiment, mostly Moslems, opened fire in Algiers on procession of European civilians, killing at least 50, and wounding about 150. The former General Jouhaud, one of the leaders of O.A.S., was taken prisoner in Oran and flown to Paris. **27.** General strike was observed in Algiers. **28.** Prefect of Police in Algiers announced that blockade of European quarter of Bab el Oued would be raised on following day.

April 15. O.A.S. temporarily gained control of centre of Oran, including telephone exchange. **18.** President Nkrumah dismissed Mr. Edusel, Ghana Minister for Heavy Industries. **20.** The former General Salan, an O.A.S. leader, was arrested in Algiers and flown to Paris. **24.** U Thant said that there was no immediate intention of reducing U.N. force in Congolese Republic. **25.** Mr. Kiwanuka's Government was defeated in Uganda elections by Uganda People's Congress party, led by Mr. Obote. **27.** Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party was successful in Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federal elections which had been boycotted by major opposition parties.

May 2. Strike of 25,000 African miners took place in the Copperbelt, Northern Rhodesia. 3. Sixty-two Moslem dockers were killed in Algiers by explosion caused by O.A.S.; on following day all Moslem dockers stayed away from the port. Commission of Privy Counsellors, under chairmanship of Lord Molson, recommended that countries of Buyaga and Bugangazi, in Uganda, which had been part of Kingdom of Buganda since 1896, should be returned to neighbouring kingdom of Bunyoro. 4. Kabaka of Buganda and the Buganda Lakiko rejected Molson Commission's proposal. 6. President Nkrumah released 160 out of about 1,000 Ghanalan nationals who had been detained. 17. Mr. R. A. Butler, who was visiting Rhodesia and Nyasaland, said that Britain acknowledged that ruling Malawi Congress Party in Nyasaland was not prepared to keep that country in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and that Britain was prepared to assist an Independent Nyasaland financially.

June 7. After a month's lull, O.A.S. resumed violent tactics in Algiers. 10. Nigerian Foreign Minister accused Ghana of subversive activities. 15. Algiers town hall was blown up by O.A.S., and many other explosions caused in city. 17. O.A.S. ordered cessation of attacks in Algeria after receiving assurances from Moslem leaders that no action would be taken over past incidents. 18. Incidents continued in Oran, and some Algerian Nationalist leaders in Tunis also disavowed agreement. 19. Strike of Kenya coffee plantation workers began. In speech from throne at opening of Southern Rhodesia Parliament, Governor said that Ministers were firmly opposed to any attempt by U.N. General Assembly, acting outside U.N. Charter, to interfere in internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia. 20. President Nkrumah released some Opposition leaders in Ghana, including Dr. Danquah. 22. O.A.S. resumed use of violence in Oran; on June 25, they blew up and set ablaze 10 fuel storage tanks belonging to British Petroleum Co., the port area being evacuated. 26. Mr. Adoula said that all peaceful means of ending Katanga's secession seemed to be exhausted. 27. Mr. Maulding decided that two of the disputed countries in Uganda should continue to be Buganda territory, but should be separately administered under central Government for 2 years, when referendum should be held. 29. It was announced that Uganda would become independent on Oct. 9.

July 2. President Nkrumah received Lenin Peace Prize. 3. Final figures in Algerian plebiscite showed 5,975,581 in favour of the agreed settlement and 16,534 against; President de Gaulle proclaimed Algeria independent and handed over sovereign powers. 5. Independence celebrations in Oran were interrupted by outburst of shooting in which many Moslems were killed, and reprisals took place against Europeans. 25. It was reported that supporters of Ben Bella, one of contenders for power in Algeria, had occupied Constantine and Bone. President Bourguiba of Tunisia said that France had agreed to evacuate Bizerta naval and air bases unconditionally and without demanding their re-establishment in time of war. 29. Control of Algiers was reported to have been taken over by local African troops. It was stated that Rhodesian Dakota transport plane, carrying food supplies to inhabitants of North Katanga cut off by guerrilla bands, had been shot down. 30. Ben Khedda, leader of provisional Government in Algeria, said that elections could not be held on proposed date of Aug. 12. Names of 102 persons banned from attending gatherings, including Albert Luthull, Nobel Peace Prize winner, were published in Pretoria.

Aug. 1. Four persons were reported to have been killed when bomb was thrown near President Nkrumah's car in Northern Ghana. 5. Dr. Roseveare, Bishop of Accra, protested at phrases in songs prescribed for Ghana Young Pioneers, youth wing of President Nkrumah's Convention People's Party. 6. Pro-Government *Ghanaian Times* began attack on Bishop of Accra; synod of Accra diocese passed vote of confidence in Bishop. Flights of all aircraft, other than those of U.N., to and from all airports in Katanga controlled by U.N., were banned. 8. Companies of riot police were sent to Central Nyanza district of Kenya to deal with cases of intimidation by young men described as members of K.A.N.U. youth wing. First delivery of Russian aid to Algeria took place, cargo ship putting in to Algiers with 6,500 tons of wheat. 9. French Government refused temporarily to advance credits of about £21,000,000 requested by Algerian Provincial Executive to balance new budget. 13. Bishop of Accra was expelled from Ghana, and Archbishop of West Africa, who was visiting Ghana, and who had supported Dr. Roseveare in sermon on previous day, was also expelled. 17. United Nations called on Katanga authorities to cease military action in North Katanga against Central Congolese Government forces. 23. Crowds demonstrated in Algiers, breaking down gates and stoning windows at Government-General building. 25. Ben Bella's Politburo in Algiers accused army of interference, and Algerian elections were again postponed; on following day army leaders called for immediate summoning of Algerian National Council, which had held authority during rebellion. 28. It was announced that President Nkrumah was taking personal control of civil service in Ghana. Army chiefs in Algiers arrested 50 supporters of Ben Bella. 29. President Nkrumah arrested Mr. Adjei, Foreign Minister, Mr. Adamafo, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, and Mr. Crabbe, executive secretary of the ruling Convention People's Party; they were detained under Ghana Preventive Detention Act, and the two ministers' appointments revoked. Shooting broke out in Algiers casbah between supporters of Ben Bella and of the army. 30. Troops supporting Ben Bella began moving on Algiers from Oran region.

Sept. 2. More shooting took place in Algiers casbah. 3. Mr. Edusei, dismissed from office by President Nkrumah in April, was restored to Ghana Cabinet; the President became Minister for Foreign Affairs, Katanga Government accepted U Thant's proposals for reunification of Congolese Republic. 4. Cease-fire was agreed in Algiers. 7. Ghana National Assembly passed motion proposing that Dr. Nkrumah should become President for life. 12. Ghana Assembly passed motion approving introduction of one-party system; on following day Assembly passed through all its stages in 24 hours Bill providing for suspects to be detained for as long as Attorney-General might direct. Ben Bella excluded name of Ben Khedda, head of Algerian Provisional Government, from list of candidates for elections. 18. Nearly all African teachers in Kenya went on strike in support of pay claim. 20. Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), in Southern Rhodesia, was declared illegal; a number of its leaders were detained, and in police raids considerable stores of explosive were reported to have been found. About 100 people were injured in 2 bomb explosions in Accra during torchlight procession to celebrate President Nkrumah's birthday. 21. Arson and sabotage were reported in many parts of Southern Rhodesia. 22. President Nkrumah declared state of emergency in Accra and Tema, and dusk-to-dawn curfew was

imposed. 23. It was stated that 230 people who had disobeyed curfew in Accra had been arrested, and also that Mr. Nehru's visit to Ghana, due on Sept. 26, had been postponed. 25. Algerian Assembly, elected from single list in previous week, met for inaugural session. 26. Ben Bella was elected head of Algerian Government. 27. Tanganyika National Assembly passed, within 24 hours, Bill enabling Governor-General, on advice of Minister for Home Affairs, to detain any person, for security reasons, without trial. 28. After two British journalists had been expelled from Ghana following Ghana press campaign against journalists from Western powers, censorship was imposed on all news reports sent from the country.

OTHER COUNTRIES

(See also under Africa)

(1961). Oct. 1. New Government in Syria set up Syrian Arab Republic. Egypt broke off relations with Jordan and Turkey. Col. Serraj, former Vice-President of United Arab Republic, was arrested in Syria. 5. President Nasser announced that his Government would not oppose Syria's application for membership of United Nations, nor its admission into Arab League, and said that it was not inevitable that Syria should be part of United Arab Republic. 6. Final results of Republic of Ireland elections showed that Fianna Fail, the Government party, had lost 5 seats, Fine Gael had gained 6 and Labour had gained 4; Fianna Fail lost its overall majority. 8. Laotian princes agreed to formation of new coalition Government under Prince Souvanna Phouma. 11. Mr. Seán Lemass was re-elected Prime Minister of Republic of Ireland by 4 votes in Dáil. 12. Colombia was put under martial law after revolt by right-wing Army troops had been suppressed. Two members of Soviet Embassy staff at The Hague were expelled from the Netherlands, and on following day Soviet Ambassador was also declared *persona non grata*, and U.S.S.R. took similar action towards Netherlands Ambassador in Moscow. 15. Party of 49 Cuban refugees reached British Island of Cal Say in Bahamas and were taken to Florida by U.S. coastguard cutter. 20. Publication of figures of Turkish general election, held up for 5 days, established that deadlock had occurred, with no single party capable of forming Government. 23. Cambodian National Assembly voted unanimously to break off relations with Thailand. Four main parties in Turkey agreed to form coalition Government. East German Government said that in future all allied personnel in civilian clothes, including diplomatic staff, would have to show identification papers to police when entering East Berlin. 23-25. Rioting took place in Lima, and President Prado suspended constitutional guarantees in Peru for one month. 25. U.S. authorities in Berlin asserted right to cross border by sending car across escorted by military police vehicles; later U.S., British and French tanks were alerted on border for some hours. 26. Gen. Gursel, the only candidate, was elected President of Turkey, by 434 votes to 173, in joint session of both Houses of Parliament. U.S. tanks and troop carriers continued demonstrations at frontier in Berlin, and more than 30 Russian tanks, with other vehicles, entered East Berlin. 27. U.S. army vehicles with armed soldiers again escorted officially licensed car with civilians into East Berlin. 28. Soviet tanks were withdrawn from border in Berlin and U.S. tanks also left. 29. Council of Arab League agreed to re-admit Syria to League as independent state. 30. Herr von Brentano, West German Foreign Minister, resigned. Results of Greek

general election showed majority of about 40 for Government party.

Nov. 3. Mr. Ben-Gurion's new coalition Cabinet won vote of confidence in Israel Knesset. 7. Dr. Adenauer was re-elected West German Chancellor by vote of 258-206 in Bundestag. 8. Negotiations for British entry into Common Market began in Brussels. 10. Five men and a woman seized control of Portuguese air liner flying from Casablanca to Lisbon and dropped anti-Salazar leaflets from it over Lisbon. 14. Dr. Adenauer's new West German Cabinet, a coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats, was sworn in. Finnish Foreign Ministry disclosed that ultimatum had been received from Russia demanding confirmation of friendship; Finnish Parliament was dissolved and elections fixed for Feb. 1962. 17. Panamanian National Assembly unanimously called for abrogation of treaties with U.S.A., and preparing new treaty, provisions of which should include reaffirmation of Panamanian sovereignty in Canal Zone and limitation of lease to U.S.A. to a set term. 19. President Balaguer declared martial law in Dominican Republic; U.S. cruiser and 3 destroyers patrolled 3 miles off coast. East German Government strengthened boundary in Berlin, creating anti-tank barriers. 20. Mr. Ismet İnönü formed coalition Government in Turkey. East Germans continued to strengthen wall in Berlin and East German police threw stones at N.A.T.O. parliamentarians who visited wall, a French Senator being struck on the head. 26. Portuguese Government reported that attack by Indian vessels on island of Anfidiv, near Goa, had been repelled. President Kekkonen, broadcasting to Finnish people, urged them not to antagonise Russia.

Dec. 11. Court trying Adolf Eichmann reassembled in Jerusalem and announced that he had been found guilty of crimes against the Jewish people, crimes against humanity, a war crime and membership in hostile organizations. Iraq Government promulgated law restricting exploitation areas of Iraq Petroleum Company and its subsidiaries. 15. Adolf Eichmann was sentenced to death by hanging; on Dec. 17 he gave notice of appeal. 18. In early hours of morning Indian troops, which had been massing on frontiers, supported by Air Force, invaded Goa and the other Portuguese territories of Din and Damão; later, the Indian troops were said to have reached outskirts of Panjim, capital of Goa. 19. It was stated that resistance to Indian attack had ceased in Goa. President Sukarno ordered preparations for general mobilization in Indonesia. 20. Fifteen people were killed by earthquake which shook wide area in Colombia. 26. President Sukarno said that Indonesia would seize West New Guinea from the Dutch. 30. U.S. authorities in Berlin said that Soviet Commandant in Berlin would in future be denied access to U.S. Sector.

1962. Jan. 1. Revolt against Government took place in town of Beja in Portugal, but was speedily crushed; Under-Secretary for the Army, who had gone to investigate, was killed. 2. Further arrests of members of Greater Syria Party in Lebanon brought totals of arrests up to nearly 1,200. 3. President Sukarno proclaimed West New Guinea a province of Indonesia with the name "Irian Barat" (West Irian). 8. Mr. Macmillan and Lord Home arrived in Bonn for talks with Dr. Adenauer. On following day it was announced that they had reached substantial agreement on steps which Federal Government would take to help to relieve British balance of payments difficulties, notably by considerable additional arms purchases. Two express trains collided at Harmelen, near Utrecht;

death-roll of 93 was worst in history of Dutch railways. 10. Avalanche of snow, ice and rock on Mount Huascarán in northern Peru buried a mountain village and several smaller communities; total loss of life was about 3,000. 14. After 3 weeks of discussions, Council of Ministers of the "Six" reached agreement on common agricultural policy and inaugurated second stage of integration of Common Market as from Jan. 1. 15. Dutch warships sighted number of Indonesian motor torpedo boats in Dutch waters off south coast of New Guinea, apparently making for shore. The warships opened fire, and it was stated that one Indonesian vessel was set on fire, another probably sank, and a third fled to Indonesian waters after chase. 24. Left-wing disorders broke out in Caracas, capital of Venezuela; at least 23 people were killed. Chief of secret police in Guatemala was assassinated; on following day country was declared in state of siege and two leaders of left wing parties were arrested. 30. A son was born to King Hussein of Jordan and his English wife, and was given title of Crown Prince. 31. Organization of American States voted to exclude Cuba from inter-American system. Christian Democratic National congress, meeting in Naples, agreed by large majority to form new Italian Government with parliamentary support of Socialists.

Feb. 2. Italian Government resigned. 7. Explosion took place at coal mine at Völklingen, in the Saar, 298 persons being killed. 14. Soviet fighter flew near several British planes in British air corridor; on following day, British, French and U.S. Governments lodged strong complaint to Soviet over incidents in corridor. 17 & 18. Widespread floods in North Germany caused deaths of at least 124 persons and rendered thousands homeless. 22. Signor Fanfani's new Italian cabinet, including members of Social Democrat and Republican parties, was sworn in. 26. New series of trials of former Ministers of Menderes Government began in Ankara. Irish Republican organization stated that it had called off campaign of violence against Northern Ireland.

March 2. Army seized power in Burma, and Gen. Ne Win, Chief of Staff, stated that revolutionary council had been formed with himself as chairman; U Nu, the former Prime Minister, and 5 other ministers were reported to be in military custody. 3. Turkish National Assembly passed law providing maximum sentence of 5 years' solitary confinement for persons criticising sentences passed by Yassıada court-martial. 10. It was announced that British Ambassador had been asked to leave Haiti after he had complained about demands for money made from foreigners in Haiti; Foreign Office said that British Government had decided not to appoint another Ambassador and had asked Haitian Government to withdraw its Ambassador in London. British corporal was seriously wounded when East German guards fired at British military mission car near Potsdam. 11. Lord Home, Mr. Dean Rusk and Mr. Gromyko began preliminary discussions in Geneva before disarmament conference. 13. President Castro announced that stringent food rationing would come into force in Cuba later in month. 14. Geneva disarmament conference began; on following day Soviet delegate said that U.S.S.R. would not accept new Western conditions for nuclear tests ban. 19. Supporters of Señor Peron won elections in a number of provinces in Argentina; Government announced Federal intervention. 20. Lord Home, speaking at Geneva disarmament conference, said that Britain insisted on need for verification in any nuclear ban agreement. 22. Adolf Eichmann's

appeal to Israel Supreme Court against his conviction and death sentence opened in Jerusalem. 28. President Frondizi of Argentina resisted repeated demands by army for his resignation, but Government House, broadcasting station and telephone exchanges came under military control. Army took over control in Syria, President Kudsí and all his ministers resigned and Assembly was dissolved. 29. President Frondizi of Argentina was deposed by the armed forces and imprisoned; Señor Guido, president of the Senate, was sworn in as President. 30. Commander-in-Chief of Syrian Army said that people's court would be constituted to hold public trials of persons who had committed crimes against state.

April 3. After forces in Aleppo had declared for United Arab Republic, bomber from Syrian high command at Damascus tried to put Aleppo radio out of action; later it was announced that agreement had been reached. 8. Mr. Milovan Djilas was re-arrested in Yugoslavia. It was announced that 1,179 prisoners captured in attempted invasion of Cuba in 1961 had been sentenced to terms of up to 30 years' hard labour, but that Cuban Government would accept ransoms, totalling \$62,000,000, for their release. 13. Dr. Kudsí was set free by army and resumed office as President of Syria. 16. Discussions between U.K., Guatemala and British Honduras began in Puerto Rico. 20. All I.R.A. prisoners, totalling 29, in Republic of Ireland, were released.

May 3. Triple train crash took place in station in suburb of Tokyo; final death roll was 163. 6. After 9 ballots, Signor Segni, Italian Foreign Minister, the Christian Democrat candidate, was elected President of Italy. Pro-Communist forces launched major attack on town of Nam Tha, in Northern Laos. 13. U.S. Marine units attached to Seventh Fleet were ordered to land in Thailand because of deteriorating situation in Laos. 14. Mr. Djilas, former Yugoslav Vice-President, after proceedings *in camera*, was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, to be added to remainder of previous prison sentence. 14 & 15. Indonesian paratroops were dropped in West New Guinea. 25. Saravane, provincial capital of South Laos, was reported captured by left-wing Pathet Lao forces. 29. Appeal of Adolf Eichmann against conviction and death sentence was dismissed in Jerusalem. 30. Resignation of Mr. İnönü, Prime Minister of Turkey, took place. 31. Eichmann was hanged in Ramleh prison near Tel Aviv; his body was cremated and on following day his ashes were scattered in Mediterranean.

June 4. Communist revolt in Venezuela was put down after severe fighting in which 136 loyal troops were killed. 11. Agreement on coalition Government under Prince Souvanna Phouma was reached in Laos by neutralist, right-wing and left-wing leaders. 22. Air France Boeing 707 jet airliner crashed into hillside on island of Guadeloupe, 113 persons being killed. 24. New Laos Government proclaimed cease-fire throughout country. 25. Mr. İnönü formed new Turkish coalition Government. 26. Following upon resignation of Dr. Neves' Cabinet in Brazil, 3 battalions of parachute troops were flown to Brasília as precaution against possible disorder.

July 1. President Kennedy authorized withdrawal of 1,000 of the U.S. marines sent into Thailand in May. 7. At least 15 people were killed in food riots in industrial suburb of Rio de Janeiro. 15. After 17 days' parliamentary crisis, Dr. Brochado da Rocha succeeded in forming cabinet in Brazil. U.S. helicopter carrying 5 Americans and 2 Vietnamese army officers was shot down by Communist ground fire in Vietnam.

18. President Prado of Peru was arrested after military coup in Lima and military junta took control. 23. Conference at Geneva on Laos ended with signing of agreement. 30. Withdrawal of U.S. marines from Thailand was completed. 31. Dutch and Indonesian delegates agreed on transfer of West New Guinea to Indonesia, after interim period of 10 months' control by U.N.

Aug. 5. After all-night meeting in Brussels, representatives of Britain and the Six failed to reach agreement on position of British Commonwealth farm products in Common Market, and it was stated that talks on ministerial level would not be resumed till October. 17. Milan police arrested M. Soustelle, French right-wing leader, and it was stated that he would be expelled to country of his choice. Young East German, shot when he was trying to escape into West Berlin by climbing the wall, was left to die of his wounds; on Aug. 19, thousands of West Berliners demonstrated against the incident and stones and bottles were thrown at a Russian bus; similar demonstrations occurred during next two days. 22. Following upon Western powers' request for meeting of the four commandants in Berlin to discuss methods of reducing tension, Soviet Government abolished office of Russian Commandant in Berlin. Series of earth tremors in Southern Italy caused at least 16 deaths and widespread damage. 24. Western Powers proposed quadripartite meeting in Berlin to Soviet Government. Two small vessels manned by exiled Cuban students shelled buildings in Havana; on their return to Florida Keys the vessels were

impounded by U.S. authorities. 28. Violent earth tremors occurred in Athens and Southern Greece; at Corinth houses collapsed and a man was killed.

Sept. 2. Series of earthquakes in areas of Persia west of Tehran caused many deaths, estimated at more than 10,000. 4. General de Gaulle arrived in Bonn; he was first French head of state to pay official visit to Germany. Russians complied with allied request that they should take their guard to Soviet monument in British sector of Berlin by nearest route. 11. British freighter and Cuban ship were attacked by armed raider off Cuba. 17. Sixteen people were killed in collapse of 5-storey building at Ministry of Economic Affairs in Brussels. 18. Seven British soldiers were sentenced by court-martial at Münster to prison terms varying from one to three years on charges arising from incidents at a German village in June. 19. Death of Imam of Yemen was announced. 20. Fighting broke out on frontier between India and China, both Indian and Chinese troops reporting casualties. 25. President Castro announced that U.S.S.R. planned to establish port in Cuba as base for its Atlantic fishing fleet. 26. Disastrous floods occurred near Barcelona; several hundred people lost their lives and damage was estimated at £6,000,000. 27. It was reported that Yemen army had shelled palace at Sana, killed the new Imam and proclaimed Republic. U.S.A. agreed to provide Israel with Hawk ground-to-air missiles. 28. Colonel Sallal was stated to have taken leadership of revolutionary Government in Yemen.

OBITUARY, OCT. 1, 1961—SEPT. 30, 1962

Adams, *Cdr.* Sir Jameson Boyd, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., second-in-command of Shackleton's first Antarctic expedition and first Secretary of King George's Jubilee Trust, aged 82—April 30.
Aird, *Prof.* Ian, distinguished surgeon, aged 57—Sept. 17.
Aldington, Richard, author, aged 70—July 27.
Askwith, *Rt. Rev.* Wilfred Marcus, K.C.M.G., D.D., Bishop of Gloucester since 1954 and previously Bishop of Blackburn, aged 72—July 16.
Ayala, Ramón Pérez de, leading Spanish writer and former Spanish Republican Ambassador in London, aged 81—Aug. 5.
Bahrain, Shaikh Sulman bin Ahmed Alkhalifah, Ruler of, aged 67—Nov. 2, 1961.
Bartholomew, John, C.B.E., M.C., cartographer, aged 71—Feb. 9.
Barton, *Most Rev.* Arthur William, D.D., former Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, aged 81—Sept. 22.
Benoit, Pierre, French novelist, aged 75—March 3.
Beresford, Tristram de la Poer, Q.C., Recorder of Folkestone, aged 74—Sept. 23.
Biddle, Anthony Joseph Drexel, U.S. diplomat and soldier, aged 65—Nov. 13, 1961.
Birch, Sir Alan, trade union leader and chairman of T.U.C. Economic Committee, aged 51—Dec. 13, 1961.
Birdwood, Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, M.V.O., 2nd Baron, aged 62—Jan. 5.
Birkett, William Norman Birkett, P.C., 1st Baron, famous advocate, judge and man of letters, aged 78—Feb. 10.
Blair, Sir Reginald, first and last Baronet, former Conservative M.P., aged 80—Sept. 18.
Boffa, Sir Paul, O.B.E., M.D., former Prime Minister of Malta, aged 72—July 6.
Bowater, Sir Eric Vansittart, leader of paper-making industry, aged 67—Aug. 30.
Brown, *Right Hon.* Ernest, C.H., former Liberal National Cabinet Minister, aged 80—Feb. 16.

Cadogan, *Maj.* Hon. Sir Edward Cecil George, K.B.E., C.B., Conservative M.P. for many years and great worker for young people, aged 81—Sept. 13.
Castle Stewart, Arthur Stuart, 7th Earl, M.C., former Conservative M.P., aged 72—Nov. 5, 1961.
Chatterton, Ruth, American film star and stage actress, aged 67—Nov. 24, 1961.
Chavasse, *Rt. Rev.* Christopher Maude, O.B.E., M.C., D.D., first Master of St. Peter's Hall, Oxford, and from 1940 to 1960 Bishop of Rochester, aged 77—March 10.
Christie, John, C.H., M.C., founder of opera at Glyndebourne, aged 79—July 4.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edwards, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Quartermaster-General to British Armies in France, 1917-19, aged 90—Feb. 2.
Coatalen, Louis Hervé, pioneer in design of motor-car and aircraft engines, aged 82—May 23.
Coates, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D., T.D., surgeon. Practised in Manchester for 67 years, aged 101—Jan. 14.
Cockerell, Sir Sydney Carlyle, litt.D., Director of Fitzwilliam Museum, 1908-37, man of letters, bibliographer and connoisseur, aged 94—May 1.
Collard, Richard Charles Marler, D.S.O., D.F.C., Conservative and National Liberal M.P. for Central Norfolk from 1959, aged 59—Aug. 9.
Compton, Archie, outstanding British golfer, aged 69—Aug. 8.
Compton, Prof. Arthur Holly, U.S. nuclear physicist and Nobel prizewinner, aged 69—March 15.
Cookman, Anthony Victor, dramatic critic of *The Times* since 1939, aged 67—April 20.
Corea, Sir Claude, K.B.E., former Ceylon High Commissioner to U.K. and Ambassador to U.S.A., aged 67—Sept. 4.

- Cortot, Alfred, French pianist and conductor, aged 84—June 15.
- Crabbe, Col. Sir John Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, aged 69—Nov. 1, 1961.
- Crookshank, Harry Frederick Comfort, P.C., C.H., 1st and last Vlsct. Crookshank, former Conservative Cabinet Minister and Leader of House of Commons, aged 68—Oct. 17, 1961.
- Cust, Col. Sir Archer, C.B.E., formerly Secretary-General of Royal Commonwealth Society, aged 65—May 22.
- Dalton, Hugh Dalton, P.C., D.Sc., Lord (Life Peer), former Labour Cabinet Minister, aged 74—Feb. 13.
- Darling, Sir William Young, C.B.E., M.C., author and former Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Conservative M.P., aged 76—Feb. 4.
- Darwin, Bernard, C.B.E., golfer, writer on golf, essayist and biographer, aged 85—Oct. 18, 1961.
- Davies, Rt. Hon. Clement, Q.C., M.P., former leader of Liberal Party, and M.P. for Montgomeryshire since 1929, aged 78—March 23.
- de Lara, Adelina, O.B.E., pianist, pupil of Clara Schumann, aged 89—Nov. 25, 1961.
- de Soissons, Louis, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.A., eminent architect, aged 72—Sept. 23.
- Dick, Sir William Reid, K.C.V.O., R.A., sculptor, aged 82—Oct. 1, 1961.
- Dowson, Sir Oscar Follett, C.B.E., former Legal Adviser to Home Office, aged 82—Dec. 27, 1961.
- Dunbar, Sir George Duff-Sutherland, Bt., historian of India, aged 83—April 8.
- Dunmore, Alexander Edward Murray, 8th Earl of, F.C., D.S.O., M.V.O., recipient of Victoria Cross for gallantry with Malakand Field Force in 1897, aged 90—Jan. 29.
- Eady, Sir Wilfrid Griffin, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., distinguished civil servant, aged 71—Jan. 9.
- Einaudi, Luigi, first President of Italian Republic, aged 87—Oct. 30, 1961.
- Emerson, Sir Hubert William, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., former Governor of Punjab and League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, aged 80—April 12.
- Faulkner, William, U.S. novelist and Nobel Prize winner, aged 64—July 6.
- Felton, Sir John Robinson, O.B.E., formerly Chief Inspector of Mines, aged 82—June 21.
- Fisher, Sir Ronald Aylmer, F.R.S., mathematical biologist, aged 72—July 29.
- Flew, Rev. Robert Newton, D.D., former President of Methodist Conference and Principal of Wesley Hall, Cambridge, aged 76—Sept. 10.
- Flynn, Right Rev. Thomas Edward, Ph.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Lancaster since 1939, aged 81—Nov. 4, 1961.
- Fox, Sir Lionel Wray, C.B., M.C., former chairman of Prison Commissioners, aged 66—Oct. 6, 1961.
- Fry, Miss Ruth, distinguished worker with Society of Friends for relief of war victims, aged 83—April 26.
- Gardiner, Rt. Hon. James Garfield, prominent Canadian Liberal politician and former Premier of Saskatchewan, aged 78—Jan. 12.
- Gibbs, Sir Philip, K.B.E., war correspondent, journalist and author, aged 84—March 10.
- Gibson, Wilfrid, poet, aged 83—May 26.
- Goossens, Sir Eugene, conductor and composer, aged 69—June 13.
- Grant, Ian Dlingwall, C.B.E., M.D., chairman of council of British Medical Association, aged 70—April 17.
- Green, Rev. Canon Peter, great parish priest in Salford, aged 90—Nov. 17, 1961.
- Gregory, Prof. Frederick Gugenheim, F.R.S., leading plant physiologist, aged 67—Nov. 27, 1961.
- Griffith, His Hon. Frank Kingsley, M.C., former Liberal M.P. and County Court Judge, aged 72—Sept. 25.
- Haigh, Rt. Rev. Mervyn George, D.D., former Bishop of Coventry and of Winchester, aged 74—May 20.
- Halse, Most Rev. Reginald Charles, K.B.E., Archbishop of Brisbane from 1943, aged 81—Aug. 9.
- Hamilton, Rt. Rev. Eric Knightley Chetwode, K.C.V.O., Dean of Windsor since 1944 and previously Suffragan Bishop of Shrewsbury, aged 72—May 21.
- Hamilton, Patrick, playwright and novelist, aged 58—Sept. 23.
- Hammond, Mrs. Barbara, social historian, aged 88—Nov. 14, 1961.
- Harlow, Prof. Vincent Todd, C.M.G., D.Litt., historian of the British Commonwealth, aged 63—Dec. 6, 1961.
- Harris, Sir Sidney West, C.B., C.V.O., former Assistant Under-Secretary at Home Office and subsequently president of British Board of Film Censors, aged 85—July 9.
- Hart, Moss, U.S. playwright and producer, aged 57—Dec. 20, 1961.
- Hasetline, Herbert, U.S. sculptor noted for figures of horses and other animals, aged 84—Jan. 8.
- Hay, Lt.-Col. Sir Rupert, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., former Political Resident in Persian Gulf, aged 68—April 3.
- Henley, Francis Robert Eden, 6th Baron, former Chairman of Northamptonshire County Council, aged 85—April 21.
- Henriques, Sir Basil Lucas Quixano, C.B.E., former Juvenile Court chairman and lifelong worker for boys' clubs, aged 71—Dec. 2, 1961.
- Hesse, Hermann, German novelist and Nobel Prize winner, aged 85—Aug. 9.
- Hodge, Humphrey Grose-, former Headmaster of Bedford School, aged 70—Jan. 7.
- Hollis, Sir Claud, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., former Colonial administrator, aged 87—Nov. 22, 1961.
- Hopkinson, Austin, for many years Independent M.P. for Mossley, aged 83—Sept. 2.
- Hudson, James Hindle, Labour M.P. for many years and temperance advocate, aged 80—Jan. 10.
- Hughes, Maj.-Gen. Ivor Thomas Percival, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Sergeant at Arms, House of Commons, 1957-62, aged 64—Aug. 16.
- Ibert, Jacques, French composer, aged 71—Feb. 6.
- Ireland, John, distinguished composer, aged 82—June 12.
- Jeans, Allan, former managing director and editor in chief of Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Ltd., aged 84—Oct. 25, 1961.
- John, Augustus Edwin, O.M., R.A., outstanding British painter of his generation, aged 83—Oct. 31, 1961.
- Johnson, Charles, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., mediaeval historian, aged 91—Nov. 5, 1961.
- Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E., former chairman and managing director of Reuter's, aged 84—Jan. 23.
- Kendall, Henry, A.F.C., actor and producer, aged 65—June 9.
- Knight, Harold, R.A., painter, aged 87—Oct. 3, 1961.
- Kreisler, Fritz, renowned violinist, aged 86—Jan. 29.
- Laurie, Brig. Sir Percy Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., former Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, aged 81—Feb. 16.
- Leigh, Richard Arthur Austen-, leader of printing industry and authority on Jane Austen, aged 89—Oct. 18, 1961.
- Lewis, Essington, C.H., Australian industrialist, aged 80—Oct. 2, 1961.
- Ley, Henry George, Mus. Doc., distinguished organist, aged 74—Aug. 24.

- Lord, *Rev.* Fred Townley, D.D., former President of Baptist World Alliance, aged 68—*Feb.* 10.
- Loveday, Alexander, former Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford, aged 73—*Jan.* 19.
- Lupino, Barry, veteran actor noted for pantomime performances, aged 78—*Sept.* 25.
- Lynn, Ralph, leading stage and screen actor for many years, aged 80—*Aug.* 8.
- MacDonald, *Capt.* Sir Peter Drummond, Conservative M.P. for Isle of Wight, 1924-59, aged 66—*Dec.* 2, 1961.
- McEwen, Sir John Hellas Finnie, Bt., former Conservative M.P. and Junior Minister, aged 67—*April* 19.
- Mander, Sir Geoffrey, former Liberal M.P., aged 80—*Sept.* 9.
- Marx, Leonard (Chico), comedian, eldest of the Marx brothers, aged 70—*Oct.* 11, 1961.
- Merriman, Frank Boyd Merriman, P.C., G.C.V.O. O.B.E., 1st and last Baron, President of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of High Court since 1933 and previously Solicitor-General, aged 81—*Jan.* 18.
- Mestrovic, Ivan, sculptor, aged 78—*Jan.* 16.
- Monroe, Marilyn, celebrated Hollywood film star, aged 36—*Aug.* 5.
- Murray, David Leslie, novelist and former editor of *Times Literary Supplement*, aged 74—*Aug.* 30.
- Nelson of Stafford, George Horatio Nelson, 1st Baron, industrialist, aged 74—*July* 16.
- Noyce, Wilfrid, mountaineer and author, aged 44 (killed in expedition to Pamirs)—*July* 24.
- Nugent, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Roland Thomas, Bt., Lord Lieutenant of Co. Down and former Speaker of Northern Ireland Senate, aged 76—*Aug.* 18.
- Ord, Boris, C.B.E., former Organist of King's College, Cambridge, and Organist to the University, aged 64—*Dec.* 30, 1961.
- Packer, *Admiral* Sir Herbert Annesley, K.C.B., C.B.E., former Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic Station, aged 67—*Sept.* 23.
- Page, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Earle Christmas Grafton, G.C.M.G., C.H., former Prime Minister of Australia, aged 81—*Dec.* 20, 1961.
- Page, Sir Frederick Handley, C.B.E., leading aircraft designer and manufacturer for many years, aged 76—*April* 21.
- Perkins, *Rev.* Canon Jocelyn Henry Temple, C.V.O., Sacrist and Miour Canon, Westminster Abbey, 1899-1958, aged 91—*April* 21.
- Petri, Egon, famous pianist, aged 81—*May* 27.
- Piccard, *Prof.* Auguste, pioneer explorer of stratosphere and ocean depths, aged 78—*March* 25.
- Pollock, Sir Donald, Bt., O.B.E., M.D., Scottish Industrialist, aged 93—*June* 4.
- Quibell, David John Kinsley Quibell, first and last Baron, former Labour M.P., aged 82—*April* 16.
- Ramadier, Paul, former French Prime Minister, aged 73—*Oct.* 14, 1961.
- Rawlings, *Admiral* Sir Bernard, G.B.E., K.C.B., British naval commander against Japan in 1945, aged 73—*Sept.* 30.
- Rayburn, Sam, Speaker of U.S. House of Representatives and member of the House since 1913, aged 79—*Nov.* 16, 1961.
- Richards, Frank (Charles Hamilton), writer of many schoolboy stories and creator of Billy Bunter and other famous characters, aged 86—*Dec.* 24, 1961.
- Rinfret, *Rt. Hon.* Thibaudeau, former Chief Justice of Canada, aged 83—*July* 25.
- Robertson, Donald Struan, F.B.A., Emeritus Professor of Greek at Cambridge, aged 76—*Oct.* 5, 1961.
- Robins, Thomas Ellis, K.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., 1st and last Baron, President of British South Africa Company, aged 77—*July* 21.
- Ruttledge, Hugh, leader of 1933 and 1936 Mount Everest expeditions, aged 77—*Nov.* 7, 1961.
- Sackville, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., 4th Baron, aged 91—*May* 8.
- Salisbury, Frank O., painter of state occasions and of portraits, aged 87—*Aug.* 31.
- Sandlans, Paul Ernest, O.B.E., Q.C., Recorder of Birmingham, 1944-59, aged 83—*March* 8.
- Sandwich, George Charles Montagu, 9th Earl of, former Lord Lieutenant of Huntingdonshire, aged 87—*June* 15.
- Sillitoe, Sir Percy Joseph, K.B.E., former Chief Constable of Sheffield, Glasgow and Kent, and head of M.I.5, aged 73—*April* 5.
- Slade, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Osborne, High Court Judge since 1948, aged 70—*Feb.* 10.
- Smith, *Prof.* David Nicol, authority on 17th- and 18th-century English literature, aged 86—*Jan.* 18.
- Spooner, Reginald Herbert, famous Lancashire and England batsman, aged 80—*Oct.* 2, 1961.
- Stair, John James Hamilton Dalrymple, K.T., D.S.O., 12th Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownshire and Captain-General of Royal Company of Archers, aged 82—*Nov.* 4, 1961.
- Stefansson, Dr. Vilhjalmur, Arctic explorer, aged 82—*Aug.* 26.
- Swaffer, Hannen, veteran journalist, aged 82—*Jan.* 16.
- Sylvester, George Oscar, Labour M.P. for Pontefract since 1950, aged 63—*Oct.* 26, 1961.
- Tawney, *Prof.* Richard Henry, F.B.A., distinguished economic historian, aged 81—*Jan.* 16.
- Taylor, John, Labour M.P. for West Lothian since 1951, and Labour Deputy Chief Whip since 1959, aged 59—*March* 1.
- Taylor, Sir Thomas Murray, C.B.E., Q.C., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Aberdeen University, aged 65—*July* 19.
- Thomas, Sir Shenton, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor of Straits Settlements at the time of fall of Singapore, aged 82—*Jan.* 15.
- Thomson, George Reid, P.C., Lord, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland since 1947, and former Lord Advocate and Labour M.P., aged 68—*April* 15.
- Thurber, James Grover, American humorist and journalist, aged 66—*Nov.* 2, 1961.
- Tillyard, Eustace Mandeville Wetenhall, O.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A., English scholar and critic and former Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, aged 73—*May* 24.
- Titheradge, Madge, actress, aged 74—*Nov.* 14, 1961.
- Trevdyan, *Prof.* George Macaulay, O.M., C.B.E., great historian, former Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 86—*July* 20.
- Tyldesley, Ernest, great Lancashire and England batsman, aged 73—*May* 5.
- Tyrwhitt, *Adm.* Sir St. John, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., Second Sea Lord till Sept. 1961, aged 56—*Oct.* 11, 1961.
- Waley, Sir Sigmund Dayld, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C., former Treasury Official, aged 74—*Jan.* 4.
- Wallington, Sir Hubert Joseph, High Court Judge, 1944-60, aged 86—*Jan.* 19.
- Walter, Bruno, celebrated conductor, aged 85—*Feb.* 17.
- Waring, Henry William Allen, C.M.G., leading member of British steel industry, aged 55—(in air accident)—*Jan.* 10.
- Webb, Sir Clifton, K.C.M.G., Q.C., former New Zealand High Commissioner in London, aged 72—*Feb.* 5.
- Webster, Tom, outstanding sporting cartoonist, aged 72—*June* 20.
- Welsh, *Air Marshal* Sir William Lawrie, K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C., R.A.F. Commander at landings in North Africa in 1942, aged 70—*Jan.* 2.

West, Hon. Victoria Sackville-, C.H. (Lady Nicolson) novelist, poet and traveller, aged 70—June 2.
 White, Lt.-Col. Geoffrey Charles, C.M.G., O.B.E. Chief Constable of Kent and previously acting Chief Constable of Cyprus during emergency there, aged 49—Oct. 16, 1961.
 Whitmore, Col. Sir Francis Henry Douglas Charlton, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Lord Lieutenant of Essex, aged 90—June 12.
 Wightwick, Humphrey Wolsely, M.C., former Metropolitan magistrate, aged 72—May 8.
 Wilcock, Group Capt. Clifford Arthur Bowman, O.B.E., A.F.C., Labour M.P. for Derby, 1945-50 and for Derby North since 1950, aged 63—Jan. 14.
 Williams, Bransby, veteran actor, aged 91—Dec. 3, 1961.
 Williams, Iolo Aneurin, man of letters and journalist, aged 71—Jan. 28.
 Winchester, Henry William Montagu Paulet, 16th Marquess of, Premier Marquess of England, aged 99—June 28.
 Winterton, Edward Turnour, P.C., T.D., 6th Earl,

former Conservative Minister and "Father" of House of Commons, in which he sat for 47 years, aged 79—Aug. 26.
 Wiseman, Sir William George Eden, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., prominent British resident in U.S.A., aged 77—June 17.
 Woodford, Very Rev. Christopher, Litt.D., D.Litt., Dean of Wells and authority on stained glass, aged 54—Aug. 12.
 Wordie, Sir James Mann, C.B.E., former Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and explorer in Arctic and Antarctic, aged 72—Jan. 16.
 Wyon, Rev. Allan Gairdner, sculptor and medallist, aged 79—Feb. 26.
 Yarrow, Sir Harold Edgar, Bt., G.B.E., shipbuilder, aged 77—April 19.
 Yemen, Ahmed ibn Yahya, Imam of (age officially given as 71)—Sept. 19.
 Yorke, Francis Reginald Stevens, C.B.E., architect and writer on architecture, aged 55—June 10.
 Young, Owen D., U.S. industrialist and former Agent-General for Reparations Payments, aged 87—July 11.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1963

On March 7, 1863, Princess Alexandra arrived in England for her wedding to the Prince of Wales. She was greeted at Gravesend, where she landed, and in London with the greatest enthusiasm. The wedding took place on March 10 in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the presence of the Queen. Her Majesty continued for the most part in the strict seclusion which had followed the death of the Prince Consort, but on May 8 she visited the Military Hospital at Netley, where the foundation stone had been laid by her husband in 1856 and on October 13 she went from Balmoral to the inauguration of the Albert Memorial at Aberdeen. In February the Queen had suffered fresh anxiety through the serious illness of her second son, Prince Alfred, with typhoid fever at Malta, and she was much saddened by the death on July 9 of Baron Stockmar, the old friend and adviser of the Prince Consort and herself.

The problem of the Greek throne was finally solved. After it had been refused in turn by Prince Alfred and the Prince Consort's brother, Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, it was accepted by Prince William of Denmark, brother of the Princess of Wales, who was proclaimed as King George I on March 30. The British Government announced its intention of making over to Greece the Ionian Islands, of which this country had held the Protectorate since 1815.

The international scene was disturbed by the revolt in Poland and its consequences. This rebellion against arbitrary Russian rule began on Jan. 14 and was maintained with great bravery for some months, despite Russian brutality against the participants. The Poles aroused much sympathy in England and France, but Bismarck, who had come into power in Prussia in September 1862, concluded a treaty with Russia on Feb. 8 for united action in suppressing the insurrection. On June 17, Lord Russell, with the support of France and Austria, suggested six proposals to Russia for the pacification of Poland, but the Tsar and his minister, Prince Gortchakoff, refused to discuss them, and bloodshed continued until November, when the revolt virtually came to an end.

The differences between Prussia and Austria over Poland foreshadowed their coming struggle for leadership in Germany and was emphasized by the refusal of the King of Prussia to attend the congress of German sovereigns called together at Frankfort by the Emperor of Austria in August. In the absence of the King of Prussia the congress was

abortive, and Queen Victoria, who saw both monarchs during a visit to Germany in the autumn, was unsuccessful in her efforts to bring them together.

Meanwhile affairs in Schleswig and Holstein had given Bismarck the pretext for his own first steps in aggression, supported in this instance by Austria and other German states. Denmark had during the year granted new constitutions to Holstein and Schleswig, incorporating the latter in Denmark, but Bismarck demanded their withdrawal. Queen Victoria, though inclining to the Prussian point of view, was torn by considerations of her family connections with both Prussia and Denmark. Palmerston, however, undoubtedly expressed British public opinion when he said that if the rights and independence of Denmark were attacked, those who made the attempt would find that it would not be Denmark alone with which they had to contend. He was, however, unable to find other countries to support a policy of intervention and in December Saxon and Hanoverian troops occupied Holstein without resistance by the Danes.

The American Civil War continued during the year without conclusive results. On May 2 General "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded during the series of battles at Chancellorsville. From July 1-3 the battle which is often considered the turning point of the war was fought at Gettysburg, where, on November 19, President Lincoln delivered his famous dedicatory address. On January 1, the President had issued a proclamation that all persons held as slaves within the Confederate States were and thenceforward should be free, and that his Government would recognize and maintain their freedom.

In August a British fleet under Admiral Kuper entered the Bay of Kagoshima in Japan to demand satisfaction for attacks on English travellers. Failing to obtain reparations, the Admiral seized three ships on August 15. The port batteries thereupon fired on the British squadron, which proceeded to bombard and largely destroy the city of Kagoshima.

The Mexican Assembly resolved, on July 10, to adopt an hereditary monarchical government and invited the Archduke Maximilian of Austria to become Emperor. Later in the year the Archduke accepted the offer, subject to the ratification of his election by a free vote of the whole Mexican people.

In Britain, the distress caused in the cotton manufacturing areas by the American Civil War

continued, though in less acute form. Dissatisfaction with the operations of the local relief committee caused riots in March at Stalybridge (where the military were called in) and Ashton-under-Lyne.

On Jan. 9 the Metropolitan Railway was ceremonially opened with a banquet at its Farringdon Street terminus; it was opened to the public on the following day, when it was used by 30,000 persons. The new line from Charing Cross to Greenwich was inaugurated on Dec. 1. On April 15 the new court at the South Kensington Museum was opened for the exhibition of the Prince and Princess of Wales' wedding presents, and on April 22 the Queen approved Mr. Gilbert Scott's design for the Albert Memorial, towards which Parliament voted £50,000 on the following day.

The worst disaster of the year was the wreck of H.M.S. *Orpheus* off the coast of New Zealand with the loss of 190 officers and men out of her complement of 260.

On December 10, Tom King defeated the American champion, Heenan, in a prize-fight near Wadhurst, Heenan retiring after twenty-five rounds.

During the year Charles Reade's *Hard Cash* and Kingsley's *The Water Babies* were published. George Eliot's *Romola* appeared in serial form in the *Cornhill Magazine*, to which Thackeray, until his sudden death on Christmas Eve, continued to contribute his *Roundabout Papers*.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1963

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1963.

<i>Died 1863</i>	
Jan. 19.	Horace Vernet. French painter.
Jan. 31.	Henry, Marquess of Lansdowne. Statesman.
March 11.	Sir James Outram. Hero of Indian Mutiny.
March 26.	Augustus Egg. Popular painter.
April 13.	Sir George Cornwall Lewis. Statesman.
July 7.	William Mulready, R.A.
July 9.	Baron von Stockmar. Adviser to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.
Aug. 2.	Paul Delarocque. French painter.
Aug. 14.	Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. Field Marshal.
Sept. 17.	Alfred de Vigny. French poet.
Sept. 26.	Frederick William Faber. Hymn writer and founder of Brompton Oratory.
Oct. 6.	Frances Trollope. Novelist and mother of Anthony Trollope.
Oct. 8.	Richard Whately, Archbishop of Dublin. Theologian.
Oct. 12.	John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst. Lord Chancellor.
Nov. 20.	James Bruce, Earl of Elgin. Viceroy of India.
Dec. 24.	William Makepeace Thackeray. Novelist and essayist.
<i>Born 1863</i>	
Jan. 17.	David, Earl Lloyd George. Statesman.
Feb. 9.	Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins ("Anthony Hope"). Novelist.
Feb. 20.	Luclen Pissarro. Artist.
March 11.	Andrew Ernest Stoddart. Famous cricketer.
March 20.	William John Locke. Novelist.
March 27.	Sir Henry Royce. Pioneer of car and aircraft engines.
March 30.	Joseph Caillaux. French politician.
April 26.	Charles Haslewood Shannon. Artist.
May 18.	William Heinemann. Publisher.

May 31.	Sir Francis Youngusband. Soldier, geographer and philosopher.
June 12.	Sir Bertram Mackennal. Sculptor.
June 22.	Arthur Bouchier. Actor.
July 6.	Sir John Martin-Harvey. Actor.
July 13.	Reginald McKenna. Statesman and banker.
July 30.	Sir Israel Gollancz. Man of letters.
Aug. 1.	Henry Ford. Car manufacturer.
Aug. 7.	Gaston Doumergue. French President.
Aug. 7.	Alfred Sutro. Dramatist.
Aug. 19.	George Wyndham. Politician and man of letters.
Sept. 6.	Sir Reginald Bacon. Admiral and writer on naval matters.
Sept. 7.	Pietro Mascagni. Composer.
Sept. 8.	William Wymark Jacobs. Author.
Sept. 13.	Arthur Henderson. Labour leader.
Oct. 16.	Sir Austen Chamberlain. Statesman.
Nov. 2.	Sir Raymond Unwin. Architect and town planner.
Nov. 8.	Herbert Hensley Henson. Bishop.
Nov. 9.	Fred Terry. Actor.
Nov. 14.	James Avon, Lord Clyde. Scottish lawyer and politician.
Nov. 21.	Sir Arthur Thomas Quiller-Couch. Man of letters.
Nov. 23.	Walter Howard Frere. Bishop and theologian.
Dec. 6.	Bertram Pollock. Headmaster and bishop.
Dec. 16.	George Santayana. Philosopher and author.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1964

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1964.

<i>Died 1864</i>	
Jan. 3.	William Behnes. Sculptor.
Feb. 14.	William Dyce. Painter.
March 16.	R. S. Surtees. Novelist.
May 1.	Jacob Meyerbeer. Composer.
May 19.	Nathaniel Hawthorne. American novelist.
May 20.	John Clare. Poet.
June 4.	Nassau Senior. Economist.
June 18.	William Smith O'Brien. Irish nationalist.
July 31.	Louis Hachette. Publisher.
Sept. 17.	Walter Savage Landor. Poet and man of letters.
Oct. 18.	Duke of Newcastle. Cabinet Minister.
Oct. 29.	John Leech. Humorous artist.
<i>Born 1864</i>	
Jan. 9.	Sir Donald Maclean. Liberal leader.
Jan. 10.	John Bailey. Critic and essayist.
Jan. 24.	Beatrice Harraden. Novelist.
Feb. 2.	Margot, Countess of Oxford and Asquith.
Feb. 13.	Stephen Gwynn. Author and Irish nationalist.
Feb. 20.	Henry Seymour, Lord Rawlinson. General.
March 9.	Viscount Dawson of Penn. Physician.
March 12.	Gabriele d'Annunzio. Italian writer and politician.
April 7.	R. D. Blumenfeld. Journalist.
April 12.	Lord Wester Wemyss. Admiral.
April 22.	Phil May. Humorous artist.
May 3.	Sir Henry Wilson. Field-Marshal.
May 10.	Léon Gaumont. Pioneer of the cinema.
May 13.	Vesta Tilley. Actress.
June 11.	Richard Strauss. Composer.
June 24.	Sir Stanley Maude. British commander in Mesopotamia.

July 2.	William Le Queux. Novelist.	Nov. 14.	Robert Hichens. Novelist.
July 15.	Dame Marie Tempest. Actress.	Nov. 20.	Sir Percy Cox. British administrator in Near East.
July 18.	Philip, Viscount Snowden. Statesman.	Dec. 31.	William Clive, Viscount Bridgeman. Conservative politician.
July 28.	Stephen Phillips. Dramatist.		
July 30.	Sir Eyre Crowe. Diplomat.		
August 23.	Eleutherios Venizelos. Greek statesman.	1764	
Sept. 14	Robert, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Statesman and worker for peace.	Died April 15.	Marquise de Pompadour.
Sept. 25	William Morris Hughes. Australian statesman.	Oct. 26.	William Hogarth. Painter.
Sept. 28.	Barry Pain. Humorous writer.	Born April 3.	John Abernethy. Surgeon.
Oct. 17.	Eleanor Glyn. Novelist.	July 21.	Sir Sidney Smith. Admiral.
Oct. 31.	Cosmo Gordon Lang (Lord Lang of Lambeth). Archbishop of Canterbury.	1664	
Nov. 4.	Sir Robert Lorimer. Architect.	Born July 21.	Matthew Prior. Poet and diplomat.
Nov. 6.	Sir Abe Bailey, Bt. South African financier.	1564	
		Died May 27.	John Calvin.
		Born Feb. 6.	Christopher Marlowe.
		April 23.	William Shakespeare.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Area.—The land area of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and N. Ireland) is 93,024 sq. miles or 59,535,000 acres. The area of inland water* in the United Kingdom is 1,186 sq. miles. Total, 94,210 sq. miles.

	Land Area		Inland water* Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
	Sq. miles	'000 acres		
England.....	50,056	32,036	276	50,332
Wales.....	7,967	5,099	49	8,016
Scotland.....	29,795	19,069	616	30,411
Northern Ireland.....	5,206	3,332	245	5,451

* Excluding tidal water.

Population.—The first general census of population of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801 and there has been a fresh numbering every ten years since then, with the exception of 1941.

CENSUS RESULTS, 1801-1961

Thousands

	United Kingdom			England and Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland†		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1801	11,944	5,692	6,252	8,893	4,255	4,638	1,608	739	869	1,443	698	745
1811	13,368	6,368	7,000	10,165	4,874	5,291	1,806	826	980	1,397	668	729
1821	15,472	7,498	7,974	12,000	5,850	6,150	2,092	983	1,109	1,380	665	715
1831	17,835	8,647	9,188	13,897	6,771	7,126	2,364	1,114	1,250	1,574	762	812
1841	20,183	9,819	10,364	15,914	7,778	8,137	2,620	1,242	1,378	1,649	800	849
1851	22,259	10,855	11,404	17,928	8,781	9,146	2,889	1,375	1,513	1,443	698	745
1861	24,525	11,894	12,631	20,066	9,776	10,290	3,062	1,450	1,612	1,396	668	728
1871	27,431	13,309	14,122	22,712	11,059	11,653	3,360	1,603	1,757	1,359	647	712
1881	31,015	15,060	15,955	25,974	12,640	13,335	3,736	1,799	1,936	1,305	621	684
1891	34,264	16,593	17,671	29,003	14,060	14,942	4,026	1,943	2,083	1,236	590	646
1901	38,237	18,492	19,745	32,528	15,729	16,799	4,472	2,174	2,298	1,237	590	647
1911	42,082	20,357	21,725	36,070	17,446	18,625	4,761	2,309	2,452	1,251	603	648
1921	44,027	21,033	22,994	37,887	18,075	19,811	4,882	2,348	2,535	1,258	610	648
1931	46,038	22,060	23,979	39,952	19,133	20,819	4,843	2,326	2,517	1,243	601	642
1951	50,225	24,118	26,107	43,758	21,016	22,742	5,066	2,434	2,662	1,371	668	703
1961	52,673	25,477	27,196	46,972	22,299	23,773	5,178	2,484	2,694	1,423	694	729

† All figures refer to the area which is now Northern Ireland. Figures for N. Ireland in 1921 and 1931 are estimates based on the Censuses held in 1926 and 1937.

NOTE.—Before 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland. Estimates of the population of England at various periods, calculated from the number of baptisms, burials and marriages, are: in 1570, 4,160,221; 1600, 4,811,718; 1630, 5,600,517; 1670, 5,773,646; 1700, 6,045,008; 1750, 6,517,035.

LIVE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1938	735,573	15.5	409,101	17.2	559,598	11.8
1953	804,000	15.9	395,316	15.6	577,220	11.4
1954	795,000	15.6	392,859	15.5	578,400	11.5
1955	789,000	15.4	410,630	16.0	595,916	11.6
1956	825,000	16.0	406,266	15.8	597,981	11.7
1957	851,000	16.5	398,955	15.5	591,200	11.1
1958	871,000	16.8	390,356	15.1	604,000	11.7
1959	879,000	16.9	390,178	15.0	606,200	11.7
1960	915,000	17.5	393,596	15.0	603,300	11.5
1961	937,000	17.7	397,000	15.0	631,800	12.0

ALIENS AND NATURALIZATION

Aliens.—Figures in the following table show the number of aliens registered with the police in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31, 1961. These figures exclude among others children under 16, diplomatic and consular officials, certain officials of international organizations and visitors spending less than three months in the country. Under the Aliens Order, 1960, aliens to whose stay in this country no conditions are attached are exempt from registration with the police.

Naturalization.—In the years 1946–1961, 103,180 certificates of naturalization were issued by the Home Department, an average of 10,621 each year in 1946–1950 and of 4,552 in 1951–1961. Numbers of persons naturalized by principal countries of origin are shown below.

	Aliens in U.K.			Certificates of Naturalization granted				
	Male	Female	Total	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
<i>Europe</i>	37,492	63,068	100,560	4,028	3,086	4,523	6,157	4,635
Austria.....	519	2,442	2,961	85	57	58	93	67
Belgium.....	261	329	590	33	9	13	28	29
Czechoslovakia.....	51	38	89	136	83	76	115	69
Denmark.....	592	2,643	3,235	19	15	12	16	11
Finland.....	123	983	1,106	2	2	3	7	4
France.....	2,081	5,808	7,889	44	22	35	33	33
Germany.....	3,723	12,431	16,154	465	255	362	510	329
Greece.....	1,057	1,144	2,201	32	27	9	19	28
Hungary.....	124	112	236	143	101	97	85	86
Italy.....	16,999	12,824	29,823	219	129	172	215	144
Netherlands.....	1,249	2,437	3,686	66	45	65	68	57
Norway.....	864	1,295	2,149	14	7	10	7	7
Poland.....	303	564	867	1,962	1,740	2,860	4,115	3,139
Portugal.....	774	1,086	1,860	8	2	3	6	11
Roumania.....	17	13	30	68	35	46	49	40
Russia (Including White Russia).....	159	124	283	486	371	445	86	64
Spain.....	5,372	11,254	16,626	46	26	24	62	55
Sweden.....	347	1,436	1,783	5	2	1	2	5
Switzerland.....	2,074	5,210	7,314	10	10	4	16	9
Turkey.....	449	209	658	—	4	4	7	6
Yugoslavia.....	223	507	730	182	134	216	212	166
Other Countries.....	131	159	290	3	4	8	366	276
<i>Africa</i>	1,943	579	2,522	21	6	17	31	32
United Arab Republic.....	1,934	350	1,384	—	—	10	18	24
Other African Countries.....	999	229	1,138	—	—	7	13	8
<i>America</i>	6,767	4,785	11,552	28	20	23	37	41
Argentine Republic.....	127	144	271	—	—	1	4	6
Brazil.....	81	88	169	—	—	—	—	1
United States.....	5,995	3,941	9,846	19	16	18	29	33
Other American Countries.....	654	612	1,266	—	—	4	4	1
<i>Asia</i>	7,257	3,344	10,601	105	81	72	119	165
Burma.....	66	92	358	—	—	3	7	3
China.....	393	345	738	—	—	25	26	39
Iraq.....	2,159	348	2,507	—	—	5	17	9
Israel.....	638	553	1,251	—	—	20	44	88
Japan.....	539	258	797	—	—	—	—	1
Persia.....	1,819	1,156	2,975	—	—	8	12	8
Other Asian Countries.....	1,383	592	1,975	—	—	11	13	17
<i>Other Countries</i>	117	47	164	—	—	159	243	224
Stateless.....	77	40	117	73	47	48	58	51
Nationality uncertain.....	40	7	47	103	73	109	181	169
British Protected Persons.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	4
Total	53,576	71,823	125,399	4,358	3,315	4,794	6,587	5,097

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1960

Immigration.—In the year 1961, a total of 77,100 persons from Commonwealth countries arrived in the United Kingdom for a stay of one year or more, 2,800 more than in 1960. Arrivals from the principal countries (with 1960 figures in brackets) were: from Canada 10,300 (11,200); Australia, 11,800 (12,600); New Zealand, 4,000 (4,700); Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 3,000 (2,900); East and West Africa, 6,700 (4,900); India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 8,200 (6,300); Malaya and Borneo, 3,900 (4,600); West Indies and Bermuda, 18,000

(15,600); Other Commonwealth Countries, 4,700 (5,100). 4,600 persons arrived from the United States (1960, 4,100), and 8,200 from other foreign countries (1960, 7,800). Total Immigration from all countries in 1961, 83,700 (1960, 80,200).

Emigration.—In the year 1961, 80,800 persons left the United Kingdom for Commonwealth Countries for a stay of one year or more, 1,400 more than in 1960: to Canada 9,300 (10,900); Australia 40,600 (39,200); New Zealand 9,100 (6,500); Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1,400 (2,000); East and

West Africa, 5,200 (4,200); India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 3,600 (3,300); Malaya and Borneo, 3,400 (4,300); West Indies and Bermuda, 3,800 (3,500); Other Commonwealth Countries, 2,200 (2,700).

7,100 persons emigrated to the United States (1960, 7,800) and 2,700 to other foreign countries (1960, 3,600). Total emigrants from U.K. to all countries in 1961, 91,000 (1960, 88,700).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1960 AND 1961

Cause of Death	1960	1961	Cause of Death	1960	1961
Natural Causes			Natural Causes		
Tuberculosis.....	3,435	3,329	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5,029	5,366
Syphilitic Disease.....	944	900	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	4,705	4,398
Whooping Cough...	37	27	Appendicitis.....	638	644
Meningococcal Infections.....	95	130	Intestinal obstruction and hernia.....	3,051	3,189
Poliomylitis.....	23	59	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea, etc.....	2,496	2,584
Measles.....	31	152	Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	3,714	3,505
Other Infective, etc., Diseases.....	1,065	1,037	Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	3,259	3,073
Malignant Neoplasm: Stomach.....	13,953	13,787	Pregnancy, Child-birth, Abortion....	310	277
Intestines, etc.....	14,783	14,717	Congenital Malformations.....	5,122	5,191
Other digestive organs.....	8,727	8,852	Other Diseases.....	37,219	38,349
Respiratory Organs	23,200*	23,929*	Deaths by Violence		
Breast.....	9,122	9,364	Accidents:		
Uterus.....	4,088	3,979	Motor accidents...	6,643	6,634
Leukæmia and aleukæmia.....	2,694	2,648	Other transport accidents.....	632	649
Other.....	22,221	22,616	Poisoning.....	1,472	1,481
Other Neoplasms....	1,381	1,332	Falls.....	5,465	5,374
Anæmias.....	1,659	1,708	Burning, etc.....	730	783
Diabetes.....	3,559	3,869	Other.....	2,778	2,888
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System....	76,222	77,023	Suicide, etc.....	5,113	5,200
Heart Diseases.....	162,877	168,133	Homicide and Operations of War.....		
Hypertension.....	6,530	6,268		289	306
Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	11,294	11,226	Total.....	23,122	23,315
Other Circulatory Diseases.....	17,737	19,933	TOTAL, ALL CAUSES.		
Influenza.....	1,098	7,101		526,263	551,753
Pneumonia.....	24,343	29,284			
Bronchitis.....	26,485	31,359			

* *Cancer of the Lung.*—The Minister of Health reported to the House of Commons in 1962, the following numbers of deaths attributed to lung cancer, with percentage increase on the previous year in each case.

	1958	1959	1960
Males...	17,040 (4.2)	18,181 (6.7)	18,882 (3.9)
Females..	2,780 (4.1)	2,882 (3.7)	3,118 (8.2)
Total ..	19,820 (4.2)	21,063 (6.3)	22,000 (4.4)
1961: 22,810 (males, 10,460; females 3,350)			

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1938-1961

Offences of drunkenness proved. Offences under Sections 6 and 11 of the Road Traffic Act, 1960 (drunk in charge, etc. of road vehicles, are not included). Figures for 1960 and 1961 vary from those quoted on p. 592 since they include convictions where a person is found guilty of drunkenness and at the same time of some other and more serious offence.

Year	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000†	Year	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000†
1938....	46,832	7,686	54,518	16.84	1950....	42,642	5,075	47,717	13.95
1939....	45,846	7,083	52,929	16.17	1951....	48,335	5,341	53,676	15.76
1940....	40,287	6,711	46,998	15.02	1952....	48,694	5,194	53,888	15.78
1941....	35,359	5,605	40,964	13.56	1953....	48,539	5,035	53,574	15.65
1942....	22,772	4,663	27,435	9.23	1954....	48,377	4,900	53,277	15.52
1943....	22,069	5,294	27,363	9.36	1955....	49,654	4,556	54,210	15.75
1944....	18,125	4,503	22,628	7.77	1956....	55,573	4,609	60,182	17.44
1945....	16,375	4,294	20,669	7.09	1957....	62,042	4,960	67,002	19.34
1946....	17,090	3,455	20,545	6.04	1958....	60,216	4,842	65,058	18.71
1947....	21,354	3,816	25,170	7.38	1959....	60,685	4,502	65,187	18.63
1948....	28,305	4,566	32,871	9.62	1960....	63,861	4,248	68,109	19.31
1949....	31,278	4,455	35,733	10.42	1961....	69,991	4,703	74,694	20.99

† Of population of England and Wales aged 15 years and over (mid-year estimate).

CRIMINAL STATISTICS
ENGLAND AND WALES

In 1961 the total number of persons found guilty of offences of all kinds was 1,152,397, of whom 182,217 were found guilty of indictable offences, 970,180 of non-indictable offences. The most numerous offences in 1960 and 1961 are listed below. In addition, 24,562 persons (19,158 under 17 years) were cautioned by the police in 1961, for indictable offences and 45,159 (16,514 juveniles) for non-indictable (other than motoring) offences.

Ages of Offenders.—The 31,283 persons found guilty of indictable offences by the higher courts in 1961 included 1,507 persons under 17 years of age (26 persons under 14), 9,193 persons aged 17 and under 21, and 20,583 persons aged 21 and over. In magistrates' courts, of 150,934 persons convicted of indictable offences in 1961, 32,709 were under 14 years of age, 30,068 were aged 14 and under 17, 21,667 persons were aged 17 and under 21 and 66,490 were aged 21 years and over.

Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences

	1938		1960		1961	
	Total	Juveniles*	Total	Juveniles*	Total	Juveniles*
Larceny.....	56,092	19,750	96,398	33,261	107,235	37,340
Breaking and Entering.....	10,853	6,793	31,823	16,779	36,240	18,944
Receiving.....	2,584	486	7,127	2,320	8,701	2,939
Frauds and False Pretences.....	2,749	116	4,469	232	4,888	268
Sexual Offences.....	2,321	475	5,959	1,217	6,150	1,180
Violence against the Person.....	1,583	116	10,259	1,583	11,519	1,717
ALL INDICTABLE OFFENCES.....	78,463	28,116	163,482	57,360	182,217	64,284

* Persons under 17 years of age.

Disposal.—In all courts in 1961, 25,629 persons aged 17 and over (females, 1,041) were sentenced to imprisonment, corrective training or preventive detention, compared with 24,031 (females, 985) in 1960. Of the 1961 total, 2,027 persons (females, 58) were aged under 21. A total of 68,873 persons (females, 9,786) were fined in all courts, including 26,347 persons under 21 years of age (females, 2,213). 39,723 persons (females 6,419) were placed on probation, including 30,161 persons under 21 (females, 3,900).

Non-Indictable Offences

	Persons Convicted	
	1960	1961
Traffic Offences.....	622,551	712,584
Drunkenness.....	65,179	71,614
Revenue Offences.....	30,726	29,286
Railway Offences.....	20,126	20,757
Breach of local and other regulations.....	9,573	9,788
Disorderly Behaviour.....	13,685	15,074
Betting and Gaming.....	10,612	4,901
Assaults.....	12,042	11,937
Education Acts Offences...	4,723	5,280
Malicious Damage.....	14,531	15,123
Offences by Prostitutes....	2,733	2,259
Vagrancy Acts Offences....	5,563	6,324
Wireless Telegraphy Acts Offences.....	7,778	9,516
Cruelty to, or neglect of, children.....	666	772
Other Offences.....	51,251	54,965
TOTAL.....	871,730	970,180

The main types of non-indictable offence of which persons under 17 were found guilty were:—

	Persons Convicted	
	1960	1961
Traffic Offences:—		
Obstruction and Nuisance other than by vehicle..	2,075	2,235
Offences with Pedal Cycles.....	7,500	8,600
Others.....	15,648	19,305
Malicious Damage.....	7,130	7,121
Railway Offences.....	5,718	6,076
Stealing and Receiving...	902	745
Playing Games in Street...	120	131
Gaming (Vagrancy Acts)...	168	6
Other Offences.....	10,379	11,695
TOTAL.....	49,640	55,914

Cases of Murder

The Homicide Act, 1957, in operation from March 21, 1957, removed from the category of murder homicides (a) which were previously murder only by doctrine of constructive malice; (b) under severe provocation by words alone;

(c) in pursuance of a suicide pact. It provided that a person charged with murder should not be found guilty of that offence if at the time of the offence he was suffering from diminished responsibility, but instead should be found guilty of manslaughter. The death penalty should not be imposed for murders other than capital murders* except where the murderer had committed another murder on a different occasion.

In 1961, 136 cases of murder of persons aged one year or over were known to the police. In 14 cases the offence was reduced to manslaughter. *Capital murder.**—19 victims were murdered by 17 known murderers or suspects. Of these, 6 victims were murdered by 5 persons who committed suicide before arrest. In proceedings taken against 12 persons for the murder of the remaining 13 victims one person died while awaiting trial, two persons (including one person concerned in the murder of 2 victims) were found insane on arraignment, 2 persons were acquitted, one person was convicted and ordered to be detained during H.M. pleasure (under 18). Of 6 persons convicted and sentenced to death, 4 were executed, one sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and in one case a conviction of manslaughter was substituted by the Court of Criminal Appeal. Of those executed, one had been found guilty of non-capital murder of a second victim. *Non-Capital Murder.*—In 7 cases which appeared to be of non-capital murder, the murderers were not yet detected. 96 victims were murdered by 94 known murderers or suspects. Of these, 34 victims were murdered by 27 persons who committed suicide before arrest; one victim was murdered by a person who died before arrest. In proceedings taken against 66 persons for the murder of 61 victims, 3 were discharged. Of 63 persons committed for trial 11 persons were found insane on arraignment and 14 were acquitted. 6

* Murder committed in the course of or in furtherance of theft; in resisting or avoiding arrest or escaping from legal custody; murder of police officers or prison officers or persons assisting them; and murder by shooting or causing explosions.

persons (including 1 concerned in the murder of 2 victims) were found guilty but insane. 30 persons were sentenced to life imprisonment and one was detained during H.M. pleasure (under 18).

Suicide

Coroners' returns show that 5,212 persons (female, 2,181) committed suicide in 1961, compared with 5,119 in 1960 and 5,236 in 1959. As from Aug. 3, 1962, the rule of law whereby suicide is a crime, was abrogated; aiding, abetting or procuring a suicide (or attempt) is an indictable offence.

Magistrates Courts

Non-Criminal Proceedings

Orders for:—	1938	1960	1961
Affiliation.....	4,313	4,754	5,390
Maintenance.....	11,117	16,539	17,494
Guardianship of Infants	1,319	7,373	5,671
Adoption.....	5,392	7,146	7,115
Committal of children and young persons:—			
To approved schools..	868	600	664
To care of fit persons..	955	2,322	2,763

SCOTLAND
Persons proceeded against

Indictable Offences	Average 1935-39	1958	1959	1960	1961
Crimes					
Against the person.....	2,545	2,010	2,141	2,415	2,412
Against property:—					
with violence.....	3,473	8,644	8,720	8,420	9,976
without violence.....	12,186	14,516	15,093	15,559	16,959
malicious injuries to property	3,639	283	238	260	255
forgery, etc.....	79	116	132	126	179
Other Crimes.....	406	369	404	435	439
Total.....	22,328	25,938	26,728	27,215	30,220
Miscellaneous Offences					
Breach of Peace.....	20,706	23,127	23,998	26,239	29,170
Against Intoxicating Liquor Laws.....	16,953	14,054	14,091	14,393	16,030
Against Police Acts, etc.....	11,048	11,638	11,396	11,924	12,604
Against Road Acts, etc.....	43,995	49,173	57,670	*63,097	65,030
Other (including war legislation)	15,790	31,140	34,645	34,468	19,402
Total.....	108,402	129,132	141,800	150,121	142,236
TOTAL, ALL CRIMES AND OFFENCES.....	130,730	155,070	168,528	177,336	172,456

* Vehicle licences in force in the September quarter, excluding trade licences and Services vehicles, 728,600.

Cases of Murder.—In 1961, fourteen cases of murder were known to the police. Two of the 14 victims were under 10 years of age and two persons were over 60. Of seven persons proceeded against, three were found insane and unfit for trial. Seven persons were tried, 2 for capital murder and 5 for murder. A verdict of not guilty was reached in one case of capital murder and a verdict of not proven in the other. A verdict of not proven was reached in one case of non-capital murder, three persons were sentenced to life imprisonment and one was ordered to be detained during H.M. pleasure. At the end of the year one case was un-solved and proceedings were pending in six cases.

Juvenile Crime.—In 1961, 22,882 juveniles were proceeded against for crimes and offences of all

kinds. 768 of these were acquitted or the charge against them was withdrawn. In 5,502 cases the charge was proved and an order made without a finding of guilt, 2,076 young persons being discharged absolutely and 3,422 placed on probation. In 16,244 cases where charges were proved with a finding of guilt, 5,768 juveniles were admonished, etc; 206 were cautioned (with or without surety); and 18 were found mentally defective. 858 juveniles were committed to approved schools, 733 to remand homes, 138 for Borstal training and 61 to the care of fit persons. One was placed on probation. 7,564 offenders were fined, and in 897 cases fines were imposed on the parent or guardian of the offender. 368 juveniles were discharged without trial.

PRISON POPULATIONS IN 1960 AND 1961

The daily average population of all British prisons and Borstal institutions in 1961 was 32,205, compared with 30,206 in 1960. Figures of receptions by Prisons and Borstal institutions in 1960 and 1961 were:—

Prison and Borstal Receptions	England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1961
Convicted Prisoners:—							
Imprisonment (Total).....	37,558†	39,993†	11,131	12,373‡	1,042	1,040	53,406
under 3 years.....	35,689	37,812	10,997	12,221	—	—	50,033
3 years and over.....	1,869	2,181	134	152	—	—	2,333
Borstal Training.....	3,595	3,715	345	424	55	76	4,215
Corrective Training.....	319	369	5	6	8	12	387
Preventive Detention.....	219	218	—	—	5	6	224
Untried Prisoners.....	27,824	33,545	4,841	4,718	221	245	38,508
Civil Prisoners.....	8,231	—	7	4	471	454	458
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION..	26,824	28,583	2,821	2,997	561	445	32,025

† Including court martial prisoners (1960, 176; (1961), 140. In addition to figures in this table, 8,526 convicted prisoners were remanded to prison for inquiry, to await sentence, etc. in 1961 and 12 were serving other forms of sentences. ‡ Including court martial prisoners, 24; other, 3.

DETENTION CENTRES.—In the year 1961 there was a daily average population at detention centres of 462 (Scotland, 63) and a total of 2,311 receptions during the year (Scotland, 311).

UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Surplus + or Deficit—
1945-46 (Two Budgets).....	£3,284,450,000	£5,484,333,000	- £2,199,883,000
1946-47.....	3,341,200,000	3,910,300,000	- 569,100,000
1947-48.....	3,844,800,000	3,209,500,000	+ 635,300,000
1948-49.....	4,006,600,000	3,175,600,000	+ 831,000,000
1949-50.....	3,924,000,000	3,375,300,000	+ 548,700,000
1950-51.....	3,977,800,000	3,257,300,000	+ 720,500,000
1951-52.....	4,433,400,000	4,053,600,000	+ 379,800,000
1952-53.....	4,438,700,000	4,350,600,000	+ 88,100,000
1953-54.....	4,368,100,000	4,274,500,000	+ 93,600,000
1954-55.....	4,737,893,000	4,304,726,000	+ 433,167,000
1955-56 (Two Budgets).....	4,893,142,000	4,496,040,000	+ 397,102,000
1956-57.....	5,157,813,000	4,868,031,000	+ 289,782,000
1957-58.....	5,342,584,450	4,919,561,891	+ 423,022,559
1958-59.....	5,479,709,000	5,102,513,000	+ 377,196,000
1959-60.....	5,630,529,000	5,243,912,000	+ 386,617,000
1960-61.....	5,933,665,000	5,786,561,000	+ 147,104,000
1961-62.....	6,644,922,000	6,234,846,000	+ 410,076,000
1962-63*	6,807,000,000	6,364,000,000	+ 443,000,000

* Budget Estimate, April 9, 1962. See also Civil and Defence Estimates.

ORDINARY REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. DISTRIBUTION

Following are summary details of Ordinary United Kingdom revenue, totals of which appear "above the line" in the *Financial Statement* presented to Parliament in the Budget annually. Items shown "below the line" are concerned with capital expenditure of the State (See p. 599).

Revenue	1959-60 Net Receipts £	1960-61 Net Receipts £	1961-62 Provisional Receipts £	1962-63 Budget Estimate £
INLAND REVENUE.....	2,984,414,732	3,208,889,891	3,645,000,000	3,711,500,000
Income Tax.....	2,215,473,386	2,428,945,436	2,727,000,000	2,790,000,000
Surtax.....	181,555,934	189,734,806	224,000,000	188,000,000
Profits Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Excess Profits Levy.....	262,642,590	262,805,602	335,000,000	374,000,000
Death Duties.....	226,374,688	236,021,230	262,000,000	264,500,000
Stamp Duties.....	97,827,138	90,943,916	97,000,000	95,000,000
Other Inland Revenue Duties.....	540,996	538,901	350,000	—
CUSTOMS.....	1,374,658,765	1,461,392,953	1,616,000,000	1,653,000,000
Spirits.....	29,736,899	34,770,713	37,000,000	38,000,000
Beer.....	12,648,278	12,069,278	13,000,000	14,000,000
Wine.....	20,307,351	17,782,936	20,000,000	22,000,000
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chicory.....	1,784,988	2,035,891	2,000,000	1,000,000
Sugar, Molasses, Glucose, Saccharin.....	7,458,492	8,170,365	9,000,000	1,000,000
Tobacco.....	788,532,859	825,217,805	870,000,000	885,000,000
Matches and Mechanical Lighters.....	4,618,859	4,715,460	5,000,000	4,000,000
Hydrocarbon Oils.....	373,454,072	401,052,859	500,000,000	535,000,000
1958 Act Import Duties.....	136,454,263	155,427,352	150,000,000	153,000,000
EXCISE.....	907,915,593	927,697,753	979,000,000	1,077,000,000
Spirits.....	115,747,227	128,090,919	134,000,000	139,000,000
Beer.....	206,221,271	210,149,208	232,000,000	247,000,000
British Wines.....	3,772,445	4,164,287	4,000,000	4,000,000
Sugar, Molasses, Glucose, Saccharin.....	5,262,928	5,385,485	6,000,000	—
Matches and Mechanical Lighters.....	8,161,855	7,966,017	8,000,000	8,000,000
Hydrocarbon Oils.....	7,503,790	7,720,895	10,000,000	10,000,000
Entertainments.....	7,415,268	405,753	§	—
Television (Licences) Duty.....	10,402,014	11,145,876	12,000,000	12,000,000
(Advertisement) Duty.....	—	—	6,000,000	8,000,000
Liquor and Other Licences.....	1,183,850	1,249,690	1,000,000	1,000,000
Purchase Tax.....	501,486,241	510,251,104	521,000,000	606,000,000
Betting Duty.....	39,463,111	41,165,367	38,000,000	42,000,000
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.....	109,865,497	123,942,410	141,000,000	150,000,000
Motor Vehicle Duties.....	36,100,000	37,860,209	39,000,000	41,000,000
Broadcast Receiving Licences.....	33,923,385	41,288,202	—	—
Sundry Loans.....	151,715,455	126,877,159	225,000,000	—
Other Miscellaneous Revenue.....	—	—	—	—

§ Duty repealed April 10, 1960.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPENDITURE, 1961-62 AND 1962-63

The Civil Estimates were presented to Parliament on April 9, 1962, in a new and simplified form. Votes have been regrouped into eleven classes for greater convenience and figures have been rounded off in £'000's wherever possible, with corresponding rounding off in totals. It will be noted that the Class formerly shown as "Revenue Departments" has been merged in Class I; under the Post Office Act, 1961, the Post Office is from 1961-62 largely responsible for its own finances and no longer appears in the Estimates. Expenditure subheads were reduced from 1,721 in 1961-62 to 1,323 in the current Civil Estimates.

Separate Estimates for each of the Services and for the Ministry of Defence were published as in 1961.

Following is a summary of the Estimates for 1962-63, compared with the Budget Estimates and Net Total Estimates for 1961-62:

	1961-62		1962-63	
	Net Budget Estimate	Net Total Estimate*	Net Budget Estimate	Net Total Estimate
				£ million
CIVIL ESTIMATES . . .	3,735.6	3,956.5	4,094.9	
DEFENCE ESTIMATES†	1,451.4	1,478.7	1,516.7	
TOTAL ESTIMATES	5,187.0	5,435.2	5,611.6	

* Including Supplementary Estimates. † Including Ministry of Defence and Royal Ordnance Factories Estimates.

Following are notes on some major groups of expenditure, items of which are included in several classes of the Estimates.

Public Service Remuneration

Total cost of public service remuneration in 1962-63 was estimated at £2,365m., including Forces Pay, fees for professional services, indirect remuneration in grants to local authorities, universities and Territorial and Auxiliary Forces organizations, and retirement pensions. The comparable expenditure in 1961-62 was £2,312m. Staff of the non-industrial civil service at home was estimated to number 403,281 (1961-62, 397,928), excluding the Post Office. In addition 1,702 Forces personnel are employed in civil departments. Salaries, etc. of the non-industrial civil service, £379,485,000 (£373,369,000); superannuation and compensation allowances, including gratuities, injury grants, etc., £45,847,000 (£44,312,000, total estimate).

Agricultural and Food Subsidies

Provision was made in the Civil Estimates for 1962-63 for Agricultural Support Subsidies totalling £333m., compared with £344.8m. in 1961-62 (original 1961 Budget Estimate, £266.7m.). The figures for each year include a payment of £1,000,000 to the Northern Ireland Exchequer. Arising from the Annual Review of Guarantees, 1962, it was expected that there would be a reduction of about £7m. in respect of the guaranteed price of milk. Details of the Agricultural Support Subsidies are included in the Agriculture (Statistics) section (See p. 624).

The Ministry of Education and Scottish Education Dept. Votes provide for the cost of school meals (less charges) and milk.

	1961-62	1962-63
School Meals		
England & Wales . . .	£48,507,000	£52,248,000
Scotland	5,418,000	5,830,000
Milk in Schools		
England & Wales . .	12,043,000	11,830,000
Scotland	1,659,000	1,680,000
TOTAL	£67,627,000	£71,588,000

Votes for Miscellaneous Health and Welfare Services provide for the cost of the National Milk Scheme (mothers and young children), National Dried Milk and other welfare foods (including cost of Agency services):

	1961-62	1962-63
England & Wales	£26,689,805	£28,259,000
Scotland	3,541,000	3,554,000
TOTAL	£30,230,805	£31,813,000

Information Services

Total cost of United Kingdom information services on all Votes in 1962-63 was estimated at £26.7m., excluding expenditure on commercial publicity and £15,850 recoverable from the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Funds. This total included £21,860,000 for overseas information (B.B.C. Colonial, Commonwealth and Foreign Offices, British Council) and £4,855,000 for home information (Defence Departments, £2,582,400).

U.K. Membership of International Organizations

Subscriptions by the United Kingdom to international organizations numbered 84 in 1962-63, at an estimated cost of £16,078,316:

To Political and Military Organizations.—Caribbean Commission, £10,000; Central Rhine Commission, £6,000; Central Treaty Organization, £56,000 (Military Agencies, £14,000); Council of Europe, £216,350; International Supervisory Commissions on Indo-China, £750,000; North Atlantic Council, £455,600 (N.A.T.O. Military Agencies, £2,600); South East Asia Treaty Organization, £55,500 (Military Agencies, £8,500); South Pacific Commission, £35,953; United Nations Organization, £1,722,000; U.N. Forces, £156,000; U.N. Forces in Congolese Republic, £2,163,500; Western European Union, £80,000.

To Economic and Social Organizations.—European Free Trade Association, £72,000; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, £8,500; International Bureaux (Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property, Weights and Measures), £25,000; Colombo Plan Bureau, £1,880; Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, £13,073; Commonwealth Economic Committee, £31,240; Customs Co-operation Council, £28,000; International Criminal Police Organization, £3,873; International Labour Organization, £375,000; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, £431,210; UNESCO, £394,316; World Health Organization, £609,000; World Meteorological Organization, £14,551.

To Scientific Organizations.—Commonwealth Institutes: Biological Control, £17,277; Entomology, £22,337; Mycology, £18,150; European Launcher Development Organization, £5,000,000; European Nuclear Energy Agency, £37,000; European Organization for Nuclear Research, £1,700,000; European Organization for Space Research, £83,000; International Atomic Energy Authority, £201,000; N.A.T.O. and O.E.C.D. Scientific Schemes, £207,000 (partly offset by minor receipts).

To Transport Organizations.—Eurocontrol (traffic control of high-flying aircraft), £150,000; Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, £29,900; International Civil Aviation Organization, £137,000; and smaller subscriptions to shipping, road and railway congresses, etc., £9,830.

To Agricultural, Fishery and Food Organizations.—Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, £72,596; International Sugar Council, £5,880; Wheat Commission, £9,000; U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, £562,000; and a number of smaller subscriptions.

CIVIL ESTIMATES

Class I: Government and Exchequer

	1961-62	1962-63
House of Lords.....	£205,003	£267,000
House of Commonst..	1,660,953	1,674,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments.	3,926,490	3,974,000
Privy Council Office.	46,036	48,000
Post Office Ministers.	7,500	7,500
Customs and Excise..	21,036,600	20,833,000
Inland Revenue.....	60,473,000	59,298,000
Exchequer and Audit Department.....	617,700	638,000
Civil Service Commission.....	615,960	622,000
Royal Commissions, etc.....	404,000	494,000

TOTAL..... £89,052,642 £87,855,500
 † Including Members' Salaries, £1,036,000 (1961-62, £1,030,878); Travelling Allowances, £117,000 (1961-62, £116,575).

Class II: Commonwealth and Foreign

	1961-62	1962-63
Foreign Service.....	£23,063,312	£23,105,000
Foreign Grants and Loans*.....	20,821,295	18,713,000
British Council.....	3,853,300	3,952,000
Commonwealth Relations Office.....	9,339,410	9,622,000
do. Grants and Loans†.....	11,782,920	10,667,000
do. Development and Welfare....	500,000	125,000
Colonial Office.....	10,933,364	9,116,000
do. Grants and Loans.....	19,013,986	14,842,000
do. Development and Welfare.....	22,916,565	22,700,000
Department of Technical Co-operation.	26,888,196	28,398,000
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	1,180,671	1,175,000

TOTAL..... £150,293,019 £142,665,000
 * Direct assistance to foreign countries, £10,470,850 (1961-62, £11,723,999). † Grants (1962-63): Cyprus, £2,580,000; Federation of Nigeria, £855,400; Sierra Leone, £1,000,000; Tanganyika, Grants, £3,013,000; Loans, £1,300,000; Indus Basin Development Grant, £1,500,000.

Class III: Home and Justice

	1961-62	1962-63
Home Office.....	£7,668,895	£8,642,000
Scottish Home Dept..	1,419,562	1,446,000
Civil Defence:—		
England & Wales..	10,279,720	10,914,000
Scotland.....	1,064,258	1,220,000
Police:—		
England & Wales..	64,197,478	67,237,000
Scotland.....	6,977,615	7,057,000
Prisons:—		
England & Wales..	19,376,552	21,477,000
Scotland.....	1,832,688	1,965,000
Child Care:—		
England & Wales..	3,152,600	4,247,000
Scotland.....	538,330	560,000

	1961-62	1962-63
Supreme Court.....	£263,335	£1,000
County Courts.....	722,700	493,000
Legal Aid Fund.....	2,894,470	2,544,000
Law Charges.....	836,308	849,000
do. and Courts of Law, Scotland...	474,524	500,000
Supreme Court, N. Ireland.....	88,860	91,000

TOTAL..... £121,817,895 £129,243,000

Class IV: Industry, Trade and Transport

	1961-62	1962-63
Board of Trade.....	£6,546,193	£6,459,000
do. Trade Promotion Services....	9,101,635	6,904,000
do. Promotion of Local Employment.....	34,013,000	41,001,000
Ministry of Labour..	24,547,000	24,174,000
Ministry of Aviation.	226,814,000	231,900,000
do. Purchasing (Repayment) Services	9,000,000	28,000,000
Civil Aerodromes and Air Navigation Services.....	10,886,010	8,750,000
Ministry of Transport Roads:—	4,521,760	4,129,000
England & Wales..	118,834,110	133,550,000
Scotland.....	17,795,480	18,217,000
Shipping and Special Services.....	996,000	1,021,000
British Transport Commission.....	153,000,000	130,000,000
Railways & Waterways Boards.....	—	16,126,000
Ministry of Power...	3,619,420	3,013,000

TOTAL..... £619,674,808 £653,245,000
 (Total includes nominal net estimates for Export Credits and Export Credits Special Guarantees.)

Class V: Agriculture

	1961-62	1962-63
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.....	£21,787,215	£22,252,000
Dept. of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.....	7,521,590	7,976,000
Grants and Subsidies:—		
England & Wales..	95,167,590	93,683,000
Scotland.....	13,349,720	13,581,000
Price Guarantees:—		
England & Wales..	204,805,140	197,524,000
Scotland.....	31,520,000	28,173,000
Agricultural and Food Services.....	14,699,538	14,836,000
Food (Strategic Reserves).....	2,274,000	2,274,000
Fishery Grants and Services.....	8,672,190	6,394,000
Fisheries (Scotland) and Herring Industry..	2,350,195	2,642,000
Forestry Commission	12,420,000	11,465,000

TOTAL..... £414,567,178 £400,800,000

Class VI: Local Government, Housing and Social Services

	1961-62	1962-63
Ministry of Housing & Local Government.	£15,765,369	£16,331,000

	1961-62	1962-63		1961-62	1962-63
Housing:—			Science Museum....	£327,069	£345,000
England & Wales..	£75,854,810	£76,639,000	Victoria and Albert		
Scotland.....	19,704,240	18,375,000	Museum.....	550,656	573,000
Grants to Local Revenues:—			Imperial War Museum	61,744	65,000
England & Wales..	473,085,000	516,114,000	London Museum....	51,880	54,000
Scotland.....	56,680,000	62,585,000	National Gallery....	424,948	230,000
Rate Deficiency Grants (England & Wales).	102,159,000	116,250,000	National Maritime Museum.....	89,917	99,000
Equalization and Transitional Grants to Local Revenues (Scotland).....	16,670,000	20,230,000	National Portrait Gallery.....	45,611	46,000
Ministry of Education	93,410,266	114,481,000	Tate Gallery.....	132,508	102,000
Dept.....	17,401,287	19,972,000	Wallace Collection...	48,431	49,000
Ministry of Health...	3,858,440	3,758,000	Royal Scottish Museum.....	104,432	115,000
Dept. of Health for Scotland.....	2,994,015	3,060,000	National Galleries of Scotland.....	83,032	83,000
National Health Service (England & Wales):—			National Library of Scotland.....	104,351	106,000
Hospital, etc., Services.....	381,882,585	405,461,000	National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland.....	28,983	27,000
Executive Council Services.....	156,847,050	170,227,000	Grants for the Arts...	2,385,735	2,953,000
National Health Service (Scotland).....	71,805,775	77,956,000			
Miscellaneous Health and Welfare Services (England & Wales)	37,620,110	38,607,000	TOTAL.....	£5,909,413	£6,358,000
Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.....	7,758,560	7,546,000			
National Insurance...	201,000,000	201,600,000			
Family Allowances...	133,972,000	135,227,000			
National Assistance Board.....	185,453,000	187,614,000			
War Pensions, etc.* ..	104,584,250	102,512,000			
TOTAL.....	£2,158,509,757	£2,290,549,000			

* PENSIONS, ETC. (1962-63).—(Widows' and dependants' pensions included).—*War of 1914-18*: Officers and Nurses (15,290), £3,495,000; N.C.O.'s and other Ranks (137,530), £36,265,000. Merchant Navy, Officers (482), £109,000; Seamen and Fishermen (423), £91,000. *War of 1939-45 and later service*: Officers and Nurses (33,580), £91,90,000; N.C.O.'s and other Ranks (362,160), £46,830,000. Merchant Navy, Officers (4,580), £1,075,000; Seaman (7,160), £1,620,000. Civilians (19,770), £3,105,000.

Class VII: Universities and Scientific Research		
	1961-62	1962-63
Universities and Colleges (Gt. Britain)..	£85,133,060	£78,504,000
Office of the Minister for Science.....	101,470	106,000
Atomic Energy.....	£78,320,010	£68,113,000
Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research	15,357,832	18,100,000
Medical Research Council.....	5,646,500	5,842,000
Agricultural Research Council.....	6,076,000	6,495,000
Nature Conservancy .	535,000	590,000
Grants for Science....	229,760	289,000
TOTAL.....	£191,399,632	£178,039,000

Class VIII: Museums, Galleries and the Arts		
	1961-62	1962-63
British Museum....	£887,448	£908,000
British Museum (Natural History).....	582,668	603,000

Class IX: Public Buildings and Common Services		
	1961-62	1962-63
Ministry of Works...	£8,075,000	£7,356,000
Public Buildings (U.K.)	32,675,000	34,380,000
do. (Overseas)....	4,982,000	4,318,000
Houses of Parliament Buildings.....	464,500	376,000
Royal Palaces.....	807,000	800,000
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens.....	1,023,500	1,135,000
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments	1,297,000	1,273,000
Rates on Government Property.....	19,308,313	20,520,000
Stationery and Printing.....	18,316,110	18,699,000
Central Office of Information.....	5,174,000	5,574,000
Government Actuary	43,738	43,000
Government Hospitality.....	100,000	130,000
Civil Superannuation, etc.....	37,216,600	38,250,000
TOTAL.....	£129,502,828	£132,855,000

Class X: Smaller Public Departments		
	1961-62	1962-63
Charity Commission.	£219,598	£234,000
Crown Estate Office .	167,262	169,000
Friendly Societies Registry.....	115,519	123,000
War Damage Commission.....	360,105	298,000
Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements	163,950	159,000
Ordnance Survey....	3,685,850	3,633,000
Public Record Office.	164,602	165,000
Scottish Record Office Registrar-General's Office.....	53,445	53,000
do. Scotland.....	2,570,430	827,000
National Savings Committee.....	389,160	93,000
TOTAL.....	£9,304,666	£7,131,000

TOTALS include nominal net estimates for: Royal Mint, National Debt Office, Public Works Loan Commission, Public Trustee, Land Registry and Dept. of the Registers of Scotland).

Class XI: Miscellaneous		
	1961-62	1962-63
Broadcasting.....	£47,522,010	£48,133,000
Pensions, etc. (India, Pakistan & Burma)	7,006,960	6,874,000
Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions.....	1,100,000	1,040,000
Irish Land Purchase Services.....	1,161,190	1,145,000
Development Fund..	1,539,450	1,406,000
Secret Service.....	7,000,000	7,000,000
Miscellaneous Expenses	752,345	546,000

TOTAL..... £66,217,820 £66,146,000
(Tables include nominal net estimates for State Management Districts.)

DEFENCE ESTIMATES

The full cost of Defence of the United Kingdom in 1962-63 was estimated at £1,768,000,000, compared with £1,710,000,000 in 1961-62. These figures include the Service and Ministry of Defence Votes shown below; and the cost of Ministry of Aviation defence services (£232,000,000) and Civil Defence (£17,000,000).

	1961-62	1962-63
Ministry of Defence..	£18,600,000	£18,400,000
Royal Navy.....	406,100,000	422,300,000
Army and Royal Ordnance Factories....	507,400,000	523,900,000
Royal Air Force.....	546,600,000	552,100,000

ROYAL NAVY.—Pay of the Royal Navy, £69,133,000 (1961-62, £67,872,000); Pay of Civilians, £8,570,000 (£8,490,800); Shipbuilding, Repairs and Maintenance, £21,056,000 (£20,509,800); Admiralty, £10,736,000 (£10,497,700).

Maximum Numbers.—R.N., Flag, Commissioned and Subordinate Officers, 10,170; Petty Officers, Seamen and Juniors, 76,800. R.M., Commissioned Officers, 610; Other Ranks, 8,750. W.R.N.S., Officers, 250; Ratings, 3,000. Q.A.R.N.N.S., 420. Total, all ranks, 100,000.

ARMY.—Pay of the Army, £133,080,000 (1961-62, £133,170,000); Pay of Civilians, £118,680,000 (£108,220,487); Supplies and Stores, £119,860,000 (£111,010,010); War Office, £6,890,000 (£6,771,050).

Maximum Numbers.—(Male) Officers, 229,000; Other Ranks, 222,500; (Female) Officers, 1,100; Other Ranks, 5,500. Total, all ranks, 252,000.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Pay of the Royal Air Force, £119,180,000 (1961-62, £119,400,000); Pay of Civilians, £44,500,000 (£42,285,000); Supplies, Aircraft and Stores, £306,300,000 (£286,590,000); Air Ministry, £5,850,000 (£5,671,000).

Maximum Numbers.—R.A.F. Officers, 21,400; Airmen, 123,900. Princess Mary's Nursing Service, 410. W.R.A.F. Officers, 390; Airwomen, 6,000. Other officers, 300; Airmen and airwomen, 1,600. Total, all ranks, 154,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES

Tables showing estimated distribution of personal incomes in the United Kingdom by ranges of income in 1961. Tax figures include both income tax and surtax.

Before Taxation				
Range of Total Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax *	Net Income After Tax
£		£	£	£
50 to under 250	4,980,000	942,000,000	—	942,000,000
250 " " 300	1,460,000	403,000,000	3,000,000	400,000,000
300 " " 400	2,550,000	894,000,000	23,000,000	871,000,000
400 " " 500	2,140,000	952,000,000	41,000,000	911,000,000
500 " " 600	2,390,000	1,301,000,000	68,000,000	1,233,000,000
600 " " 700	2,300,000	1,493,000,000	103,000,000	1,390,000,000
700 " " 800	2,210,000	1,658,000,000	119,000,000	1,539,000,000
800 " " 1,000	3,600,000	3,224,000,000	258,000,000	2,966,000,000
1,000 " " 1,500	3,850,000	4,608,000,000	469,000,000	4,139,000,000
1,500 " " 2,000	793,000	1,345,000,000	218,000,000	1,127,000,000
2,000 " " 3,000	329,000	790,000,000	190,000,000	600,000,000
3,000 " " 5,000	189,000	710,000,000	213,000,000	497,000,000
5,000 " " 10,000	84,000	559,000,000	210,000,000	349,000,000
10,000 " " 20,000	20,000	260,000,000	143,000,000	117,000,000
£20,000 and over	5,000	143,000,000	104,000,000	39,000,000
TOTAL ..	26,900,000	£19,282,000,000	£2,171,000,000	£17,111,000,000

After Taxation

Range of Net Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax*	Net Income After Tax
£		£	£	£
50 to under 250	5,170,000	980,000,000	1,000,000	979,000,000
250 " " 500	6,930,000	2,729,000,000	104,000,000	2,625,000,000
500 " " 750	6,070,000	4,068,000,000	311,000,000	3,757,000,000
750 " " 1,000	4,970,000	4,723,000,000	388,000,000	4,335,000,000
1,000 " " 2,000	3,387,000	4,900,000,000	638,000,000	4,262,000,000
2,000 " " 4,000	308,000	1,173,000,000	798,000,000	375,000,000
4,000 " " 6,000	50,000	424,000,000	182,000,000	242,000,000
£6,000 and over	15,000	285,000,000	172,000,000	113,000,000
TOTAL ..	26,900,000	£19,282,000,000	£2,171,000,000	£17,111,000,000

* At rates current in 1961-62.

UNITED KINGDOM CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Items referred to as expenditure "below the line" in the *Financial Statement* presented to Parliament annually at the Budget consist largely of repayable advances to (i) the nationalized industries; (ii) local authorities, New Towns Corporations and other public bodies; (iii) private industry; * (iv) Colonial governments and the Colonial Development Corporation, and foreign governments. Loans to foreign governments are made under the Export Guarantees Acts, 1949-59, and may only be drawn upon to finance payments to, or for the benefit of, United Kingdom companies. Other payments below the line arise from war-time liabilities, e.g. war damage payments, post-war refunds of Excess Profits Tax and repayment of post-war credits. Finally, advances may also be made under Statute for central government expenditure where it is desired to spread out the capital payments concerned over a period of years, e.g. loans for married quarters for H.M. Forces, planning compensation, tithe redemption, etc., to be repaid by Vote provision over a specified period. Advances for the provision of temporary houses at the end of the Second World War were repaid by annuities borne on the Votes of the Housing departments, terminating in 1961-62.

Interest is charged on repayable advances made below the line at rates related to those at which the Government can borrow at the time the advance is made, with some exceptions. Each advance results in a corresponding increase in the National Debt and statutes provide that interest received on repayable advances shall be applied to the payment of an equivalent amount of interest on the National Debt.

In the three years to March 31, 1962, about 80 per cent. of the total net issues below the line has consisted of loans to the nationalized industries which may borrow through the appropriate Minister for capital purposes. Statutes under which these advances are made are the Electricity (Borrowing Powers) Act, 1959; Gas Act, 1960; Transport (Borrowing Powers) Act, 1959; Air Corporations Act, 1960; Coal Industry Acts, 1946-61; and the Post Office Act, 1961.

* Most of the Government assistance to private industry is provided "above the line" on Votes.

EXCHEQUER LOANS IN 1962 AND ESTIMATES FOR 1962-63

Position at March 31, 1962

£ million

(i) Nationalized Industries	Current Statutory Limit*	Net Exchequer Advances	Borrowing by Stock Issues	Temporary Borrowing	Total Loans Outstanding	Estimated Borrowing 1962-63
Electricity Council.....	2,300	927	820	61	1,808	178.9
North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.....	240	83	113	3	199	12.0
South of Scotland Electricity Board.....	135	100	8	5	113	14.4
Gas Council.....	500	136	286	30	452	14.2
British Transport Commission.....	1,200	627	294	3	924	139.0†
B.O.A.C.....	180	103	55	4	162	16.8
B.E.A.C.....	95	66	16	1	83	9.8
National Coal Board.....	720	582	—	—	622‡	—
The Post Office.....	910	831	—	—	831	35.0
TOTAL.....	6,280	3,455	1,592	—	5,194	420.1

* Further increases permissible by Order: N. of Scotland Board, £60m.; Gas Council, £25m.; National Coal Board, £50m.; Post Office, £80m.; † Including provision for loans to successor bodies. ‡ The figure of £622m. counts against the statutory borrowing limit; approximately £40m. has been repaid by the National Coal Board since nationalization in respect of compensation for vested assets.

(ii) Other Public Bodies

	Exchequer Loans Outstanding March 31, 1962	£ million Estimated Exchequer Loans, 1962-63
Local Authorities.....	2,632.7	58.2
Northern Ireland Exchequer.....	21.7	-2.1
New Towns Corporations.....	300.0	27.3
Scottish Special Housing Association.....	83.1	5.5
Iron and Steel: Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd.....	67.3	2.7
Covent Garden Market Authority.....	4.0	0.2
Sugar Board.....	27.1	-2.0
National Research Development Corporation.....	4.5	1.0
NET TOTAL.....	3,073.1	-25.6

(iii) Loans to Private Industry, etc.

	Exchequer Loans Outstanding March 31, 1962	£ million Estimated Exchequer Loans, 1962-63
Colvilles Ltd.....	35.0	10.0
Building Societies.....	92.0	-2.5
Housing Associations..	—	2.5
NET TOTAL.....	127.0	10.0
(iv) Loans for Overseas Assistance		
Colonial Governments	48.9	19.2
Colonial Development Corporation.....	87.0	13.5
Export Guarantees†... ..	135.0	43.0
NET TOTAL.....	270.9	75.7
† Limit under Loan Agreements, £231.0m.—		
Ceylon, £2.5m.; Chile, £2.0m.; Ghana, £5.0m.; India, £125.5m.; Persia, £10.1m.; Iraq, £3.0m.; Malaya, £2.3m.; Nigeria, £12.0m.; Pakistan, £35.0m.; Rhodesia and Nyasaland, £5.0m.; Sudan, £5.0m.; Yugoslavia, £23.6m.		

(v) Arising from War-time Liabilities

	Exchequer Loans Outstanding March 31, 1962	£ million Estimated Exchequer Loans, 1962-63
Post-War Credits	325.7	17.0
Excess Profits Tax Re- funds	—	0.1
War Damage Payments	—	6.0
NET TOTAL		23.1

(vi) Other Advances and Payments

Armed Forces Married Quarters	41.4	6.4
Town and Country Planning Compensa- tion	47.7	-2.5
Loans for Land Settle- ment	5.2	-0.1
NET TOTAL	94.3	3.8

BETTING AND GAMING PERMITS AND
LICENCES (Great Britain)

During the first year of operation of the Betting and Gaming Act, 1960, 10,142 applications were made in Great Britain for Bookmakers' Permits, 83 being refused and 10,047 granted. Applications for Betting Agency Permits numbered 361 of which 356 were granted. 8,968 Betting Office Licences were granted and 680 refused.

On June 1, 1961, 9,944 Bookmakers' Permits were in force—just under 2 per 1,000 of population.

Permits and Licences Current, June, 1961

	Book- makers' Permits	Betting Agency Permits	Betting Office Licences
England	8,441	133	6,647
Wales and Mon- mouth	338	9	649
Scotland	1,165	184	1,506
GREAT BRITAIN	9,944	326	8,802

PERSONAL EXPENDITURE

A table showing personal expenditure on consumer goods and services with totals of consumers' expenditure in U.K. and abroad: (a) in 1951 and 1961 at current market prices; and (b) in 1961 at 1958 prices.

Heads of Expenditure	£ million			Heads of Expenditure	£ million		
	(a) 1951	(a) 1961	(b) 1961		(a) 1951	(a) 1961	(b) 1961
Food	2,947	4,989	4,879	Clothing	1,116	1,687	1,644
Household Expenditure	2,601	4,445	4,344	Footwear	199	299	280
Bread and Cereals	478	585	555	Other Clothing:			
Meat and Bacon	525	1,218	1,189	Men's and Boys' Wear	325	476	464
Fish	99	151	139	Women's, Girls' and In- fants' Wear	592	912	900
Oils and Fats	125	204	195	Recreational Goods	303	545	521
Sugar, Preserves and Confectionery	256	419	410	Books	39	69	65
Dairy Products	432	675	654	Newspapers	83	154	135
Fruit	170	277	281	Magazines	57	45	38
Potatoes and Vegetables	324	494	503	Other	144	277	283
Beverages	111	281	282	Chemists' Goods	145	163	250
Other manufactured food	81	141	136	Other Goods	153	249	251
Other personal expenditure	346	544	535	Private Motoring:—			
Alcoholic Drink	774	1,051	1,080	Vehicles, New and Used	74	521	553
Beer	510	618	655	Running Costs	139	533	510
Wines, Spirits, Cider, etc.	264	433	425	Travel	388	595	521
Tobacco	800	1,217	1,101	Railway	99	151	119
Cigarettes	687	1,074	976	Other	289	444	402
Pipe Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff	113	143	125	Communication Services	66	146	145
Housing	835	1,609	1,416	Postal	37	74	72
Rent, Rates and Water	669	1,331	1,158	Telephone and Telegraph	29	72	73
Maintenance, Repairs, etc.	166	278	258	Entertainments	214	266	266
Fuel and Light	392	784	751	Cinema	111	62	57
Coal	165	277	250	Other	103	204	209
Electricity	94	269	279	Domestic Service	95	84	75
Gas	92	145	134	Insurance	106	187	187
Other	41	93	88	Other Services	683	1,162	1,253
Durable Household Goods	480	770	768	Expenditure not included above	56	45	44
Furniture and Floor Cover- ings	276	386	366	Deduct Expenditure by Foreign Tourists, etc. in U.K.	-85	-229	-209
Radio and Electrical Goods	204	384	402	Personal Expenditure:—			
Other Household Goods	347	557	539	in the United Kingdom	10,028	17,031	16,358
Textiles, Soft Furnishings and Hardware	224	356	350	abroad	151	305	297
Matches, Soap and other Cleaning Materials	123	201	189	TOTAL	10,179	17,336	16,655

THE NATIONAL DEBT

On March 31, 1962, the National Debt was approximately £28,669,000,000, of which £25,870,000,000 was internal debt, £876,000,000 external debt payable in Sterling, and £1,923,000,000 external debt payable in other currencies. The list which follows shows the distribution under these heads. Amounts shown are those outstanding on March 31, 1961 and March 31, 1962 (in millions of £).

Internal Debt
MARKETABLE SECURITIES

	£ million	
	1961	1962
<i>Final Redemption Date up to 5 years</i>		
2½% Funding Loan, 1956-61.....	313	—
4% Conversion Stock, 1962.....	758	—
5½% Treasury Bonds, 1962.....	300	300
3% Exchequer Stock, 1962-63.....	341	341
4½% Conversion Stock, 1963.....	653	653
4½% Conversion Stock, 1964.....	505	505
2½% Exchequer Stock, 1963-64.....	274	274
3% Saving Bonds, 1955-65.....	713	713
5½% Exchequer Stock, 1966.....	500	984
2½% Funding Loan, 1956-61.....	484	—
<i>Redemption 5-15 years</i>		
2½% Savings Bonds, 1964-67.....	752	752
3% Funding Stock, 1966-68.....	540	540
3½% Conversion Stock, 1969.....	341	341
3% Funding Loan 1959-69.....	253	243
4% Victory Bonds.....	99	87
3% Savings Bonds, 1960-70.....	1,024	1,024
5% Conversion Stock, 1971.....	414	414
6% Conversion Stock, 1972.....	—	301
5½% Conversion Stock, 1974.....	299	299
3% Savings Bonds, 1965-75.....	1,073	1,073
<i>Redemption over 15 years</i>		
3½% Treasury Stock, 1977-80.....	262	262
3½% Treasury Stock, 1979-81.....	483	483
5½% Funding Stock, 1982-84.....	300	500
5% Treasury Stock, 1986-89.....	302	302
4% Funding Loan, 1960-90f.....	193	181
3½% Funding Stock, 1999-2004.....	443	443
5½% Treasury Stock, 2008-12.....	500	500
2½% Treasury Stock, 1986-2016...	78	78
<i>Undated</i>		
4% Consolidated Loan.....	377	376
3½% War Loan.....	1,909	1,909
3½% Conversion Loan.....	567	546
3% Treasury Stock, 1966 or after..	58	58
2½% Annuities.....	2	2
2½% Annuities.....	21	21
2½% Consols.....	276	276
2½% Treasury Stock, 1975 or after..	482	482
Total Marketable Securities...	15,889	15,263

OTHER INTERNAL DEBT

Terminable Annuities due to National Debt Commissioners.....	911	1,026
Life Annuities.....	9	8
Debt to Bank of England and Bank of Ireland.....	14	14
National Savings Securities:—		
National Savings Certificates...	2,141	2,119
Defence Bonds.....	1,059	1,076
Premium Savings Bonds.....	310	353
National Savings Stamps and Gift Tokens.....	—	23
Tax Reserve Certificates.....	377	397
Floating Debt:—		
Treasury Bills.....	4,648	5,330
Ways and Means Advances.....	307	261
Total Internal Debt.....	25,665	25,870

External Debt

	PAYABLE IN STERLING		£ million	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Interest-free notes: I.M.F. and International Development Association.....	519	816		
Government of Portugal.....	55	50		
Federal Republic of Germany.....	23	—		
Miscellaneous (Sterling Loan Agreements 1951-53, with U.S.A.; Govts. of India, Pakistan and Jamaica).....	11	10		
Total Payable in Sterling.....	608	876		
			PAYABLE IN OTHER CURRENCIES	
United States Loans.....	1,593	1,479		
Government of Canada.....	379	349		
Debts created on liquidation of European Payments Union:—				
Government of Belgium.....			6	} 77
Federal Republic of Germany.....			85	
Government of Italy.....			2	
Government of Netherlands... ..			2	
Government of Sweden.....			2	
Government of Switzerland... ..			—	18
Total Payable in other Currencies.....	1,979	1,923		
Total National Debt... ..	28,252	28,669		

Loans Guaranteed

The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1961, to be as follows:—

Sudan Loans, £2,892,300; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £28,585; Northern Ireland 4½% Bonds, £215,875; Northern Ireland 2½% Stock, £17,860,842; Northern Ireland 3% Stock, £37,272,416; Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds, £20,477,947; Ulster Savings Certificates, £60,985; 2½% per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly, certain liabilities in external currencies; Palestine Loan, £668,924; Tanganyika Loan, £155,099; Nyasaland, £576,042; Newfoundland, £4,628,585; 3 per cent. Redemption Stock (1986-96) to provide compensation in respect of *Tithe Rent Charge*, £55,550,739; and liabilities in external currencies in respect of U.S. loans to Northern and Southern Rhodesia, to the East Africa High Commission, Kenya and Nigeria.

Cost of the Debt, 1960-61

The interest on the National Debt in 1960-61 amounted to £921,380,504, of which £273,805,862 was met from interest received on capital advances (below the line) and £647,574,642 from the Consolidated Fund. Management charges for this year were £1,528,477 and expenses, which included £11,182,250 paid as prizes on Premium Savings Bonds, issue, conversion and redemption expenses, printing and other costs, totalled £11,692,251. The total cost of the service of the National Debt in 1960-61 was therefore £934,601,232.

Repayments, 1960-61

Reductions in the Debt are by means of Sinking Funds, including the Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiry of the term for which the annuities are payable. Exchequer issues to the National Debt Commissioners in 1960-61 were:—

Repayment of Terminable Annuities.....	£803,079
For 3% Funding Loan, 1959-69.....	887,038
For 4% Funding Loan, 1960-90.....	10,268,475
For 4% Victory Bonds.....	8,802,995
For 3½% Conversion Loan...	11,630,488

Total Sinking Funds... £39,392,075

Estimated Exchequer Assets, 1961

Exchequer assets on March 31, 1961, were summarized as follows:	
Repayable Advances.....	£6,720,070,320
Other Issues constituting assets...	1,567,383,850
Liabilities of Overseas Governments, etc.....	246,992,199
Other Assets.....	11,590,497
Total...	£8,546,036,866

Repayable Advances

Land Settlement Acts (1919 and 1921).....	£5,662,246
Export Guarantees Acts (1949-57).....	107,985,000
Housing (Scotland) Acts (1950-57).....	81,104,553
Building Societies.....	47,043,657
Local Authorities Loans Act (1945) Finance Act, 1935 (3 p.c. Local Loans Stock).....	2,589,736,961
Northern Ireland Exchequer (Acts of 1950 and 1955).....	429,196,622
New Town Corporations.....	19,734,709
Loans to Nationalized Industries:—	
National Coal Board.....	269,245,907
Electricity Council.....	948,894,533
Gas Council.....	736,200,000
British Transport Commission:—	
Capital Borrowing.....	123,160,000
Railway Deficit Financing...	502,132,800
British Overseas Airways Corporation.....	302,164,134
British European Airways Corporation.....	91,985,714
N. of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.....	43,850,000
S. of Scotland Electricity Board.....	73,563,333
Iron and Steel (Richard Thomas and Baldwins Ltd.).....	73,650,000
(Colvilles Ltd.).....	12,100,000
Raw Cotton Commission.....	15,000,000
National Research Development Corporation.....	8,270,397
Colonial Development Corporation.....	3,599,500
Loans to Colonial Governments..	71,810,851
National Film Finance Corporation.....	30,929,403
Sugar Board.....	6,000,000
27,140,000	

Other Issues

Civil Contingencies Fund (capital) Subscriptions to International financial organizations:—	£5,000,000
International Bank.....	92,857,143
International Monetary Fund...	696,428,571
International Finance Corporation.....	5,142,857
European Fund.....	2,819,286
International Development Association.....	10,772,214
European Payments Union Act (1950):—	
France.....	£27,224,684
Iceland.....	119,369
Norway.....	1,018,528
Turkey.....	1,001,198

Debt due from	
France.....	£27,224,684
Iceland.....	119,369
Norway.....	1,018,528
Turkey.....	1,001,198
Finance Act (1932) and Currency Act (1939) (Exchange Equalization Account).....	725,000,000

Liabilities of Overseas Governments, etc.

Balances totalling £72,095,639 were outstanding on March 31, 1961. The amounts (with term and total of original advance) were: Argentina, £14,480,127 (1955-56, £19,359,312); Jordan, £9,466,667; Turkey, £6,955,000 (1957-60, £6,955,000); Aden Colony and Protectorate, £3,591,573 (1955-58, £3,998,892); British Guiana, £5,295,955 (1959-84, £5,500,000); British Honduras, £193,672 (1962-84, £193,672); Dominica, £10,672 (£30,777); East Africa High Commission, £1,870,435 (1956-78, £2,390,000); Grenada, £1,500,000 (1962-85, £1,500,000); Hong Kong, £3,000,000 (1961-75); Jamaica, £705,152 (1951-72, £2,242,970); Kenya, £6,050,000 (1962-87, £6,050,000); Malaya and Singapore, £11,137,646 (1956-75, £14,850,194); Mauritius, £837,469 (1948-1980, £1,883,626); St. Lucia, £56,275 (1958-81, £61,203); Tanganyika, £283,010 (1921-26, £2,002,415); Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,364,559 (1951-85, £1,843,312); Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, £2,414,184 (1952-65, £5,773,000); Nyasaland, £1,215,000 (1953-99, £1,848,000); Federation of Nigeria, £1,664,188; Swaziland, £2,455 (1952-61, £12,000).

In addition advances to allied governments arising during 1939-45, outstanding on March 31, 1961, were: China, £12,237,395; Czechoslovakia, £19,747,398; Poland, £51,966,669; U.S.S.R., £11,133,321; a total of £95,084,783. Amounts outstanding from Germany, mainly in respect of post-war economic assistance, totalled £68,306,666; and from Austria, £3,174,609; total £71,481,275. A further £8,330,502 was outstanding under agreements with Israel, Jordan, Ceylon and other countries.

Other Assets

The total of £11,590,497 at March 31, 1961, consisted of a balance in the Victory Bonds Sinking Fund, £4,488,581; Exchequer borrowings included in the National Debt but not brought to account, £2,919,643; and balances at the Banks of England and Ireland, £4,182,258. Additional assets not currently evaluated:—British Petroleum Co. Stock, £112,500,000; Dividend 1960-61, £12,187,500; Cable & Wireless Shares, £30,000,000; Dividend, £1,200,000; Suez Finance Company Shares (New Frs. 35,372,900) and 118,958 5% Bonds of New Frs. 285-85. Dividends of New Frs. 1,613,004 were received in 1961 and interest on bonds, New Frs. 1,639,932.

National Debt Funds, 1962

The National Fund.—Established in 1927 by a gift from an anonymous donor of approximately £500,000. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1961, shows the following net additions during the year:—Net revenue, £147,351; net profit on investments realized, £18,652. The amount of the Fund (investments at cost) on March 31, 1962, was £3,166,961.

The Elsie Mackay Fund.—The sum of £527,808 was set aside in 1929 by Lord and Lady Inchcape in memory of their daughter, to accumulate for not more than 50 years and then to be applied to reduction of the National Debt. The fund stood on March 31, 1962, at £1,634,712.

The John Buchanan Fund.—Established in 1932 under the will of Dr. John Buchanan who died in 1930 and left the residue of his estate, subject to certain annuities, to be accumulated for fifty years beginning two years after his death and then to be applied in reduction of the National Debt. The money is paid over from time to time as it falls in. The fund stood on March 31, 1962, at £48,467.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Class and Division†	Imports		Exports	
	1960	1961	1960	1961
A. Food, Beverages and Tobacco—	£	£	£	£
Live animals for food.....	33,228,005	44,036,249	5,277,786	12,494,798
Meat and meat preparations.....	343,709,253	311,529,755	5,040,857	5,871,597
Dairy products, eggs and honey.....	172,591,249	158,217,467	10,489,347	10,904,333
Fish and fish preparations.....	47,854,424	42,872,260	6,331,832	6,367,778
Cereal and cereal preparations.....	218,952,783	213,325,539	17,925,018	15,562,119
Fruits and vegetables.....	240,303,825	250,978,389	8,198,662	9,277,369
Sugar and sugar preparations.....	81,361,735	74,770,224	27,729,099	21,340,008
Coffee, tea and cocoa.....	175,200,419	167,131,444	11,922,816	11,085,102
Feedingstuffs for animals.....	59,387,184	55,454,299	2,399,801	2,196,118
Miscellaneous food preparations.....	18,460,539	17,527,412	7,257,864	8,069,011
Beverages.....	41,965,221	46,919,442	75,851,642	85,547,687
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	103,581,724	100,650,681	18,156,155	18,665,215
Total Class A.....	1,536,596,361	1,483,413,165	196,730,879	207,381,135
B. Basic Materials—				
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed.....	49,980,470	46,889,759	3,816,272	4,148,518
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels.....	54,555,207	48,944,880	54,434	110,700
Rubber, including synthetic, etc.....	77,657,131	71,998,358	5,021,371	6,814,508
Wood and cork.....	186,353,787	177,130,450	1,075,391	972,105
Pulp and waste paper.....	121,830,478	117,996,132	1,632,707	1,991,784
Silk.....	1,204,757	1,078,359	3,109	4,298
Wool and other animal hair.....	149,278,796	144,560,867	70,359,730	70,913,443
Cotton.....	73,462,070	62,434,486	1,760,801	1,640,332
Textile fibres and waste.....	41,949,318	38,009,608	15,017,371	19,199,950
Crude fertilizers & minerals, excl. fuels.....	42,081,530	43,870,466	13,586,501	14,899,050
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	167,007,195	143,868,783	3,689,264	4,720,778
Misc. animal & vegetable crude materials.....	41,102,563	36,693,780	2,272,615	2,960,791
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, etc.....	53,688,504	50,704,896	6,503,196	6,134,750
Total Class B.....	1,060,151,806	985,210,824	125,692,762	134,520,007
C. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants—				
Coal, coke and briquettes.....	506,463	804,733	28,411,328	29,291,675
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	479,770,619	482,826,374	104,221,940	94,218,872
Total Class C.....	480,277,082	483,631,107	132,633,268	123,510,547
D. Manufactured Goods—				
Chemicals.....	175,503,083	167,209,486	316,686,606	325,019,632
Leather and manufactures and dressed furs.....	26,881,414	27,970,153	23,181,655	24,484,699
Rubber manufactures.....	5,984,574	6,771,897	44,000,338	47,801,795
Wood and cork manufactures.....	59,975,758	57,324,859	3,322,861	3,921,046
Paper, paperboard and manufactures.....	87,542,241	90,289,514	40,771,139	41,182,395
Woolen & worsted yarns, woven fabrics.....	9,815,002	14,595,527	86,198,103	81,784,182
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics.....	67,392,064	72,544,052	62,963,579	56,567,139
Synthetic fibre yarns and woven fabrics.....	15,444,924	15,260,702	29,359,085	31,591,027
Miscellaneous textile manufactures.....	42,902,597	43,901,028	82,380,557	79,434,733
Misc. non-metallic mineral manufactures.....	19,748,376	21,452,498	69,466,342	69,658,851
Silver, platinum and jewellery.....	14,726,616	28,220,651	17,915,878	19,732,373
Iron and steel.....	100,570,863	49,045,458	215,411,955	211,729,371
Non-ferrous base metals.....	276,645,474	245,506,750	98,391,143	102,830,775
Manufactures of metals.....	29,182,111	37,769,579	157,762,598	159,462,852
Machinery, other than electric.....	200,381,632	251,620,721	712,046,020	816,265,209
Electric machinery, apparatus, appliances.....	53,838,172	63,676,704	233,226,166	259,019,887
Railway vehicles.....	762,482	1,046,353	20,466,110	14,053,404
Road vehicles and aircraft.....	74,620,276	35,795,794	505,251,800	439,651,476
Ships and boats.....	14,340,410	11,951,339	52,390,347	88,653,359
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and light fixtures, etc.; prefab. buildings; furniture.....	8,466,954	9,520,466	26,231,490	26,635,006
Clothing, footwear, travel goods, etc.....	59,960,280	67,221,185	47,587,225	45,976,321
Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks.....	34,797,170	43,073,339	48,798,395	56,046,808
Miscellaneous manufactured articles.....	65,844,941	64,972,649	106,680,000	116,556,639
Total Class D.....	1,445,327,414	1,426,740,704	3,000,489,397	3,117,958,579
E.—Postal packages.....	8,619,048	8,756,439	92,982,202	91,213,263
Live animals not for food.....	9,691,105	10,178,526	6,268,633	7,807,903
Total Class E.....	18,310,153	18,934,965	99,250,835	99,021,166
Total, All Classes.....	4,540,662,816	4,397,930,765	3,554,797,141	3,682,391,434

† Standard International Trade Classification of the United Nations.

WORLD TRADE

(Value in million U.S. \$)

Countries	Exports (f.o.b.)			Imports (c.i.f.)		
	1937	1960	1961	1937	1960	1961
<i>World Total (a)</i>	24,199	113,700	118,690	27,275	119,490	124,550
<i>North America</i>	4,443	26,421	27,019	4,512	22,596	22,304
Canada (b)	1,082	5,837	6,107	939	6,150	6,195
United States	3,361	20,584	20,912	3,573	16,446	16,109
<i>Latin America</i>	2,317	10,000	10,200	1,717	10,210	10,600
Argentina	779	1,079	964	493	1,249	1,460
Brazil	350	1,269	1,403	335	1,462	1,460
Chile	186	488	506	89	500	591
Colombia	86	465	433	96	519	557
Cuba	188	618	...	146	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	211	765	826	175	1,186	1,139
Netherlands						
Antilles	149	658	709	193	824	867
Venezuela	182	2,432	2,415	102	1,188	1,161
<i>Western Europe</i>	7,712	40,829	44,014	9,133	43,783	47,824
Austria	226	1,120	1,202	269	1,416	1,485
Belgium-Luxem- burg	856	3,775	3,924	928	3,957	4,219
Denmark	345	1,494	1,538	369	1,806	1,873
Finland	204	989	1,054	199	1,062	1,151
France	955	6,864	7,222	1,689	6,281	6,679
Germany	2,374	11,418	12,690	2,196	10,107	10,948
Italy	550	3,648	4,188	734	4,725	5,222
Netherlands	663	4,028	4,288	883	4,531	5,087
Norway	204	881	929	320	1,462	1,614
Portugal	54	327	326	106	545	656
Spain (c)	n.a.	725	710	n.a.	722	1,093
Sweden	509	2,564	2,738	541	2,899	2,921
Switzerland	295	1,880	2,043	414	2,243	2,707
Turkey	109	321	347	91	468	509
Yugoslavia	145	566	599	119	826	910
<i>Sterling Area</i>	6,603(f)	24,540	25,430	8,844(f)	20,690	28,890
Australia	595	1,962	2,324	526	2,704	2,394
Ceylon	124	385	364	90	412	358
Hong Kong	253	689	688	278	1,026	1,045
India	712(e)	1,331	1,396	671 (e)	2,293	2,131
Irish Republic	114	427	505	219	634	732
Kuwait	n.a.	1,000	1,010	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malaya	520	956	858	388	793	728
New Zealand	260	846	793	253	786	901
Nigeria	96	462	486	86	603	622
Pakistan	(c)	393	400	(c)	654	642
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed.	95	576	579	71	495	489
Singapore	n.a.	1,136	1,081	n.a.	1,332	1,296
United Kingdom	2,949	10,349	10,754	5,082	12,714	12,314
South Africa						
(d)	232	1,268	1,364	572	1,711	1,549
West Indies	64	470	544	78	558	594
<i>Rest of World</i>	3,124(f)	11,910	12,027	3,019(f)	13,211	14,942
Algeria	172	394	368	163	1,265	1,024
U.A.R.	206	550	462	197	646	662
Indonesia	548	840	784	283	574	794
Iraq	56	654	662	48	391	408
Japan	956	4,055	4,238	1,138	4,491	5,810
Morocco	46	351	343	70	400	448
Philippines	153	560	500	125	713	721

(a) World total exclusive of China (Mainland), U.S.S.R., and Eastern European countries not mentioned for which data are not reported currently. (b) Including Newfoundland. (c) Including Canary Islands. (d) Including S.W. Africa. (e) India including Pakistan. (f) Iraq is included in Sterling Area totals.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

Principal British Seaports

	Value of Trade, 1960				Volume of Trade†, 1961	
	Imports	Re-exports	Exports	Total	Arrived	Departed
	£	£	£	£	Tons	Tons
London	1,523,407,342	57,304,055	1,212,367,467	2,793,078,864	44,396,501	44,345,225
Liverpool	809,948,401	25,908,738	923,646,584	1,759,503,723	21,888,344	21,783,707
Hull	258,998,090	3,096,499	182,322,958	444,417,547	5,703,531	5,784,323
Manchester	285,164,062	934,198	127,898,357	413,996,617	6,808,568	6,654,039
Southampton	191,830,467	4,955,193	123,534,006	320,319,666	24,516,318	24,215,837
Glasgow	136,988,989	1,871,920	154,858,183	293,719,092	8,262,585	8,040,645
Bristol	179,787,593	952,765	32,072,857	212,813,215	5,957,338	5,869,944
Harwich	84,093,082	2,865,545	60,214,354	147,172,981	3,830,861*	3,806,806*
Dover	54,265,494	6,348,942	64,352,796	124,967,232	6,342,121*	6,311,434*
Swansea	61,091,017	45,476	57,678,782	118,815,275	4,184,801	4,242,703
Tyne Ports	63,921,199	315,901	47,593,513	111,830,613	7,712,759	7,720,700

Value of imports and exports through United Kingdom Airports in 1960 was: Imports, £205,957,768; Re-exports, £28,699,080; Exports, £217,300,364; Total, £451,957,212.

* Excluding coastwise tonnages.

† Net registered tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast foreign and coastwise during 1961.

Passenger Movements at U.K. Ports, 1961

Port	Inward	Outward
<i>United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland</i>		
Glasgow	29,000	27,000
Liverpool	143,000	141,000
Holyhead	431,000	413,000
Fishguard	136,000	134,000
Other ports	5,000	5,000
TOTAL	744,000	720,000

Shipping Movements at U.K. Ports

Year	(Net Tonnage)	
	Entered (a)	Cleared (a)
1938	91,880,000	92,165,000
1957	97,450,000	97,643,000
1958	100,724,000	101,054,000
1959	107,080,000	108,222,000
1960	114,226,000	115,284,000
1961	113,886,000	114,943,000

(a) With cargo and in ballast

Foreign Trade Movement, 1961

	(Net Tonnage)			
	Flag	Entered†	Cleared†	
Southampton	70,000	74,000		
Newhaven	172,000	168,000		
Folkestone	451,000	389,000		
Dover	1,400,000	1,393,000		
London	43,000	40,000		
Harwich	320,000	333,000		
Hull	13,000	12,000		
Tyne ports	69,000	70,000		
Other ports	7,000	7,000		
TOTAL	2,544,000	2,486,000		
<i>United Kingdom and Non-European Countries</i>				
Glasgow	1,000	1,000		
Liverpool	42,000	45,000		
Bristol	1,000	1,000		
Plymouth	8,000	—		
Southampton	169,000	160,000		
London	57,000	65,000		
Other ports	11,000	8,000		
TOTAL	289,000	280,000		
		Flag	Entered†	Cleared†
Commonwealth	45,849,000		32,594,000	
Belgian	1,863,000		1,622,000	
Danish	2,126,000		1,322,000	
Finnish	506,000		359,000	
French	2,983,000		2,005,000	
German	3,095,000		1,905,000	
Greek	1,135,000		315,000	
Italian	1,572,000		116,000	
Liberian	5,609,000		133,000	
Netherlands	6,656,000		4,702,000	
Norwegian	8,978,000		2,918,000	
Panamanian	1,384,000		167,000	
Polish	198,000		195,000	
Spanish	551,000		377,000	
Swedish	3,818,000		1,138,000	
U.S.A.	3,140,000		2,542,000	
U.S.S.R.	646,000		239,000	
Yugoslav	188,000		73,000	
Other	1,408,000		952,000	

Total movements of vessels in cargo in 1938 and in 1958-61 were:—

	Entered†	Cleared†
1938	68,372,000	58,881,000
1958	79,865,000	51,392,000
1959	84,779,000	53,953,000
1960	91,626,000	54,806,000
1961	91,706,000	53,677,000

† Net tonnage with cargo; vessels with mail only are excluded.

Merchant Ships on U.K. Register

In July, 1961, there were in Lloyd's Register Book 2,254 steamships of 10,584,721 tons gross and 2,928 motorships of 10,879,801 tons; a total of 5,182 ships of 21,464,522 tons gross. Ships of less than 100 tons are not included.

MERCHANT SHIPPING
STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS OWNED IN THE WORLD
From Lloyd's Register Books, 1939 and 1961

Countries where Owned	1939						1961					
	Total			Steamships			Motorships			Total		
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross		
United Kingdom	6,722	17,891,134*	2,254	10,584,721	2,928	10,879,801	5,182	21,464,522				
Canada	792	1,223,961	397	1,237,047	683	431,308	1,080	1,668,955				
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,493	1,826,830	644	1,831,425	831	1,447,600	1,475	3,279,025				
Total: British Commonwealth	8,977	21,001,925	3,295	13,653,793	4,442	12,758,709	7,737	26,412,502				
Argentina	295	290,002	207	687,999	167	507,410	374	1,195,409				
Brazil	293	484,870	254	713,303	201	487,744	455	1,201,047				
Denmark	705	1,174,944	52	164,393	775	2,142,353	827	2,306,746				
France	1,231	2,933,933	368	2,148,864	1,180	2,968,439	1,488	5,117,303				
Germany (West)	2,459	4,482,662	345	1,127,953	2,109	3,644,027	2,454	4,771,080				
Greece	607	1,780,666	516	3,890,353	496	1,548,051	1,012	5,439,204				
Italy	1,227	3,424,004	475	2,820,152	878	2,489,182	1,353	5,319,334				
Japan	2,337	5,629,845	422	1,932,475	3,311	6,021,709	3,733	7,953,084				
Liberia .....	...	...	680	9,320,163	223	1,609,388	903	10,929,551		
Netherlands	1,523	2,969,578	183	1,791,964	1,711	3,117,723	1,894	4,909,687				
Norway	1,987	4,833,813	375	1,711,560	2,354	10,313,681	2,729	12,024,041				
Panama	159	717,525	392	3,245,476	299	803,901	601	4,040,377				
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	699	1,305,959	654	1,940,440	588	2,125,708	1,212	4,066,157				
Spain	777	902,251	643	824,646	867	1,143,419	1,510	1,958,065				
Sweden	1,231	1,577,120	153	364,680	1,090	3,631,655	1,243	3,998,335				
United States of America	2,853	11,361,533	2,016	23,310,497	990	927,535	3,939	24,238,022†				
Other Countries	2,493	3,637,462	1,689	4,613,371	2,642	5,414,143	4,331	10,027,514				
World Total	29,763	68,509,432	13,559	74,261,191	24,233	61,654,767	37,792	135,915,958				

* Including Eire (134 ships of 188,077 tons gross).

† Including ships of the United States Reserve Fleet.

TONNAGE CLASSED WITH LLOYD'S REGISTER

At July 1961 92% of the tonnage in the British Commonwealth was classed by Lloyd's Register. Of the total tonnage owned in the World, 55,826,000 tons were classed with that Society.

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD* DURING 1961

As recorded in Lloyd's Register

Showing (a) the countries in which new ships were built (b) the countries for which they were built.

(a) Country of Build	Steamships		Motorships		Total		(b) Country of Registration	Total Steamships and Motorships	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross		No.	Tons Gross
United Kingdom.....	23	236,012	224	829,746	247	1,191,758	United Kingdom.....	239	1,420,442
Australia.....	..	..	7	17,008	7	17,008	Australia.....	8	17,008
Canada.....	2	35,191	17	48,619	19	83,810	Canada.....	21	96,403
India.....	2	712	4	28,025	6	28,737	India.....	11	54,059
Other Commonwealth Countries.....	..	..	16	9,933	16	9,933	Other Commonwealth Countries.....	43	86,436
Total: British Commonwealth.....	27	397,915	268	933,340	295	1,331,255	Total: British Commonwealth.....	322	1,675,248
Argentina.....	..	..	1	300	1	300	Argentina.....	8	43,149
Belgium.....	1	30,100	11	48,857	12	78,957	Belgium.....	11	35,077
Brazil.....	1	7,500	7	18,668	8	26,168	Brazil.....	16	71,600
China (Nationalist).....	..	..	2	4,744	2	4,744	China (Nationalist).....	62	189,632
Denmark.....	3	64,331	34	146,291	37	210,622	Denmark.....	15	44,934
Faroe Is.....	..	..	1	211	1	211	Faroe Is.....	56	332,149
Finland.....	..	..	39	102,804	39	102,804	Finland.....	158	421,121
France.....	5	127,534	61	318,638	66	446,172	France.....	26	259,685
Germany (West).....	13	275,008	249	687,399	262	962,407	Germany (West).....	33	40,134
Greece.....	..	..	4	602	4	602	Greece.....	26	26,362
Hungary.....	..	..	6	5,550	6	5,550	Hungary.....	8	54,822
Indonesia.....	..	..	5	1,392	5	1,392	Indonesia.....	34	321,954
Iran Republic.....	..	..	2	15,302	2	15,302	Iran Republic.....	568	1,051,524
Israel.....	..	..	1	200	1	200	Israel.....	19	366,702
Italy.....	6	105,197	31	229,087	37	334,284	Italy.....	118	344,410
Japan.....	11	260,378	63	1,538,964	74	1,799,342	Japan.....	119	1,156,945
Netherlands.....	6	190,463	149	371,374	165	570,837	Netherlands.....	6	24,974
Norway.....	1	18,500	83	344,402	84	362,902	Norway.....	29	90,750
Poland.....	4	30,704	55	184,208	59	214,912	Poland.....	15	24,503
Portugal.....	1	6,000	6	5,652	7	11,652	Portugal.....	78	107,826
South Africa.....	..	..	1	170	1	170	South Africa.....	65	340,385
Spain.....	9	28,544	80	122,862	89	151,406	Spain.....	12	47,306
Sweden.....	8	215,377	66	536,691	74	742,068	Sweden.....	24	41,137
Turkey.....	2	300	3	1,045	5	1,345	Turkey.....	53	351,995
United States of America.....	20	330,188	30	12,578	56	342,766	United States of America.....	9	90,355
Yugoslavia.....	2	49,000	27	181,575	29	221,575	Yugoslavia.....	122	379,786
World Total.....	120	2,137,039	1,870	5,802,966	1,990	7,940,005	World Total.....	1,990	7,940,005

* Returns from The People's Republic of China, East Germany and U.S.S.R. are not available.

TONNAGE LAUNCHED TO LLOYD'S REGISTER CLASS

Of the World tonnage launched during 1961, 44 per cent (3,489,668 tons) was to Lloyd's Register Class. This figure includes 1,138,771 tons (96 per cent) of the tonnage built in British yards.

THE LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT
As recorded in Lloyd's Register at July 1962

NAME	Propulsion	Flag	Tons Gross	Screws	Dimensions in Feet			Year Built	Owners
					Length Overall	Breadth Extreme	Draught Summer		
Passenger Liners									
Queen Elizabeth.....	Tb	Brit	83,673	4	118-6	39-5	1940	Cunard S.S. Co. Ltd.	
Queen Mary.....	Tb	Brit	81,237	4	118-6	39-4	1936	Cunard S.S. Co. Ltd.	
France.....	Tb	Fr	66,348	4	1035-2	110-9	1961	Cle. Générale Transatlantique	
United States.....	Tb	U.S.A.	51,988	4	900-0	101-6	1952	United States Lines Co.	
Canberra.....	Tb	Brit	45,270	2	818-5	102-5	1961	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	
Oriana.....	Tb	Brit	41,915	2	804-0	97-2	1960	Orient Steam Nav. Co. Ltd.	
Rotterdam.....	Tb	Neth	38,645	2	748-6	94-2	1959	N.V. Mailship "Rotterdam"	
Windsor Castle.....	Tb	Brit	37,640	2	783-1	92-5	1960	Union Castle Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	
Nieuw Amsterdam.....	Tb	Neth	36,982	2	758-5	88-4	1938	N.V. Nederl.-Amerik. Stoomv. Maats. (Holland-Amerika Lijn)	
Mauretania.....	Tb	Brit	35,655	2	771-9	89-4	1939	Cunard S.S. Co. Ltd.	
Caronia.....	Tb	Brit	34,172	2	715-0	91-4	1948	Cunard S.S. Co. Ltd.	
America.....	Tb	U.S.A.	33,961	2	723-0	93-5	1940	United States Lines Co.	
Leonardo Da Vinci.....	Tb	Italy	33,340	2	761-1	92-1	1961	"Italia" Soc. Per Azioni Di Nav.	
Transvaal Castle.....	Tb	Brit	32,697	2	760-1	90-1	1961	Union Castle Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	
Bremen.....	Tb	W. Ger	32,336	4	696-9	90-3	1938	Bremer Nord-Atlantikdienst G.M.B.H.	
Hanseatic.....	Tb	W. Ger	30,030	2	666-5	83-9	1930	Hamburg-Atlantik Line G.M.L.B.H. & Co.	
Arcadia.....	Tb	Brit	29,664	2	712-3	90-7	1930	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	
Iberia.....	Tb	Brit	29,614	2	718-7	90-9	1954	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	
Cristoforo Colombo.....	Tb	Italy	29,191	2	700-0	90-1	1954	"Italia" Soc. Per Azioni Di Nav.	
Orsova.....	Tb	Brit	28,790	2	722-9	90-6	1954	Orient Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	
Oil Tankers etc.*									
Universe Daphne.....	Tb	Lib	72,266	1	949-8	135-4	1960	Universe Tankships Inc.	
Universe Apollo.....	Tb	Lib	72,132	1	949-8	135-4	1959	Universe Tankships Inc.	
Manhattan.....	Tb	U.S.A.	65,740	1	940-4	132-5	1962	Manhattan Tankers Co. Inc.	
Naess Sovereign.....	Tb	Brit	54,736	1	874-8	122-5	1961	Anglo-American Shipping Co. Ltd.	
Naess Champion.....	Tb	Brit	54,700	1	874-8	122-5	1962	Anglo-American Shipping Co. Ltd.	
Esso Libya.....	Tb	Brit	53,000	1	855-8	125-3	1962	Standard Tankers (Bahamas) Co. Ltd.	
Esso Spain.....	Tb	Brit	53,000	1	855-8	125-3	1962	Standard Tankers (Bahamas) Co. Ltd.	
Universe Leader.....	Tb	Lib	51,400	1	854-8	125-4	1956	Universe Tankships Inc.	
Universe Commander.....	Tb	Lib	51,398	1	854-8	125-6	1957	Universe Tankships Inc.	
Friska.....	Tb	Lib	51,321	1	854-8	125-4	1957	Universe Tankships Inc.	
George Champion.....	Tb	Lib	51,320	1	854-8	125-3	1958	Universe Tankships Inc.	
Harold H. Helm.....	Tb	Lib	51,320	1	854-8	125-4	1958	Universe Tankships Inc.	
Universe Admiral.....	Tb	Lib	51,320	1	854-8	125-4	1957	Universe Tankships Inc.	
Universe Defiance.....	Tb	Lib	50,300	1	855-8	112-8	1962	Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.	
Esso Hampshire.....	Tb	Brit	50,000	1	855-0	112-0	1962	Standard Tankers (Bahamas) Co. Ltd.	
Esso Lancashire.....	Tb	Brit	49,204	1	849-1	116-9	1961	Soc. Maritime Shell	
Sitalia.....	Tb	Fr	49,204	1	849-1	116-9	1961	Standard Tankers (Bahamas) Co. Ltd.	
Esso Austria.....	Tb	Brit	48,815	1	849-4	116-8	1962	Standard Tankers (Bahamas) Co. Ltd.	
Esso Pembrokehire.....	Tb	Brit	48,815	1	855-9	112-8	1961	Esso Petroleum Co. Ltd.	
Oriental Giant.....	Tb	Lib	43,422	1	849-8	108-4	1959	Tanker Service Inc.	

* All oil tankers unless otherwise stated

Oc = Oil Engines

Tb = Turbine Engines

NR = Not recorded

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1961

The *British Transport Commission* set up by the terms of the *Transport Act, 1947*, organized the Railways of Britain in six Regions under the control of the Railway Executive.

(1) The *London Midland Region*, corresponding to the system of the London, Midland and Scottish Company in England and Wales.

(2) The *Western Region*, corresponding to the system of the Great Western Railway.

(3) The *Southern Region*, corresponding to the system of the Southern Railway.

(4) The *Eastern Region*, corresponding to the Southern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(5) The *North Eastern Region*, corresponding to the North Eastern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(6) The *Scottish Region*, corresponding to the Scottish systems of the London, Midland and Scottish and London and North Eastern Railway.

Certain revisions in the Regional boundaries have subsequently taken place, notably in the cases of the London Midland, Southern and Western Regions.

By the terms of the *Transport Act, 1953*, the Railway Executive ceased to exist on September 30, 1953, when its functions, together with those of the other Executives excepting the London Transport Executive, were assumed by the British Transport Commission.

Under the terms of the 1953 Act, the Commission was required to submit to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation a scheme for the re-organization of British Railways incorporating de-centralization of management whilst reserving to the Commission general financial control and general control of charges. This scheme, providing for the introduction of Area Boards, was received by the Minister on April 15, 1954, and came into effect on Jan. 1, 1955.

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION RESULTS

OPERATING RATIOS.—Working expenses of the British Transport Commission in the operation of railways in 1961 amounted to 118 per cent. of gross receipts, compared with 114 per cent. in 1960 and 109 per cent. in 1959; in the operation of ships, working expenses were 81 per cent. of gross receipts in 1961 compared with 80 per cent. in 1960 and 79 per cent. in 1959.

£million

	1958	1959	1960	1961
Gross Revenue				
Railways				
Passenger Receipts	138.0	140.0	151.3	157.5
Freight (including parcels and mail)	323.5	307.4	316.9	306.7
Miscellaneous Receipts	10.2	9.9	10.4	10.5
Ships				
Passenger Receipts	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.9
Freight (including parcels and mail)	8.6	9.3	10.2	11.0
Miscellaneous	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7
TOTAL REVENUE	488.3	475.6	497.8	495.3
Gross Expenditure				
Railways				
Operating Expenses	198.5	189.2	201.9	200.3
Maintenance of Rolling Stock	111.8	106.6	116.3	127.0
Other Traffic Exports	84.0	83.5	93.1	94.4
Signalling Expenses	35.2	34.0	37.8	39.1
Maintenance of Way and Structures	80.4	75.6	83.7	85.5
General	9.7	10.4	13.4	15.3
Ships	14.3	14.4	15.3	16.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	533.9	513.7	561.5	578.3
DEFICIT	45.6	38.1	63.7	83.0

BRITISH RAILWAY FARES, 1938-1962

The following table shows rail fares for 12 specimen journeys in 1938, in 1946 and in each year thereafter when a change was made, to 1962. The fares are 3rd or 2nd class ordinary returns, January each year. In 1957 the 3rd class was renamed 2nd.

LONDON TO:—	JANUARY											JUNE
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1953	1956	1958	1960	1961	1962	1962	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Birmingham (New St.)	19 8	22 11	26 3	30 6	32 6	34 10	37 6	42 0	47 0	51 0	55 6	
Bournemouth (Central)	18 11	22 1	25 3	30 6	31 6	34 0	36 0	41 0	45 0	50 0	54 6	
Brighton	9 2	10 8	12 3	14 3	15 0	16 0	17 0	19 6	21 6	23 6	25 0	
Bristol	21 0	24 6	28 0	32 7	34 6	37 0	39 4	45 0	50 0	55 0	59 0	
Edinburgh (Waverley)	69 4	80 11	92 5	107 6	114 8	123 4	131 0	142 0	142 0	142 0	162 0	
Glasgow (via Carlisle)	70 4	82 1	93 9	109 0	117 4	126 2	134 0	144 0	144 0	144 0	168 0	
Liverpool	34 8	40 5	46 3	53 9	56 8	60 10	64 8	73 0	81 0	89 0	97 0	
Manchester	32 3	37 8	43 0	50 0	53 8	57 10	61 4	69 0	77 0	85 0	92 0	
Norwich	20 6	23 11	27 4	31 9	33 8	36 2	38 4	44 0	46 0	53 0	57 6	
Oxford	11 3	13 2	15 0	17 5	18 8	20 2	21 4	24 0	27 0	29 6	32 0	
Sheffield	28 1	32 9	37 5	43 6	46 6	50 0	53 0	60 0	67 0	73 0	79 6	
York	33 1	38 7	44 1	51 3	55 2	59 4	63 0	71 0	79 0	87 0	94 6	

LONDON SUBURBAN RAIL AND COACH FARES, 1938-1962
London Underground Railways Return Fares

Specimen Journey	JANUARY										JUNE
	1938	1946	1951	1953	1954	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1962
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tottenham Court Rd.-Morden	1 2	1 6	1 8	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 10	3 0	3 4	3 6	4 0
Liverpool Street-Ealing Broadway	1 2	1 6	1 11	2 4	2 6	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	3 10	4 4
Tower Hill-Putney Br. Piccadilly Circus-Cockfosters	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 10	3 4
	1 6	1 10	2 2	2 6	2 8	2 10	3 4	3 8	3 10	4 0	4 8

The fare for each of the above journeys rose by *2d.* between January and June, 1962.

Southern Region of British Railways 2nd Class Return Fares

Specimen Journey	JANUARY										JUNE
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1953	1956	1958	1960	1961	1962	1962
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Charing X-Orpington..	3 5	3 5	3 11	4 6	4 2	4 6	4 8	5 4	5 10	6 6	7 0
Waterloo-Esher*.....	2 8	2 8	3 0	3 6	4 2	4 6	5 0	5 8	6 4	7 0	7 6
Victoria-Sanderstead..	2 9	2 9	3 1	3 7	3 10	4 2	4 4	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6
Charing X-Bexleyheath.	2 9	2 9	3 1	3 7	3 10	4 2	4 4	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6

* This return fare also rose by *4d.* in 1957.

Green Line Coach Return Fares

Specimen Journey	JANUARY										JUNE
	1938	1946	1947	1948	1951	1953	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hyde Park Corner-Bromley South Stn...	1 6	3 0	3 4	4 0	3 2	3 6	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 4
Marble Arch-Purley....	1 9	3 0	3 4	4 0	3 0	3 10	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 0	5 8
Marble Arch-Enfield Town Station.....	1 6	2 4	2 8	3 0	2 10	3 0	3 2	3 6	3 10	4 0	4 8
Aldgate-Romford Market Place.....	1 6	2 4	2 8	3 0	2 10	3 4	3 6	3 10	4 2	4 4	5 0

The fare for each of the above journeys rose by *2d.* between January and June, 1962.

OPERATING STATISTICS

In the year 1961, British Railways had 48,880 miles of standard gauge lines and sidings in use, including 18,214 miles of first track of which 1,388 miles were electrified. The total length of electrified track in 1961 was 3,672 miles. Standard rail on main lines has a weight of 109 lbs. per yard. British railways had 15,028 locomotives (steam, 11,691; diesel and diesel electric, 3,179; and electric, 158); 2,428 multiple-unit diesel power cars and 2,966 multiple-unit electric power cars in 1961. Engine miles run in passenger service totalled 253,502,000. 37,849 passenger-carrying vehicles had a total of 2,203,210 seats or berths. 1,024,951,000 passenger journeys were made during the year, including 317,154,000 made by holders of season tickets. The average distance of each passenger journey on ordinary fare was 23.01 miles; on Early Morning fare, 14.49 miles and on season ticket, 15.70 miles. Passenger stations in use in 1961 numbered 4,709 and freight stations 2,459.

Freight.—There were 956,284 freight vehicles and 14,551 other vehicles in the non-passenger-carrying stock. 38,198,000 tons of merchandise and livestock were carried in 1961, 145,656,000 tons of coal and coke and 54,323,000 tons of other minerals. Engine miles run in freight service totalled 119,164,000. Freight train miles per train engine hour were 9.40 in steam, 10.38 in diesel and

9.94 in electric locomotives. 634 net ton miles were run per total traction hour in traffic. 37,894 railway motor vehicles were in use in 1961 and 48,296 containers.

Staff and Wages

On Dec. 31, 1961, British Railways employed a total staff of 500,434 persons. Average weekly earnings at March 25, 1961 (with numbers of staff), were:—Men (453,658) £14 14s.; Women (30,246) £9 4s.; Yonths and Boys (23,077) £7 2s.; and Girls (2,633) £4 15s.

Train Accidents on British Railways

	Average	1961
	1957-61	
Fatal Accidents.....	25	42
Passengers killed.....	25	9
Passengers seriously injured.....	57	51
Railwaymen killed....	7	10
Railwaymen seriously injured.....	26	42
Other persons killed...	15	23
Other persons seriously injured.....	12	18
Passengers carried per passenger killed....	42,238,095	113,888,888
Passenger miles run per passenger killed..	869,992,063	2,340,111,111

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN WHICH 20 PERSONS AND OVER WERE KILLED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1879

Year	Date	Name of Accident	Railway	Number Killed	Cause
1879	Dec. 28	Tay Bridge	N.B.	78	Bridge failed.
1884	July 16	Bullhouse	M.S. & L.	25	Deraiment.
1887	Sept. 26	Hexthorpe	M.S. & L.	24	Collision.
1889	June 12	Armagh	G.N. (Ireland)	80	Collision.
1905	July 27	Hall Road	L. & Y.	21	Collision.
1906	July 1	Salisbury	L. & S.W.	28	Deraiment.
1906	Dec. 28	Elliott Jet	N.B. & Cal.	22	Collision.
1915	May 22	Quintinshill	Caledonian	227	Collision.
1928	June 27	Darlington	L. & N.E.	25	Collision.
1937	Dec. 10	Castle Cary	L. & N.E.	35	Collision.
1940	Nov. 4	Norton Fitzwarren	G.W.	27	Deraiment.
1941	Dec. 30	Eccles	L.M. & S.	23	Collision.
1945	Sept. 30	bourne End	L.M. & S.	43	Points at excessive speed.
1946	Jan. 1	Lichfield (T.V.)	L.M. & S.	20	Point mechanism jammed.
1947	Oct. 24	South Croydon	S.R.	32	Collision in fog.
1947	Oct. 26	Goswick	L. & N.E.	28	Deraiment.
1948	Apl. 17	Winsford	L.M. Region	24	Collision.
1952	Oct. 8	Harrow	L.M. Region	112	Collision.
1957	Dec. 4	Lewisham	S. Region	90	Collision in fog.

MODERNIZATION

The British Transport Commission announced early in 1955, the Modernization and Re-equipment Plan for British Railways at a then estimated cost of £1,240,000,000. It has since made significant progress. The complete plan, covering a period of 15 years, envisages the provision of some 2,500 main-line diesel locomotives; about 8,200 vehicles for multiple-unit trains, of which some 3,600 are for electric and the remainder for diesel powered trains; a large number of diesel-shunting engines; electrification of certain main-line and suburban services; major improvements to goods marshalling yards and goods stations, and certain passenger stations; the provision of new rolling stock and carriage cleaning facilities.

Details of some of the major works and of new equipment provided under the Programme, include the following:—

Track and Signalling.—Long welded rails, giving lower maintenance costs, reduced train vibration and noise and diminished wear and tear of rolling stock, are now being produced in all six Regions of British Railways at the rate of 350 miles a year. Modern signalling, including electric colour-light signals, more track circuits and power-operated signal boxes, and the extension of the automatic warning system, is now being installed on a large scale. The 1959-63 programme provides for 2,000 miles of colour-light signalling and the reduction of the number of existing signal boxes from about 9,000 to 8,400.

Electrification.—Following approval by the Minister of Transport in January, 1961, for the completion of the London Midland main line electrification scheme, the second stage between Crewe and Liverpool, began electric working in January, 1962. Engineering work continues on the remaining sections between Crewe and London (Euston) and it is intended that full electric services will be operating by 1967. In Scotland the new electric multiple unit trains north of the Clyde were fully restored in October, 1961, following rectification of technical faults. Work on the second phase of the scheme involving electrification of suburban lines south of the Clyde has reached an advanced stage. Electric services also commenced running in the Eastern Region on the London, Tilbury and Shoeburyness line, and between Chelmsford and Colchester. In the Southern Region electric

trains were introduced on all routes comprising the second phase of the Kent Coast electrification scheme.

Diesel Traction.—Of the 2,500 main line diesel locomotive ordered, 1,480 had been delivered by July, 1962; by the end of 1962 about 1,600 were expected to be in service. Nearly 2,000 diesel shunting engines are in use, and over 4,000 diesel multiple-unit train vehicles. The 22 3,300 h.p. Deltic locomotives ordered for the East Coast main line services between London (King's Cross) and Edinburgh, now replace 55 steam locomotives. These diesel-electrics are the most powerful in service and their use has led to spectacular reductions in timings.

Passenger Stations.—Improvements are in progress or have been carried out at many stations, including major schemes of reconstruction at Plymouth, Manchester (Piccadilly), Barking, Coventry, Stafford, Bishop's Stortford, Harlow, and Chichester. Work has started on the reconstruction of Euston Station and the comprehensive plan to combine Leeds City and Central Stations has been simplified.

Freight Yards.—New freight marshalling yards are at present under construction or planned at more than 20 places, and include those at Millerhill (Edinburgh), Carlisle, Lamesley (for Tynside), Healey Mills (near Wakefield) and Newport (Tees-side), Stourton (near Leeds) and Tinsley (Sheffield). In 1961 a new depot for concentrating freight traffic at Stoke-on-Trent came into service and facilities for co-ordination of goods terminal working were completed at Manchester (Ancoats), Ardwick East and Leeds depôts. Work is in progress on the reconstruction of Burnley depôt and on a new freight railyard at Gateshead.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are about 2,400 miles of inland waterways in use in Great Britain. Of these about 2,000 miles are administered by British Transport Waterways. In the year 1961, 9,272,000 tons of goods—coal and other fuel, liquids in bulk and general merchandise—were carried on the inland waterways, compared with 12,236,000 tons in 1951. Administrative, technical and clerical staff numbered 637 in 1952 and boatmen 518, compared with a total of 770 staff and 323 boatmen at the beginning of 1962.

The Thames Conservancy had 136 miles of

waterways in use in 1961 and carried 113,700 tons of goods; Manchester Ship Canal (36 miles) carried 14,900,656 tons and its Bridgewater Department (40 miles) carried 436,859 tons of goods.

ROADS

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is 195,217 miles, of which 167,016 are in *England and Wales* and 28,201 in *Scotland*. The roads of Great Britain are classified, and out of the total mileage of 195,217 there are 8,338 miles of Trunk Roads, 19,747 of Class I, 17,620 of Class II and 48,927 of Class III roads. The remainder are unclassified.

Highway Authorities.—The Minister of Transport became the highway authority for some 8,190 miles of road in Great Britain under the Trunk Roads Acts of 1936 and 1946 (now consolidated in the Highways Act, 1959). These roads which comprise the national system of routes for through traffic, are known as trunk roads and the Minister (in Scotland from April 1, 1956, the Secretary of State) is responsible for their maintenance and improvement. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales became (from April 1, 1930) the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts except trunk roads, and all country roads (which include Class I, Class II and Class III Roads) outside county boroughs and metropolitan boroughs. County boroughs are responsible for all roads within their boundaries with the exception of trunk roads. Borough and urban district councils are the highway authorities for roads other than trunk roads and county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland similar provisions have been made. In England and Wales under the Act of 1929, provision is made for borough councils and urban district councils in certain circumstances to act as highway authorities for country roads.

Grants made to Highway Authorities for the year 1961-62 amounted to £67,352,000 (provisional figure), an increase of £20,700,000 over the previous year. Payments for work carried out on trunk roads in England and Wales were estimated at £61,082,000, compared with £51,650,000 in the previous year. £5,280,000 was spent on trunk roads in Scotland in 1960-61.

Motorways.—The motorway network planned for England and Wales is designed to carry through traffic at relatively high speeds between important centres of trade and industry. These new motorways are dual carriageway roads restricted to motor traffic which can enter or leave only from the left at a limited number of specially constructed junctions. They are planned so as to eliminate all sharp bends and steep gradients, and are carried over or under existing roads which cross their path. They are fenced throughout and no frontage development is permitted except at specified service areas where there are refreshment and refuelling facilities.

The network is based on five main motorways: the London-Birmingham-Lancashire Motorway, the Birmingham-South Wales Motorway, the London-South Wales Motorway, the London-Yorkshire Motorway, and the Medway Towns Motorway. Shorter motorways known as the Midland Links will connect the three main motorways converging on Birmingham from London, from South Wales, and from the North-West. Other lengths of motorway are planned to radiate from London to Basingstoke, Crawley and Bishop's Stortford. On the Great North Road (A.1) motorways will bypass Stevenage, Baldock,

Doncaster, Darlington and Durham; a motorway is also planned to run across the Pennines between Lancashire and Yorkshire.

In August, 1962, 190 miles of motorway were open to traffic. This comprised the London-Birmingham Motorway (73 miles), the Preston (8½ miles), Lancaster (11½ miles) and Stafford (7 miles) By-passes all forming part of the London-Lancashire Motorway, the northern section of the Bristol-Birmingham Motorway (28 miles), the Ross Spur (20½ miles), the Maidenhead By-pass (6 miles), the Maidstone By-pass (7½ miles), and the Doncaster (15 miles) and Stevenage (7 miles) By-passes on A.1. This total also includes the 6 mile long Stretford-Eccles By-pass, which is a motorway built by Lancashire County Council on a classified road.

Work is in hand on the whole of the Birmingham-Preston section of the London-Lancashire Motorway and it is hoped that the full 78½ miles will be open to traffic by the end of 1963. On the route from London to South Wales the construction of the huge suspension bridge carrying the motorway over the River Severn is under way and at the eastern end of the same route work is in progress on the Slough By-pass (5 miles) and Chiswick-Langley Motorway (12 miles). Work is also well advanced on the 25 mile long Medway Towns Motorway leading to the Channel Ports.

Trunk Roads.—The motorway network has been given first priority in the road programme for England and Wales, but the improvement and reconstruction of the existing trunk roads system remains an essential feature. In February, 1962, the Minister of Transport announced in the House of Commons 111 major trunk road schemes (with an estimated cost of approximately £120,000,000) which he hoped to be able to authorize during the next 4-5 years. The programme he announced, will among other things, virtually complete the modernization of the Great North Road (A.1) between London and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Some other features of the programme are: the comprehensive improvement of the London-Ipswich Road (A.12); the provision of dual carriageways on A.2 between the L.C.C. boundary and the Medway Motor Road; and the removal of numerous traffic bottlenecks, including that on the A.30 at Honiton in Devon, which is to be bypassed.

In London, the £1,200,000 Hammersmith fly-over was opened to traffic in November, 1961; it forms an integral part of the Cromwell Road Extension scheme to provide a direct through route from central London to the Airport and the South Wales Motorway. Work was expected to be completed in the autumn of 1962 on the £5,000,000 Hyde Park Corner Scheme. And work on Stage II of the Elephant and Castle improvement scheme was more than half completed in August, 1962.

Outside London, work was completed on, for instance, the Bristol Inner Circuit Road and the Drypool Bridge, Hull. The Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Leicester, and Southampton Inner Ring Roads have been partially opened to traffic. And, in Plymouth, the Laira and Tamar bridges were approaching completion.

Tyne Tunnel.—Work started in 1961 on the driving of the new road tunnel under the River Tyne between Jarrow and Howden. At present there is no vehicular crossing of the Tyne between Newcastle and the sea, except by ferries. The tunnel with its approach roads, will connect the Gateshead-Sunderland Road (A.184) to the Newcastle-Tyneside Road (A.105B), and proposed extensions of the approach roads will provide

a by-pass round the east side of the main Tyneside urban area for traffic from the Great North Road. The tunnel itself will be nearly one mile long and has a single 24 ft. carriageway within its internal diameter of 31 ft. 3 in. Separate tunnels for cyclists and pedestrians were opened in 1951 but the main scheme was deferred because of restrictions on capital expenditure on roadworks. Part of the cost will be recovered by tolls. The project will take about 5 years to complete and will cost approximately £12,500,000 towards which the Minister of Transport is making grants and loans amounting to £9,500,000.

New Thames Road Tunnel.—The driving of a new road tunnel under the Thames, from Dartford, Kent, to Purfleet, Essex, started on March 21, 1957. The project was authorized by Acts of Parliament in 1930 and 1937 and a pilot tunnel was completed in 1938, but progress was interrupted by the war. It is estimated that the scheme will take 5 years to complete and will cost about £11,000,000, of which three-quarters is to be repaid by toll revenue from 3,000,000 vehicles expected to use the tunnel each year. The tunnel and its approach roads will connect the London—Southend Road (A.13) and the London—Rochester Road (A.2), passing over or under intervening roads.

Situated in the Long Reach of the Thames, where the river is half a mile wide, the project provides for a single tunnel 4,700 feet long, carrying a roadway for two lanes of traffic. The roadway will fall from the tunnel entrances towards the river on gradients of 1 in 28 with a short section practically level underneath the river. At the lowest point in the tunnel the roadway will be 100 ft. below the high water level. The tunnel is iron lined to an internal diameter of 28 ft., using some 34,000 tons of cast iron and 260,000 bolts. The existing pilot tunnel of 12 ft. diameter was dismantled as construction of the full tunnel proceeded and its lining recovered for use elsewhere. The carriageway in the tunnel, carried on a reinforced concrete structure, will be 21 ft. wide between the kerbs, with minimum vertical headroom of 16 ft. at the kerb. Pedestrians will not be admitted to the tunnel.

Duplication of Blackwall Tunnel.—In June, 1960, work started on the duplication of the road traffic tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall. The new tunnel will be about 250 yards downstream from the old one. It will have a 20 ft. carriageway and on completion in 1965 will take southbound traffic only, while the old tunnel will carry northbound traffic. The northern approaches have been redesigned accordingly. The tunnel will cost about £6,700,000, towards which the Ministry of Transport will make a grant of about £5,000,000.

New Clyde Road Tunnel.—Work has been proceeding since June, 1957, on driving a new road tunnel under the River Clyde in Glasgow. This project, authorized by Act of Parliament in 1947, provides for two tunnels to link A.814 at Whiteinch with A.8 at Linthouse at a total cost now estimated at more than £10,000,000. The tunnels and approaches will provide two 12-ft. carriageways with a nominal headroom of 16 ft. 6 ins. and will cater for cyclists and pedestrians below the main carriageways. Difficult ground conditions caused serious delay at the end of 1960, but the first tunnel was expected to be open to traffic in 1963 and the second a year later.

New Road Bridge across the Firth of Forth.—Under powers conferred on the Forth Road Bridge Joint Board by Acts of Parliament between 1947 and 1960, a suspension bridge is being built to carry A.90 across the Firth of Forth at South Queensferry.

Construction began in September, 1958, and is expected to continue for 5 years and to cost about £17,000,000, of which £11,850,000 will be found by Government loan to be repaid from tolls charged for the use of the bridge. The new bridge will be about half a mile upstream from the famous railway bridge and the clear centre span of 3,300 ft. will be the longest in Europe. Dual carriageways each of 24 ft. and, outside the main cables, cycle tracks and footpaths of 9 ft. and 6 ft. respectively will be provided. The main towers, rising to 500 feet above sea level, and the suspension cable anchorages were completed in 1961 and the spinning of the suspension cables by a process new on this side of the Atlantic in 1962. A start had also been made in laying the bridge decking and in construction of approach viaducts and approach roads on each side of the Firth.

Motoring Offences.—A total of £2,989,375 in fines was paid by motorists in 1961. The number of persons charged in respect of 1,170,550 offences was 929,631. In addition written warnings were sent to 248,940 persons in respect of 273,718 alleged offences. Of the 680,691 persons prosecuted, 15,463 were arrested.

Convictions numbered 861,548 (against 765,365 in 1960) and a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine was passed on 3,257 persons for 6,422 offences. The number of motorists fined was 648,941 for 837,542 offences. Endorsements of licences numbered 276,864, of which 48,887 involved disqualification.

Road Casualties.—See below.

Taxation of Road Vehicles

Description	Number* 1961	Gross Tax Receipts 1960-61
£		
<i>Mechanically propelled:—</i>		
Cars.....	5,978,500	84,743,905
Motor-cycles.....	1,868,600	3,918,574
<i>Goods vehicles:—</i>		
(a) Agricultural Vans and Lorries.....	56,000	834,831
(b) Showmen's and General Haulage....	1,394,900	43,042,236
Motor Hackneys†.....	91,400	2,294,127
Tramcars.....	500	364
<i>Tractors—</i>		
(a) Agricultural, etc. (£2 10s. class).....	452,100	937,215
(b) Showmen's and General Haulage....	6,400	258,300
Exempt Vehicles.....	58,400	Nil
Trade Licences.....	59,676	740,379
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences, etc.).....	..	4,660,999
Total.....	..	141,430,930

* Licences current at any time during Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1961. In 1961 the census of road motor vehicles was for the first time conducted on a sample basis, which accounts for the rounding of the figures. † Includes 1,900 trolley vehicles (electrically propelled).

British Road Accident Statistics

Road accident figures were first recorded in Great Britain in 1909. In that year about 100,000 motor vehicles were licensed; and there were 1,070 fatal road accidents and 26,091 accidents resulting in non-fatal injuries, excluding those accidents attributed to pedal cycles. As the number

of motor vehicles on the road increased, so did the annual casualty figures. Statistics of road accident deaths and injuries were first recorded in 1926. In that year there were 4,803 fatal and 119,484 non-fatal accidents, resulting in 4,886 deaths and 133,888 serious and slight injuries; and by then there were about 1,720,000 vehicles in use. Road casualty figures have been compiled, in increasing detail, since that time by the Ministry of Transport.

The accompanying table lists the total of road deaths and injuries in this country since 1926. The reporting of non-fatal injuries was suspended during the early part of the last war; and in fact during the rest of the war the reporting of slight injury cases was probably incomplete. Fatalities now exclude those occurring after 30 days. Over the years the volume of road traffic has increased steadily, particularly since the war; deaths and injuries, particularly the latter, have also risen, though not to quite the same extent.

By 1961 the annual road casualty toll had reached almost 350,000, including nearly 7,000 deaths. But there are 10,000,000 motor vehicles on our roads today; i.e. 51 vehicles per mile of road (the roads cover over 195,000 miles, one vehicle for every 35 yards, and on average, there is a death every 76 minutes and an injury every 92 seconds. Each day 19 road users are killed and 940 injured (a quarter of them seriously). Thus, despite the alarming rise in road accidents and casualties this century, reflecting the growth of traffic in this age of the motor vehicle, the tendency has been for accident rates to decline steadily. Thus for example, in 1935 personal-injury accidents per 100 vehicles licensed numbered 7.6, a rate which dropped to 6.3 just before the war. Soon after the war the rate was 4.4, and by 1961 it had fallen to 2.7. To consider the death rate is even more favourable. Just after the war the number of

deaths per 10,000 vehicles was over 16, whereas today the rate, having fallen rapidly in the intervening years, is down to seven.

1926-1961

Year	Killed	Injured	Year	Killed	Injured
1926	4,886	133,888	1944	6,416	124,458
1927	5,329	148,575	1945	5,256	133,042
1928	6,138	164,838	1946	5,062	157,484
1929	6,666	170,917	1947	4,881	161,318
1930	7,395	177,895	1948	4,513	148,884
1931	6,691	202,119	1949	4,773	172,006
1932	6,667	206,450	1950	5,012	196,313
1933	7,202	216,328	1951	5,250	211,243
1934	7,343	231,603	1952	4,706	203,306
1935	6,502	221,726	1953	5,090	221,680
1936	6,561	227,813	1954†	5,010	233,271
1937	6,633	226,402	1955	5,526	262,396
1938	6,648	226,711	1956	5,367	262,593
1939	8,272	*	1957	5,550	268,398
1940	8,609	*	1952	5,970	293,797
1941	9,169	*	1959	6,520	326,933
1942	6,926	140,618	1960	6,970	340,581
1943	5,796	116,740	1961	6,908	342,859

* Not available.

† 30-day limit for fatalities introduced.

Casualties in 1961

	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Pedestrians	2,717	19,880	49,702	72,299
Pedal Cyclists	645	9,212	34,758	44,615
Riders of motor cycles, scooters and mopeds	1,288	21,710	54,244	77,242
Riders' passengers	256	4,375	13,429	18,060
Drivers	948	13,115	41,889	55,952
Drivers' passengers	1,954	16,644	63,901	81,599

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD STORAGE RESERVOIRS

THAMES VALLEY

Reservoir (with date of inauguration)	Available Storage Capacity	Water Area
	Million Gallons	Acres
Queen Mary, Littleton (1925)	6,679	707
King George the Sixth, Staines (1947)	4,450	350
Queen Elizabeth II, Walton (1962)	4,300	317
Staines, North (1902)	1,584	178
Staines, South (1902)	1,749	246
Knight, Walton (1907)	454	52
Bessborough, Walton (1907)	677	74
Island Barn, East Molesey (1911)	823	121

Total 20,716,000,000 gallons

LEE VALLEY

Reservoir (with date of inauguration)	Available Storage Capacity	Water Area
	Million Gallons	Acres
King George's, Chingford (1913)	2,729	420
William Girling, Chingford (1951)	3,493	334
Banbury, Walthamstow (1903)	625	91
Lockwood, Walthamstow (1903)	478	74

Total 7,325,000,000 gallons

There are also 16 smaller reservoirs in the Thames Valley and 10 in the Lee Valley, the total available storage capacity of these two groups amounting to 2,063 million gallons.

BANK PROFITS, 1959-1961

Bank	1959	1960	1961
Barclays	£4,144,470	£5,452,000	£6,074,000
District	804,000	1,082,000	1,192,000
Lloyds	3,425,000	4,606,000	4,935,000
Martins	1,161,000	1,420,000	1,449,000
Midland	3,826,000	4,501,000	5,013,000
National Provincial	2,840,970	3,566,000	4,251,000
Westminster	2,506,101	3,413,000	3,413,000
TOTAL	£18,767,541	£24,040,000	£26,362,000

THE POST OFFICE

Crown services for the conveyance of Government letters and despatches by posts or stages were set up under a Master of the Posts about 1516. Public correspondence was officially accepted for the first time for conveyance by these services at fixed postage rates in 1635, but they were still under direct Crown control. In 1657 a Post Office was created under a Postmaster-General by Oliver Cromwell, and responsibility for the carrying of all letters was thus transferred to Parliament, Charles II ratified this arrangement by statute in 1660.

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Post Office, in the first year of operation of the Post Office Fund with comparable figures for the previous year.

POST OFFICE FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1960-61			1961-62		
	Postal	Tele-communications	Combined	Postal	Tele-communications	Combined
Income						
Main services.....	179.1	236.3	415.4	188.2	253.6	441.8
Remittance services.....	11.4	—	11.4	10.8	—	10.8
Agency services.....	32.4	3.5	35.9	33.4	3.0	36.4
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	5.7	6.2	0.6	5.7	6.3
TOTAL INCOME.....	223.4	245.5	468.9	233.0	262.3	495.3
Expenditure						
Operating.....	189.6	114.6	304.2	204.4	126.7	331.1
Engineering.....	1.8	52.5	54.3	2.3	56.9	59.2
Supply departments.....	0.8	5.4	6.2	0.8	6.1	6.9
Motor transport.....	6.2	3.4	9.6	7.2	3.8	11.0
Accommodation.....	7.6	11.9	19.5	8.6	13.3	21.9
Incidental expenses.....	2.5	2.3	4.8	3.6	3.7	7.3
Administration.....	4.5	4.3	8.8	4.9	4.7	9.6
Interest.....	2.0	30.2	32.2	0.2	34.5	34.7
Exchequer contribution...	2.5	2.5	5.0	—	—	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE...	217.5	227.1	444.6	232.0	249.7	481.7
PROFIT.....	5.9	18.4	24.3	1.0	12.6	13.6
Taxation.....	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION...	—	—	24.3	—	—	13.1

MAIL SERVICES

Posted	1960-61 '000	1961-62 '000
Letters, etc. (including Registered)		
Inland and Irish		
Republic.....	10,127,000	10,131,000
Overseas—Surface.....	198,000	188,000
—Air.....	275,000	281,000
TOTAL.....	10,600,000	10,600,000
Parcels (including Registered)		
Inland and Irish		
Republic.....	235,212	220,679
Overseas—Surface.....	10,074	9,850
—Air.....	1,604	1,709
—Transits.....	1,246	1,157
TOTAL.....	248,136	233,395
(Included above)		
Registered and Insured		
Letters.....	85,416	73,911
Registered and Insured Parcels.....	7,243	6,031
Business Reply Correspondence.....	95,600	94,300
Pools Post.....	848,000	702,000

TELEPHONE SERVICES

At March 31	1960-61	1961-62
Number of Local Exchanges		
Automatic.....	5,190	5,278
Manual.....	811	723
Number of Auto-Manual and Separate Trunk Exchanges.....		
	310	322
	'000	'000
Number of Exchange Connections		
On automatic exchanges.....	4,143	4,358
On manual exchanges...	894	852
TOTAL.....	5,037	5,210
(including)		
At Business Rate....	1,914	1,956
At Residence Rate....	2,985	3,113
Post Office Service....	64	67
Call Office.....	74	74
Number of stations (tele-phones in use).....		
	8,280	8,624
Applications for exchange connections during year..		
	559	490
Outstanding, 31/3/62..		
		147

Traffic		
	1960-61	1961-62
Inland		
Trunk Calls.....	422,000	475,000
Local Calls.....	4,300,000	4,500,000
Overseas		
European Cable Services.	6,139	6,855
Radiotelephone and Extra-European Cable Services.....	715	759
Short-Range Radiotelephone calls with Ships.	136	138

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Inland Telegrams	13,507	13,320
Ordinary.....	8,987	8,705
Greetings.....	2,990	3,056
Overnight.....	494	503
Press.....	152	135
Railway Pass.....	944	921
Inland Telex Calls.....	5,300	7,800
Irish Republic Telegrams..	919	879
Overseas Telegrams		
(Including Ship to Shore		
Radio-telegrams, 1960-61, 839; 1961-62, 812)...	20,022	19,848
Overseas Telex Calls		
(outward).....	2,900	4,200

COUNTER SERVICES

At March 31, 1962, there were 1,822 Crown Post Offices and 23,181 Sub-Post Offices. Postage stamps to the value of £108,570,000 were sold in 1961-62 compared with £107,548,000 in 1960-61. 188,027,000 Family Allowances to the value of £139,885,000 were paid in 1961-62 (1960-61: 190,065,000 worth £136,805,000) and 53,874,000 Service Allowances to the value of £155,296,000 (1960-61: 57,860,000 worth £147,245,000). 22,095,000 licences were issued in 1961-62 compared with 22,251,000 in 1960-61 (Broadcast Receiving Licences, Sound £3,486,000; Combined Sound and Television £51,256,000 (including Excise Duty) and other licences to the value of £26,145,000).

Savings Business.—Savings Stamps to the value of £59,282,000 were sold compared with £55,797,000 in 1960-61. Savings Bank: Deposits £525,921,000 (£472,058,000); Withdrawals, £394,330,000 (£382,418,000) Savings Certificates issued £102,171,000 (£126,636,000); Repaid, £97,843,000 (£103,038,000). Premium Savings Bonds: Sold, £52,128,000 (£53,328,000); Repaid £28,971,000 (£22,012,000); Prizes Paid £13,997,000 (£11,087,000).

Remittance Services.—25,357,000 Inland Money Orders to the value of £325,913,000 were paid, compared with 24,244,000 (£306,560,000) in 1960-61. Overseas Money Orders numbered 3,045,000 (£12,426,000) compared with 3,176,000 (£12,924,000) in 1960-61. 659,738,000 Postal Orders were issued to the value of £444,609,000 compared with 720,731,000 in 1960-61 to the value of £438,132,000.

STAFF

On March 31, 1962, the total staff of the Post Office numbered 366,007, compared with 350,531 in March 1961. The total includes 25,000 part-time workers counted as a half each. Staff were divided as follows: Administration, 7,627; Postal Operating, 166,579; Telecommunications Operating, 86,520; Engineering, 92,947; Supply Department, 7,097; Motor Transport, 5,237.

In addition 22,936 Sub-postmasters are employed.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS, 1962-63

Postal.—The building programme provides for a start to be made on 65 new post offices and 50 sorting or delivery offices and further moderniza-

tion or replacement of the older post offices. Projects for the further mechanization of postal services include provision of mail-handling machinery, including overhead chain conveyors to carry mail in both directions between sorting offices and railway stations where they are adjacent; the first chain conveyor links of this type to be introduced at Preston and Shrewsbury in 1963. Development and trials of new types of mail handling machinery will continue. A large scale experiment in the improvement of parcel distribution was planned to take place in the East Anglia area.

Inland Telecommunication.—Plans have been made to increase the number of trunk circuits from about 33,400 to about 37,000 during the year, by means of new cables and radio links and by modifying existing cable systems to give greater capacity. The total number of telephone connections at April 1, 1962, approximately 5,060,000, was expected to be raised to 5,260,000 by March 31, 1963 (new connections, 450,000; cessations 250,000). Estimated number of telephones in use at end of year, 9,000,000. The telephone waiting list was approximately 53,000 on April 1, 1962.

Development of the telephone service to fully automatic standard is planned to be complete by 1970. During 1962-63 a further 100 manual exchanges are due to be converted to automatic working, when 87 per cent. of subscribers will then have automatic service. There are plans for the building of 130 new telephone exchanges and 45 engineering centres and workshops. Subscriber Trunk Dialling—the service which enables subscribers to dial Trunk calls for themselves—is rapidly being introduced throughout the country. It is already available in most of the large towns and cities and by March, 1963, approximately one third of subscribers in the country on about 500 exchanges should have the facility. A new type of coinbox, permitting call office users to dial their own trunk calls, is also being installed. It was planned to introduce about 1,700 new Telex lines during the year, bringing the total to 10,400.

A 600 feet radio tower to carry new trunk and television links was under construction in Central London in 1962 and installation of equipment was expected to commence in 1963. The tower will be the tallest building in the U.K. and will be provided with public observation platforms and a rotating restaurant at the top.

Overseas Telecommunications.—In the overseas telegraph service, operators in London can now dial a large number of offices in Western Europe on the Gextex network and teleprint messages straight through. Installation of a "torn tape" message relay unit in London has commenced and improved services and economy in staffing is expected to be achieved as mechanization in this field develops. Direct dialling facilities for U.K. telex subscribers to Europe are being extended and already more than 80 per cent. of British telex calls to Europe are dialled through to the distant telex installation by the caller.

The installation of equipment to enable London telephone subscribers to dial calls direct to European numbers will continue in preparation for the general introduction of the facility in 1964. Manufacture of a further Transatlantic submarine telephone cable to be laid in the Summer of 1963 is in progress and new telephone cables to be laid to Germany and Denmark were also being made in 1962. A communications satellite (*Telstar*) was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida on July 10 and a series of experiments and demonstrations in communications by satellite began at once. The G.P.O. ground station at Goonhilly Down, Cornwall, satisfactorily received and transmitted telegraph, telephone and television signals.

FUEL AND POWER
NATIONAL COAL BOARD FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Income					
From Sales (Net).....	926.6	913.0	841.7	823.4	852.4
Principal Items:—					
Coal.....	876.3	869.1	806.1	784.6	815.8
Coke.....	54.8	48.7	42.4	42.6	39.5
Gas, Benzole, Crude Tar and Tar Products, etc.	23.3	22.8	21.8	21.7	21.9
Briquettes and Manufactured Fuel.....	12.6	13.1	11.0	9.4	11.6
Other Receipts.....	10.7	9.1	9.6	10.3	10.9
NET INCOME.....	937.3	922.1	851.3	833.7	863.3
Expenditure					
Wages, Salaries, Pensions, etc.....	580.5	575.9	537.9	512.1	518.7
Payments to Open-cast Contractors.....	33.4	37.7	29.7	21.9	24.0
Materials, Stores, Power and Repairs.....	192.6	190.7	169.0	169.4	178.9
Payments for Imported Coal.....	24.3	7.1	0.8	—	—
Other Expenses and Depreciation.....	85.7	92.1	101.0	110.4	113.1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	916.5	903.5	838.4	813.8	834.7
Balance.....	20.8	18.6	12.9	19.9	28.6
Deduct Taxation.....	—	Cr. 10.0	—	—	—
PROFIT.....	20.8	28.6	12.9	19.9	28.6
Deduct Interest Payable to Ministry of Power.....	26.1	32.1	36.9	41.2	42.4
SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY.....	5.3	3.5	24.0	21.3	15.0

Coal Production, etc.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Year	Saleable Mined Coal	Open Cast Coal	Total
1938.....	226,993,000	—	226,993,000
1952.....	212,680,000	12,106,000	224,786,000
1953.....	211,821,000	11,698,000	223,519,000
1954.....	213,561,000	10,959,000	223,620,000
1955.....	210,186,000	11,366,000	221,551,000
1956.....	209,925,000	12,081,000	222,006,000
1957.....	210,959,000	13,569,000	223,628,000
1958.....	201,475,000	14,347,000	215,822,000
1959.....	195,273,000	10,833,000	206,106,000
1960.....	186,051,000	7,553,000	193,604,000
1961.....	181,936,000	8,528,000	190,464,000

COLLIERY PROFITS, 1952-61—Mined Coal

Year	Proceeds per ton	Costs per ton	Profit per ton	Profit Amount
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ million
1952	57 3.0	56 8.5	0 6.5	5.7
1953	61 1.5	59 2.4	1 11.1	20.3
1954	63 5.9	61 11.3	1 6.6	16.4
1955	68 0.4	67 3.5	8.9	7.7
1956	76 11.9	74 5.2	2 6.7	26.5
1957	82 0.8	81 5.8	7.0	6.1
1958	85 0.7	83 11.2	1 1.5	11.4
1959	83 5.3	82 4.8	1 0.5	10.0
1960	86 1.4	84 5.0	1 8.4	15.6
1961	90 10.0	84 5.0	2 5.0	22.2

Coal Distribution.—Of the 191,809,000 tons consumed at home in 1961, industry used 29,192,000 tons, domestic users 28,285,000 tons, electricity generating stations 54,706,000 tons, gas works 22,165,000 tons, coke ovens 26,778,000 tons,

railways 8,258,000 tons, and colliery boiler houses 4,522,000 tons.

Average Earnings.—Estimated average earnings, including value of Allowances in Kind, of all adult male workers in 1961 was £17 3s. od. per week.

GAS INDUSTRY FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Gross Revenue					
Sales—Gas.....	222.8	225.6	224.9	236.8	251.5
By-Products.....	119.2	109.6	101.0	106.2	109.5
Appliances.....	29.2	37.0	45.4	40.8	44.5
Other Revenue.....	17.4	17.4	17.8	18.1	17.6
TOTAL REVENUE.....	388.6	389.6	389.1	401.9	423.1
Gross Expenditure					
Process Materials:					
Coal.....	145.7	139.4	127.1	128.0	133.1
Coke.....	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.8	9.8
Oil.....	8.7	8.4	8.9	8.5	9.1
Gas (purchased).....	12.7	14.1	16.3	18.7	20.6
Salaries and Wages.....	85.8	87.4	87.3	90.3	93.4
Cost of Appliances.....	20.5	26.0	31.6	27.7	29.7
Depreciation.....	25.0	26.2	28.1	29.8	30.1
Interest.....	20.5	21.6	23.0	24.6	25.6
Other materials, services and general expenses.....	57.6	58.5	59.8	62.5	68.4
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	385.8	391.1	391.5	399.9	419.8
SURPLUS.....	2.8	—1.5	—2.4	2.0	3.3

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE AREA ELECTRICITY BOARDS

England and Wales

£ million

	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
Revenue					
Sales of Electricity.....	453.0	493.2	523.6	577.3	653.7
Other	9.5	11.6	15.8	13.6	14.2
TOTAL REVENUE	462.5	504.8	539.4	590.9	667.9
Expenditure					
Purchases of Electricity.....	327.5	347.4	366.6	407.8	475.0
Distribution Costs.....	29.6	30.7	31.6	35.2	38.9
Consumer Service.....	15.2	15.8	16.0	17.5	18.1
Depreciation.....	31.0	33.0	35.8	37.7	38.2
Other	35.6	39.3	43.8	47.7	50.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	438.9	466.2	493.8	545.9	620.2
Trading Surplus.....	23.6	38.6	45.5	45.0	47.7
Deduct Interest Payable (net).....	20.5	21.8	24.1	27.0	30.0
SURPLUS before Transfers to Reserves	2.9	16.6	21.2	17.8	17.7

Scotland.—Revenue (from sales of electricity) of the Area Boards (£ million): 1957, 45.1; 1958, 49.5; 1959, 54.1; 1960, 60.1; 1961, 68.6. Expenditure (£ million): 1957, 45.1; 1958, 50.0; 1959, 58.8; 1960, 56.2; 1961, 63.4 (Generation, 49 per cent.; Distribution, 19 per cent.).

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity generation in Great Britain in 1961 was 7 per cent. higher than in 1960 and nearly 5 times that of 1938. It was also higher than in any previous year. Total gas available in 1961/62 showed an increase of 3 per cent. compared with 1960/61 and is 80 per cent. above the pre-war level.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

(Million kilowatt hours)

	1938	1960	1961
Electricity generated:			
Total.....	24,372	118,848	127,572
By steam plant....	23,211	116,160	124,212
By water power....	988	2,532	3,192
By other methods..	173	156	168
Electricity sent out...	23,089	111,888	120,048

GAS PRODUCTION

(Million therms)

	1950/51	1960/61	1961/62
Gas made at gasworks:			
Total*.....	2,335.5	2,211.4	2,263.1
Coal gas.....	1,888.7	1,705.7	1,704.9
Water gas.....	394.9	416.2	436.4
Gas bought from coke ovens, etc....	375.8	678.1	720.0
Total gas available...	2,661.3	2,889.5	2,983.1

* Including producer gas, oil gas, etc., in addition to coal and water gas.

FUEL USED

Electricity.—Consumption of coal in the production of electricity rose from 14,010 thousand tons in 1938, to 53,988 thousand tons in 1961. Coke, including coke breeze, consumed in 1938 was 176,000 tons; in 1961 864,000 tons. Oil consumption rose from 20,000 tons in 1938 to 5,400,000 tons in 1961.

Gas.—Consumption of coal in the production of gas rose from 19.1 million tons in 1938 to 22.2 million tons in 1961-62. Oil for gasmaking rose from 124,000 tons in 1938 to 866,000 tons in 1961-62.

PETROLEUM

(Thousand tons)

	1938	1960	1961
Production:			
Crude petroleum..	0.1	86.3	108.2
Shale oil.....	125.4	59.9	43.1
Imports:			
Crude petroleum and process oils.	2,272	44,721	48,919
All refined products.....	9,390	13,733	11,623
Production of main refined products*			
Liquid products:			
Aviation and motor spirits.....	316.5	7,917	8,353
White spirit, industrial spirit, etc..	29.8	167	157
Kerosene.....	127.4	2,284	2,684
Gas and diesel oils.....	377.5	7,648	8,618
Fuel oil (including refinery fuel)..	644.4	21,823	24,620
Lubricating oils.	157.8	912	958
Solid products:			
Bitumen.....	612.6	1,037	1,133
Paraffin wax....	11.8	36	39
Inland consumption of main petroleum products:			
Aviation Fuels....	113†	1,764	2,156
Bitumen.....	607	1,062	1,166
Motor spirit (including motor benzole).....	4,831	7,625	8,143
Kerosene.....	721	1,584	1,492
Derv Fuel.....	387	2,582	2,838
Gas and diesel oils	797	3,540	3,948
Fuel oil (including refinery consumption).....	811	20,781	22,332
Lubricating oils..	560	965	980
Total—main products	8,227	39,903	43,055

* Including production from shale oil but excluding production from coal. 1938 production includes output from distillation plants.

† Aviation Spirit.

POST WAR BUILDING PROGRESS

Permanent Houses and Flats completed

Year	For Local Authorities	For Private Owners	Other†	TOTAL
<i>England and Wales</i>				
1945-54..	1,266,977	354,797	74,908	1,693,682
1955.....	162,550	109,934	10,867	283,326
1956.....	139,977	119,585	9,162	268,724
1957.....	137,584	122,942	8,127	268,653
1958.....	113,146	124,087	4,292	241,525
1959.....	99,456	146,476	3,449	249,381
1960.....	103,225	162,100	3,891	269,226
1961.....	92,880	170,366	5,566	268,832
1962*.....	24,416	36,201	1,255	61,872

Scotland

1945-54..	203,996	13,807	5,370	223,173
1955.....	29,278	3,523	1,268	34,009
1956.....	26,290	4,576	1,035	31,901
1957.....	28,326	3,513	598	32,437
1958.....	27,373	4,061	736	32,170
1959.....	22,709	4,232	352	27,293
1960.....	21,503	6,529	560	28,592
1961.....	19,541	7,147	542	27,230
1962*.....	4,112	2,250	76	6,448

Northern Ireland

1945-54..	33,390	17,101	890	51,371
1955.....	4,221	2,636	171	7,028
1956.....	4,443	2,270	336	7,049
1957.....	3,719	2,329	452	6,500
1958.....	2,764	2,072	102	4,938
1959.....	2,380	2,458	56	4,894
1960.....	3,478	2,775	183	6,437
1961.....	3,697	3,214	188	7,099
1962*.....	1,265	1,015	84	2,364

United Kingdom

1945-62*.	2,585,681	1,432,007	134,536	4,152,224
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† Incl. housing associations (other than the Scottish Special Housing Association and the N. Ireland Housing Trust) and accommodation for families of police, prison staff, H.M. Forces, etc.

* To March 31, 1962, only.

New Houses and Flats

Of the 92,880 new dwellings completed by local authorities in 1961, 42.2 per cent. were flats. 39.9 per cent. of the new dwellings had 3 bedrooms, 32.0 had 2 bedrooms, 26.1 per cent. had 1 bedroom and 2.0 per cent. 4 or more bedrooms.

Cost.—In the first quarter of 1952, the average tender price approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was £1,380 (or 28s. 0½d. per square foot) for a traditional three-bedroom house of an average floor area of 984 sq. feet (including out-buildings). The average tender price for this type of house at the beginning of 1956 was £1,448 (or 31s. 6½d. per square foot), with a smaller average floor area of 918 square feet. In the last quarter of 1961, the average tender price for all types of three-bedroom houses (including new traditional houses) was £1,832 or 40s. 8d. per sq. ft., providing an average floor area per house of 902 sq. ft.

Conversions and Improvements

In 1961, applications for grants under the Housing Acts for the improvement or conversion of 128,584 houses were approved, including applications made by local authorities and housing associations for the conversion of 1,675 dwellings, for improvements to 9,004 dwellings and for provision of standard amenities in 32,139 dwellings. Applications by private persons were approved for 3,462 conversions, improvements in 33,804 dwellings and provision of standard amenities in 48,500 dwellings.

Slum Clearance and Repair

In 1961, 64,330 houses were demolished or closed in England and Wales, including 37,941 in scheduled clearance areas, and 165,838 persons were moved to other housing in consequence. At the end of 1961, a total of 35,575 unfit houses were retained in temporary occupation. As a result of informal action by local authorities, 142,866 dwellings were made fit or had defects remedied; in formal proceedings under the Health or Housing Acts, a further 78,332 dwellings were made fit or brought up to standard by their owners or by local authorities in default of action by the owners. 429 houses were reconstructed, enlarged or improved under the Housing Act, 1957.

Cost of the Housing Programme, 1945-61

England and Wales

The following table shows the Exchequer contributions in the post-war period towards the construction of new permanent houses and flats under the Housing Acts and the conversion or improvement of existing houses under the Housing Act, 1949.

Year	Construction of new permanent houses				Conversions and improvements	
	Under pre-war legislation	Under post-war legislation	Capital grants for post-war houses*	Total	By local authorities	By private owners
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945-47..	27,601,000	—	—	27,789,382	—	—
1947-48..	13,037,362	1,703,161	4,409,651	19,150,174	—	—
1948-49..	12,855,195	5,355,058	15,056,635	33,266,888	—	—
1949-50..	12,199,883	7,872,198	4,537,503	24,609,583	—	—
1950-51..	12,039,143	10,160,944	898,414	23,098,501	—	179
1951-52..	11,842,840	13,223,744	330,073	25,396,661	1,178	1,138
1952-53..	11,737,457	18,025,777	265,053	30,028,287	5,060	7,807
1953-54..	11,682,585	23,759,610	52,307	35,494,502	9,836	22,382
1954-55..	11,644,205	30,410,953	22,195	42,077,353	15,255	43,488
1955-56..	11,582,081	36,593,094	24,555	48,199,730	32,930	182,089
1956-57..	11,095,451	39,240,028	9,250	50,344,729	55,440	491,101
1957-58..	11,045,881	41,966,550	4,500	53,016,931	83,753	856,137
1958-59..	10,991,878	46,701,859	10,847	57,704,584	139,852	1,480,958
1959-60..	10,886,112	49,199,125	450	60,085,687	218,230	1,811,420
1960-61..	10,834,182	50,155,200	—	60,989,412	253,888	2,142,805

* Houses constructed by new tradition methods (Housing Act, 1946).

EMPLOYMENT IN 1962

Distribution of total manpower in Great Britain

The total working population of Great Britain in mid-June, 1962, was 24,809,000 (males, 16,400,000; females, 8,409,000), compared with 24,650,000 at the end of June, 1961. Included in the total were 15,697,000 males and 8,298,000 females (total, 23,995,000) in civil employment; 372,000 persons wholly unemployed; and 442,000 in H.M. Forces and Women's Services (17,000).

Numbers in Civil Employment, June 1962

Agriculture and Fisheries.....	937,000	Clothing and Footwear.....	587,000
Mining and Quarrying.....	714,000	Other Manufactures.....	1,659,000
Food, Drink, Tobacco.....	842,000	Construction.....	1,628,000
Chemicals and Allied Industries.....	526,000	Gas, Electricity and Water.....	387,000
Metal Manufacture.....	603,000	Transport and Communications.....	1,680,000
Engineering and Electrical Goods...	2,169,000	Distributive Trades.....	3,317,000
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	234,000	Financial, Professional, Scientific,	
Vehicles.....	891,000	Miscellaneous Services.....	5,167,000
Metal Goods.....	561,000	National Government Service.....	514,000
Textiles.....	813,000	Local Government Service.....	766,000

UNEMPLOYMENT

Annual average numbers registered as unemployed, 1953-61 and mid-year figure for 1962.

	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1953.....	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954.....	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955.....	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956.....	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957.....	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958.....	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959.....	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960.....	248,200	97,500	11,600	3,100	360,400	362,800
1961.....	226,300	85,800	23,300	5,300	349,700	376,800
1962 (June 18).....	277,508	94,709	17,235	7,731	397,183	431,883

Unemployment at June 18, 1962

Classification	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals) Duration of Unemployment				Total
	Not more than 2 weeks	More than 2 weeks but not more than 5 weeks	More than 5 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	More than 8 weeks	
Men 18 and over.....	47,108	38,191	25,506	153,968	264,773
Boys under 18.....	4,883	3,110	1,698	3,044	12,735
Women 18 and over..	15,231	15,820	12,028	43,470	86,549
Girls under 18.....	3,231	1,965	1,051	1,913	8,160
Total.....	70,453	59,086	40,283	202,395	372,217

The total includes 50,630 married women.

INDUSTRIAL STOPPAGES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1942-1961

The year 1957 saw the highest number ever recorded of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes, a total of 2,859, involving 1,275,000 workers directly, 81,000 indirectly, and a loss of 8,412,000 working days. A widespread engineering stoppage in 1957 caused the loss of 4,000,000 working days and a national shipbuilding stoppage a further 2,150,000. The peak figure of 1957 was again nearly approached in 1960.

Stoppages in progress:—	No. of Workers Involved	Working Days Lost	Stoppages in progress:—	No. of Workers Involved	Working Days Lost
1942.....	457,000	1,527,000	1952.....	416,000	1,792,000
1943.....	559,000	1,808,000	1953.....	1,374,000	2,184,000
1944.....	826,000	3,714,000	1954.....	450,000	2,457,000
1945.....	532,000	2,835,000	1955.....	671,000	3,781,000
1946.....	529,000	2,158,000	1956.....	508,000	2,083,000
1947.....	623,000	2,433,000	1957.....	1,359,000	8,412,000
1948.....	426,000	1,944,000	1958.....	524,000	3,462,000
1949.....	434,000	1,807,000	1959.....	646,000	5,270,000
1950.....	303,000	1,389,000	1960.....	819,000	3,024,000
1951.....	379,000	1,694,000	1961.....	779,000	3,046,000

STOPPAGES OF WORK IN 1961

In the United Kingdom in 1961, there were 2,686 new stoppages of work and a further 15 which had been in progress at the beginning of the year, a total of 2,701, compared with 2,849 stoppages in progress in 1960. 779,000 workers were involved in these stoppages, of whom approximately 99,000 were thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but were not parties to the dispute. The comparable figures for 1960 were 819,000 and 118,000.

In all stoppages in progress in 1961, those involving the greatest numbers of workers and working days lost were as follows. *Coal Mining*.—The net figure of individual workers involved was 194,000 who were involved in more than one stoppage during the year and are counted more than

once in the year's total of 248,600. Aggregate working days lost, 737,000. *Motor Vehicle and Cycle Manufacturing*.—83,000 individual workers were involved, some in more than one stoppage, making a total of 125,000 workers involved and a loss of 425,000 working days. *Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering*.—41,000 individual workers were involved, some in more than one stoppage, making a total of 64,200 workers involved and 388,000 working days lost. *Construction*.—Workers stopped 47,900; days lost, 285,000. *Iron and Steel Manufactures*.—Workers stopped, 31,400; days lost, 268,000. *Engineering (other than Electrical)*.—Workers stopped, 49,500; days lost, 162,000; *Port and Inland Water Transport*.—Workers stopped, 35,600; days lost, 159,000.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK

Particulars of the earnings of manual wage-earners and hours worked in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the non-manufacturing industries and services are collected periodically by the Ministry of Labour. The average weekly hours of work and average weekly earnings of workers in the United Kingdom in 1938 and in 1956–1962 were as follows:—

	Men (21 years and over)		Women (18 years and over)			
	Hours	Wages <i>s. d.</i>	Full-time		Part-time	
			Hours	Wages <i>s. d.</i>	Hours	Wages <i>s. d.</i>
1938 October	47.7	69 0	43.5	32 6	—	—
1956 October	48.5	237 11	41.3	123 3	21.7	61 4
1957 October	48.2	251 7	41.0	129 9	21.4	64 2
1958 October	47.7	256 8	41.0	134 1	21.5	66 5
1959 October	48.5	271 1	41.4	140 8	21.6	69 0
1960 October	48.0	290 8	40.5	148 4	21.7	74 10
1961 April	47.9	301 4	39.9	152 7	21.7	78 1
October	47.4	306 10	39.7	154 6	21.8	79 7
1962 April	47.3	312 10	39.6	157 2	21.7	81 0

† Figures up to 1958 based on (1948) Standard Industrial Classification. ‡ Figures from 1959 on (1958) Classification.

PAY AS YOU EARN, 1959–60

Item	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
No. of Employers*	848,000	91,000	20,000	959,000
No. of Employees (millions)	18.9	1.9	0.4	22.1
Total Remuneration (£ million)	11,214	1,013	197	13,020
Total Tax Deducted (£ million)	911.4	70.4	12.4	1,051.0

* Approximate: figures are of tax remitting points which report at least one tax deduction card in the current year.

† Excluding £56,800,000 tax paid on remuneration of £596,000,000 by employees not allocated to a particular region.

BRITISH MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

Year	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Goods Vehicles		Omnibus Coaches, and Trolleybuses	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1957	860,842	424,322	275,348	116,196	12,905	6,069
1958	1,051,551	483,877	297,785	105,877	15,071	5,752
1959	1,189,943	568,846	353,105	122,628	17,379	4,832
1960	1,352,728	569,916	438,924	139,139	19,048	6,386
1961	1,003,967	370,758	443,117	160,042	17,050	6,912
1962 1st qr.	327,407	141,762	107,682	36,236	4,269	2,011
and qr.	331,820	146,500	101,671	38,205	3,862	2,008

Weekly Average Production.—The average production of passenger cars rose from 13,608 per week in 1956 to 26,014 in 1960, declining to 19,307 in 1961; of goods vehicles from 5,509 per week in 1956 to 8,521 in 1961; and of omnibuses, coaches and trolleybuses from 202 per week in 1956 to 366 in 1960, declining to 328 in 1961. The average weekly production of these classes of vehicle in the second quarter of 1962 was 25,525, 7,821 and 297 respectively.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Holdings

The number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain, excluding rough grazing and holdings consisting solely of mountain and heathland, is:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5 acres.....	70,061	13,992	84,053
5 to 50 „.....	135,511	24,461	159,972
50 to 100 „.....	56,886	8,581	65,467
100 to 150 „.....	29,092	5,201	34,293
150 to 300 „.....	32,646	6,365	39,011
Over 300 „.....	14,099	2,708	16,807
TOTAL NUMBER	238,295	61,308	399,603

NOTE.—A farm may consist of more than one holding. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 full-time farmers in Great Britain, and, in addition, about 55,500 part-time or “hobby” farmers.

According to the latest available figures, of the total number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain 78 per cent. were of 100 acres or less in area. In England, the average size was 76 acres, compared with Scotland's 71 acres and an average of 52 acres in Wales. In England and Wales, 95 per cent. of all rural dwellings now have access to a piped water supply, and by 1962, 86.9 per cent. of all farms were provided with a mains supply of electricity. The number of farm horses has fallen by 82 per cent since 1939 and Britain now has one of the highest tractor densities in the world.

United Kingdom
Crop Acreage and Production

Commodity	Acreage (thousand acres)		Estimated harvest (thousand tons)	
	June, 1939	June, 1961	1939	1961
<i>Total Tillage</i>	8,781	10,871	—	—
Wheat.....	1,766	1,827	1,645	2,573
Barley.....	1,013	3,828	802	4,974
Oats.....	2,427	1,733	2,003	1,822
Mixed Corn..	85	147	73	69
Rye (threshed)..	14	19	10	18
Potatoes....	704	703	5,218	6,204
Sugar Beet..	345	427	3,529	5,936
<i>Fodder Crops:</i>				
Beans.....	135	70	111	—
Peas.....	37	10	23	—
Turnips and swedes....	712	420	10,084	7,723
Mangolds....	216	110	4,069	2,719
Other.....	226	520	—	—
Hops.....	19	20	14	10
Flax for fibre..	23	—	45	—
Fruit.....	301	276	824	607
Vegetables....	292	363	2,065	2,463

Production of Straw in 1961 was: Wheat, 1,766,000 tons (1939, 1,990,000 tons); Oats, 1,693,000 tons (2,610,000 tons); Barley, 2,632,000 tons (£42,000 tons).

* Provisional.

Livestock

The livestock population in the United Kingdom increased during 1962. The totals in June 1962 showed the following increases over the comparable 1939 and 1961 figures respectively: cattle: 34 per cent., 2 per cent.; sheep: 10 per cent., 2 per cent.; pigs: 54 per cent., 12 per cent.; and poultry: 47 per cent., 4 per cent.

Livestock in U.K.	June, 1939 thousands	June, 1962 thousands
Cattle: total.....	8,872	11,879
Cows and heifers in milk.....	2,841	3,690
Cows in calf hut not in milk.....	480	589
Heifers in calf with first calf.....	564	801
Sheep.....	26,887	29,545
Pigs.....	4,394	6,758
Poultry.....	74,357	109,465

Crop Prices, 1961-62

Guaranteed prices for the 1961 and 1962 Harvests

Commodity	1961	1962
	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, millable; average price per cwt. (a).....	26 11	26 11
Barley, price per cwt. (a) (b).....	27 7	27 7
Oats, price per cwt. (b).....	27 5	27 5
Rye, millable, price per cwt. Sugar Beet, 16½ per cent. sugar content, per ton....	21 7	21 7
Potatoes, standard ware, average per ton.....	128 0	128 0
	265 0	265 0

(a) Subject to seasonal variation. (b) Price of merchantable grain only.

Livestock Prices, 1962-63

A list of Guaranteed Prices in 1962-63 of Livestock and Livestock products. Changes from Guaranteed Prices in 1961-62 are indicated where applicable.

FAT CATTLE.—Steers, heifers and special young cows, per live cwt., gross weight, including quality premiums.....	s. d.	167 0
FAT SHEEP AND LAMBS.—1st grade, average of shorn and unshorn, and including any headage payments or other bonuses: per lb. estimated dressed carcass weight, excluding caul fat (-1d.).....	3 2	
FAT PIGS.—Clean pigs in quality premium range. Per score dead weight, including quality premiums.....	46 9*	

Livestock Products

MILK.—Average wholesale price, plus production bonus and quality premiums, per gallon.....(+0.40d.)	3 18.5
HEN EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per dozen.....(-1.50d.)	3 9.79*
DUCK EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per doz.....	2 5.72*

Wool.—Average per lb. greasy for fleece s. d.
wool, inclusive of increase in market-
ing cost..... 4 5½

* Prices shown are standard prices related to a standard feed price. Adjustments are made to take account of changes in the price of feed over the year: fat pig price, 1962-63 is related to a feed price of 27s. 9d. per cwt.; hen and duck egg price, 1962-63 to a feed price of 26s. 7d. per cwt.

Estimated Gross Value of Agricultural Output of the United Kingdom
(£ million)

Commodity	Pre-war	1959-60	1960-61
Grain.....	19.8	151.0	153.3
Potatoes.....	15.6	67.2	64.5
Sugar beet.....	5.1	34.5	39.4
Other farm crops...	4.7	12.8	13.3
Livestock (meat)....	86.6	431.7	429.8
Milk and milk products.....	80.3	243.5	352.6
Eggs.....	31.3	157.0	162.2
Wool.....	3.1	17.3	16.1
Other livestock products.....	9.7	78.6	85.7
Fruit.....	8.1	41.9	37.0
Vegetables.....	17.2	79.2	78.1
Flowers.....	6.3	22.4	24.7
Other receipts and valuation changes..	2.6	59.0	46.0
Total.....	290.4	1,496.2	1,502.8

Farm Workers in Great Britain
thousands

Class	June, 1939	June, 1961	June, 1962
Regular workers.....	600.8	520.1	499.6
Males under 20*.....	114.1	72.0	69.8
" 20* and over.....	432.0	384.2	368.8
Females.....	54.7	63.8	62.9
Casual workers.....	110.5	96.8	93.0
Males under 20*.....	7.8	6.0	5.8
" 20* and over.....	64.1	49.0	47.5
Females.....	38.5	41.8	39.7
All workers.....	711.3	616.9	592.6

* 21, in 1939.

† In 1939 regular part-time workers are included under casual workers.

Hours and Wages

Adult Male Workers	1938-39*	1962†
Standard Hours per week.	51	46
Minimum Weekly Wage.	34s. 9d.	183s. 0d.
Overtime Rates per hour:		
Ordinary.....	0s. 9½d.	} 5s. 8d.
Sunday.....	0s. 10½d.	

* Age 21 and over. † 20 and over.

Women.—From November 26, 1962, rate for women agricultural workers (age 20 and over) was 137s. 6d. per week of 46 hours.

Casual and Part-time Workers: Men, 3s. 10d. per hour. Women, 2s. 10d. per hour.

Agricultural Prices—England and Wales

Commodity	1936-38 average		1960*		1961*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Cereals and Farm Crops						
Wheat (cwt.).....	9	8	26	11	26	10
Barley (cwt.).....	10	3	28	0	26	2
Oats (cwt.).....	7	5	27	3	25	0
Potatoes (ton)....	110	4	261	6	309	6
Sugar Beet (ton)..	42	5	119	0	121	0
Livestock and Products:						
Fat cattle (live cwt.)	44	4	161	1	167	4
Fat sheep (lb. d.w.)	0	10½	2	7½	2	8½
Bacon pigs (20 lb. d.w.).....	12	5	45	5	43	3
Milk (gall.).....	1	0.3	3	0	2	11
Eggs (120).....	14	11	36	2	34	6

* Including acreage payments and exchequer payments and subsidies.

Percentage Home-Produced of Food Consumed in the United Kingdom

Commodity Group	Percentage Home-Produced		
	Pre-war	1960	1961†
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent).....	23	41	37
Barley and oats.....	73	90	87
Oils and fats (crude oil equivalent).....	16	12	14
Sugar (refined value)....	18	26	30
Carcase meat and offal....	51	63	67
Bacon and ham.....	32	34	37
Butter.....	9	9	11
Cheese.....	24	45	46
Condensed milk.....	70	95	95
Dried milk.....	59	60	65
Shell eggs.....	71	97	97

† Provisional.

Production Objectives and Price Guarantees

In the Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees presented to Parliament in March 1962, the Government announced that agricultural net output in 1961-62 was forecast at 83 per cent above pre-war, compared with 78 per cent, for 1960-61. On the basis where the average net agricultural output of the years 1954-55 to 1956-57 is taken as 100, the forecast for net output in 1961-62 is 122, compared with revised figures of 119 for 1960-61 and 112 for 1959-60.

The total cereals acreage in 1961 fell below the high level of 1960, but yields were all above the five-year average. The home production of beef has greatly increased and a further increase is forecast for 1962-63. The decline in 1961 in the number of calves retained for beef production has been arrested. The rate of expansion of pig breeding herds is lessening and the output of pig-meat recovered from the slight fall in 1960-61: that of mutton and lamb is expected to rise 10 per cent above last year's record level. A rise of nearly 5 per cent over 1960-61 is forecast for the output of hen eggs, which continues to meet nearly the whole of home demand for shell eggs.

In 1960-61 there was a record net income for the industry of £389½ m., and, despite adverse weather conditions, a further increase of £42 m. is forecast for 1961-62. The cost of goods and services used in agriculture has risen, however, and the expense of agricultural support to the Ex-

chequer has markedly increased to £263 m. in 1960-61 and is forecast at £351 m. for 1961-62.

In making the determinations the Government's policy has been: to help small farmers who have been outside the scope of the present Scheme, to tackle problems facing certain commodities and to stimulate market development and research, for which the Government has offered to make a system of grants at an average rate of 50 per cent. of the cost of a project. This year, there was a reduction of almost £11 million in the total value of the guarantees compared with the reduction of about £14 m. in 1961-62.

According to the terms agreed to in the 1961 Annual Review, this year, the Government has decided to reduce the guaranteed price of milk by not more than half of last year's increase, as production continues to rise faster than liquid consumption and no satisfactory scheme has been found whereby excess milk can be sold profitably to manufacturers to maintain the pool price. The egg guaranteed price has also been reduced to prevent production exceeding demand.

Meat prices have been low owing to the increase in home production and deterioration in quality of fat cattle. The standard of cattle accepted for the guarantee will therefore be raised, but good quality young beasts will now be eligible at a weight lower than the general minimum, and the maximum weights on which guarantee payments are made will be reduced. The stabilizing limits will be widened to 10s. per cwt. The Government has decided to use similar means to help the similar difficulties of the fat sheep market, and encourage marketing at the most popular weights.

Under the new arrangement for fat pigs, where the guaranteed price is adjusted according to the number of pigs forecast to receive guarantees, a reduction of 6d. per score was made in the basic guaranteed price, as the forecast number rose to between 10.8 and 11 million in February 1962.

The present balance between guaranteed prices of cereals appears to be satisfactory. The price differential for sugar content will be increased in

1963 to encourage beet of a higher sugar content, and so to reduce costs all round.

These determinations have not been influenced by the United Kingdom's application for membership of the E.E.C. New policies will be formed to suit the situation when the outcome of the negotiations is definite.

The Crops of 1962

Following is the index of the condition of each principal crop in Great Britain on September 1, 1962, published in *The Times*, with its 10-year average. 100 is taken to represent healthy condition, full growth and freedom from injury: wheat, 96 (94); barley, 94 (92); oats, 91 (90), potatoes, 91 (89); sugar beet, 94 (92); grass, 93 (91).

FISHERIES

Quantity and Value of Fish of British taking landed in Great Britain during 1961*

Kind of Fish	Weight and Value	
	Cwt.	£
Cod.....	5,740,538	19,576,338
Haddock.....	2,625,692	9,961,100
Hake.....	202,496	1,890,411
Plaice.....	694,561	4,709,225
Skate and Ray.....	294,036	1,043,190
Whiting.....	856,185	2,036,933
Herring.....	1,731,217	2,296,378
Mackerel.....	97,007	161,761
Other.....	2,550,721	7,460,240
Total.....	14,792,453	49,134,676
Shell Fish.....		2,290,772
Grand Total.....		51,425,448

* In 1961, 21,912 fishermen were regularly, and 6,063 occasionally, employed.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SUBSIDIES

(Gt. Britain)

£ million

Farming Grants and Subsidies	1961-62 Total Estimates	1962-63 Budget Estimates	Implementation of Agricultural Price Guarantees	1961-62 Total Estimates	1962-63 Budget Estimates
General Fertilizers.....	33.0	32.4	Cereals.....	73.5	64.6
Lime.....	8.8	9.0	Wheat and Rye.....	21.5	16.2
Grants for ploughing grass- land.....	10.5	10.4	Barley.....	33.7	34.8
Field Drainage/Water Sup- ply.....	3.5	3.5	Oats and Mixed Corn...	18.3	13.6
Improvement of Livestock Rearing Land.....	1.5	1.5	Eggs.....	15.5	29.5
Marginal Production Grants	0.8	0.8	Fatstock.....	123.7	120.3
Bonuses under Tb. Scheme	7.5	5.6	Cattle.....	50.8	45.0
Calf Subsidy.....	18.2	18.8	Sheep.....	32.7	27.7
Hill Sheep and Hill Cattle.	5.7	5.8	Pigs.....	40.2	47.6
Silo Subsidies.....	0.8	0.8	Milk (excluding school and welfare Milk).....	13.0	8.0
Farm Improvement Grants	9.3	10.4	Wool.....	2.6	2.3
Rabbit Clearance Grants...	0.3	0.3	Potatoes.....	8.0	1.0
Grants to Small Farmers...	7.5	6.9			
Other Grants.....	0.1	0.1	Total.....	236.3	225.7
Total.....	107.5	106.3			

Estimated administrative expenses in each year were £6,300,000. Figures above do not take account of the Annual Review, 1962 (Cmd. 1658), the effect of which is a net reduction of about £8,000,000. Further there is a net reduction of about £7,000,000 in the Milk Subsidy.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local government is carried on by directly elected councils whose powers and duties are defined by statute, under the general supervision of various departments of the central government. Departments principally concerned are the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Education, Health and Transport; and, in matters affecting law and order, police, fire services, care of children, civil defence preparations, etc., the Home Office. Supervision is by means of inspections and enquiries, issue of Regulations and Orders, approval of bye-laws, loan sanctions for capital expenditure, examination of accounts and the administration of government grants.

County Councils.—Constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, they were made responsible for administrative duties which were previously performed by the justices of the peace in quarter sessions. In the main their functions relate to the more important services. In most cases the area of the administrative county is that of the geographical county, excluding county boroughs. Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Sussex and Yorkshire are exceptions, being divided into parts, each with a separate council, for administrative convenience. Councils consist of a chairman, aldermen and councillors. The chairman, who may receive remuneration, is elected annually by the council, either from among the aldermen or councillors or from persons eligible for election as aldermen or councillors. The aldermen form a quarter of the council; they are elected by the councillors from among themselves or persons eligible to be councillors and hold office for six years, half retiring every three years. Councillors are elected by local government electors for three years. Excluding London there are 61 county councils in England and Wales (see pp. 631-3; Wales, pp. 676-7).

County Borough Councils.—Boroughs with populations of 50,000 or more in 1888 and some ancient counties of cities were constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, as county boroughs; their councils were given the same powers and duties as county councils, but they are also governed by the general law affecting boroughs and have the same constitution. Until 1926 other boroughs reaching 50,000 population could seek county borough status, but the figure was then raised to 75,000. The Local Government Act, 1958, again raised the figure, to 100,000, and placed a 15-year prohibition on Private Bills for this purpose. (Although important, level of population is only one factor in the attainment of county borough status.) There are 83 county borough councils in England and Wales (see pp. 664-71; Wales, p. 676).

The district councils within a county are borough councils (other than county borough councils), urban district councils and rural district councils.

Borough Councils.—Constituted in their present form by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Urban district councils may by royal charter be incorporated as boroughs. Borough councils consist of a mayor, aldermen and councillors. The mayor, who presides at council meetings and may be paid, and the aldermen, are elected and hold office for the same terms as chairmen and aldermen of county councils (see above). Councillors are elected by the burgesses (local government electors of the borough) for a term of three years, one-third of the council retiring each year. The lists on pp. 672-4 indicate how the political parties were represented on the councils of the more important boroughs in 1962. There are 317 non-county boroughs in England and Wales (see pp. 664-71; Wales, p. 676).

Urban and Rural District Councils.—The Public Health Act, 1875, consolidated legislation on public health and conferred various powers and duties on local sanitary authorities and these bodies were re-constituted by the Local Government Act, 1894, as urban and rural district councils. They are corporate bodies and have a common seal. District councils consist of a chairman, elected annually by the council, and councillors elected for a term of three years. The chairman may receive an allowance. An important part of their responsibility is in the local administration of the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts. Urban district councils are also highway authorities. Both types of authority levy rates; they may raise loans for various purposes and make bye-laws with the sanction of the central Government. There are 564 urban district councils and 474 rural district councils in England and Wales.

Parish Councils and Parish Meetings.—Local government responsibility is for the area of the civil parish in rural areas and for purely secular matters. Parish meetings consist of all the local government electors of the parish under a chairman chosen by the meeting and must be held at least twice a year where there is no parish council. Parish councils consist of a chairman and a number of councillors which may vary from five to twenty-one, elected for three years. Parishes with a population of more than 300 must have a parish council. A parish meeting must be held annually and is presided over by the chairman of the parish council. Rates to meet the expenses of the parish council are levied by the rural district council.

London.—Local government is carried on by London County Council (see pp. 641-644), the Corporation of the City of London (pp. 635-41) and by the councils of the 28 metropolitan boroughs listed on p. 634. A Royal Commission set up to review local government in Greater London reported in October, 1960. The Government announced acceptance of most of the recommendations made and proposed to bring the necessary changes into effect by April, 1965. The result will be the creation of a Greater London Council and of 33 London boroughs in the population range 180,000 to 350,000.

Local Government Act, 1958.—The Act provides machinery for the review of areas and status of local authorities in the rest of England and Wales and for making changes where necessary in the interests of effective and convenient administration.

Local Government Elections

Generally speaking all British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of 21 years or over resident on the qualifying date in the area for which the election is being held are entitled to vote at local government elections. There is also a non-resident qualification (see p. 1154). A register of electors is prepared and published annually by local electoral registration officers. There are 9,293,898 local government electors in county boroughs, 15,819,102 in municipal boroughs, urban districts, the City of London and the metropolitan boroughs, and 5,983,735 in rural districts. These figures exclude "Y" voters, i.e. persons having their 21st birthday between Oct. 12 and June 16, who are entitled to vote at elections held after Oct. 1 following. County council elections are held triennially, usually in April, and elections for other authorities annually or triennially in May.

Voting takes place at polling stations arranged by the local authority and under the supervision of a presiding officer specially appointed for the purpose. Candidates, who are subject to various

statutory qualifications and disqualifications designed to secure that they are suitable persons to hold office, must be nominated by two electors and, except in metropolitan borough, rural district or parish council elections, must secure the assent of eight other electors to the nomination. County council elections are based on divisions of the county regulated by the Home Secretary, each of which returns a single member; most boroughs, including county and metropolitan boroughs, are divided into wards, each electing its own members; other authorities may be so divided or may remain as single units depending upon their sizes.

Local Government Services

Local authorities must in their areas provide the services and carry out the functions required by various Acts of Parliament. They may provide additional services under general permissive legislation or under "local" Acts of Parliament which they have promoted as Private Bills. The nature of the duties imposed on local authorities and the scope of the services which they provide vary according to the type of authority. The only all-purpose council is that of the county borough. In the counties functions are divided between the county council and the borough and district councils and there is considerable delegation of functions by the county council to these other authorities, e.g. in education and planning matters. Principal subjects of local government administration are:—

Public health services (prevention of epidemics, abatement of sanitary nuisances, etc.) under the Public Health Act, 1936; local health services under the National Health Service; Care of deprived children; Welfare services for the aged and infirm and for the handicapped, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Housing; Land drainage; Water supply; Sewerage; Refuse collection and disposal; Baths and washhouses; Cemeteries.

Town and country planning; Parks and recreation grounds; Smallholdings and allotments.

Roads and bridges; Road safety; Street lighting; Harbours, docks and piers; Passenger transport.

Education; Public libraries, museums and art galleries; Municipal entertainments; Civic restaurants; Information centres.

Police; Fire services; Civil defence services.

Food and drugs inspection; Weights and measures.

Local Government Committees and Staff

Detailed administration of local government services is commonly carried out by committees, matters of policy being decided by the council as a whole; the appointment of certain committees is made compulsory by Act of Parliament. Committees may be executive or advisory; they may be constituted on a permanent basis as Standing Committees or as Special Committees set up for a limited period to deal with a particular subject; their powers and duties are laid down in the Standing Orders of the Council (subject in some cases to special statutory provisions). Where services such as water supply and sewerage are shared between two or more authorities, Joint Committees or Boards of representatives of the authorities concerned are set up to administer the service. Police forces of counties are administered in this way by the Standing Joint Committee of members drawn in equal numbers from the county council and the justices in quarter sessions.

The executive policy of the local authority is carried out by a salaried staff varying in number

according to the type of authority. The chief official is, in boroughs, the Town Clerk, and elsewhere the Clerk of the Council, and these appointments, together with those of certain other executive officers, are compulsory. Appointments of staff (including professional, technical and clerical classes, and manual workers) are made to a set establishment.

Local Government Finance

Local government is financed from various sources. (1) *Rates*.—Levied by county borough, borough and district councils and in London by the City Corporation and the metropolitan boroughs. Sums required by county councils are included in the rates levied by metropolitan and non-county borough and district councils. Rates are levied by a poundage tax on the rateable value of property in the area of the rating authority. *De-rating*.—Agricultural land and buildings are exempt from rates under the Local Government Act, 1929. The same Act, as amended by the Local Government Act, 1958, provides for industrial and freight-transport hereditaments to be rated at 50 per cent. of their net annual values. The Rating and Valuation Act, 1957, effected a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. in the rateable values of shops, offices, hotels and other commercial property, for the duration of the present valuation lists. Valuation for rating, formerly the responsibility of local authorities, was transferred to the Board of Inland Revenue by the Local Government Act, 1948. (a) *Government Grants*.—From 1948-49 to 1958-59, the Exchequer made annual equalization grants to counties and county boroughs whose rateable value was below the average rateable value per head of weighted population in England and Wales to bring their respective rateable values up to the average level. Equalization grants replaced the former "block" grants paid to local authorities until 1948, which included an element of compensation for loss of revenue through de-rating. Percentage grants covered an agreed proportion of expenditure on approved services such as education, health, police and fire services. Special grants were also made.

The Local Government Act, 1958, provided for a new general grant, payable from 1959-60 onwards, in replacement of the grants for education, etc., services mentioned above and the grants on certain other services. The amount of the general grant is fixed in advance for a short period of years though not necessarily at the same level for each year of the period. If it appears that expenditure which previously attracted specific grant is bound to vary materially in the later years of a period the amount to be distributed by way of general grant will be graduated accordingly. This general grant is distributed to all County and County Borough Councils by reference to objective factors (mainly of weighted population) which are readily ascertainable and afford a fair and reasonable measure of the relative needs of each authority.

The equalization grant mentioned above ceased to be payable after 1958-59, except for balances due in respect of previous years, and was replaced for 1959-60 onwards by a rate deficiency grant based on rate products instead of rateable values as hitherto. This is paid direct to County District Councils and to Counties and County Boroughs whose resources in terms of rate product per head of population are below the average.

(3) *Loans*.—Local authorities may raise loans on the security of the rates, with the sanction of the central Government department directly concerned, for capital expenditure on housing, roads, markets, municipal transport services, sewerage works, etc.

On March 31, 1960, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £5,656,650,000; against this total the sum of £28,547,000 stood at the credit of various sinking funds.

Income of Local Authorities, 1959-60

Revenue from:—

Rates (including payments by Transport and Electricity Services)	£649,902,000
Government Grants	705,590,000
Private Improvements	7,244,000
Housing (Rents, etc.)	199,481,000
Town and Country Planning	2,687,000
Small Holdings and Allotments	2,156,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply	58,746,000
Passenger Transport	76,516,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria	3,581,000
Harbours, Docks, Piers, etc.	43,979,000
Other †	28,874,000
Miscellaneous Income ‡	170,282,000
Total	£1,949,041,000

Capital Receipts:—

Loans	£513,495,000
Government Grants	17,443,000
Repayment of Advances	33,729,000
Sales and other sources	17,170,000
Total	£581,837,000

Total Receipts £2,530,878,000

† Including corporation estates, ferries, markets and civic restaurants.
‡ Including certain tolls, fees, rents and interest.

<i>Expenditure</i>	1959-60
Education	£696,799,000
Libraries and Museums	19,584,000
Local Health Services (N.H.S.)	68,084,000
Public Health Services:—	
Sewers and Sewage Disposal	39,975,000
House and Trade Refuse	38,100,000
Baths and Washhouses	9,431,000
Parks, Pleasure Grounds, etc.	27,135,000
Other	17,793,000
Care of the Aged, Handicapped and Homeless	35,555,000
Protection of Children	21,714,000
Housing	279,147,000
Town and Country Planning	13,012,000
Allotments and Small Holdings	3,854,000
Land Drainage, etc.	12,160,000
Highways and Bridges	112,812,000
Private Street Works	7,253,000
Public Lighting	17,620,000
Fire Service	27,125,000
Police	108,209,000
Administration of Justice	10,280,000
Civil Defence	5,056,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply	63,772,000
Passenger Transport	76,120,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria	7,602,000
Harbours, Docks and Piers	43,792,000
Other Trading Services	28,278,000
Other Works and Purposes	30,948,000
Unallotted	44,598,000
Total	£1,865,718,000
Capital Expenditure	571,472,000
Total Expenditure	£2,437,190,000

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1937-38	176,640,000	304,033,000	11 7
1952-53	334,254,000	349,991,000	19 7
1953-54	375,048,000	347,273,000	21 7
1954-55	391,130,000	353,924,000	22 1
1955-56	400,707,000	61,818,000	23 2
1956-57	492,466,000	629,444,000	15 3
1957-58	528,115,000	601,873,000	17 7
1958-59	551,678,000	610,240,000	18 2
1959-60*	649,902,000	687,618,000	18 10
1960-61*	675,000,000	702,373,000	19 3
1961-62*	728,000,000	719,817,000	20 3

* Provisional.

Average Rates

	1961-62	1962-63
	s. d.	s. d.
County Boroughs	21 4	23 5
Metropolitan Boroughs	18 9	20 3
Non-County Boroughs	22 3	24 1
Urban Districts	21 11	23 7
Rural Districts	19 8	21 2

Product of rd. Rate and amount raised per Head of Population in 1962-63

	Product of rd. Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head, 1962-63 (Net Rates)
	£	s. d.
Westminster	92,500	4,482 0
Birmingham	73,270	427 8
Manchester	44,700	442 9
Liverpool	42,081	345 4
Bristol	31,500	355 6
Leeds	30,265	340 9
St. Marylebone	30,000	1,958 11
Sheffield	28,930	364 11
Wandsworth	22,500	290 8
Kensington	21,400	582 2
Croydon	21,373	406 9
Coventry	20,867	409 5
Newcastle	20,750	400 8
Leicester	19,920	414 3
Nottingham	19,680	346 9
Cardiff	18,975	351 7
Lambeth	18,650	401 7
Southampton	16,650	398 4
Harrow	16,435	373 3
St. Pancras	16,400	617 7
Holborn	16,275	3,489 9
Bournemouth	15,990	403 6
Brighton	15,800	441 8
Ealing	15,750	402 10
Bradford	15,250	304 9
Plymouth	14,928	353 7
Hendon	14,900	466 0
Hull	14,700	316 8
Btckpool	14,267	397 7
Portsmouth	13,965	345 5
Islington	13,360	268 2

The figures above are from the *Annual Return of Rates* issued by The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (Incorporated), 1 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is divided for local government purposes into counties, burghs and districts, and local authorities are similar to those in England and Wales.

County Councils.—First constituted in 1889, they are responsible for local government of the geographical area of the county excluding for most purposes the large burghs. For certain purposes the counties of Perth and Kinross, and Moray and Nairn are combined. County councils include representatives from the landward areas and from all the burghs which are within the county for any purpose, town councils electing representatives from among their own members. Councillors are elected triennially. The chairman of the county council is the convener of the County. There are 33 county councils in Scotland (see pp. 680-1).

Town Councils.—The town councils of the counties of cities (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee) are all-purpose authorities similar to the county borough councils in England and Wales and are presided over by the Lord Provost.

Scottish burghs are Royal burghs (incorporated by Royal Charter, 69), Parliamentary burghs (created by the Reform Act, 1832, with the right to send members to Parliament, 14) and Police burghs (all other burghs with a population of 7,000 or more, 115). Town councils consist of a provost (chairman), bailies and councillors. The provost and bailies (the equivalent of aldermen in England) are elected by the councillors from among themselves and hold office for three years; they are the magistrates of the burgh.

Large burghs other than the counties of cities, are independent for all purposes except that for valuation, electoral registration, education and, in some cases, police, they are included in the county; small burghs are within the county not only for these purposes but also for such purposes as classified roads, planning, etc.

There are 198 town councils in Scotland (counties of cities, 4; other large burghs, 20; small burghs, 174). (See pp. 681-2; 684-5.)

District Councils.—Outside the burghs the county council is responsible for most local government functions but district councils have statutory functions with regard to recreation grounds, rights of way, allotments, bus shelters and other local matters. Two counties—Kinross and Nairn—are not divided into districts. District councils consist of elected members and the county councillors for the district *ex officio*. There are 199 district councils in Scotland.

Local Government Electors.—In Scotland there are 1,260,813 electors in counties of cities, 571,126 in other large burghs, 603,843 in small burghs and 989,332 in landward areas—Total 3,425,114.

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
1955-56...	£ 53,925,000	£ 55,503,000	s. d. 19 5
1956-57...	63,118,000	57,806,000	21 10
1957-58...	66,700,000	58,396,000	22 10
1958-59...	70,953,000	60,278,000	23 7
1959-60...	74,621,000	63,564,000	23 6
1960-61†...	77,237,000	64,311,000	24 0
1961-62†...	93,656,000	96,718,000	19 4

† Provisional.

Product of 1d. rate in Scottish Cities

The estimated product of 1d. in Glasgow in 1961-62 was £85,819; in Edinburgh, £48,160;

in Dundee, £15,838; and in Aberdeen, £14,556. Amounts of rates raised per head were: Glasgow, 430s. 3d.; Edinburgh, 346s. 3d.; Dundee, 395s. 9d.; and Aberdeen, 388s. 9d.

NORTHERN IRELAND

The structure of local government in Northern Ireland is similar to that of England and Wales. Types of local authority are: county councils, 6; county boroughs, 2; non-county boroughs or municipal councils, 9; urban district councils, 25; and rural district councils, 31. (See p. 691.)

Electors.—The register published on Feb. 15, 1961, contained the names of 645,461 local government electors. Of this total, 198,639 related to the County Borough of Belfast and 22,414 to Londonderry County Borough. A new electoral register will be published on Feb. 15, 1964.

Local Government Debts.—The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Northern Ireland on March 31, 1961, was £118,484,247 (excluding Hospitals).

POLICE

The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Home and Health Department and those of Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Strength of the Police Force.

Year	England & Wales	Scotland
1956.....	67,806	7,871
1957.....	69,882	7,933
1958.....	71,514	8,106
1959.....	72,685	8,307
1960.....	72,396	8,395
1961.....	75,324*	8,730

In 1961 there were 2,332 women police in England and Wales; in Scotland there were 285.

On Dec. 31, 1961, the number of special constables enrolled in England and Wales was: Men, 46,666; Women, 969; Scotland (May, 1962): Men, 7,141; Women, 100.

* Including the Metropolitan Police, 17,791 (Women 438); City of London Police, 729 (Women, 15).

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Headquarters: Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

The former Metropolitan Fire Brigade (founded 1866) was taken over by London County Council under the Local Government Act, 1888, and in 1904 the title "London Fire Brigade" was adopted. The Brigade was considerably augmented during the 1939-45 war, when it was part of the National Fire Service (1941-48). It was returned to the control of London County Council on April 1, 1948.

The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ending December 31, 1961, totalled 28,900, the fires numbered 13,502, chimney fires 3,089, false alarms 8,695 (including 4,039 malicious false alarms), and the calls to perform special services numbered 3,614.

Under the provisions of the Civil Defence Act, 1948, an Auxiliary Fire Service was re-established. Chief Officer, L. W. T. Leete, M.B.E. Deputy Chief Officer (vacant). Assistant Chief Officer, J. K. H. Cunningham, M.B.E. Administrative Officer.—E. W. Parker.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E. and $5^{\circ} 43'$ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. Area, 50,331 square miles. Population (Census of 1961, preliminary), 43,430,972, compared with 41,159,213 at the Census of 1951.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the Cheviot Hills run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being *Urra Moor* (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2,088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated *Wrekin* (1,335 feet), *Longmynd* (1,696 feet), and *Brown Clee* (1,792 feet); in Herefordshire the *Black Mountain* (2,310 feet); in Worcestershire the *Malvern Hills* (1,395 feet); in Monmouthshire (now usually grouped with Wales) the *Sugar Loaf* (1,955 feet) and *Colty* (1,905 feet), and the *Cotswold Hills* of Gloucestershire contain *Cleeve Clod* (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills; to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Commonwealth; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The *Severn Tunnel*, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). A road bridge over the Severn estuary, between Haysgate,

Mon., and Almondsbury, Glos., (which will be the largest in Europe and the third largest in the world, with a centre span of 3,300 ft.) was under construction in 1962. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being *Windermere* (10 miles long), *Ullswater* and *Derwentwater*.

Islands.—The *Isle of Wight* is separated from Hampshire by the Solent; total area 147 sq. miles, population (1961 Census preliminary), 95,479. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview and Bembridge. The *Scilly Islands*, 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's Treco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. *Lundy* (=Island), 11 miles N.W. of Hartland Point, Devon, is about 2 miles long and about ½ mile broad (average), with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and 3 lighthouses (one disused).

Climate.—The *mean annual air temperature* reduced to sea-level varies from 52° F. at Penzance and the Scilly Islands to 48° F. near Berwick-on-Tweed. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than 40° F. over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from 63° F. around London to less than 59° F. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about 1° F. per 300 ft. The coldest month of the year is January and the warmest July. Sea temperature reaches its maximum rather later than air temperature. The average annual *rainfall* decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. Of the total area 55 per cent. has an average less than 30 in., 29 per cent. between 30 in. and 40 in. and 16 per cent. more than 40 in. In the neighbourhood of the Thames Estuary the average is only 20 in.; at Seathwaite, Cumberland, 122 in.; and at the wettest spot in the Lake District 185 in. The months of least rain are March to June and the wettest months October to January. September is on the average drier than July and August. The mean annual number of hours of bright *sunshine* varies from 1,750 hours along the south-east coast to less than 1,300 hours in the neighbourhood of the Pennine range. June is the sunniest month fol-

lowed by May, July, August and September in that order.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.—Palaeolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height). The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres at Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 1900-1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe. The *Devil's Arrows*, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft. 6 in. high and its greatest circumference is 16 ft. In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius, nearly 100 years later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000 all arms, and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year. The British leader from A.D. 48-51 was *Caratacus* (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea*, Queen of the Iceni, being crushed in A.D. 61. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, since known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126, the work being now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe." The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury, and *St. Albans* (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the *Fosse*) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Walling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the

protomartyr of Britain," being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Stutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scott) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons. The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the Ecclesiastical History at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods *Twi*, *Woden*, *Thunor* and *Frigg* are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century *Offa*, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the *Wessex* kings was *Alfred the Great* (871-901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of *Wessex* recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of *Wessex*) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadrada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage 1961	Population of Counties, 1961 Census (Preliminary)		Rateable Value April, 1961 (c) £	Average Rates 1961-62 s. d.
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)		
Bedfordshire (Bedford).....	302,941	380,704	380,704	5,474,420	21 3
Berkshire (Reading).....	463,830	383,487	503,357	5,381,242	21 8
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury).....	479,407	486,183	486,183	8,015,328	22 6
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge).....	315,168	189,913	189,913	2,818,672	24 2
Cheshire (Chester).....	649,525	921,212	1,367,860	12,444,777	21 0
Cornwall (Truro).....	868,260	341,746	341,746	3,285,120	22 3
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle)...	973,147	223,050	294,162	2,285,205	23 3
Derbyshire (Matlock).....	643,572	745,223	877,548	8,532,567	20 10
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter).....	1,071,572	538,412	822,906	7,420,372	20 10
Dorset (Dorchester).....	623,746	309,176	309,176	4,129,179	21 5
Durham (Durham).....	649,431	953,410	1,517,039	10,273,406	21 0
Ely, Isle of (March).....	239,950	89,112	89,112	988,037	24 4
Essex (Chelmsford).....	978,091	1,859,449	2,286,970	27,205,466	22 9
Gloucestershire (Gloucester).....	804,932	494,366	1,000,493	6,286,908	22 0
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)...	962,192	762,214	1,336,084	11,181,455	20 0
Herefordshire (Hereford).....	538,924	130,919	130,919	1,331,658	25 7
Hertfordshire (Hertford).....	404,525	832,088	832,088	13,595,835	21 9
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon).....	233,985	79,879	79,879	978,798	22 1
Kent (Maidstone).....	975,923	1,670,707	1,701,083	26,109,368	22 2
Lancashire (Preston).....	1,201,851	2,201,815	5,131,646	26,371,519	21 6
Leicestershire (Grey Friars, Leicester)...	532,387	408,898	682,196	4,885,085	20 0
Lincolnshire:—					
Holland (Boston).....	267,847	103,388	103,388	989,616	22 6
Kesteven (Sleaford).....	462,100	135,317	135,317	1,433,425	22 6
Lindsey (Lincoln).....	974,438	330,948	504,678	4,711,132	21 4
London (County Hall, S.E.1).....	74,898	3,195,114	3,195,114	109,114,648	17 4
Middlesex (Guildhall, S.W.1).....	148,684	2,230,093	2,230,093	45,702,489	19 2
Norfolk (Thorpe Road, Norwich)....	1,314,331	389,216	561,980	3,682,864	20 6
Northamptonshire (Northampton)....	585,148	292,771	398,132	3,618,442	24 3
Northumberland (Newcastle on Tyne)	1,291,977	479,487	818,988	5,451,314	21 0
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham).....	540,016	591,321	902,966	7,115,127	21 3
Oxfordshire (Oxford).....	479,177	203,334	309,458	2,411,883	20 6
Peterborough, Soke of (Peterborough)	53,464	74,442	74,442	1,043,063	24 2
Rutland (Catmose, Oakham).....	97,273	23,956	23,956	276,371	18 4
Shropshire (Shrewsbury).....	861,800	297,313	297,313	3,390,712	21 10
Somerset (Taunton).....	1,032,325	517,700	598,556	6,378,852	21 8
Staffordshire (Stafford).....	738,248	985,113	1,733,887	11,104,263	21 2
Suffolk:—					
East Suffolk (Ipswich).....	557,354	225,371	342,696	2,536,872	21 0
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)...	390,917	129,969	129,969	1,275,542	20 7
Surrey (Kingston on Thames).....	461,833	1,480,649	1,733,036	28,114,647	18 10
Sussex:—					
East Sussex (Lewes).....	527,210	374,669	664,669	6,554,174	19 8
West Sussex (Chichester).....	405,349	411,224	411,224	7,995,339	18 9
Warwickshire (Warwick).....	628,969	612,578	2,023,289	8,527,432	22 4
Westmorland (Kendal).....	504,917	67,222	67,222	849,075	21 0
Wight, Isle of (Newport, I. of W.)...	94,141	95,479	95,479	1,503,194	24 4
Wiltshire (Trowbridge).....	860,611	422,753	422,753	5,238,241	20 1
Worcestershire (Worcester).....	447,943	441,029	568,642	5,460,400	21 10
Yorkshire:—					
East Riding (Beverley).....	750,385	223,783	527,051	2,694,336	21 0
North Riding (Northallerton).....	1,361,788	397,074	554,382	5,370,686	21 5
West Riding (Wakefield).....	1,785,767	1,649,135	3,641,228	16,791,924	20 3

(a) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs, named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933; (b) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs; in each case as at the Census of April, 1961 (preliminary figures); (c) includes value of property occupied by the Crown for public purposes upon which contributions in lieu of rates are paid.

Lords Lieutenant of Counties.—The actual words used in the Letters Patent relative to these appointments are "Her Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of . . ." and this is the official title whether the individual appointed be a Peer or a Commoner. In documents of the highest formality the proper term is therefore "Her Majesty's Lieutenant." In less formal and informal documents and colloquially, the style "Lord Lieutenant" has been applied to H. M. Lieutenants. Peers and Commoners alike, for a great many years. The duties of the Lord Lieutenant are to advise the Lord Chancellor as to the appointment of magistrates to the county bench, to appoint Deputy Lieutenants and to raise the militia, if need be, in time of riot or invasion. The Lord Lieutenant is usually a peer or a baronet and a large landowner and is often appointed *custos rotularum* (keeper of the records).

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	*High Sheriff 1962-63	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Maj. Simon Whitbread.	H. Whitbread, T.D.	W. W. Stabb.
(2) Berks	Maj. the Hon. David Smith.	J. R. Henderson, M.B.E.	Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Hilbery.
(3) Bucks	Brig. Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.	G. A. Mobbs.	The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Davies.
(4) Cambridge}	R. H. Parker, C.B.E., M.C.	F. J. S. Ellis, T.D.	{ His Hon. Judge W. Lawson
(5) Isle of Ely}		[T.D.]	{ Campbell.
(6) Cheshire	The Viscount Leverhulme, T.D.	Lt.-Col. F. L. Orme, C.B.E.	His Hon. Judge G. G. Lind-Smith.
(7) Cornwall	Col. Sir John C. Pole, Bt., D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. W. G. Petherick.	Hon. Mr. Justice Marshall.
(8) Cumberland	Sir Fergus Graham, Bt., K.B.E., T.D.	Maj. Sir William Pennington-Ramsden, Bt.	His Hon. Judge C. B. Fenwick.
(9) Derby	Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Walker-Okeover, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	Lt.-Col. W. H. Olivier, T.D.	H. G. Talbot.
(10) Devon	The Lord Roborough.	Lt.-Col. R. D. D. Birdwood.	His Hon. Judge H. MacD. Pratt.
(11) Dorset	Col. the Lord Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.	Lt.-Cdr. G. G. Marten, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).	G. D. Squibb, Q.C.
(12) Durham	The Lord Barnard, C.M.G., O.B.E.,	R. T. Backhouse.	W. L. Burn.
(13) Essex	Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D.	D. G. Pelly.	J. R. Adams, Q.C.
(14) Gloucester	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C.,	C. T. R. Wingfield.	R. C. Hutton.
(15) Hampshire}	The Lord Ashburton, K.C.V.O.	Maj. L. I. T. Whitaker.	{ Hon. Mr. Justice Roskill.
(16) Isle of Wight ..}			{ N. J. Skelborn, Q.C.
(17) Hereford	J. F. Maclean.	Maj. R. E. Combe, O.B.E.	His Hon. Judge Harington.
(18) Hertford	Maj.-Gen. Sir George Burns, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	A. F. Procter.	Sir Henry Wynn-Parry; St. Albans—M. L. Berryman, Q.C.
(19) Huntingdon	The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.	F. J. S. Ellis.	S. L. Elborne, M.B.E.
(20) Kent	The Lord Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C.	W. H. Whigham.	M. L. Berryman, Q.C.
(21) Lancashire	The Earl of Derby, M.C.	Col. G. G. H. Bolton, C.B.E., M.C.	W. H. Openshaw.
(22) Leicester	The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C.	Sir Tresham Lever, Bt.	Lt.-Col. C. E. J. Freer.
(23) Lindsey			
(24) Kesteven	The Earl of Ancaster, T.D.	Maj. Sir David Hawley, Bt.	{ His Hon. W. K. Carter, Q.C.
(25) Holland			{ His Hon. W. K. Carter, Q.C.
(26) London	Field-Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., O.M., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.L., D.S.O., M.C.	M. J. B. Smith, C.B.E., T.D.	{ His Hon. Judge E. D. Lewis.
(27) Middlesex	Gen. Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	Maj. G. R. H. Wranham.	{ R. E. Seaton.
(28) Norfolk	Col. Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.	Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Evans-Lombe, K.C.B.	Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.
(29) Northampton ..}			{ The Lord Evershed, P.C.
(30) Peterborough, } Soke of	The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.	Lt.-Col. G. T. H. Capron.	{ His Hon. Judge N. A. Carr.
(31) Northumberland ..	The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., T.D.	Capt. A. J. Baker-Cresswell, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).	{ Sir Arthur Craig.
(32) Nottingham	Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Laycock, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Maj. Sir Charles Buchanan, Bt.	His Hon. Judge J. F. Drabble, Q.C.
(33) Oxford	The Earl of Macclesfield.	J. Heyworth.	T. R. F. Butler, Q.C.
(34) Rutland	W. M. Codrington, C.M.G., M.C.	G. S. Finch.	His Hon. Judge Sir Donald Hurst.
(35) Salop	Maj.-Gen. The Viscount Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Brig. J. N. Ritchie, M.C., T.D.	G. D. Lane, A.F.C., Q.C.
(36) Somerset	The Lord Hylton.	Lt.-Col. G. S. Poole, D.S.O.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(37) Stafford	Col. Harold Wallace-Copeland.	Sir Charles Mander, Bt.	His Hon. Judge A. H. Armstrong.
(38) Suffolk, E.}	Cdr. the Earl of Stradbroke, R.N.	{ A. J. Samson.	His Honour Judge H. A. Tucker.
(39) Suffolk, W.}	(ret.).		His Hon. Judge T. F. Southall.
(40) Surrey	The Earl of Munster, P.C., K.B.E.	S. Black, O.B.E.	Brig. A. C. C. Willway, C.B., C.B.E., T.D.
(41) Sussex, E.}	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	Lt. Col. J. D. Hornung, O.B.E., M.C.	{ The Lord Denning.
(42) Sussex, W.}			{ G. Lawrence, Q.C.
(43) Warwick	The Lord Willoughby de Broke, M.C., A.F.C.	Lt.-Col. J. B. Challen, O.B.E., T.D.	Hon. Mr. Justice Finnamore.
(44) Westmorland	H. Hornoyld-Strickland, F.S.A.	C. E. Wilson.	The Lord Chorley, Q.C.
(45) Wilts	Capt. the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. C. M. Floyd, O.B.E.	The Lord Devlin.
(46) Worcester	Adm. Sir William Tennant, K.C.N., C.B.E., M.V.O.	B. H. Lechmere.	J. F. Bourke.
(47) Yorks—E.R.}	Col. The Lord Middleton, K.G.,		
(48) Yorks—N.R.}	Col. Sir William Worsley, Bt.	{ Brig. K. Hargreaves,	{ H. C. Scott.
(49) Yorks—W.R.}	The Earl of Scarborough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.L., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.	{ C.B.E., T.D.	{ P. S. Price, Q.C.
			{ His Hon. Judge D. O. McKee.

* High Sheriffs are nominated by the Queen on November 12 and come into office after Hilary Term.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council*	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) E. K. Martell (2) Sir George Mowbray, Bt., K.B.E. (3) S. W. Lord. (4) M. C. Burkitt. (5) Cdr. A. F. Gray, R.D.	G. O. Brewis. E. R. Davies. R. E. Millard. C. Phythlan. R. F. G. Thurlow.	H. R. Pratt. T. C. B. Hodgson. Brig. J. N. Cheney, O.B.E. (vacant) T. C. Williams.	W. C. V. Brothwood, M.D. E. C. H. Huddy, M.D. G. W. H. Townsend, C.B.E. P. A. Tyser, M.D. M. E. Hocken.
(6) Sir Wesley Emberton (7) Sir John C. Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (8) J. Westoll. (9) N. Grattan. (10) Sir George Hayter-Hames, C.B.E. (11) Cdr. H. K. B. Mitchell.	A. C. Hetherington, M.B.E. E. T. Verger. G. N. C. Swift. D. G. Gilman. H. G. Godsail.	G. E. Banwell, C.B.E., M.C. R. B. Matthews. H. Watson. W. E. Pitts. R. B. Greenwood, O.B.E.	A. Brown. R. N. Curnow. J. Leiper, M.B.E., T.D. J. B. S. Morgan. W. J. Doyle.
(12) J. A. Robinson, B.E.M. (13) Sir George Chaplin, C.B.E. [T.D.] (14) Col. G. P. Shakerley, M.C. (15) A. Lubbock. (16) Capt. H. J. Ward. (17) R. A. Lowth. (18) J. Cockram.	J. T. Brockbank. W. J. Piper. C. Berridge. G. H. Davis. G. A. Wheatley, C.B.E. L. H. Baines. R. C. Hansen. N. Mooo.	A. A. Muir. J. C. Nightingale, B.E.M. J. S. H. Gaskain, M.B.E. } D. Osmond, O.B.E. R. McCartney. Lt.-Col. A. F. Wilcox, O.B.E.	G. Wilson. G. G. Stewart. G. F. Bramley, M.D. { L. A. MacDougall, M.B.E. { R. K. Machell. J. S. Cookson, M.D. J. L. Dunlop, M.D.
(19) The Lord Hemingford. (20) R. W. Rule, O.B.E.	A. C. Aylward. G. T. Heckels.	T. C. Williams. R. D. Lemon, C.B.E.	(vacant) A. Elliott, M.D.
(21) Sir Alfred Bates, M.C.	C. P. H. McCall, M.B.E., T.D.	Col. T. E. St. Johnston, C.B.E.	S. C. Gawne, M.D.
(22) Col. P. H. Lloyd, T.D. (23) Lt.-Col. Sir Weston Cra-croft-Amcotts, M.C. (24) Capt. H. W. N. Fane. (25) Lt.-Col. Sir Oswald Giles. (26) Mrs. O. G. Deer.	J. A. Chatterton. W. E. Lane. J. E. Blow. H. A. H. Walter C. L. Burgess, C.B.E. Sir William Hart, C.M.G. K. Goodacre, T.D.	J. A. Taylor, M.B.E. } J. W. Barnett. (Metrop. Police Area).	G. H. Gibson. { C. D. Cormac. { T. J. O'Sullivan. J. Fielding, M.D. J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.O.
(27) J. H. Knaggs.	F. P. Boyce.	(Metrop. Police Area).	G. S. Wigley.
(28) Col. Sir Bartle Edwards, C.V.O., M.C. (29) E. Marlow, C.B.E., M.C. (30) Dr. J. Hunt. (31) N. Garrow, O.B.E. (32) S. Farr. (33) The Earl of Macclesfield. (34) Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D. (35) Capt. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bt., C.B.E.	J. A. Turner, O.B.E. E. P. Smith. E. P. Harvey. A. R. Davis. G. G. Burkitt. A. Bond, O.B.E. G. C. Godber, C.B.E.	F. P. C. Garland. J. A. H. Gott, M.B.E., G.M. F. G. Markin. A. U. R. Scroggle, O.B.E. J. E. S. Browne, O.B.E. J. E. Bailey. J. A. Taylor, M.B.E. R. G. Fenwick.	K. F. Alford. J. J. A. Reid, T.D., M.O. G. Nisbet. J. B. Tilley, M.D. A. R. C. Margetts. M. J. Pleydell, M.C., M.D. A. D. Whitelaw, M.D. T. S. Hall, M.B.E., T.D., M.D.
(36) Brig. E. H. C. Frith, C.B.E. (37) J. F. Amery, O.B.E. (38) Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O. (39) Maj.-Gen. P. G. Whiteford, D.B.E., M.C. (40) Lt.-Col. H. J. Wells, C.B.E., M.C. (41) W. Lindsay, C.B.E. (42) P. Mursell, M.B.E.	E. S. Rickards. T. H. Evans, C.B.E. G. C. Lightfoot. A. F. Skinner, O.B.E. G. A. Nops; W. W. Ruff.	K. W. L. Steele. S. E. Peck, B.E.M. E. P. B. White. W. J. Ridd, O.B.E.	J. F. Davidson, O.B.E. G. Ramage, M.D. S. T. G. Gray. D. A. McCracken, M.D.
(43) B. H. Hunt. (44) R. S. Crossfield. (45) Maj. S. V. Christie-Miller. (46) J. M. C. Higgs. (47) Lt.-Col. Sir John Dunnington-Jefferson, Bt., D.S.D. (48) J. T. Fletcher. (49) W. M. Hyman.	Sir Edgar Stephens, C.B.E. K. S. Himsworth. R. P. Harries. W. R. Scurfield. R. A. Whitley. R. A. Witherspoon. Sir Bernard Kenyon.	H. G. Rutherford. R. E. Breffit, O.B.E. R. P. Wilson, O.B.E. P. E. Brodie, O.B.E. H. Watson. Lt.-Col. H. A. Golden, C.B.E. J. A. Willison. J. W. P. Bienkin. J. R. Archer-Burton, O.B.E. G. E. Scott, O.B.E.	F. Langford. T. McL. Galloway. S. W. Savage, M.D. J. A. Guy, M.D. C. D. L. Lycett, M.D. J. W. Pickup, M.D. R. Watson. J. A. Fraser. R. W. Elliott, M.D.

* In the counties of Essex, London and Surrey, the appointments of Clerks of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not combined in one person.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from the North Sea.

Greater London includes the administrative counties of LONDON (the City of London and 28 metropolitan boroughs); MIDDLESEX (18 boroughs and 8 urban districts); and parts of SURREY (the County Borough of Croydon, the 10 Boroughs of Barnes, Beddington and Wallington, Epsom and Ewell, Kingston-upon-Thames, Malden and Coombe, Mitcham, Richmond, Surbiton, Sutton and Cheam, and Wimbledon); and the 5 Urban Districts of Banstead, Carshalton, Coulsdon and Purley, Esher, and Merton and Morden); parts of KENT (the 4 Boroughs of Beckenham, Bexley, Bromley, and Erith; and the 4 Urban Districts of Chislehurst and Sidcup, Crayford, Orpington and Penge); parts of HERTFORDSHIRE (the 4 Urban Districts of Barnet, Bushey, Cheshunt and East Barnet; and the Elstree Rural District); parts of ESSEX (the County Boroughs of East Ham and West Ham, the 7 Boroughs of Barking, Chingford, Dagenham, Ilford, Leyton, Walthamstow, and Wanstead and Woodford; and 2 Urban Districts, Chigwell and Waltham Holy Cross). It covers an area of 461,882 acres (722 sq. miles) and in April, 1961, had a population (Census preliminary figures) of 3,171,902 (within the County of London, 3,195,114; Middlesex and the Home Counties, 4,976,788).

The City of London (see pp. 635-41) represents London within its ancient boundaries.

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and

Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 29, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford Street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal government offices, clubs and theatres are situated in Westminster.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899, the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (see pp. 641-4), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the Corporation of London as to the City Police and in the Home

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHES

	Population 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value April 1, 1962	Rates 1962-63	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1962-63
		Births	Deaths				
				£	s. d.		
CITY OF LONDON ..	4,771	5.9	9.8	14,198,059	17 7	E. H. Nichols, T.D.	See Events of the Year
WESTMINSTER	85,223	11.7	11.2	22,800,000	17 6	A. G. Dawtry, M.B.E., T.D.	P. A. Negretti.
Battersea	105,758	19.2	10.9	1,725,374	22 0	C. M. W. S. Freeman.	J. H. Dunning.
Bermondsey	51,815	18.3	11.8	1,613,643	22 4	J. S. Lambert.	Mrs. E. V. Coyle.
Bethnal Green	47,018	17.5	12.1	733,863	23 8	F. H. Bristow.	A. Stocks.
Camberwell	174,697	19.3	11.8	2,590,599	22 8	S. J. Harvey.	E. E. Reed.
Chelsea	47,085	13.7	14.9	1,999,254	19 4	J. C. Kitchin.	Vice-Adm. J. W. Durnford, C.B.
Deptford	68,267	20.0	11.6	961,064	20 4	E. Field.	Mrs. F. K. Dolby.
Finsbury	32,989	16.9	10.6	2,981,711	19 2	H. A. Davey.	C. Slater.
Fulham	111,912	16.3	11.0	1,969,993	21 4	C. F. Thatcher.	Miss P. M. Cooper.
Greenwich	85,585	14.7	11.9	1,842,179	20 0	G. C. Turk.	T. E. Smith.
Hackney	164,556	22.1	11.8	2,694,627	22 8	L. G. Huddy.	D. West.
Hammersmith	110,147	21.0	11.5	2,350,300	19 10	C. Randall.	Miss E. C. Woods.
Hampstead	98,902	17.7	10.1	2,288,622	19 9	B. H. Wilson, M.B.E.	B. West.
Holborn	21,596	10.5	11.8	4,112,830	18 4	G. T. Lloyd.	F. Jaque.
Islington	228,833	21.7	11.1	3,330,470	19 0	H. D. Clark.	S. C. Bowerman.
Kensington (Royal Borough)	170,891	17.5	10.2	5,290,669	19 2	J. W. Sainsbury.	Mrs. J. Walford.
Lambeth	223,162	19.9	11.7	4,421,660	19 11	J. E. Fishwick.	D. J. Packer.
Lewisham	221,590	15.4	11.3	3,199,000	19 6	A. M. Smith, O.B.E.	Mrs. D. Hurren.
Paddington	115,322	21.8	10.9	2,744,119	19 8	W. H. Bentley.	D. McNair.
Poplar	66,417	20.6	10.9	1,282,955	22 0	S. A. Hamilton.	T. J. Benningfield.
St. Marylebone	68,834	11.2	16.4	7,114,638	18 5	S. J. Ruttly.	G. J. Brown, O.B.E.
St. Pancras	125,278	18.3	11.2	4,026,732	19 8	R. C. E. Austin.	Mrs. G. F. Lee.
Shoreditch	40,465	15.8	11.5	1,256,294	21 8	C. A. James.	J. A. Welch.
Southwark	86,175	19.6	14.4	2,323,984	19 8	E. J. Pitt.	P. W. Fuller.
Stepney	91,940	20.3	13.1	2,408,766	20 4	W. Reeve.	Miss E. Aylward.
Stoke Newington	52,280	24.6	10.9	709,881	19 6	A. J. Hazael.	M. M. Feldman.
Wandsworth	347,209	16.9	14.0	5,559,858	18 8	J. N. Martin.	A. M. Nelson-Barrett.
Woolwich	146,397	14.7	11.0	2,823,540	21 8	R. L. Doble.	Mrs. M. E. Polley.

Office as to the Metropolitan Police. The water authority is the Metropolitan Water Board; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority and above Teddington by the Thames Conservancy; the Port Health Committee of the Corporation is the Health

Authority for the River, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being Trinity House. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation and in the remaining area by the London County Council.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

The City of London is the historic centre at the heart of London known as "the square mile" around which the vast metropolis has grown over the centuries. The civic government is carried on by the Corporation of London through the Court of Common Council, a body consisting of the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen and a number of Common Councilmen. The legal title of the Corporation is "the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London."

The City is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The City of London at the time of the revolt of the Iceni (A.D. 61) was described by Tacitus (born A.D. 55; died A.D. 120) as "a busy emporium for trade and traders." In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent federated State of Wards (holding *wardmotes*) with a *folkmete*, predecessor of the present Common Council, for general affairs. Its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and granted a charter, which is still preserved. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in 1191, the first Mayor being Henry Fitz Alwyn, who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan (1212-15). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215, directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred.

The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in 1414. It is used more generally in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Liverymen in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day. The procession to the Royal Courts of Justice is popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen are mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folkmete*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having at present as many as 12 members, and none fewer than four.

The Corporation, by Acts of Common Council, has decided to reduce the number of Common Councilmen from 206 to 159 as at St. Thomas's Day, 1965, casual vacancies occurring by death or resignation in the meantime not being filled so long as the representation of any Ward does not fall below the number specified in the Acts.

Sheriffs were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wic-reeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry I. (in 1132) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of

THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1961-1962

	£	s.	d.
NET INCOME			
Estates Revenue.....	631,294	13	6
Market Revenue Accounts:			
London Central -			
Markets.....	£85,194	17	10
Leadenhall Market	4,288	13	10
	<u>89,483</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>
Less: Metropolitan			
Cattle Market	£5,457	0	11
Billingsgate			
Market.....	15,036	10	1
	<u>20,493</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>
	750,284	14	2
Gresham Revenue (Moieties).....	9,112	3	8
Contribution in respect of Officers' Establishments.....	161,750	4	11
	<u>£921,147</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

	£	s.	d.
NET EXPENDITURE			
Magistracy.....	11,560	4	1
Civil Government	134,585	18	8
Open Spaces.....	76,959	1	3
	<u>223,105</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>
Officers' Establishments.....	258,594	6	11
Administration of Criminal Justice	26,992	5	7
City of London Schools.....	100,188	2	9
Guildhall School of Music and Drama.....	31,941	19	10
Income Tax.....	107,416	15	9
Expenses not allocated to Departments.....	7,108	12	0
Charitable and Public Donations...	11,544	17	4
Expenses of Honorary Votes.....	235	0	0
Receptions.....	33,924	11	1
City of London Freemen's Houses	5,108	18	2
Contribution to Staff Compassionate Fund.....	5,000	0	0
Sundries.....	10,221	12	6
Balance.....	99,764	16	10
	<u>£921,147</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, as heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one, the first contemporary record of which is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1274 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

Activities.—The work is assigned to a number of committees which present reports to the Court of Common Council. These Committees are:—City Lands, Bridge House Estates, Coal and Corn and Finance, Rates Finance, Improvements and Town Planning, Streets, Central Markets, Cattle Markets, Billingsgate and Leadhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port and City of London Health, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), City of London Schools, Freeman's School, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Officers and Clerks, Civil Defence, and Housing. The Committees specially appointed are:—Gresham (City side), Epping Forest, West Ham Park, Special, Privileges, Labour, Special (Guildhall Reconstruction), Barbican and Licensing Planning.

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 19 Common Councilmen, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The *City's Estate*, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from other municipalities in the Kingdom, is managed by the City Lands Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

The *Coal and Corn and Finance Committee* manages the funds derived from the City's Estate and other sources and receives accounts of the Bridge House Estates (which are employed in the provision and maintenance of London, Blackfriars, Southwark and Tower Bridges). The cost of certain public services, including the maintenance of open spaces outside the City such as Epping Forest, West Ham Park, Burnham Beeches and some of the Surrey commons and the net expense of the City of London School, the City of London School for Girls, the City of London Freeman's School, and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama is met from City's Cash.

The *Rates Finance Committee* supervises the collection of rates and the expenditure of money so collected, two rates being levied by the Corporation, a Poor Rate and a General Rate. The Poor Rate is levied mainly to satisfy the precept served on the Corporation by the London County Council for the City's share of rate-borne expenditure of the County, and also to meet the contribution the Corporation is required to make under the London Rates Equalization Scheme. The General Rate is levied to meet the net cost of the services which the Corporation as a local authority is required to maintain (*see below*).

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ON RATE ACCOUNTS, 1961-1962

Service	Expenditure (including Debt Charge)	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling upon Rates
POOR RATE—	£	£	£	£
London County Council Precept including contribution under Section 10, Local Government Act, 1948).....	7,996,380	—	—	7,996,380
Other Services.....	41,557	60,894	—	19,337 Cr.
Total for Poor Rate.....	8,037,937	60,894	—	7,977,043
GENERAL RATE—				
Library, Museum and Art Gallery..	107,247	1,890	—	105,357
Public Health (including Port Health) Services.....	625,739	78,036	51,368	496,335
Town and Country Planning.....	1,305,696	693,016	179,351	432,359
Barbican Redevelopment Scheme..	14,510	1,807	—	12,703
Highways, Bridges and Footpaths .	829,922	140,523	139,592	549,807
Public Lighting.....	63,888	49	—	63,839
City Police.....	1,553,033	87,273	494,902	970,858
Civil Defence.....	15,839	397	9,714	5,728
Administration of Justice.....	147,510	42,230	—	105,280
Housing.....	460,463	236,070	44,178	179,315
City of London Cemetery.....	112,321	67,413	—	24,908
Spitalfields Market.....	242,577	220,078	—	22,499
Blackfriars Bridgehead.....	2,325	—	—	2,325
Other Services.....	354,401	47,051	—	307,350
Total for General Rate.....	5,835,471	1,637,703	919,105	3,278,663
SUMMARY—				
Poor Rate.....	8,037,937	60,894	—	7,977,043
General Rate.....	5,835,471	1,637,703	919,105	3,278,663
	£13,873,408	£1,698,597	£919,105	£11,255,706

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1961-1962*

Sir Frederick Alfred Hoare, born 1913; Alderman of Farringdon Without, 1950; Sheriff of London, 1956; Lord Mayor, 1961..... £15,000
 Private Secretary (vacant).

The Aldermen

Aldermen.	Ward	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Shf.	Lord Mayor
Sir Frank Newson-Smith, Bt.,	Farringdon Within (1938), Bridee Without (1954)	1879	1911	1938	1939	1943
Sir Bracewell Smith, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Lime Street	1884	1935	1938	1943	1945
Sir Frederick Michael Wells, Bt.	Bread Street	1884	1939	1941	1945	1947
Sir Denys Lowson, Bt.	Vintry	1906	1940	1943	1939	1950
Sir Rupert de la Bère, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Tower	1893	1941	1943	1941	1952
Sir Noel Vansittart Bowater, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.	Castle Baynard	1893	1937	1944	1948	1953
Sir Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd, Bt.	Cordwainer	1892	1940	1945	1949	1955
Col. Sir George James Cullum Welch, Bt., O.B.E., M.C.	Fridge	1895	1931	1947	1950	1956
Sir Denis Henry Truscott, G.B.E., T.D.	Dowgate	1903	1933	1947	1951	1957
Sir (Sydney) Harold Gillett, Bt., M.C.	Bassishaw	1890	1936	1943	1952	1953
Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull Stockdale, Bt.	Cornhill	1903	1946	1948	1953	1959
Sir Bernard Nathaniel Walcy-Colen, Bt.	Portoken	1914	....	1949	1955	1960
Sir Frederick Alfred Hoare	Farringdon Without	1913	1948	1950	1956	1961

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir Ralph Edgar Perring	Langbourn	1905	1948	1951	1958	....
Clement James Harman	Candlewick	1894	1949	1952	1951	....
Sir Hubert Percival Lancaster Pitman, O.B.E.	Farringdon Within	1901	1929	1954	1959	....
Col. Sir Richard Home Studholme, O.B.E.	Walbrook	1901	....	1954	1960	....
Sir James Miller	Bishopsgate	1905	....	1957	1956	....
Jonathan Lionel Percy Denny, M.C.	Billingsgate	1897	1941	1957	1961	....
Robert Ian Bellinger	Cheap	1910	1953	1958	1962	....
Gilbert Samuel Inglefield, T.D.	Aldersgate	1909	....	1959	....	....
Arnold Charles Trinder	Aldgate	1906	1951	1959	....	....
Lt.-Col. Ian Frank Bowater, D.S.O., T.D.	Coleman Street	1904	....	1960	....	....
The Lord Wardington	Broad Street	1924	....	1963	....	....
Douglas Rowland Holdsworth Hill	Queenhithe	1904	1947	1960	....	....
Peter Maiden Studd	Cripplegate	1916	....	1960	....	....

The Sheriffs 1962-1963

Alderman Robert Ian Bellinger (see above), and Alan Pearce Greenaway (see below); elected June 25 and assumed office September 28, 1962.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

Allcard, Deputy V. (1922)	Broad St.	Collett, Sir Henry, Bt. (1958)	Bridge.
Amies, T. H. C. (1961)	Bridge.	Collett, T. K., C.B.E. (1945)	Bridge.
Anderson, F. C. (1950)	Langbourn.	Cook, J. E. Evan (1959)	Lime St.
Arthur, B. G., C.B.E. (1954)	Walbrook.	Cork, K. R. (1951)	Billingsgate.
Bailey, Deputy J. A. (1941)	Farringdon Wn.	Coulson, A. G. (1961)	Broad St.
Baker, C. W. (1957)	Cripplegate Wt.	Creswell, P. H. (1958)	Aldgate.
Bales, E. W. (1952)	Farringdon Wt.	Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946)	Broad St.
Barratt, T. E. C., C.B.E. (1944)	Candlewick.	Dean, H. R. (1958)	Cordwainer.
Bartlett, Deputy S. (1945)	Cornhill.	Deith, R. C. (1944)	Farringdon Wn.
Beecroft, H. C. H. (1942)	Cripplegate Wn.	Dennis, Capt. H. W., M.C. (1942)	Candlewick.
Beer, Deputy G. Allison- (1942)	Cordwainer.	Dickson, Deputy C. G. (1932)	Aldersgate.
Bell, A. S. (1937)	Tower.	Dove, Lt.-Col. W. W., C.B.E., T.D. (1942)	Coleman St.
Bennison, C. (1950)	Portoken.	Du Buisson, W. A. (1961)	Dowgate.
Bianchi, V. C. (1961)	Bassishaw.	Duckworth, Maj. H. (1961)	Lime St.
Blankley, Deputy W. H. R. (1946)	Lime St.	Dyter, P. J. (1959)	Queenhithe.
Blyth, Deputy H. C. (1945)	Vintry.	Ebbisham, The Lord, T.D. (1947)	Candlewick.
Bradley, A. W. (1947)	Billingsgate.	Erlebach, Deputy D. E. (1943)	Aldgate.
Brett, Deputy W. C. (1926)	Coleman St.	Evans, D. I., T.D. (1952)	Vintry.
Brookhouse, Lt.-Col. H., M.V.O. (1947)	Dowgate.	Fairweather, C. H. F. (1958)	Queenhithe.
Brown, K. Hurst- (1935)	Broad St.	Farley, W. H. (1944)	Cripplegate Wn.
Burston, N. B. (1961)	Portoken.	Fell, C. A. (1947)	Langbourn.
Calder, Deputy H. W. K., C.B.E. (1936)	Bridge.	Fish, H. I. (1961)	Farringdon Wt.
Champhess, R. F. (1954)	Farringdon Wn.	Fisher, D. G. (1958)	Cornhill.
Clackson, D. L., M.B.E. (1951)	Farringdon Wt.	Fox, Sir Sidney (1941)	Bread St.
Cleary, F. E., M.B.F. (1959)	Coleman St.	Game, Deputy D. S. (1950)	Farringdon Wt.
Clements, G. E. I. (1961)	Farringdon Wt.	Gapp, J. G. (1956)	Cheap.
Cohen, S. E. (1951)	Farringdon Wt.	Glenny, C. F., M.V.O. (1946)	Bishopsgate.
Collens, F. J., T.D. (1946)	Castle Baynard.	Goldman, Deputy H. L. (1932)	Portoken.
		Goodinge, W. (1933)	Aldersgate.

* The Lord Mayor for 1962-63 was elected on Michaelmas Day. See Events of the Year.

Gorman, R. W. (1956).....	Aldersgate.	Pritchard, F. S. (1961).....	Walbrook.
Graham, G. B. (1961).....	Farringdon Wt.	Pryke, Sir David, Bt. (1961).....	Queenhithe.
Greenaway, A. P. (1952).....	Bishopsgate.	Rayner, N. (1961).....	Farringdon Wt.
Greenaway, Deputy S. H. (1927).....	Bishopsgate.	Read, H. S. (1958).....	Aldgate.
Greenland, S. R. (1938).....	Broad St.	Richardson, Deputy Maj. T. G. F. (1944).....	Castle Baynard.
Gregory, L. W. (1959).....	Queenhithe.	Rowland, Sir Wentworth, Bt. (1951).....	Coleman St.
Griffiths, P. J. (1961).....	Dowgate.	Rowlandson, Sir Graham, M.B.E. (1961).....	Coleman St.
Grose, G. P. (1942-46 and 1950).....	Farringdon Wn.	Rutherford, A. J. B. (1959).....	Tower.
Gunton, W. H. (1932).....	Aldersgate.	Samuels, W. (1950).....	Portsoken.
Hall, N. L., M.B.E. (1952).....	Farringdon Wt.	Sanders, H. C. H. (1946).....	Bishopsgate.
Harris, H. Wylie (1957).....	Farringdon Wn.	Sandle, Maj. S. E., M.C., D.C.M., T.D. (1941).....	Farringdon Wn.
Harroving, T. C. (1940).....	Bishopsgate.	Sheppard, S. (1957).....	Billingsgate.
Hayes, C. G. (1947).....	Bishopsgate.	Shill, Lt.-Col. C. G. S. (1956).....	Castle Baynard.
Hayman, L. C. R. (1954).....	Aldersgate.	Shillingford, R. G., M.B.E. (1961).....	Vintry.
Hayter, The Lord (1919).....	Castle Baynard.	Skeate, W. A. (1941).....	Bridge.
Hayward, Deputy R. J., C.B.E. (1943).....	Walbrook.	Skilbeck, Deputy C. (1948).....	Queenhithe.
Henderson, A. S. (1941).....	Cripplegate Wn.	Skinner, R. W. (1948).....	Billingsgate.
Hodge, G. D. (1947).....	Tower.	Smith, F. S., T.D. (1958).....	Cordwainer.
Holden, W. B. (1951).....	Walbrook.	Smith, L. J. W. (1958).....	Cripplegate Wt.
Horner, Deputy F. A. (1924).....	Tower.	Smith, Deputy J. K. Newson- (1945).....	Bassishaw
Howard, H. E. de C. (1951).....	Cornhill.	Smith, P. A. Revell (1959).....	Vintry.
Howes, A. C. (1949).....	Bishopsgate.	Stanham, Deputy A. F. G. (1943).....	Dowgate.
Hughes, C. J. G. (1956).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Stephens, Deputy R. (1940).....	Langbourn
Hunt, G. W. (1952).....	Bassishaw.	Stinson, H. J. E., M.C. (1937).....	Langbourn.
Hunt, W. G. G. (1962).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Street, S. V. (1961).....	Aldgate.
Jackson, J. A. G. (1955).....	Castle Baynard.	Sunderland, Deputy O. G. (1944).....	Billingsgate.
Jacobs, H. R. (1946).....	Portsoken.	Taylor, W. J. (1938).....	Bread St.
Jacobs, T. C. (1944).....	Aldgate.	Thompson, H. F. (1946).....	Cheap.
Johnson, H. B. (1951).....	Cornhill.	Tremellen, N. C. (1951).....	Langbourn.
Jones, Lt.-Col. O. Campbell-, T.D. (1961).....	Dowgate.	Trentham, G. D. (1941).....	Bread St.
Lamboll, A. S. (1949).....	Langbourn.	Turner, Deputy C. (1932).....	Farringdon Wn.
Last, A. W. (1948).....	Bridge.	Utting, F. W. (1952).....	Castle Baynard.
Lester, H. E. (1946).....	Castle Baynard.	Vine, G. M. (1955).....	Farringdon Wt.
Lewis, C. F. (1936).....	Coleman St.	Walker, Deputy S.R., C.B.E. (1937).....	Bread Street.
Link, C. E. (1961).....	Farringdon Wt.	Watts, E. W. (1950).....	Walbrook.
Lovely, P. T. (1949).....	Tower.	Wells, A. D. (1961).....	Cripplegate Wn.
Loweth, Col. W. E., C.B.E. (1946).....	Bishopsgate.	Wells, Maj. S. W., M.B.E. (1949).....	Cripplegate Wn.
Lowrie, W. E. (1952).....	Farringdon Wn.	Westerman, Deputy Dr. A. (1941).....	Farringdon Wt.
McAuley, C. (1957).....	Bread St.	Wheeler, E. (1948).....	Lime St.
McLdum, R. (1932).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Whitby, M. J. B. (1937).....	Langbourn.
Miller, H. C. E. (1952).....	Cordwainer.	Whittington, C. R., M.C. (1939).....	Broad St.
Mills, D. G. (1954).....	Billingsgate.	Wilkins, Deputy E. F. (1946).....	Cheap.
Monkhouse, F. J. (1952).....	Cheap.	Wilson, A. B. (1961).....	Aldersgate.
Osborn, A. I. (1947).....	Broad St.	Wingfield, E. H. (1943).....	Cordwainer.
Parker, Deputy E. A. (1952).....	Cripplegate Wt.	Wright, Deputy W. N. (1928).....	Bishopsgate.
Parkin, A. M. (1961).....	Cheap.	Yates, J. T., M.B.E. (1959).....	Cheap.
Paul, A. N. (1946).....	Portsoken.	Young, A. G. (1945).....	Farringdon Wn.
Peacock, R. W. (1956).....	Vintry.	Young, D. S. (1939).....	Farringdon Wn.
Perkins, G. K. (1951).....	Aldgate.		
Philp, I. E. (1952).....	Tower.		
Pike, H. T. (1946).....	Cornhill.		
Pinker, C. L. (1948).....	Bishopsgate.		
Pinnell, H.M. (1954).....	Bassishaw.		
Prince, L. B. (1950).....	Bishopsgate.		

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the 14th century.

The order of precedence (according to 2nd Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837) and omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 82 Guilds in existence. The Comb-makers, Silk-throwers, Silkmen, Pinmakers, Soap-makers, Hatbandmakers, Long-bow Stringmakers, Woodmongers, Starchmakers and Fishermen are extinct.

About 10,000 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall*.

The liveries of the Shipwrights (500), Horners (407), Carmen (406), Stationers and Newspaper Makers (406), and Apothecaries (379), are the

most numerous, the Ironmongers (35) the smallest.

MERCERS (1). *Hall*, 4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 206.—*Clerk*, G. E. Logsdon, C.B.E.; *Master*, M. W. G. Wathen, T.D.

GROGERS (2). *Hall*, Princes St., E.C.2. *Livery*, 201.—*Clerk*, J. A. M. Ellison-Macartney; *Master*, A. G. Blunt.

DRAPERS (3). *Hall*, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, H. Farmer; *Master*, The Lord Luke.

FISHMONGERS (4). *Hall*, London Bridge, E.C.4. *Livery*, 289.—*Clerk*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.; *Prime Warden*, J. S. Scott.

GOLDSMITHS (5). *Hall*, Foster Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 240.—*Clerk*, W. A. Prideaux, M.C.; *Prime Warden*, Prof. Sir William Holford, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

- SKINNERS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 299—*Clerk*, M. H. Glover; *Master*, P. K. Devitt.
- MERCHANT TAYLORS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 348.—*Clerk*, J. M. Woolley, M.B.E., T.D.; *Master*, W. L. Addison.
- HABERDASHERS (8). *Hall*, Staining Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 370.—*Clerk*, Cdr. H. Prevett, O.B.E., R.N.; *Master*, R. S. Blundell.
- SALTERS (9). *Livery*, 140.—*Clerk*, W. R. Nichols, T.D., 36 Portland Place, W.1.; *Master*, T. G. Hicks.
- IRONMONGERS (10). *Hall*, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1. *Livery*, 35.—*Clerk*, J. M. Adams Beck; *Master*, Col. K. H. H. Allen, T.D.
- VINTNERS (11). *Hall*, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. *Livery*, 300.—*Clerk*, W. H. Lloyd Mead; *Master*, C. L. Platt.
- CLOTHWORKERS (12). *Hall*, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, E.C.3. *Livery*, 180.—*Clerk*, J. E. Coomber; *Master*, Col. Sir Ralph Clarke, K.B.E., T.D.
- The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.*
- AIR PILOTS AND AIR NAVIGATORS, GUILD OF (81). *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. *Hon. Clerk*, V. C. Varcoe, 14 South Street, W.1.; *Master*, Capt. J. T. Percy.
- APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (58). *Hall*, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 379.—*Clerk*, E. Busby; *Master*, T. K. Lyle, C.B.E.
- ARMOURERS AND BRASIERS (22). *Hall*, 81 Coleman Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 93.—*Clerk*, S. H. Pitt, M.C.; *Master*, Maj.-Gen. V. D. Thomas, C.B., C.B.E.
- BAKERS (19). *Livery*, 256.—*Clerk*, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, N. R. Steel.
- BARBERS (17). *Livery*, 148.—*Clerk*, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2.; *Master*, C. Barr.
- BASKETMAKERS (52). *Livery*, 239.—*Clerk*, C. A. Rust, 9-10 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.; *Prime Warden*, V. C. Bianchi, C.C.
- BLACKSMITHS (40). *Livery*, 170.—*Clerk*, J. J. Perkin, 70 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.; *Prime Warden*, W. C. Hetherington.
- BOWYERS (38). *Livery*, 44.—*Clerk*, A. T. Reed, Provincial House, 98-106 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, B. Wood (July, 1962-64).
- BREWERS (14). *Hall*, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2. *Livery*, 45.—*Clerk*, R. C. Stanley-Baker; *Master*, M. A. Pryor.
- BRODERERS (48). *Livery*, 59.—*Clerk*, S. G. B. Underwood, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.; *Master*, Sqn.-Ldr. P. R. Levy.
- BUTCHERS (24). *Hall*, Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. *Livery*, 327.—*Clerk*, H. T. Kennedy; *Master*, Rev. T. M. Parker, DD., F.S.A.
- CARMEN (77). *Livery*, 406.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3.; *Master*, F. Cumber.
- CARPENTERS (26). *Hall*, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2. *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, Capt. G. B. Barstow, R.N. (ret.); *Master*, F. H. Smith.
- CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS (79). *Livery*, 317.—*Clerk*, W. Gillham, 5 Botolph Alley, E.C.3. *Master*, T. E. C. Barratt, C.B.E., C.C.
- CLOCKMAKERS (61). *Livery*, 245.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, T. G. Mercer.
- COACHMAKERS (72). *Livery*, 356.—*Clerk*, R. J. D. Smith, 9 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.; *Master*, P. S. Croall.
- COOKS (35). *Livery*, 70.—*Clerk*, G. W. E. Sherrard, 83 Clarence Street, Kingston-on-Thames; *Master*, P. Sherrard.
- COOPERS (36). *Livery*, 192.—*Clerk*, D. J. Methven, 13 Devonshire Square, E.C.2.; *Master*, E. Wheeler, C.C.
- CORDWAINERS (27). *Livery*, 108.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, W. Berrall.
- CURRIERS (29). *Livery*, 64.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, P. E. Stebbing.
- CUTLERS (18). *Hall*, 4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 86.—*Clerk*, G. H. Mitchell; *Master*, C. V. Jacobs.
- DISTILLERS (69). *Livery*, 130.—*Clerk*, H. B. Dehn, Compter House, Wood Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, V. L. Seyd.
- DYERS (13). *Hall*, 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 110.—*Clerk*, D. R. B. Park; *Prime Warden*, D. L. B. Marshall.
- FAN MAKERS (76). *Livery*, 163.—*Clerk*, E. J. H. Geffen, 3 Temple Gardens, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4.; *Master*, C. A. L. Collins.
- FARMERS (80). *Office*, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3. *Livery*, 245.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland; *Master*, The Lord Swaythling, O.B.E.
- FARRIERS (55). *Livery*, 250.—*Clerk*, E. H. N. Wright, 29 Martin Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Sir Frank Lord, K.B.E.
- FELTMAKERS (63). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, M. J. Williamson, Arundel House, W.C.2.; *Master*, T. A. Moores.
- FLETCHERS (39). *Livery*, 54.—*Clerk*, Lt.-Col. R. J. Bale, T.D., 7 Crompton Way, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex; *Master*, R. J. Low.
- FOUNDERS (33). *Hall*, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 131.—*Clerk*, H. W. Wiley; *Master*, E. W. Moss.
- FRAMEWORK KNITTERS (64). *Livery*, 221.—*Clerk*, K. Mountfort, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1.; *Master*, A. Bent.
- FRUITERS (45). *Livery*, 206.—*Clerk*, J. J. Moreton, 11 Park Place, S.W.1.; *Master*, L. M. Turnbull.
- GARDENERS (66). *Livery*, 180.—*Clerk*, F. N. Steiner, 4-9 Wood Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, J. E. Talbot, M.P.
- GIRDERS (23). *Livery*, 80.—*Clerk*, J. A. M. Rutherford, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, F. D. Moul.
- GLASS-SELLERS (71). *Livery*, 152.—*Hon. Clerk*, H. K. S. Clark, Rowland House, 6 Eldon Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, A. D. Rawlinson.
- GLAZIERS (53). *Livery*, 251.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, P. T. Lovely, C.C.
- GLOVERS (62). *Livery*, 165.—*Clerk*, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, C. E. Donne.
- GOLD AND SILVER WYREDRAWERS (74). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, P. H. Cresswell, C.C., 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.; *Master*, F. A. Grant.
- GUNMAKERS (73). *Livery*, 84.—*Clerk*, F. B. Brandt, 7-11 Moorgate, E.C.2.; *Master*, W. K. Neal.
- HORNERS (54). *Livery*, 407.—*Clerk*, T. F. Clarke, 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.; *Master*, F. S. G. Underwood.
- INNHOLDERS (32). *Hall*, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 107.—*Clerk*, J. H. Bentley, O.B.E.; *Master*, R. A. Wyld.
- JOINERS (41). *Livery*, 44.—*Clerk*, B. J. Turner, 12 Devonshire Square, E.C.2.; *Master*, W. J. B. Stray.
- LEATHERSELLERS (15). *Hall*, 15 St. Helens Place, E.C.3. *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, J. Hingston; *Master*, F. M. Manning.
- LORINERS (57). *Livery*, 260.—*Clerk*, F. C. Algar, 31 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, Cdr. W. C. Northcott, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.).

- MASONS (30). *Livery*, 91.—*Clerk*, A. F. Phillpotts, 9 New Square, W.C.2.; *Master*, A. F. Christlieb.
- MASTER MARINERS, HONOURABLE COMPANY OF (73). H.Q.S. *Wellington*, Temple Stairs, W.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, M. H. Disney; *Admiral*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Master*, Capt. J. D. F. Elvish, C.B.E.
- MUSICIANS (50). *Livery*, 215.—*Master and Clerk*, Brig. H. A. F. Crewdson, T.D., 1 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
- NEEDLEMAKERS (65). *Livery*, 230.—*Clerk*, R. H. Lane, 108A Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, H. St. D. N. King-Furlow, M.B.E.
- PAINTER STAINERS (28). *Hall*, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 270.—*Clerk*, A. D. Englefield; *Master*, W. L. Barker.
- PATTENMAKERS (70). *Livery*, 138.—*Clerk*, J. R. Greenop, 66 Gloucester Place, W.1.; *Master*, N. Blond, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- PAVIORS (56). *Livery*, 225.—*Clerk*, L. McGillivray, 130 Mount Street, W.1.; *Master*, A. H. Ley.
- PEWTEERS (16). *Hall*, Pewteer's Hall, Oat Lane, E.C.2.; *Livery*, 85.—*Clerk*, A. Stanley Grant; *Master*, C. J. Johnson.
- PLASTERERS (46). *Livery*, 109.—*Clerk*, H. Mott, 73 Southampton Row, W.C.1.; *Master*, H. Cadman.
- PLAYING CARD MAKERS (75). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, E. K. King, 21A Northampton Square, E.C.1.; *Master*, N. B. Maurice, Ph.D.
- PLUMBERS (31). *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, A. J. Young, 8 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, R. W. Gleed, T.D.
- POULTERS (34). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, W. S. Pitt, 22 St. Andrew St., E.C.4.; *Master*, J. A. Mcl. Rutherford.
- SADDLERS (25). *Hall*, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2. *Livery*, 83.—*Clerk*, Capt. R. C. Medley, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N. (ret.); *Master*, Brig. J. D. Welch.
- SCRIVENERS (44). *Livery*, 93.—*Clerk*, H. S. S. Trotter, D.F.C., 79-80 Petty France, S.W.1.; *Master*, J. A. R. Campbell Macklin.
- SHIPWRIGHTS (59). *Livery*, 500.—*Hon. Clerk*, J. E. Walker, 14-20 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.; *Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Prime Warden*, J. A. Billmeir, C.B.E.
- SPECTACLEMAKERS (60). *Livery*, 186.—*Clerk*, D. Hayton (acting), Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4.; *Master*, R. Champness.
- STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER MAKERS (47). *Hall*, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. *Livery*, 406.—*Clerk*, G. St. P. Wells; *Master*, J. Betts.
- TALLOWCHANDLERS (21). *Hall*, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 100.—*Clerk*, R. W. M. Keeling (acting); *Master*, R. H. Monier-Williams.
- TIN PLATE WORKERS (67). *Livery*, 181.—*Clerk*, H. B. Dehn, Compter House, Wood Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, F. G. C. Jackson.
- TOBACCO PIPE MAKERS AND TOBACCO BLENDERS (82). *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, W. M. Wilson, 38 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.; *Master*, F. Warwick.
- TURNERS (51). *Livery*, 138.—*Clerk*, R. S. Ouyry, 53 Romney Street, S.W.1.; *Master*, G. W. Hunt, C.C.
- TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS (37). *Livery*, 93.—*Clerk*, A. J. Bird, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.1.; *Master*, R. H. Fuller.
- UPHOLDERS (49). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, G. E. Graham, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, S. Jones.
- WAXCHANDLERS (20). *Hall*, Gresham Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 50.—*Clerk*, C. G. Todd; *Master*, Lt.-Col. T. H. Winterborn.
- WEAVERS (42). *Livery*, 120.—*Clerk*, R. S. Onvry, 53 Romney Street, S.W.1.; *Upper Bailiff*, Dr. A. J. Turner, C.B.E.
- WHEELWRIGHTS (68). *Livery*, 290.—*Clerk*, H. W. K. Calder, C.B.E., 41-42 King William Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, F. Leslie Whitehead.
- WOOLMEN (43). *Livery*, 94.—*Clerk*, H. A. Harris, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1.; *Master*, C. J. P. Price.

- PARISH CLERKS (No livery) (Members, 46).—*Clerk*, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2.; *Master*, Ald. Sir Ralph Perring.
- WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN (No livery).—*Hall*, 18 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.—*Clerk*, B. G. Wilson; *Master*, F. B. Locket.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS (No livery) (Members, 105).—*Clerk*, H. Mott, 73 Southampton Row, W.C.1.; *Master*, P. Goudime.
- LAUNDERERS (No livery).—*Clerk*, D. K. Rollit, O.B.E., 5 Oak Road, Rochford, Essex, *Master*, C. Skillbeck.

NOTE.—In certain companies the election of Master or Prime Warden for the year does not take place till the autumn. In such cases the Master or Prime Warden for 1961-62 is given.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

Elect.

Recorder, Sir (Edward) Anthony Hawke	£6,500	1959
Chamberlain, Ean Kendal Stewart-Smith	£4,040	1962
Town Clerk, Edward Henry Nichols, T.D.	£5,910	1954
Common Serjeant, Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D.	£5,500	1959
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court, John Cyril Maude, Q.C.	£4,750	1954
Col. Graham Rogers, T.D.	£4,750	1961
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's and City of London Court, Leslie Kenneth Allen Block, D.S.C.	£4,400	1953
Commissioner of City Police, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G., C.V.O.	£5,175	1950
Comptroller and City Solicitor, Desmond Heap	£5,000	1947
Assistant Solicitors, W. E. Corney	£2,935	1943
C. J. Thackery	£2,935	1944
Remembrancer, Paul Christopher Davie	£4,640	1953

Elect.

Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark, Capt. Charles Bettesworth Sanders, C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R. (ret.)	£2,450	1947
Medical Officer for the Port and City of London, J. C. Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P. Coroner, James Milner Helme	£4,640	1954
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£790	1940
Clerk of the Peace, Leslie Boyd	£790	1959
Surveyor, Robert Scott Walker	£250	1955
Engineer, F. J. Forty, O.B.E.	£4,640	1954
City Architect, E. G. Chandler, F.R.I.B.A.	£4,640	1938
Swordbearer, Brig. R. H. S. Popham, O.B.E.	£4,280	1961
Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. P. J. E. Clapham	£1,250	1960
Marshal, Col. G. E. P. Hutchins, D.S.O.	£1,140	1961
Accountant Auditor, W. F. Moore	£3,355	1956
Head Master of City of London School, A. W. Barton, Ph.D.	£3,600	1950
Head Master of City of London Freeman's School, Eric Fielden	£2,100	1943

	Elect.
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss G. M. Colton . . .	£2,350 1949
Principal, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, G. Thorne	£3,400 1959
Librarian and Curator and Director of the Art Gallery, A. H. Hall	£2,795 1956
Deputy-Keeper of the Records, P. E. Jones	£2,565 1945
Registrar and High Bailiff of Mayor's and City of London Court and Clerk of the Seal, Eric Ernest Stammers	£3,552 1945
Keeper of the Guildhall, F. R. Tomkins	£1,670 1955
Principal Clerks:—	
Chamberlain's Dept., H. P. Greenhill	£2,750 1958

	Elect.
Principal Clerks—continued.	
Town Clerk's Office, C. C. Taylor, O.B.E.	£3,205 1951
Remembrancer's Office, E. H. Mould	£2,935 1939
Market Superintendents:—	
Central, E. A. Hornsby	£2,750 1940
Cattle, E. F. McCleery	£3,000 1946
Billingsgate and Leadenhall, C. A. Wiard	£2,685 1956
Spitalfields, D. Allchin	£2,565 1957
Superintending Engineer, Tower Bridge, Capt. C. G. Gosling, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	£2,520 1959
Superintendent, Epping Forest and Burnham Beeches, A. Qvist	£2,345 1960

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles, with a population (1961) of 3,179,980.

The City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as justices, &c., and the Metropolis outside the City is also a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London. The offices of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not held jointly in the County.

The Council comprises 21 aldermen, and 126 councillors, together 147, or, if the chairman of the Council be also an elected member or alderman, 146. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half their number retires every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and they elect the aldermen. The position of aldermen and councillors is the same, except as to the method of election and the term of office.

Meetings of the Council are held fortnightly in session time, and the standing committees meet fortnightly, except a few which meet monthly.

The Finance Committee has important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £100 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council has a net debt, according to the latest returns of £353,452,600 (£271,834,400 represents debt incurred for housing). Its annual expenditure on revenue account is about £143,000,000 and on capital account about £36,000,000. Advances amounting to £15,200,000 have been made on loan under the Housing and Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts to people who wish to buy a home.

The General Purposes Committee is responsible for advising the Council on the more important general questions, allocation of duties to Committees and heads of departments, consultation with other local authorities and government departments, matters relating to legislation, senior staff appointments, the development of the South Bank and the Crystal Palace site and the management of the Royal Festival Hall, and civil defence.

The Children's Committee is charged with the care of nearly 10,000 deprived and neglected children.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members. Women as well as men must be included (see p. 144).

The Establishment Committee is responsible for the efficient and economical use of manpower and

for a general control over numbers, grading, pay and conditions of staff (except teachers). The Council employs over 65,000 staff of all grades.

The Fire Brigade Committee is responsible for carrying out the duties laid on the Council by the Fire Services Act, 1947.

The Health Committee, set up under the National Health Service Act, 1946, is responsible for health services provided under that Act and for discharging the functions of the Council under the Mental Health Acts and the Clean Air Act, 1956. Under this committee are nine Divisional Health Committees, the majority of whose members are drawn from the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Borough Councils. These divisional committees are entrusted with considerable responsibilities for the day-to-day administration of the personal health services.

The Housing Committee performs the duties placed upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the relief of overcrowding. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1962, in respect of all schemes was over £320,000,000. The income (rents &c.) for 1962-63 in respect of dwellings and housing estates of the Council is estimated at over £24,000,000. The total of the Exchequer subsidy in respect of the Council's housing operations is estimated at £4,925,000.

The Supplies Committee is responsible for supplying stores, etc., arranging contracts for printing etc., sale and disposal of old or surplus materials and general oversight of transport.

The Rivers and Drainage Committee administers the Metropolitan Main Drainage system which covers about 179 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 420 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, twelve pumping stations, two sewage outfalls, and three sludge vessels. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £28,000,000, and further work is in progress. This committee is also responsible for Thames flood prevention, the upkeep of the Thames tunnels, most of the Thames bridges and Woolwich Ferry.

The Town Planning Committee deals with questions relating to town-planning, the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries, the naming of streets and numbering of houses, the maintenance of historic buildings and monuments, and also regulates under statute such matters as the construction and safety of buildings, building lines, space about buildings, and means of escape in case of fire.

The *Welfare Committee* provides residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and for other people in need of care and attention, including homeless families. They are also charged with the welfare of blind and other handicapped persons.

The *Parks Committee* is responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces, and the provision of facilities for sport, open-air entertainment and exhibitions in them; the *Public Control Committee* is responsible for the control of storage of explosive substances and petroleum; testing weights and measures; the granting of licences for music, dancing, boxing and wrestling; administration of the Shops Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies, nurses' agencies and massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Acts; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog, game, gun and certain other local taxation licences.

The expenditure of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by external borrowing, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, the Superannuation

Fund, etc., and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Substantial contributions are received from the Exchequer by way of housing subsidies, the General Grant, grants in respect of school meals and capital grants towards the cost of road improvements. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total stock outstanding at March 31, 1962, was £174,242,590 and in addition £200,000,000 had been borrowed from the Public Works Loan Board and other sources.

The *Rating* for the year 1962-63, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 11s. 1½d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 1½d. in the pound, together 11s. 3d. The total rate for 1961-62 was 9s. 8d. The *Rateable Value* of the County of London, on April 6, 1962, was estimated to be approximately £108,960,000—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £454,000.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED
BY RATE 1962-63

Rate Account	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Relief from Balances	Produce of the County Rate	
					Amount	Rate in £
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
General County....	111,478,270	50,660,550	60,817,720	208,720	60,609,000	11 1½
Special County	572,130	20,800	551,330	Cr. 42,670	594,000	1½
	112,050,400	50,681,350	61,369,050	166,050	61,203,000	11 3
Corresponding figures for 1961-62.....	100,602,625	47,734,645	25,867,980	1,334,980	51,533,000	9 8

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1962-63

Service	Expenditure, including Debt Charges £	Income (other than Exchequer Grants) £	Exchequer Grants £	Net Expenditure falling on Rate £	Equivalent Rate in £	
					s. d.	
Children's services.....	4,920,765	516,000	—	4,404,765		9-70
Education.....	68,597,810	8,076,750	—	60,521,060	11	1-31
Fire Service.....	3,704,370	368,600	—	3,335,770		7-35
Local health services.....	7,754,730	596,610	—	7,158,120	1	3-77
Main drainage.....	3,877,470	709,750	—	3,167,720		6-98
Highway, bridges, etc.....	1,487,610	593,200	—	894,410		1-96
Parks and open spaces.....	2,815,530	340,600	—	2,474,730		5-45
Town planning and building control.....	1,905,060	538,000	—	1,367,060		3-01
Welfare services.....	4,914,120	1,498,080	—	3,416,040		7-52
Other services.....	4,420,195	1,269,600	—	3,150,595		7-04
Special provision for:—						
Capital Expenditure.....	1,000,000	—	—	1,000,000		2-20
Contingencies.....	1,750,000	—	—	1,750,000		3-85
	107,147,460	14,507,190	—	92,640,270	17	0-14
Net deficiencies:—						
Housing.....	9,722,290	—	4,924,500	4,797,790		10-66
Royal Festival Hall.....	105,150	—	—	105,150		0-23
General Grant.....	—	—	31,100,000	Cr. 31,100,000	Cr. 5	8-50
Other Govt. grants in aid of services.....	—	—	5,074,160	Cr. 5,074,160	Cr.	11-18
	116,974,900	14,507,190	41,098,660	61,369,050	11	3-35
Relief from Balances.....	—	166,050	—	Cr. 166,050	Cr.	0-35
	116,974,900	14,673,240	41,098,660	61,203,000	11	3-00

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE 21 ALDERMEN AND 126 COUNCILLORS

The Twenty-second London County Council was elected April 13, 1961, for three years; the electors returned 84 Labour representatives and 42 representatives of the Conservative Party. The Aldermen (14 Labour, 7 Conservative) gave a Labour majority of 49. One Labour member has since joined the Liberal Party.

<i>The Right Honourable the Chairman (1962-63)</i>		Mrs. O. G. Deer.	
<i>Vice-Chairman (1962-63)</i>		H. Lygoe.	
<i>Deputy Chairman (1962-63)</i>		Mrs. E. M. R. Hoare.	
<i>Leader of the Council</i>		Sir Isaac Hayward.	
<i>Leader of the Opposition</i>		Sir Percy Rugg.	
<i>Name</i>	<i>Electoral Division</i>	<i>Name</i> <i>Electoral Division</i>	
Abbott, F. L. (C.).....	Battersea, S.	*Gluckstein, Sir Louis, T.D., Q.C. (C.).....	St. Marylebone.
*Allen, W. R. (Lab.).....	Peckham.	†Goodwin, R. E., C.B.E. (Lab.)	Alderman until 1967.
*Andrews, J. W. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.	†Greenwood, Sir James, C.B.E. (C.).....	Alderman until 1967.
*Avery, E. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.	*Grieves, Mrs. A. Ll. (Lab.)..	Kensington, N.
*Bagnari, B. A. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	*Guy, W. H. (Lab.).....	Poplar.
*Banfield, F. W. (Lab.).....	Barons Court.	*Hambly, E. H. (Lib.).....	Lewisham, S.
eBanks, N. D. (C.).....	Lewisham, W.	†Hastings, S. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.
†Barton, S. J. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.	*Hawes, F. E. G. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.
*Bayliss, E., O.B.E. (Lab.)....	Islington, E.	†Hayward, Sir Isaac (Lab.)...	Alderman until 1964.
*Begley, W. W. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.	eHiggitt, L. T. (C.).....	Clapham.
*Bennett, F. E. (C.).....	Hampstead.	†Hillman, E. S. (Lab.).....	Hackney, Cent.
e†Bentwich, Mrs. H. C. (Lab.)	Alderman until 1964.	Hoare, Mrs. E. M. R. (C.)..	Putney.
Bird, C. W. J. (Lab.).....	Stepney.	*Holman, Mrs. D. M. (Lab.)	Bethnal Green.
Blackman, A. J. (Lab.).....	Deptford.	eHolmger, Mrs. L. D. (C.)..	Norwood.
†Bolton, Mrs. D. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.	†Jay, Mrs. P. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.
Bond, M. G. (C.).....	Alderman until 1967.	*Jenkins, H. G. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney N.
*Bondy, L. W. (Lab.).....	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.	e*Johnson, Mrs. J. A. (Lab.)...	Greenwich.
Bowen, Miss M. (C.).....	Battersea, S.	*Keen, J. J. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
Bowman, E. T. (C.).....	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.	*Kemp, A. J. (Lab.).....	Bermondsey.
*Bradfield, G. R. D. (C.)....	Lewisham, W.	*Kerr, Mrs. A. (Lab.).....	Putney.
Bramall, E. A. (Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.	*Kerr, D. L. (Lab.).....	Wandsworth, Cent.
e*Branagan, J. P. (Lab.).....	Poplar.	e*Kiely, Mrs. H. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.
eBrooks, J. E. (C.).....	Chelsea.	*Kirby, A. D. (Lab.).....	Stepney.
Browne, H. E. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.	*Lamborn, H. G. (Lab.)....	Dulwich.
*Bull, Mrs. E. E. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	*Lawrence, F. (C.).....	Paddington, S.
*Campbell, Mrs. L. (Lab.)....	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.	*Lee, Mrs. G. F. (Lab.).....	St. Pancras, N.
Carr, E. G. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.	e*Lees, Mrs. S. L. (Lab.).....	Barons Court.
eCarr, W. C., M.P. (C.).....	Alderman until 1967.	*Lewisham, Viscountess (C.)	Lewisham, W.
*Cayford, Mrs. F. E. (Lab.)..	Shoreditch and Finsbury.	Lister, Mrs. U. (C.).....	Woolwich, W.
e*Chaplin, Mrs. I. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	eLivingston, W. W. (C.)....	Norwood.
e*Chesworth, D. P. (Lab.)....	Kensington, N.	Lowe, G. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.
e*Chrisp, A. C. (Lab.).....	Greenwich.	*Lygoe, H. J. L., M.B.E., M.S.M. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.
e*Clarke, Lady Selwyn- (Lab.)	Fulham.	e†McIntosh, Mrs. M. (Lab.)...	Alderman until 1964.
*Cleaver, R. J. (C.).....	Hampstead.	McLaughlin, A. (Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.
e†Cole, Mrs. M. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.	Mansel, Miss, I. C. (C.)....	Alderman until 1967.
†Coppock, Sir Richard, C.B.E. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1967.	*Marock, N. (Lab.).....	Brixton.
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K., M.P. (Lab.)	Peckham.	*Melman, S. A. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.
*Corry, M. W. Lowry (C.)..	Paddington, S.	*Mersey, Viscount (C.).....	Paddington, S.
*Deer, Mrs. O. G. (Lab.).....	Shoreditch and Finsbury.	eMiddleton, Mrs. E. R. M. (C.).....	Woolwich, W.
*Denington, Mrs. E. J. (Lab.)	St. Pancras, N.	*Middleton, Mrs. P. A. (Lab.)	Greenwich.
*Drapkin, W. (C.).....	St. Marylebone.	*Miller, Sir James (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.
*Edmonds, R. (Lab.).....	Fulham.	*Miscon, C. J. V. (Lab.)....	Brixton.
Edmen, W. W. (C.).....	Clapham.	†Montefiore, H. H. Sebag-(C.)	Alderman until 1967.
†Faringdon, Lord (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1967.	e*Murray, A. J. (Lab.).....	Dulwich.
*Farmer, N. W., C.B.E. (C.)..	Lewisham, N.	e†Nathan, Lady (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.
*Fiske, W. G., C.B.E. (Lab.)..	Barons Court.	*Niederman, A. C. (Lab.)....	Poplar.
Fletcher, A. T. R. (C.).....	Lewisham, N.	Patten, E. J. K. (C.).....	Norwood.
*Gale, P. V. (C.).....	Streatham.	*Payton, B. A. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.
Gardner, G. A., Q.C. (Lab.)	Alderman until 1967.	†Pepler, Lady (C.).....	Alderman until 1967.
Gates, A. J. (Lab.).....	Southwark.		
*Gillinder, T. W. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.		

Name	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division
*Petric, Lady (C.)	Kensington, S.	*Stamp, A. R. (Lab.)	Islington, S.W.
e*Phillips, Mrs. I. L. (Lab.)	Hammersmith, N.	*Stein, W. O. (Lab.)	Woolwich, E.
Pitt, D. T. (Lab.)	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.	*Stillman, H. E. (Lab.)	Southwark.
*Plummer, A. D. H. (C.)	St. Marylebone.	Sullivan, W. (Lab.)	Stepney.
*Pope, C. W. (Lab.)	Islington, N.	*Sutherland, H. (Lab.)	Wandsworth, Cent.
*Powe, F. W. (Lab.)	Islington, S.W.	eTennant, Miss A. M. (C.)	Cities of London and Westminster.
*Pricbard, N. G. M. (Lab.)	Hammersmith, N.	e*Thomas, J. R. (Lab.)	Bermoudey.
*Rankin, W. (Lab.)	Fulham.	e*Tonge, F. L. (Lab.)	St. Pancras, N.
*Reed, E. E. (Lab.)	Dulwich.	e*Townend, Lt.-Col. H. S., O.B.E. (C.)	Chelsea.
*Rezler, Dr. H. (Lab.)	Hackney, Cent.	e*Townsend, Mrs. L. M. (C.)	Hampstead.
*Rose, Mrs. H. (Lab.)	Islington, N.	Tracey, Mrs. U. (C.)	Clapham.
Rose, Hon. Mrs. T. (C.)	Lewisham, N.	Udal, J. O. (C.)	Kensington, S.
*Rowe, G. F. (Lab.)	Wandsworth, Cent.	†Vaughan, Dr. G. F. (C.)	Streatham.
*Rugg, Sir Percy (C.)	Chelsea.	*Vigars, R. L. (C.)	Kensington, S.
†Salmon, Sir Samuel (C.)	Cities of London and Westminster.	e†Walton, Lady (C.)	Alderman until 1967.
Samuel, I. N. (C.)	Battersea, S.	Wayman, M. G. (C.)	Woolwich, W.
†Samuels, A. E. (Lab.)	Bermoudey.	eWeyer, F. W. (C.)	Streatham.
Samuels, J. S. (Lab.)	Battersea, N.	*Wicks, A. E. (Lab.)	Shoreditch and Finsbury.
*Sargood, R. (Lab.)	Peckham.	*Wilson, Mrs. O. M. (Lab.)	Kensington, N.
e*Serota, Mrs. B. (Lab.)	Brixton.	*Woods, E. E., O.B.E. (Lab.)	Hammersmith, N.
e*Shearman, H. C. (Lab.)	Deptford.	†Wright, G. P. (Lab.)	Alderman until 1964.
Sherman, L. (Lab.)	Hackney, Cent.	e*Young, J. (Lab.)	Woolwich, E.
*Simons, A. S. (Lab.)	Deptford.		
Smith, J. I. Twydie- (C.)	Pimley.		
†Soper, Rev. Dr. D. O. (Lab.)	Alderman until 1964.		

NOTE.—The letters in parentheses stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz. (Lab.) Labour; (C.) Conservative. *Denotes member of the last Council for the same division. †Denotes other members of the last Council.

The Council meets on alternate Tuesdays at 3 p.m.

PARTY STRENGTH

From 1949 until April, 1955, 129 Councillors represented 43 Divisions. In the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Councils, 126 Councillors represent 42 Divisions.

Party	18th Council	19th Council	20th Council	21st Council	22nd Council	Notes
Labour	64	92	74	101	84*	Labour (126 candidates) 1,177,658
Conservative	64	37	52	25	42	Conservative (126 candidates) 987,494
Liberal	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil†	Others (87 candidates) 152,804
	129	129	126	126	126	Total (339 candidates) 2,317,956

*Now 83. †Now 1.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Chairman, Mrs. M. McIntosh; Vice Chairman, J. Young)—Members whose names are marked e form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members—Mrs. I. M. C. Bonham, J. P. Carruthers, Mrs. C. Cole, Mrs. E. K. Goodrich, D. Grant, Mrs. M. Griffith, Lady Hendy, Hon. Mrs. D. Moore-Brabazon, K. Payne, C. Pearce, Mrs. B. Vernon, R. McKinnon Wood.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the Council, Sir William Hart, C.M.G.	£6,850	Valuer, W. G. Webb	£4,900
Deputy Clerk of the Council, T. G. Randall, C.B.E.	£4,320 to £4,820	Director of Housing, R. J. Allerton	£4,900
Comptroller of the Council, F. Holland	£6,350	Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., E. W. Newberry, M.B.E.	£4,200
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, J. F. M. Fuller, O.B.E.	£6,350	Chief Officer, Parks Department, L. A. Huddart	£4,500
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, H. Bennett	£6,350	Education Officer, W. F. Houghton	£6,350
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, J. G. Barr	£6,200	Chief Officer of Supplies, A. Morrison	£5,300
Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, L. W. T. Lecte, M.B.E.	£4,400	Chief Officer, Welfare Department, W. Johnston	£4,200
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D.	£6,350	Chief Officer, School Meals and Catering Dept., H. R. Dufield-Harding	£4,200
		Children's Officer, T. G. Randall, C.B.E. (see above)	

Hours, (Monday to Thursday) 9.15 to 5.15; (Friday) 9.15 to 5.30; (Saturday) 9.15 to 12.15.

Public and Private Buildings in London

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. Four of the streets in the Adelphi were formerly called James, John, Robert, and William Streets to commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. They are now Adam Street, John Adam Street, Robert Street and Durham House Street. Extensive rebuilding took place between the two World Wars, and there are now few 18th-century houses left in the district. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens), the commemorative streets being *Charles Street*, *Villiers Street*, *Duke Street*, *Of Lane*, *Buckingham Street* (Of Lane is now "York Buildings").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-14 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. **NEW SOUTH WALES**, **QUEENSLAND**, **VICTORIA** and **WESTERN AUSTRALIA** have separate offices in the Strand; **TASMANIA** at Golden Cross House, Charing Cross, and **SOUTH AUSTRALIA** at S.A. House, Marlborough Arch.

BALTIC EXCHANGE, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—The world market for the chartering of cargo ships. The Exchange was built in 1903 and the new wing opened by Her Majesty the Queen on Nov. 21, 1956.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England, founded in 1694, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building, completed in 1940 to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, incorporates features reminiscent of the earlier architects, Sampson (1734), Sir Robert Taylor (1765) and Sir John Soane (1788). A Bank picquet is mounted every evening by the Brigade of Guards.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the London Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1922); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42 ft. 6 ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (rebuilt by L.C.C. and re-opened 1944); *Hungerford Bridge* (railway bridge with a footbridge); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and re-opened in 1862; width, 84 ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boadicea* at the north-eastern end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L.C.C. and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Chelsea Bridge*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park (reconstructed and widened 1937); and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873; rebuilt and re-opened in 1940);

Putney Bridge (opened in 1886 and widened in 1933) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only, 1933); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King Edward VII Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened in 1933); *Richmond Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* and *Hampton Court Bridge* (rebuilt, 1933).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W.1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the heir of the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

The Queen's Gallery, containing a selection of the finest pictures and works of art from all parts of the royal collection, was opened to the public on July 25, 1962. Open: Tues.—Sat., 11-6 p.m.; Sundays, 2-5 p.m.; Bank Holiday Mondays, 11-6 p.m. (Closed on other Mondays). Admission, 2s. 6d., entering from Buckingham Palace Road.

The Royal Mews is open to visitors on Wednesday afternoons only. Applications for tickets should be addressed in writing to the Superintendent, accompanied by an addressed envelope. The following charges, the proceeds of which are devoted to charities, are payable on admission: *Adults*, 1s.; *Children under 16*, 6d.; *Children in arms*, free.

CANADA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade, Emigration, etc. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious, richly furnished 1000 now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Dominion Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's landmarks. It was opened by H.M. King George V. in June, 1925.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N.1.—Till recently a club for boys and girls from the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th-century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew), but at the moment partly in use as headquarters of a theatre company. Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen nearby.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3. The home of Thomas Carlyle for 47 years until his death in 1881, and containing much of his furniture, etc. Now the property of the National Trust. Open daily, except Tuesdays, 10-1, 2-6, or dusk, if earlier. Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 2s.; Children and Students, 1s.

CATHOLIC CENTRAL LIBRARY, St. Francis Friary, 47 Francis Street, S.W.1.—Founded as a private library in 1914 and administered as the Catholic Truth Society Library from 1922 until 1940, the stock being presented to the Catholic Central Library then set up. Now administered by the Graymoor Friars. Stock of 40,000 volumes for lending and reference, on many aspects of religion (devotional, Church history, doctrine, etc.), sociology, fine arts, literature, history, travel, biography

and fiction. Books are sent by post when required. Hours of opening: Mon.—Fri. 11—7; Sat. 11—5.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 498. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W.10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Mathews (Actors). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N.6., are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N.16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E.27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffatt (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). In the churchyard of the former *Marylebone Chapel* are buried Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. **CREMATORIA.**—*Iford* (City of London); *Norwood*; *Hendon*; *Streatham Park*; *Finchley* (St. Marylebone) and *Golder's Green* (12 acres), near Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S.W.1. — (Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V. on Armistice Day, 1920. An additional inscription was added after the 1939-45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

CHARTERHOUSE, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. (Master, Rev. T. S. Nevill, M.A.; Registrar and Clerk to the Governors, N. Long-Brown, M.A., I.L.B.), a Carthusian monastery until 1538, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton as a home for aged "Brothers" and a School (at Godalming since 1872). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. They suffered much damage during the 1939-45 War but are now restored and can accommodate 40 "Brothers." Visitors must apply to the Master or the Registrar for permission to see the Hall, etc. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital. Other famous Carthusians are John Wesley; the poets Crashaw and Lovelace; Addison and Steele; Sir William Blackstone and Thackeray, who described "Greyfriars School" (Charterhouse) in "The Newcomes."

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1809 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II, in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1764), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for old and disabled soldiers. Great Hall now used as Dining Hall for in-pensioners. Much damaged by bombs in the Second World War. The extensive grounds include the former Ranclagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on

Sunday afternoons. Governor, General Sir Frank Simpson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., *Lieut-Governor and Secretary*, Major-Gen. Sir Douglas Campbell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—Her Majesty's Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms) were incorporated by Richard III., and granted Derby House on the site of the present College building by Queen Mary I. The building now in use was built after the Fire of London. The powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to full State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are largely exercised through this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 12.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 641-4) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. Foundation stone laid by His late Majesty King George V., March 9, 1912, and the ceremonial opening of the first three sections of the building by His late Majesty, July 17, 1922. In 1939 the two central sections of the north and south blocks were completed on a site to the east of the main building. The extension to the north block was completed in 1957. The main building contains, in addition to office accommodation, the council chamber, a conference hall, committee and conference rooms; education library for teachers; county record office; and a members' library with maps, prints, drawings, books and manuscripts on London, which is open to the public for reference purposes. *Librarian*, Miss I. Darlington, M.A., F.L.A. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at 3 p.m. The times for public inspection of the building are, on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.; and on Easter Monday, Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is about 190 ft. long.

DICKENS HOUSE, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed *Pickwick Papers*. It is the headquarters of The Dickens Fellowship, and contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 1s.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—An imposing late 17th-century house, in the garret of which, with the aid of six amanuenses, Samuel Johnson compiled his Dictionary. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season). Admission 2s.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely, Ely Place is a private street whose affairs are administered by Commissioners under a special Act of Parliament. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GEFFREY MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E.2.—Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5

Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in a building erected originally as almshouses in 1715. It was eventually purchased by the London County Council and opened as a museum in 1914. The exhibits are shown in a series of period rooms dating from 1600 to the present day, each containing furniture and domestic equipment of a middle-class English home. Photographic enlargements illustrate the costume of each period. Architectural features, mainly 18th century, an 18th century wood-worker's shop, a downhearth kitchen and a gallery of tools are also shown. Temporary exhibitions and periodic series of evening lectures and recitals are held in the Lecture Hall. There is a reference library of books on furniture, social history and art. Special arrangements for children visiting the Museum in school parties and in their leisure time. *Curator*, Mrs. M. Harrison.

GEORGE INN, Southwark.—Near London Bridge Station. Given to National Trust in 1937. Last galleried inn in London, built in 1677.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C.2 (dating from early 15th century).—Burnt out by incendiary bombs, 1940. The main hall and crypt have been restored. The Library, Museum and Art Gallery adjoining mainly escaped damage, and are in part open to the public. Admission free. The Library (with Commercial Reference Room adjoining) contains Plan of London, 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, etc. Open free on week-days, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays (May–Sept.), 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. *Keeper of the Guildhall*, F. R. Tomkins.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C.1.—The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Brig. E. Foster Hall, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. The Armoury House dates from 1735. Four of its members who emigrated in the 17th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Territorial Army, and maintains a Headquarters with an Officer Training Wing, an Artillery Regiment and an Infantry Battalion.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Open daily except Tuesdays and Christmas Day, 10.30 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. The Museum was presented in 1901 to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P. The Museum has three main departments, ethnology, musical instruments and zoology. In the ethnology department the large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from prehistoric times. The Zoological department includes an aquarium. The reference library contains forty thousand volumes dealing with the subjects represented in the Museum. *Curator*, O. W. Samson.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1753. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards' Parade* (230,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the Queen's Official Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—The Palace of Westminster was re-built in

1840–68 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin, at a cost of over £2,000,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, on Mondays in August and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Sovereign's Entrance, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Closed to visitors on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The present House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26, 1950, the original Chamber having been destroyed by bombs in 1941. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is about 330 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is about 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben", the Hour Bell, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. This bell which weighed 16 tons 11 cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell (13½ tons) is a recasting of the original and was first brought into use in July, 1859. A light is displayed from this tower at night when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars. *Inner Temple Hall* is open to the public on Monday–Friday, 10–11.30 a.m. and 2.30–4 p.m., except during Vacations. *Temple Church*, restored in 1958 after severe damage by bombing, is open on week-days 10–5 p.m. and the public are admitted to Sunday services (see p. 498). *Middle Temple Hall* (Sixteenth Century) is open to the public, Monday–Friday, 10–12 and 3–5 p.m.; Saturday, 10–4.30. Closed 12–2 p.m. and Sundays. In *Middle Temple Gardens* Shakespeare (Henry VI., Part I.) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455–85). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall and Library are modern, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, was founded in the late 14th century. The squares and roadways are open to the public during the day and the gardens from 12–2 p.m. (May–July) (August and Sept., 9 a.m.–5 p.m.). The 16th-century Hall, where the "Comedy of Errors" was performed in 1594, was reduced to a shell by bombs, but has been rebuilt. The Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Danes' Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. *Serjeant's Inn*, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing), and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of *Serjeants-at-Law*, the last of whom died in 1922.

JEWISH MUSEUM, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—Opened in 1932, the Museum contains a comprehensive collection of Jewish antiquities, liturgical paraphernalia and

"Anglo-Judaica." Open free (Mon.-Thurs.), 2.30-5; (Fri. and Sun.), 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Closed on Saturdays and Jewish Holydays. Conducted tours of parties by arrangement with the Secretary/Curator.

KEATS HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—In one of two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820. The house and the museum are open free, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Keats Memorial Library (4,500 volumes) in the adjoining building is open free on weekdays 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Monday and Thursday to 8 p.m.)

KENSINGTON PALACE, W.8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. State apartments, re-opened to the public in 1956 under administrative control of the London Museum, contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary. *Hours of Opening:* (March 1-Sept. 30) 10 a.m.-6 p.m.; Sundays, 2-6 p.m.; (Oct. 1-Feb. 28) 10-4; Sundays, 2-4 p.m. *Kensington Gardens (q.v.)* adjoin.

KING HENRY VIII WINE CELLAR, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Built in Cardinal Wolsey's time, the Cellar is one of the few remains of the Tudor Palace of Whitehall which King Henry VIII appropriated from the See of York when the Cardinal was deprived of the Great Seal in 1529. The Wine Cellar is open to the public on Saturdays at 2.30 p.m. from Easter Saturday to mid-December. Admission is free but is by appointment only and application for a pass must be made in advance to the Secretary, Ministry of Works (A.S.8.L.). Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (see pp. 638-40) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand. Among the finest or more interesting may be mentioned the following: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane. The present hall was completed in 1835, and contains some magnificent rooms. Exhibitions of plate have been shown here periodically in recent years. Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge (built 1831-3), now admirably restored after severe bomb damage, also contains fine rooms. Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, was rebuilt in 1670, after the Great Fire, and has library, hall and kitchen which are good examples of this period, together with a pleasant courtyard. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was also rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its hall has very fine late 17th century panelling. The Watermen and Lightermen's Company is not, strictly speaking, a Livery Company, but its hall, in St. Mary at Hill, is a good example of a smaller 18th century building, with pilastered façade. It was completed in 1780. Stationers' Hall, in Stationers' Hall Court, behind Ludgate Hill, another post-Fire Hall, standing in its own court, has a particularly finely carved screen. Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, with a Hall attributed to Inigo Jones, was completely destroyed by bombing, but is to be rebuilt. The new hall is to be built some 30 ft. from the old site to enable one of the bastions and part of the wall of the Roman fort to remain exposed to view. Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, built to replace the hall destroyed by bombing, was opened in 1958.

LLOYD'S, Lime Street, E.C.3.—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years and in Leadenhall Street from 1928-1957. The present building was opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Nov. 14, 1957. The underwriting space has an area of 44,250 sq. ft.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Tennis court in building behind members' pavilion.

MANSON HOUSE, City, E.C.4.—(Reconstructed 1930-31.) The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield (the Poultry Market was gutted by fire in January, 1958); *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields, E.1* (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by the late Queen Mary; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-29) faces Spitalfields Market. Other markets are—*Covent Garden, W.C.2* (established under a charter of Charles II, in 1661) and *Borough Market, S.E.1*, for vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased by the Crown in 1817. Prince Leopold lived there until 1831, and Queen Adelaide from 1837 until her death in 1849. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, begun in 1623 from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Infanta Maria of Spain, and completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, is open to the public for services during part of the year. In 1959 Marlborough House was given by the Queen as a Commonwealth centre for Government conferences and it was opened as such in March, 1962. It is open to the public at certain times when conferences are not taking place.

LONDON MONUMENT, (commonly called "The Monument"), Monument Street, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-77, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 120 ft. high (the moulded cylinder above the balcony supporting a flaming vase of gilt bronze is 42 ft. in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft. high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 ft.). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column (311 steps) Admission 6d., Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Oct.-March to 4 p.m.). Sundays—May to Sept., 2-6 p.m. Parties of 20 or more school children in charge of an adult 3d. each.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BEATTY and JELICOE, Trafalgar Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment; BOADICEA (or "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park;

CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an air raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII. (Mackennal), Waterloo Place; EROS (Shaftesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus; MARECHAL FOCH, Grosvenor Gardens; GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantry), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GEORGE V., Abingdon Street; GEORGE VI., Carlton Gardens; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS' (Crimea), Waterloo Place; (Great War), Horse Guards' Parade; HAIG (Hardiman), Whitehall; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), Parliament Square; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (see above); NELSON (170 ft. 1½ in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RALEIGH, Whitehall; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Grosvenor Square; ROYAL ARTILLERY (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; CAPTAIN SCOTT, Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; SMUTS (Epstein), Parliament Square; TRENCHARD, Victoria Embankment; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantry) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards' Parade.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, 53 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Set up in 1950 to promote the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and the surrounding regions, and provide facilities necessary to that end. The Foundation contains the collection of Chinese ceramics formed by Sir Percival David and his important library of books on Chinese art. To these was added a gift from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of part of his collection of Chinese monochrome porcelains. The galleries were opened to the public in 1952. The Foundation is administered on behalf of the University of London by the School of Oriental and African Studies. *Hours of opening:* Galleries, Mon. 2 to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Library, Mon. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. *Secretary-Librarian,* Miss B. W. D. Martin.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 3,988 acres, of which 666 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C.3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper. Particulars of the docks are as follow:—*London & St. Katharine Docks, E.1.*—Area 127 acres including 45 acres water. Chief commodities handled are Wool, Ivory, Spices, Shells, Tea, Rubber, Wine, Marhle, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, etc., and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports. *Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E.16.*—Area

390 acres, including 136 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Soft-wood Trade. Also handles Hardwood, Grain and general cargo. *India & Millwall Docks, E.14.*—Area 455 acres including 127 acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Granary. *East India Dock, E.14.*—Area 47 acres including 23 acres water. *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V. Docks, E.16.*—Area 1,056 acres including 230 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco and Bananas. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. *The King George V. Dock, opened in 1921,* provides accommodation for vessels up to 30,000 tons. *Tilbury Docks, Essex.*—Area 725 acres, including 105 acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connection with London, the Midlands and the North.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Early 17th century timber-framed house containing fine room on first floor with panelling and modelled plaster ceiling. Open Mon. to Fri. 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. to 4.30 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Available for evening lettings to societies, etc. on application to the Architect, County Hall, S.E.1.

ROMAN LONDON.—Though visible remains are very few, almost every excavation for the foundations of new buildings in the City reveals Roman remains. Sections of the City wall, often however merely a mediæval re-build on the Roman foundations, are the most striking remains still to be seen. Fragments may be seen near the White Tower in the Tower of London, Trinity Square, No. 1 Crutched Friars, All Hallows, London Wall—its semi-circular vestry being built on the remains of a round bastion—St. Alpheg, London Wall, recently restored by the Corporation of London and showing a striking succession of building and repairs from Roman till later mediæval times, St. Giles, Cripplegate and, by permission only, the great bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the G.P.O. in Giltspur Street. Recent excavations in the Cripplegate area have revealed that a fort was built in this area and later incorporated in the town wall in this north-west corner of the City. Evidence from these excavations proves that the fort was not built until about 100–120 A.D., and the date of the town wall must therefore be considerably later. Remains of a bath building are preserved beneath the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street and other foundations may be seen in the Crypt of All Hallows Barking by the Tower. The governmental headquarters of the town was a great basilica, more than 400 ft. long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that buildings over the river front were erected on huge oaken piles and a framework of timber for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. The "Roman Bath," in Strand Lane, which is not now held by most authorities to be of Roman origin, is maintained by the L.C.C. on behalf of the National Trust, and is open to the public on weekdays from

10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (*Admission, 1s.*). Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, have produced many interesting discoveries, including a Temple of Mithras, from which the splendid marble statues have been placed in Guildhall Museum, now in the Royal Exchange, where many other relics from the Roman City may be seen.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3 (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened as "The Bourse" and proclaimed "The Royal Exchange" by Queen Elizabeth I., 1571, rebuilt 1667-69 and 1842-44).—Open to the public, free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth I., Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; mural paintings in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abhey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. Part of the Guildhall Museum is now housed in the building and from time to time various exhibitions are held there. The carillon of the Royal Exchange (reinstated 1950) plays English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the courtyard ambulatory and the shops the whole of the building is now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance (which has had its head office there since 1720) and is administered by the Gresham Committee (*Clerk, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2.*)

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C.3 (building erected 1811), where coins for the United Kingdom and abroad are struck. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, at least 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 9.20 a.m. to 2.50 p.m., Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, etc., when the Mint is closed.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W.1.—(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII.; the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal, which in 1955 was reopened to the public for services during part of the year. A royal residence from 1697 to 1837. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's" and (by the permission of the Crown) the Conference of the Allies (1921) and later conferences have been held here.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and crypt of Church (12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected on application to the Secretary at the Chancery.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The house and galleries, built 1812-24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane (1753-1837) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 1833. Exhhlits include the Sarcophagus of Set I. (1370 B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* and *Election* series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols. and a collection of 20,000 architectural drawings are available for study. Open Tues.—Sat. inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays and throughout August. *Curator, Sir John Summer-son, C.B.E., F.B.A. Inspector, Miss D. Stroud, F.S.A.*

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—The beautiful river façade (600 ft. long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century.

Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and other branches of the Civil Service and by the *Principal Probate Registry*. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills of (*inter alios*) Shakespeare, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C.2.—The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1801, but the building was almost entirely reconstructed in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason. The most notable alteration since that date occurred in 1885 when an east wing was added; this is surmounted by a dome, the apex of which is more than 100 feet above the floor. The area of the floor is about 25,000 square feet. The Stock Exchange provides a market for the purchase and sale of about 9,500 securities quoted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List and valued at over £50,000,000,000 and also securities listed on other Exchanges. At present the members of the Stock Exchange, who consist of brokers (agents for clients) and jobbers (dealers in specific securities) number about 3,500. Visitors' Gallery (entrance, 8 Throgmorton Street) open between 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket. Film show.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864-70 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866-69; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-74. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819-91) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858-65. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Fluminis vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,506,914. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is 1 mile 279 yards, of which 377 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (1,300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower*

Subway for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C.1 and E.C.3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square. A movement, sponsored by the Council for Tower Hill Improvement, aims at creating more open space around the Tower by the demolition of encroaching buildings and by opening Trinity Square Gardens to the public, thus restoring to Tower Hill its ancient title to be the City's pleasure, or "Board-room."

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C.3.—Admission to a general view of the Tower, the White Tower Armouries, the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapels Royal—1s. 6d.; children, 9d.; to Jewel House—1s. Half-price for children. The Tower of London is closed on Sundays during the Winter period and on the mornings of the Summer time period, Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. and Morning Service, 11.15 a.m. Open on weekdays, May 1 to Sept. 30, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Oct. 1 to mid-March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; mid-March to April 30, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, first Sunday in April to last in Oct., 2 to 5 p.m. CONSTABLE, Field-Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; LIEUTENANT, Lieut.-General Sir Roger Bower, K.C.B., K.B.E.; MAJOR AND RESIDENT GOVERNOR, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.; KEEPER OF THE JEWEL HOUSE, Maj.-General H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C., F.S.A.; MASTER OF THE ARMOURIES, Sir James Mann, F.S.A.

The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I. and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078-98. The Inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III. in the 12th century. The Moat was extended and completed by Richard I. and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I. and now incorporates 6 towers and 2 bastions. The last Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 1810 when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since 1078.

WELLINGTON MUSEUM, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, W.1.—Admission on weekdays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Adults 1s., Children, 6d. Organized School parties admitted free. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1771-8. It was bought in 1817 by the Duke of Wellington, who in 1828-29 employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The Museum contains many fine paintings, services of porcelain and silver plate and personal relics formerly belonging to the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) and was given to the Nation by the present Duke. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W.1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II, 1377-99), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the old Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed most of the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is about 240

ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. Extensive repairs to the Hall have recently been carried out. Admission: During sessions—Mon. to Thurs., 10 a.m. until 1.30 p.m. Sat., 10 a.m.—5 p.m. During Recess—Mon. to Fri., except Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.; Sat., 10 a.m.—5 p.m.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, E.1. Charitable institution founded in 1901 for the organization of temporary exhibitions of the Fine Arts and Architecture. There is no permanent collection. Open: Tuesdays to Saturdays 11-6, Sundays 2-6, closed Mondays. Admission Free. Director, Bryan Robertson, O.B.E.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), see p. 653.
GREEN PARK (53 acres), W.1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (196½ acres), S.E.10, see p. 653.
HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).
HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).
HAMPTON COURT PARK (622 acres).

HYDE PARK (360 acres).—From Park Lane, W.1, to Kensington Gardens, W.2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres), W.2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

Kew, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (300 acres).—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and trolley-bus. Open daily, except Christmas Day, from 10 a.m. The closing hour varies from 4 p.m. in mid-winter to 8 p.m. in mid-summer. Admission, 3d. Houses and museums, 1 p.m. to dusk or 4.50 p.m. (week-days); 1 p.m. to dusk or 5.50 p.m. (Sundays). Dogs not admitted.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (464 acres). N.W.1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2,469 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W.1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. Ornamental lake of 12 acres. The original suspension bridge built in 1857 was replaced in 1957. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, General Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.

By the Corporation of London

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (494 acres), see p. 653.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (111 acres).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres), see p. 653.

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres).

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLEDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (51 acres)

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

And a number of smaller open spaces within the City of London, including FINSBURY CIRCUS GARDENS.

By the London County Council

AVERY HILL (87 acres), S.E.9, with newly-restored Winter Garden.

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W.8 to S.W.11.

BECKENHAM PLACE PARK (214 acres), Beckenham, Kent, has an 18-hole public golf course.

BLACKHEATH (271 acres), S.E.3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner. The building was designed by Wren and its Chapel doors have carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (158 acres), S.E.2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E.24.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W.4.

CRYSTAL PALACE (199 acres), S.E.19, with motor-racing circuit.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E.21.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N.4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY MARSH (343 acres), E.5, E.9 and E.10. 110 football pitches.

HAINAULT FOREST (1,108 acres), Hainault, Essex, has two 18-hole public golf courses.

HAMMERSMITH PARK (8 acres), W.12.

HAMSTEAD HEATH and Extension (294 acres), N.W.3.

HOLLAND PARK (55 acres), W.8.

HORNIMAN GARDENS (21 acres), S.E.23. Adjoining Horniman Museum.

HURLINGHAM PARK (20 acres). Includes a stadium where important athletics meetings and major hockey matches take place.

KENNINGTON PARK (26 acres), S.E.11.

KEN WOOD (200 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription opened and dedicated by King George V., July 13, 1925. Ken Wood House, an 18th-century Mansion (open to the public), contains a fine Adam library and valuable art treasures from the Iveagh Bequest.

LESNES ABBEY WOODS (215 acres), Erith.—Ruins of an Augustinian abbey.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS (7 acres), W.C.2.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—1 wickenham, Middlesex.—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert,morganatic wife of George IV.

OXLEAS WOOD (221 acres), S.E.9.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath.

PECKHAM RYE and PARK (113 acres), S.E.15, and S.E.22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E.18.

RAVENS COURT PARK (34 acres), Hammersmith, W.6.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres). near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E.16.

STREATHAM COMMON (68 acres), S.W.16, including Rookery gardens.

TOOTING COMMON (221 acres), S.W.12, S.W.16 and S.W.17.

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS (9 acres), W.C.2, a popular centre for band concerts.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E.9.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S.W.18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N.6, containing *Lauder Lake House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith, W.12 and N.W.10, including Little Wormwood Scrubs.

EXHIBITIONS ETC., IN LONDON

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Open daily (including Sunday). Winter, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Summer, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 4s.; children under fourteen 2s.

LONDON PLANETARIUM, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Performances from 11 a.m. on weekdays; from 1.45 p.m. on Sundays. Admission, 4s.; children under fourteen. 2s.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W.1. holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.1, and the Chelsea Flower Show at the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea (May).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—Opened 1828. Admission from 9 a.m. (10 a.m. in Winter) till 7 p.m., or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Sundays before 1 p.m., summer 7s. winter, 5s.; Mondays throughout year (except Bank Holidays), 3s.; other week-days and Sunday afternoon, summer 5s., winter, 3s. (winter=Oct. 16—March 15). Children, under 14, half-price. Additional charge for admission to the Aquarium and the Children's Zoo.

WHIPSNADE ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Whipsnade Park, nr. Dunstable, Beds. (34 miles from London, 8½ miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable). Opened 1931. Admission on Sundays and weekdays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (7.30 p.m. on Sundays), or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Mondays, throughout year (except Bank Holidays) 3s. All other days: summer 5s., winter 3s. Children under 14, half-price.

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Opera and Ballet throughout the year. The (th.rd) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *General Administrator*, Sir David Webster, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

BACH CHOIR.—The Bach Choir was formed in 1876 to give the first performance in England of Bach's Mass in B Minor. The conductor was Otto Goldschmidt, and his wife Jenny Lind, the famous soprano, herself trained the lady members of the Choir. *Musical Director*, David Willcocks. *Secretary*, Miss M. Buxton, 27 Thurloe Street, S.W.7.

LONDON BACH GROUP.—Formed in 1950 and specializes in the performance of the choral and instrumental works of J. S. Bach. *Musical Director*, J. Minchinton; *Sec.*, Miss J. Norris, 45 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.7.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, South Bank, S.E.1.—Opened for the Festival of Britain, 1951, and administered by London County Council. Concerts and regular ballet seasons. *General Manager*, T. E. Bean, C.B.E.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 250 instrumentalists holds concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season, commencing at 8 p.m. Members of the public are welcome to attend; admission, 1s.

JACQUES ORCHESTRA.—Founded 1936. Annual performances of the St. Matthew Passion at Festival Hall. *Secretary*, W. Ganiford, 9 Langley Park, N.W.7.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent wooded scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station (Western Region), passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church. See "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers, was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, etc.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act, 1917*. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Northstead, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

DARWIN AND DOWN HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the Royal College of Surgeons. Open daily (except Fridays and Christmas Day) 11 to 5. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.

DORNEYWOOD, country house in 215 acres, near Burnham Beeches, Bucks., was bequeathed to the nation by Lord Courtauld-Thomson (died 1954) as an official residence for any Minister of the Crown chosen by the Prime Minister during office. Administered by the National Trust. Open to the public, August and September, Saturdays, 2.15-6 p.m.

DULWICH, S.E.21 (5 miles from London), contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), the *Horniman Museum* and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). The *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, was damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust. It was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham

(1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

EPHING FOREST (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH (London Transport and Eastern Region). Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,160 in July, 1952. Buildings date from 1442.

GREENWICH, S.E.10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth I were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. (For *National Maritime Museum*, see pp. 405-6.) *Painted Hall* and *Chapel* open daily except Thursdays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. (closed on Sundays, Oct.-April inclusive). Visitors are also admitted to Morning Service in the Chapel at 11 a.m., summer and winter, except during College vacations. *Greenwich Park* (185 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Nôtre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is the old *Royal Observatory* (founded 1675), which is now removed to Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex (see p. 409). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum and named *Flamsteed House*, after John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1728, and restored after severe damage during the Second World War. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinners* at the "Ship" and "Trafalgar" Hotels, were held throughout the 19th century. *Charlton House*: built in the early 17th century (1607-1612) for Adam Newton, tutor to Prince Henry, brother to Charles I. The house is largely in the Jacobean style of architecture. *Cutty Sark*, the last of the famous tea clippers, which has been preserved as a memorial to ships and men of a past era. The ship is fully restored and re-rigged, with a museum of sail on board. Open to visitors: weekdays, 11 to 6, Sundays, 2.30 to 6.

HAM HOUSE, Richmond.—A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). Now the property of the National Trust, which has let it on a long lease to the Ministry of Works. The contents, described as "probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II.'s reign to survive," were purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum which now administers the house.

Opened to the public in May, 1950, Ham House may be seen on Tues.—Sun. inclusive and on Bank Holidays, 2–6 p.m., April–Oct., 12–4 p.m., Nov.–March. Closed Mon. (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission, 1s., Children, 6d.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1769). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The Palace is closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. Comprehensive ticket for all parts of the Palace open to the public, 2s.; children under 15, 1s. Individual tickets for Vine (2d.) and Maze (3d.) also available. Admission, Oct.–March, when the Tudor Tennis Court and the Banqueting House are closed, Adults, 1s. 6d.; Children, 1s. Refreshments can be obtained in the Tilt Yard gardens during the summer season. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

Grace and Favour Residences.—Hampton Court contains a total of 57 residences occupied by favour of Her Majesty the Queen. The Minister of Public Building and Works reported in Parliament on April 17, 1962, that, of 140 grace and favour residences, the remainder were situated at Windsor Castle (46), Kensington Palace (16), St. James's Palace (8), Marlborough House Mews (9), Bushy Park (2), Kew Palace (1) and Hyde Park (1).

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HUGHENDEN MANOR, High Wycombe, Bucks.—The home of Disraeli from 1847 till his death and contains much of his furniture, books, etc. Conveyed to the National Trust in 1947. Open daily including Sundays and Monday Bank Holidays (but not other Mondays and not the day after a Monday Bank Holiday), 2–6 or till dusk. Open also Saturdays and Sundays, 10–1. Closed all January. Admission (non-members), 2s.; children, 1s.; parties of 20 or more, 1s. 6d.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

KEW, Surrey, a parish contained since 1892 in the borough of Richmond, was a favourite home of the early Hanoverian monarchs. Kew House, the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and later of his son, George III., was pulled down in 1803, but the earlier Dutch House, now known as Kew Palace, survives. It was built in 1631 and acquired by George III. as an annex to Kew House in 1781. The famous Kew Gardens (see p. 651) were originally laid out as a private garden for Kew House for George III.'s mother in 1759 and were much enlarged in the nineteenth century, notably by the inclusion of the grounds of the former Richmond Lodge. Kew Green, between the Gardens and Kew Bridge, is very attractive and on the Green stands the parish church, built in 1714 and several times enlarged. Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, the parents of the late Queen Mary, were married here in 1866 and the Church contains many reminders of Royal connections with Kew.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings adjoining the Guildhall.

NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey.—Opened by H.M. the Queen on July 15, 1960. Official museum for British Army, Indian Army and colonial forces. There is a special section for the disbanded Irish regiments.

OSTERLEY PARK, Isleworth.—House and park of 300 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1949. Part of the Elizabethan house, built in 1577 for Sir Thomas Gresham, remains, but it was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staterooms are among the best examples of Adam decoration. Open daily, except Mondays, (April–Sept.) 2–6 p.m.; (Oct.–March) 12 noon–4 p.m. Closed Monday (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission 1s., children 6d.

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485–1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter Home* for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMED.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15–23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the National Trust in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

A memorial at *Cooper's Hill*, near Runnymede, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the Second World War while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave, was unveiled by the Queen on October 17, 1953.

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1125. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulamium, with well preserved theatre and many other features, excavated in recent years. St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Sir Francis Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station, Western Region) contains the 14th-century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771.

SYON HOUSE, Brentford.—The town seat of the

Duke of Northumberland. The house is part of the buildings of the Nunnery of Syon, erected by permission of Henry VI. in 1431. At the Dissolution of the Nunnery the Estate reverted to the Crown. In 1578 it was granted to the 9th Earl of Northumberland and in 1632 the house was repaired under superintendence of Inigo Jones. In 1766 the interior was transformed by Robert Adam, who also built the entrance gateway. The lion on the river-front was brought here in 1874 on the demolition of Northumberland House in the Strand. Open (*April, May, June*), Wed.-Sat., also Easter Monday, Whit Sunday and Whit Monday; (*July-Sept.*), Wed.-Sun. 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission 2s. 6d.; children, 1s.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**), 13 miles from London (Eastern Region).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II. (1066), and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror. A.D. 1066-87).—22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from

10 a.m. to sunset. Official Guides are in attendance from 10 to 4, Oct., to March, and from 10 to 5, April to Sept. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are open to the public, during Her Majesty's pleasure, on every weekday and on certain Sunday afternoons during the summer months. When the State Apartment, are open the charges for admission are for Adults, 1s. 6d., and for Children, 6d. By the Queen's command, the net proceeds go to charities. An authorized guide book can be obtained at the office, price 1s. 3d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to May 31, and Oct. 1 to 31 between 11 and 4; June 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 5; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3 and on certain Sundays during the summer between 1.30 and 5. The *Queen's Doll's House* and the *Old Master Drawings* can be seen on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6d. each person to each. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments (except between 1 and 2 p.m.) but not on Sundays; the *Round Tower or Keep* is open from April 1 to Sept. 30 (except when the Royal Standard is flying), the same days and hours as the State Apartments. Admission free. By permission of the Dean and Chapter, *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on Mon.-Thurs., between 11 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; Fridays, 1 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission 2s. per person, except at service times. The Chapel is usually closed during January. The Daily Services in the Chapel are open to the public. The *Cusfew Tower* may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper, to whom application must be made at the entrance (admission 6d.). The *Royal Mausoleum*, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open only on Whit Monday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

HOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Times of summer opening and admission fees shown are those which obtained in 1962, and are subject to modification. Space permits only a selection of some of the more noteworthy houses in England which are open to the public. A fuller description of some houses in or near London will be found on pp. 645-651.

ALBURY PARK, nr. Guildford.—Daily, 1.30-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland. Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.—May, June and Sept., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Whit Monday and Tuesday, 1-5. July and Aug., daily except Sun. Admission, 2s. 6d.

ALTHORP, nr. Northampton. Seat of Earl Spencer.—May-Sept., Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Bank Holidays (also Easter Sun. and Mon.) 2.30-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***ARLINGTON COURT**, nr. Barnstable.—April-Sept., daily, except Sat., 11-6. Admission, 2s.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, Sussex. Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.—Mid-May to first week in July, Mon.-Thurs., 1-4.30; first week in July to end of Sept., Mon.-Fri., 12-4.30. Admission 2s. 6d.

***ASCOTT**, Wing, Bucks.—Including Anthony de Rothschild collection of pictures. April-Sept. Thurs. and Bank Holidays and some Sats. and Suns., 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

AUDLEY END, Saffron Walden.—Daily, except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 10.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

AVEBURY MANOR, Wiltshire. (Adjoining the famous Avebury stone circle, which is also on public view).—April, June, July and Sept., Sat. and Sun.; May and August, daily except Tues., 2-6. Bank Holidays, 10-6. Admission. 2s. 6d.

BELVOIR CASTLE, nr. Grantham. Seat of the Duke of Rutland.—April-Sept., Wed., Thurs.,

Sat., 12-6; Bank Holidays and day following, 11-8; Sundays, 2-7. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Glos.—April-Sept., daily, except Mon., (but including Bank Holidays), 2-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BLENHEIM PALACE, Woodstock. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.—April-July and third week in Sept. till end of Oct., Mon.-Thurs. (closed Whit Monday); August and first three weeks of Sept., daily except Fri., 1-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***BLICKLING HALL**, Norfolk.—May-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-5.30. Admission, 3s.

***BUCKLAND ABBEY**, Tavistock.—Including Drake relics. Easter-Sept. 30, weekdays and Bank Holidays, 11-6. Sun. 2-6. Admission, 1s.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, Isle of Wight. Former house of Governor of Isle of Wight and place of Charles I.'s captivity.—Weekdays, 9.30-7, Sundays, 2-5.30. Admission, 1s. 6d.

CASTLE ASHBY, nr. Northampton. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Sundays in June, July and August, 2-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

CASTLE HOWARD, Yorkshire.—Easter-Whitsun, Sun. only; from Whitsun, Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., 1.45-5.15; Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***CHARLECOTE PARK**, Warwicks. Associations with Shakespeare.—Daily, except Mon., but incl.

* Property of the National Trust.

Bank Holidays, 11.15-5.45. Admission, 2s. 6d.
CHASTLETON HOUSE, Oxon.—Daily, except Wed., 10-1, 2-6; Sundays 2-4. Admission, 2s. 6d.
CHATSWORTH, Derbyshire. Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.—Wed. and Thurs., 11.30-4; Sat. and Sun., 2-5.30; Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30; Tuesday after Bank Holidays, 11.30-4. Admission, 3s. 6d.
 ***CLANDON PARK**, nr. Guildford.—Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun., 2-6; Bank Holidays, 11-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***CLAYDON HOUSE**, Bucks.—Daily except Mondays, and Tuesdays after Bank Holidays, but including Bank Holiday, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***CLIVEDEN**, nr. Taplow.—April-Sept., Thursdays. Also Sat. and Sun., mid-August to mid-Sept., 2.30-5.30. Admission, 1s.

***COMPTON CASTLE** nr. Paignton.—Fortified manor house. Mon., Wed. and Thurs., 10-12, 2 to 5. Admission, 1s.

COMPTON WYNYATES, Warwickshire. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays and Sundays (June-August only), 2-6. Admission, 3s. 6d.

CORSHAM COURT, Wilts.—April to mid-July, and mid-Sept. to Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays; mid-July to mid-Sept., daily except Monday, 11-12.30, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***COTEHELE**, nr. Calstock, Cornwall.—April, Wed., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. May-Sept., daily except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HADDON HALL, Derbyshire.—Daily, except Sunday, 11-6 (Oct., 11-4). Admission, 2s. 6d.

HARDWICK HALL, Derbyshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., Bank Holidays and Tues. after Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 3s.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, Yorks. Seat of the Earl of Harewood.—Wed. and Thurs. (also Bank Holidays, Tuesdays following Bank Holidays, and Tuesdays, June-August), 10-6; Sundays, 12-6 (Oct., 12-5). Admission, 3s. 6d.

HATHFIELD HOUSE, Hertfordshire. Seat of the Marquess of Salisbury.—April-June, weekdays and Easter and Whit Sundays. July—first week in Oct., daily, except Mon., but incl. Bank Holiday, Weekdays, 12-5. Sun., 2.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HAYES BARTON, nr. Budleigh Salterton.—Probable birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh. June-Sept., weekdays, 10.30-1, 2.15-6. Admission, 1s.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, Essex.—May-Sept., Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Bank Holidays (including Easter Monday), 10-6. Admission, 2s.

KEDLETON HALL, Derbyshire.—Mid-April-Sept., Wed., Sun., Bank Holidays and Tuesdays following Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

KINGSTON LACY, Wimborne.—May-Sept., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

KNEBORTH HOUSE, Herts.—May-Sept. Wed.—Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***KNOLE**, Sevenoaks.—Wed.—Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10-12, 2-4.30. Admission, 3s. (Fridays 5s.)

***LACOCK ABBEY**, Wilts.—House: Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. Monastic remains: Daily except Friday. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***LITTLE MORETON HALL**, Cheshire. Famous example of "black and white" timbering.—Daily except Friday, 2-8, or dusk if earlier. Admission, 1s.

LONGLEAT HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Marquess of Bath.—Daily, 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

LOSELEY HOUSE, nr. Guildford.—June-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun., 2-5. August Bank Holiday, 11-5. Admission 2s. 6d.

LUTON HOO, Beds.—Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 11-6; Sundays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***LYME PARK**, Cheshire.—Daily, 1-7. Admission, 1s. 6d.

***LYTES CARY**, Ichester, Somerset.—Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

MILTON MANOR HOUSE, nr. Abingdon.—May-August, Wed., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, Sept., Sat. only, 2.30-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***MONTACUTE HOUSE**, Yeovil.—Daily, except Tuesday, 11-12.45, 2-6 (Oct., 11-12.45, 2-4) Admission, 2s. 6d.

OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight. State and Private Apartments are shown, including the room in which Queen Victoria died.—Mon., Wed. and Fri. (also Thursday from mid-June), 11-5. Admission, 2s.

***OXBURGH HALL**, Norfolk.—Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission 1s. 6d.

***PAYCOCKE'S**, Coggeshall, Essex. Tudor wool-merchant's town house.—Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-5.30. Admission 1s. 6d.

PENSHURST PLACE, Kent. Seat of Visct. De L'Isle, \overline{P} , and the birthplace of his ancestor Sir Philip Sidney.—Easter to mid-Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d. 1st, 3rd and 5th Suns. in each month and Easter and Whit Sundays, 5s.

***PETWORTH HOUSE**, Sussex.—Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d. First Wednesday in each month, 2-6. Admission, 5s.

POWDERHAM CASTLE, Devonshire. Seat of the Earl of Devon.—Mid-May to Sept., daily, except Sat., 2-6. Admission 2s. 6d.

***QUEBEC HOUSE**, Westerham. Birthplace of General Wolfe.—Tues., Wed. and Sat., 2-5. Bank Holidays, 10-1, 2-6. Admission, 1s.

RAGLEY HALL, Warwickshire. Seat of the Marquess of Hertford.—Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6 (Tues., Wed. and Thurs. in July, 2-9). Sun. and Bank Holidays, 11.30-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT**. Situated on island off Marazion, Cornwall.—Wed. and Fri. Also Mon. from June-Sept., 10.30-4.30. Admission, Wed. and Fri., 1s., Mon., 2s.

SAWTON HALL, nr. Cambridge.—Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***SNOWSHILL MANOR**, nr. Broadway.—Sun. and Bank Holidays, 11-1, 2-6. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

STOKESAY CASTLE, Salop.—Daily, except Tuesdays, 9-6. Admission, 1s.

***STOURHEAD**, Wiltshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-6. Admission, 3s.

SULGRAVE MANOR, Northamptonshire. Former home of members of the Washington family.—Daily, except Fridays, 11-12, 1-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***UPPARK**, nr. Petersfield.—Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30-5.30. Admission 2s. 6d.

***UPTON HOUSE**, nr. Banbury. Including famous collection of paintings formed by 2nd Visct. Bearsted, July-Sept., Wed. and Sat. Other months, Wed. only, 2-6. Admission 2s. 6d.

***THE VYNE**, Basingstoke.—April-Sept., Wed. and Bank Holidays, 11-6. Sundays 1-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

***WADDESDON MANOR**, Bucks.—Wed.—Sun., 2-6. Bank Holidays, 11-6. Admission, 3s. (Fri., 6s.).

WARWICK CASTLE. Seat of the Earl of Warwick.—Weekdays, 10-5.30; Sun. (May-Sept.), 1-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

WOBURN ABBEY (and Zoo Park). Seat of the Duke of Bedford. Daily except Mondays, but including Bank Holidays, 1.30-5.30 (Sun., June-Aug., 1.30-7.15) (Bank Holidays, 11.30-7.15). Admission, 3s. 6d.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES OUTSIDE LONDON

BOWES MUSEUM, Barnard Castle. Important paintings of Italian, Dutch, French and Spanish schools. Fine porcelain and pottery, tapestries and furniture. Open, weekdays, May-Sept., 10-5.30; March, April and October, 10-5; Nov.-Feb., 10-4. Sundays, 2-5 (Summer); 2-4 (Winter). Admission, 1s.

BRIGHTON.—The Royal Pavilion. Palace of George IV. Annual Regency Exhibition, early July to end of Sept. Open daily, 10-5 (10-8 during Regency Exhibition). Closed on Christmas Day and 4th Thursday in May.

Art Gallery and Museum. Housed in buildings which were once part of Stables of Royal Pavilion. Open 10-7 (Sundays: Summer 2-7; Winter 2-6).

Thomas-Stanford Museum. In 18th-century Preston Manor. Open weekdays (except Tues.), 10-1, 2-5 (Oct.-May); 10-1, 2-7 (June-Sept.); Sundays 2.30-5. Admission 1s. Gardens open, free.

The Grange, Rottingdean. Includes Sussex Room and Kipling Room, latter with original Kipling letters, etc. Open, 10-7; Sundays 2-6.

BRISTOL.—*City Art Gallery.* Collection of Old Masters, 19th cent. and modern paintings, English watercolours, Chinese ceramics, glass, English silver, glass, porcelain and delftware, English and foreign embroideries. Open weekdays, 10-6. *Red Lodge,* Park Row. Furnished in style of Elizabethan period. Open weekdays, 1-5. *Georgian House,* Great George Street. Furnished in style of period. Open weekdays, 11-5.

CAMBRIDGE.—Fitzwilliam Museum. Maintained by the University, of which it is a department, but the collections are solely due to private benefaction. The chief collections comprise Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, coins and medals, medieval manuscripts, paintings and drawings, prints, pottery and porcelain, textiles, arms and armour, medieval and renaissance objects of art, and a library which includes a music collection and literary autographs. Open, free, weekdays, May-Aug., 10-5; Sept.-April, 10-4; Sundays 2 till above times. Closed on first Wed. of every month, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

CANTERBURY.—Royal Museum. Collections include archaeology, geology and natural history. Much Roman material from post-war excavations of Canterbury. Temporary exhibitions on view in Art Gallery or the permanent collection of porcelain and paintings. Open weekdays, 9.30-6. Admission free.

CARISBROOKE.—Castle Museum. Former home in Carisbrooke Castle of Governor of Isle of Wight. Collections cover archaeology and history of Isle of Wight, and personal relics of Charles I, who was imprisoned in Castle from 1647 to 1648. Open, weekdays, March-April and Oct. 9.30-5.30; May-Sept. 9.30-7; Nov.-Feb. 9.30-4. Sundays, May-Sept. only, 2-5.30. Admission (to Castle and Museum) 2s.

COLCHESTER.—Colchester and Essex Museum, The Castle. The Castle Museum contains collections of the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages and the Roman and Saxon periods of the county. Medieval pottery and 19th-century coaches, looms, etc. The Holly Trees Mansion covers the activities of social life of the 18th and 19th centuries. Open, weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2.30-5, April-Oct. only. Holly Trees Mansion closed Sunday and 1-2 p.m. Tour of Castle, 1s. All Saints Museum of Natural History. Hours as for Holly Trees. Admission to all museums free.

DERBY.—Museum and Art Gallery, Wardwick. Important collections of works by Joseph Wright of Derby, A.R.A., 1734-1797; Derby porcelain,

1750-1848. Unique exhibit illustrating the history of the Midland Railway including a working model layout. Exhibits illustrating Derbyshire archaeology and natural history. "Prince Charlie" Room commemorating the 1745 rebellion. Open, weekdays, 10-6; Sundays, 2.30-4.30.

GUILDFORD.—Guildford Museum and Muniment Room, Castle Arch. Local museum for archaeology and history of Surrey, especially West Surrey and Guildford Borough; based on collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society. Record Office for Borough records, Guildford Diocese parish records, and private records of West Surrey. Open every day except Sunday 11-5.

HULL.—Ferens Art Gallery. The collection has been built up over the last fifty years. It includes a few foreign paintings, British 18th and 19th-century works, especially sea-pieces and pictures by the Hull marine painters, but the bulk of the collection is 20th century, including a large group by Brangwyn and paintings or sculpture by most of the best known modern British painters. Open, weekdays 10-6; Sundays, 2.30-4.30.

IPSWICH.—*Ipswich Museum.* Specialises in archaeology, geology and natural history of Suffolk. Open weekdays, 10-5, Sundays, 3-5. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. *Christchurch Mansion.* Built in 1548 on site of Augustinian Priory. Domestic nature of house is retained and collections include furniture, etc., from Suffolk houses, portraits of Suffolk families and pictures by local artists, including Gainsborough and Constable. Open weekdays, 10-5, Sundays, 3-5. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.

LEEDS.—*City Art Gallery.* Important collection of early English watercolours. British and European painting, modern sculpture, Leeds pottery, silver, etc. Print Room and Art library contain study collection of drawings and prints. Open weekdays, 10-6.30, Sundays, 2.30-5. (Print Room and Art library 9-9, closed Sundays). *Temple Newsam House.* Tudor/Jacobean house altered in mid-18th cent. to make suite of state rooms. Collection of English furniture mostly of 17th and 18th cents., silver, Chinese and European porcelain, pictures, etc. Open daily. May-Sept. 10.30-6.15 (Weds. 10.30-8). Oct.-April 11.30-6.15 or dusk. Admission 1s. Leeds residents, 3d.

LEWES.—Barbican House, near Castle (Sussex Archaeological Society). Large prehistoric and Roman collections relating to Sussex; Sussex pottery, medieval and Saxon antiquities; pictures and prints relating to the county, etc. Open weekdays, 10-6 (or dusk); Sundays, May-Sept., 2-5.

Anne of Cleves' House, Southover (Sussex Archaeological Society). 16th century house. Ten rooms are on view and contain the Society's large collection of furniture and bygonies; the John Evelyn ironwork Collections; English and Flemish tapestries, etc. Open weekdays 10-6 (or dusk).

LINCOLN.—*Usher Art Gallery.* Collection of watches, miniatures, porcelain, silver, etc., Peter de Wint collection of oils and water colours, Tennyson collection of manuscripts, etc. associated with Alfred Lord Tennyson, collection of pictures relating to the city of Lincoln and small general collection of works of art. Open weekdays, 10-5.30, Sundays 2.30-5. *City and County Museum.* In the Greyfriars, a 13th cent. Franciscan building. Collections include local archaeology with special emphasis on Romano-British collections from the city and county and coins and tokens,

also collections illustrating natural history of Lincolnshire. Open weekdays, 10-5, Sundays 2.30-5.

LIVERPOOL.—Walker Art Gallery. Early Italian and English schools of primary importance. Early Flemish, Dutch, German and later Italian paintings. British 19th century academic paintings with strong Pre-Raphaelite group. British and foreign modern paintings. Open, weekdays, 10-6 (10-5 Oct. to May); Sundays, 2-5. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

MANCHESTER.—City Art Galleries. Comprising: *City Art Gallery*, Mosley Street, Manchester 2; *Annexe*, Princess Street, and five branches: *Heaton Hall*; *Platt Hall* (*Gallery of English Costume*); *Wythenshawe Hall*; *Queen's Park Art Gallery*; *Fletcher Moss Museum*. The City Art Gallery (architect, Sir Charles Barry) was built for the Royal Manchester Institution and opened in 1829. It was presented to the city in 1882. Heaton Hall, a Georgian mansion designed by James Wyatt, was bought by the Corporation in 1901 and has served as a country house museum since 1906. Other buildings were taken over at later dates up to 1938. Principal collection of paintings is at the City Art Gallery; ceramics at Annexe; costume at Platt Hall; water colours at Fletcher Moss Museum; furniture at Heaton Hall and Wythenshawe Hall; Rutherford Loan Collection, Queen's Park Art Gallery. *Hours of opening*—City Art Gallery: weekdays 10-6, Sundays 2.30-5. Platt Hall: weekdays 10-6, Sundays 2.30-5. Others: weekdays 10-dusk, Sundays 2.30-dusk (winter), 10-8, 2.30-8 (summer). Admission free except to certain temporary exhibitions. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—*Laing Art Gallery and Museum*, Higham Place. British oil paintings and water colours from 17th century to the present day; etchings and engravings; Japanese prints; sculpture; Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities; pottery and porcelain; glass; silver; wrought ironwork; European and Oriental arms and armour; costumes; textiles; and exhibits illustrative of the artistic industries of Tyneside. Open, weekdays, 10-6; TuCS. and Thurs., 10-8; Sundays, 2.30-5.30.

NORWICH.—*Castle Museum*. Exhibits illustrating local archaeology, art and natural history. Open, weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2.30-5. *Strangers' Hall* (*Museum of Domestic Life, Charing Cross*). Late medieval mansion furnished as a museum of urban domestic life, 16th-19th centuries. Open, weekdays 10-1, 2-5. *Bridewell Museum*, Bridewell Alley. Exhibits illustrating trade, transport, crafts and industries of Norwich, Norfolk and North Suffolk. Open, weekdays 10-1, 2-5. *St. Peter Hungate Church Museum*, Princes Street. 15th

century church used for display of East Anglian church art and antiquities. Open, weekdays, 10-1, 2-5.

OXFORD, Ashmolean Museum.—Department of Western Art, Department of Antiquities, Heberden Coin Room, Department of Eastern Art, Cast Gallery. Open weekdays, 10-4, Sundays, 2-4 (Heberden Coin Room, weekdays, 2-4; Cast Gallery closed from 1 p.m. Saturdays and all day Sunday).

PLYMOUTH.—*City Museum and Art Gallery*. Collection of ceramics, including Cookworthy's Plymouth and Bristol hand paste porcelain, collections of paintings, drawings and prints, archaeological and natural history collection. Temporary exhibitions arranged. Open weekdays, 10-6 (Fridays, 10-8), Sundays 3-5. Admission free. *Elizabethan House*, New Street. Restored Elizabethan house, furnished according to period. Open 10-1, 2.15-6 (till dusk in winter).

PORT SUNLIGHT, Cheshire. *Lady Lever Art Gallery*. Paintings by artists, mainly of British School, British water-colours, and engravings, English furniture, mainly 18th cent., Chinese pottery, and porcelain, and comprehensive collection of old Wedgwood. Open weekdays 10-5, Sundays 2-5.

SHEFFIELD.—*City Museum*. Founded in 1875, the present building was erected in 1937. Eight galleries are normally open to the public, and the reference library and students' collections may be consulted on request. The exhibits cover a wide range of subjects, and include the Bateman Collection of antiquities from the Bronze Age barrows of the Peak District. The cutlery and old Sheffield Plate collections are considered to be the finest of their kind in the world. Open, weekdays, Sept.-May, 10-5; June-Aug. 10-8.30; Sundays 1-4 (Closed Christmas Eve and Christmas Day). *Graves Art Gallery* (opened 1934). Collections of English watercolours, including works by Constable, Cotman, Gainsborough, Girtin and Turner. Oil paintings:—English portraits from the 17th to the 20th century; English landscape of the 18th and 19th century, including examples by Constable, Turner and Wilson. Small representative selection of Dutch 17th century art, with examples by Hobbema and Van Goyen. 20th century British art is represented by works of Paul Nash, John Nash, Matthew Smith and Stanley Spencer and others. Open, weekdays, 10-8; Sundays, 2-5.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Southampton Art Gallery*. British painting from 18th cent., particularly 20th cent. artists; work of some 14th to 17th cent. Italian, Flemish, Dutch and French painters; a few late 19th and early 20th cent. French paintings and sculpture. Frequent temporary exhibitions. Open weekdays 10-7, Sundays 2-5. (Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday). Admission free.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1454

1454 Thomas Bourchier
1486 John Morton
1501 Henry Dean
1503 William Warham
1533 Thomas Cranmer
1556 Cardinal Pole
1559 Matthew Parker
1576 Edmund Grindall
1583 John Whitgift
1604 Richard Bancroft
1610 George Abbot
1633 William Laud

1660 William Juxon
1663 Gilbert Sheldon
1678 William Sancroft
1691 John Tillotson
1695 Thomas Tenison
1716 William Wake
1737 John Potter
1747 Thomas Herring
1757 Matthew Hutton
1758 Thomas Secker
1758 Hon. Frederick Cornwallis
1783 John Moore

1805 Charles Manners Sutton
1828 William Howley
1848 John Bird Sumner
1862 Charles Thomas Longley
1868 Archibald Campbell Tait
1883 Edward White Benson
1896 Frederick Temple
1903 Randall Thomas Davidson
1928 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1942 William Temple
1945 Geoffrey Francis Fisher
1961 Arthur Michael Ramsey

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire) is the second City in Britain and the chief centre of the hardware trade. The municipal area is 51,247 acres (about 80 square miles), with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 1,105,651. It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, bedsteads, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, cycles, electro-plate, guns, machine tools, glass, motor-cars and motor cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, paint and enamels, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, jewellery and brass working, etc.

Water is supplied by the City Corporation, which also owns the transport undertaking, airport, markets and Municipal Bank. The first section of Birmingham's new Queen Elizabeth Hospital, erected at Edgbaston at a cost of approximately £1,000,000, is claimed to be the finest of its type in Europe. The city has started work on the construction of an inner ring road round the centre of the city, with many improvements in the shopping centre and a redevelopment of industrial areas.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1834; the Council House and Corporation Museum and Art Gallery (1878); Victoria Law Courts (1891); the University (1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church); the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin) and the Methodist Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 39 Aldermen and 117 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the *ham* or dwelling-place of the *ing* or the family of *Beorma* presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Lord Mayor and Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), E. W. Horton.
Recorder, J. A. Grieves, Q.C. (1960).
Stipendiary Magistrate, John Frederic Milward (1951).
Town Clerk, T. H. Parkinson (1960).
Clerk of the Peace, G. M. Butts.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 27,819 acres (which includes 2,840 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population (1961 Registrar-General's estimate) of 745,810. Quays on both sides of the river are about 38 miles long, and the Gladstone Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The chief import is grain, those next in importance being sugar, fruit, oil, timber, cotton and provisions.

The Corporation owns large industrial estates at Speke, Kirkby and Aintree, on which many modern factories have been built. Speke and Aintree are now almost fully developed, and at Kirkby new land is constantly being leased, bringing many new industries into the area. In 1943 a lease for 99 years was taken of the Elizabethan mansion at *Speke Hall* at a nominal rent.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England;

St. George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, and regarded as one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Philharmonic Hall. A Roman Catholic Cathedral is in course of erection at Brownlow Hill.

The *Mersey Tunnel* (Queensway) connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead is one of the most important engineering achievements of recent years; begun in 1925, it was opened to traffic on July 18, 1934, the total cost being estimated at £7,077,800. In 1961-62, 14,502,889 vehicles passed through it.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council of 40 Aldermen and 120 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), D. J. Lewis.
Recorder, N. J. Laski, Q.C. (1956).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Presiding Judge, Court of Passage, G. Glynn Blackledge, M.C., Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, T. Alker, C.B.E. (1947).

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) (the *Mancunium* of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. 78) is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,255 acres (about 43 square miles), the population (1961, Registrar-General's estimate), 660,300.

Manchester is a commercial rather than an industrial centre, the industries being largely in the neighbouring towns. Within 25 miles radius, lives a population of 4,500,000 engaged in engineering, chemical, clothing, food processing and textile industries and in providing the packing, transport, banking, insurance and other distributive facilities for those industries. The city is connected with the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, 35½ miles long, and accommodating ships up to 15,000 tons.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 and enlarged in 1921; the Central Library (1934); the Art Gallery; Heaton Hall; the Gallery of English Costume; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1809), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), R. E. Thomas.
Recorder, Judge J. R. D. Crichton, Q.C. (1960).
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. B. Turner (1951).
Town Clerk, P. B. Dingle, C.B.E. (1944).

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated

159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city is set in a beautiful countryside, its residential suburbs penetrating the Peak District of Derbyshire.

Sheffield has an area of 39,586 acres (nearly 62 square miles), including 3,332 acres of publicly owned parks and woodland, and a population (1962) of 494,650. Though its cutlery, silverware and plate have long been famous, Sheffield has other and now more important industries—special and alloy steels, engineering and tools in great variety. Titanium is one of the city's latest products. Refractory materials, silver refining, brush making, the manufacture of confectionery, canning, type-founding, ophthalmic optical goods and the making of snuff are other contrasting industries in Sheffield. In addition to those associated with the staple industries, important institutions are concerned with research in mining, glass technology and radiotherapy.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 1914. Parts of the present building date from about 1435. The principal modern buildings are the Town Hall (1897 and 1923), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), the University (1905 and recent extensions), City Hall (1932), Central Library and Graves Art Gallery (1934) and the City Museum (1937).

Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Mayor becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. It was made an Assize Town in 1955. The Corporation consists of 25 Aldermen and 75 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), P. J. C. T. Kirkman.
Recorder, R. Lyons, Q.C. (1961).
Master Cutler (1962-63) (*Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire*), S. M. de Bartolome.
Town Clerk, J. Heys, C.B.E. (1942).
Clerk of the Peace, P. T. Ward.

LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is a junction for road, rail and canal services and an important commercial centre, situated 185 miles N.N.W. of London. It is a centre of the wholesale clothing trade. The city has large foundries; engineering works producing textile machinery, machine tools, etc.; printing works, tanneries, and chemical works producing dyestuffs and related products.

The municipal area is 40,619 acres, the population (1961 Census, preliminary), 510,597.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (opened by King George V. in 1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884) and the University. The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1848. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Lacy in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present house, a stately building in red brick, was largely re-built by Sir Arthur Ingram in about 1620. Adel Church, about 5 miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a Council of 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), H. Watson.
Recorder, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1961).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1959).
Town Clerk, R. Crute (1952).
Clerk of the Peace, T. A. Whittington (1952).

BRISTOL

BRISTOL, situated on the borders of Gloucestershire and Somerset, is a City and County of itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 26,350 acres, with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 436,440.

Among the various industries are aircraft design and construction, paints, jams, pickles, preserves, milling, shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries and copper, lead and iron works. Bristol is noted for its maritime history and the docks within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the west of the river entrance. The principal imports are grain, cereal products, cocoa, molasses, feeding stuffs, bananas and other fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, phosphates, oil-seeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco, wines and spirits, wood pulp and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, chemicals, stromtia, unmanufactured clay, motor vehicles and parts, coke, carbon black, prefabricated buildings and manufactured goods. A new municipal airport was opened at Lulsgate in May, 1957, replacing that at Whitchurch.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 13th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 11th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth I. as "the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in England"), and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House (opened by H.M. The Queen in April, 1956), Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College, Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House, and Blaise Castle and Mansion with Folk Museum. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1835 but was not completed until 1864. The beautiful *Clifton Down* adjoins *Durdham Down* (making a total of 442 acres), with *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river; *Ashton Court Estate* (840 acres) was acquired by Bristol Corporation in Jan., 1960.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. In 1373 it received from Edward III. a charter granting it county status and in 1899 its Mayor became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Bristowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), L. K. Stevenson.
Sheriff (1962-63), S. W. Evans, O.B.E.
Recorder, N. R. Fox-Andrews, Q.C. (1961).
Town Clerk, T. J. Urwin.
Clerk of the Peace, T. D. Corpe, O.B.E.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the

junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 18½ miles N. of London. The municipal area is 14,493 acres, with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 303,268.

Hull is one of the great seaports of the United Kingdom. It has docks covering a water area of 200 acres, well equipped for the rapid handling of cargoes of every kind, and its many industries include oil-extracting, saw-milling, flour-milling, engineering and chemical industries. It also claims to be the premier fishing port.

The City, restored after very heavy air raid damage during World War II, is well laid out with fine thoroughfares. It has good office and administrative buildings; its municipal centre being the Guildhall; its educational centre the University of Hull and its religious centre the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, 272 feet in length.

Kingston upon Hull (anciently known as *Wylke*) was so named by Edward I, who granted the first of its Charter privileges in 1299. Later privileges included the creation of the office of Mayor (1331); Charter of Incorporation—the creation of the county of the town, with the power, annually exercised, to elect a Sheriff (1440); county area extended (1447); power given to elect a High Steward (1598); City status accorded (1897) and the office of Mayor raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor (1914). The City Council consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors, representing the 21 wards of the City.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), G. Frear.

Recorder, P. S. Price, Q.C. (1958).

Sheriff, W. Fox.

Stipendiary Magistrate, D. N. O'Sullivan (1952).

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. H. W. Glen.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland) a City and a County on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 11,094 acres (18 square miles) and a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 269,389.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the centre of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal and coke, sulphate of ammonia, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), machinery, iron and steel manufactures, tar and pitch, petroleum spirit and other oils, textiles, firebricks and fireclay goods, grain and animal feeding stuffs; the chief imports are iron ore, metals and minerals, iron and steel manufactures and scrap, oil fuels and other oils, petroleum spirit, timber, grain, fertilizers, cement, fish, fruit and vegetables, and provisions. The chief industries are coal mining, shipbuilding, ship repairing, iron and steel manufactures, engineering and boiler-making shops, locomotives, lead works, chemical manufactures, flour milling etc.

The principal buildings include the 11th century "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (12th century), St. George's, Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658) Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Wood Memorial Hall (1870), and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors, as well as the Town Moor, a tract of over 900 acres of open grassland. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county and in 1589 was incorporated. The City Corporation now comprises a Lord Mayor (1966), 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), G. Jacobson.

Recorder, A. B. Boyle, C.B.E., Q.C. (1961).

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Atkinson (1937).

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country with excellent railway, water (being connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea), and road facilities. The municipal area is 18,370 acres and population (1961 Census, preliminary), 311,645.

The principal industries are nosery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters and mechanical products.

Most public services are owned by the municipality. The amenities of the city include numerous public baths, libraries and parks, an art gallery and two museums. Approximately 30,480 houses have been built by Nottingham Corporation. The famous Nottingham Goose Fair is held in October each year.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580-88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Council House (1929), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, the University and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation consists of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor).

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), S. P. Hill.

Recorder, M. A. L. Cripps, D.S.O., T.D., Q.C. (1961).

Town Clerk, T. J. Owen.

Clerk of the Peace, G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is a centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 25,525 acres (about 40 square miles), with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 295,768.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bolling Hall (14th century), are the Town Hall (1873), the tower of which contains a clock with dials, chimes and a carillon, Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904) commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the

Windsor Baths and Public Halls (1905), Grammar School (Charter, 1662), St. George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853), Technical College (1882), the Mechanics' Institute (1832), Exchange (1867), Kirkgate Market Hall (1872), and Britannia House (1933).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a borough in 1847, a county borough in 1889, and a city in 1897. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred on the Chief Magistrate in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), H. K. Watson.
Recorder, B. B. Gillis, Q.C. (1958).
Town Clerk, H. Patten (1960).
Clerk of the Peace, P. Denny.

OXFORD

OXFORD is a University City, an important industrial centre, and a county, assize, and market town.

It has been a City from time immemorial and a County Borough since 1889. It has an area of 8,785 acres, a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 106,124 and a rateable value of £2,265,697. Oxford is a parliamentary constituency returning one member and is governed by a Council of 68 members of whom 12 are, by special enactment, elected by the University.

The University (see also pp. 503-5) has 27 Colleges, 5 Private Halls, 3 New Foundations and 1 Society.

Industry, consisting of printing and bookbinding, and the making of agricultural implements and marmalade, played a minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912. To-day this and the adjoining pressed steel works employ about 15,000.

The City has filled a notable place in the story of the nation, first entering real history in A.D. 912 when, according to the Old English Chronicle, possession of it was taken by King Edward the Elder. It had a Mayor by 1122. It was a favourite residence of the Plantagenets, who gave the City its earliest charters and who built Beaumont Palace where Richard Cœur de Lion was born in 1157. The origins of the University are obscure, but it seems clear that it was already in existence in 1187, and by 1212 had a Chancellor. Colleges began to come into existence during the thirteenth century, the earliest being University, Balliol and Merton Colleges. The University became sufficiently powerful to secure the aid of the monarchy to establish an ascendancy over the Corporation, the outward forms of which were observed until 1825.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church at Iffley. It is chiefly famous however, for its Gothic buildings, such as the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and many other college buildings. Later centuries are not represented by so many examples, but mention can be made of the exquisite Tudor quadrangle at St. John's College, the renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the superb example of eighteenth century architecture afforded by Queen's College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed

by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

The visitor will always find some of the college chapels, halls and gardens open for public inspection between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1962-63), E. O. Roberts.
Recorder, J. G. Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Harry Plowman, C.B.E.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 51 miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. Its population in 1951, when it was raised to the dignity of a City, was 81,463 (1961 Census, 94,810). Its area is 10,060 acres.

The city is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough, county town and regional headquarters. Its industries, which include radio and electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments, are extensive but nowhere obtrusive. Among its open spaces are Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's, the Round Church) also make notable contributions. The modern Guildhall (1939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildings since 1224.

The City Council consists of a Mayor, 14 Aldermen and 42 Councillors. Four of the Councillors are elected by the Colleges and Halls and two by Grace of the Senate of the University. Two of the Aldermen are elected by the Council from the University and College representatives.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1962-63), G. F. Hickson.
Recorder, S. Chapman, Q.C. (1961).
Town Clerk, P. Viuc.
Clerk of the Peace, C. H. Parker.

CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY, the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Communion, has an unbroken history going back to prehistoric times. It was the Roman Durovernum and the Saxon Cantwarburg (stronghold of the men of Kent). Here in 597 St. Augustine began the conversion of the English race to Christianity, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was baptized. In 1170 the rivalry of Church and State culminated in the murder in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry II.'s knights, of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose shrine became a great centre of pilgrimage as described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*. After the Reformation pilgrimages ceased, but the prosperity of the City was strengthened by an influx of Huguenot refugees, who introduced weaving. In the first Elizabethan era Christopher Marlowe, the poetic genius and precursor of Shakespeare, was born and reared in Canterbury, and there are literary associations also with Defoe, Dickens and Barham, author of the *Inglodsbay Legends*. In the last war

the City received severe damage from air attacks, particularly in the great "Baedeker" raid of June 1, 1942. Fortunately the Cathedral (apart from the modern Library) was not severely harmed. Great progress has been made in re-building, before which the opportunity has been taken to excavate archaeologically the main areas of damage. As a result part of the street plan of Roman Canterbury has been recovered and many Roman holdings, including a large theatre, identified.

The Cathedral, with its glorious architecture ranging from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, is world-famous. Modern pilgrims are attracted particularly to the Martyrdom, the Black Prince's Tomb and other historic monuments, the Warriors' Chapel and the many examples of mediæval stained glass.

Of the Benedictine St. Augustine's Abbey, hural place of the Jutish Kings of Kent (whose capital Canterbury was) only extensive ruins remain. St. Martin's Church, on the eastern outskirts of the City, is stated by Bede to have been the place of worship of Queen Bertha, the Christian wife of King Ethelbert, before the advent of St. Augustine.

The mediæval City Walls are built on Roman foundations and the fourteenth century West Gate is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country.

The city is a county borough and county of itself, with an area of 4,810 acres and a population (1961 Registrar-General's estimate) of 30,790. Before the institution of the Mayoralty in 1448 it was governed by bailiffs and earlier still by prefects or provosts.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1962-63), Rev. C. F. Pare.
Recorder, G. Lawrence, Q.C. (1952).
Sheriff (1962-63), E. C. F. Brown.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Boyle.

YORK

YORK is a county borough, an archiepiscopal seat, the county town of Yorkshire and a county in its own right, its correct designation being "The City and County of the City of York", and it stands at the junction of the three Ridings. York has an area of 6,933 acres, and a population (1961 Registrar-General's estimate) of 104,570. The city returns one member to Parliament and is governed by a Lord Mayor, who has the title of "Right Honourable," 13 Aldermen and 39 Councillors. The City Sheriff, who is the Sovereign's representative, is elected annually with the Lord Mayor.

The recorded history of York dates from A.D. 71, when the Roman Ninth Legion established a base which later became the fortress of Eboracum. Here Constantine the Great was proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 306. Under Edwin, in the 7th century, York became the capital of the Kingdom of Northumbria. Under the Danes it became a trading centre but suffered severely at the Norman Conquest. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book. By the 14th century the city had become prosperous and was used as the chief base against the Scots. It became a great mercantile centre, chiefly owing to its control of the wool trade, but under the Tudors its fortunes declined, though Henry VIII made it the headquarters of the Council of the North, so preserving its status as the Northern capital. During the Civil War York suffered heavily in the Royalist cause, but in the 18th century it became a social centre for the northern nobility and gentry.

With its development as a railway centre in the 19th century the commercial life of York expanded

and it is now a flourishing modern city. Chief industries are the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, railway carriage and wagon repair, scientific instrument making, printing and light engineering.

The city is rich in examples of architecture of all periods, but its finest features are the Minster with its stained glass, and the mediæval city walls and gateways, guildhalls and churches. There are many examples of domestic architecture of the Tudor and Stuart periods, but perhaps more notable are the Georgian mansions of The Mount, Micklegate and Bootham. Its museums are world-famous, and its Art Gallery is now greatly enriched by the Lycett Green collection of Old Masters.

Principal Officers.

Lord Mayor (1962-63), R. A. Cattle.
Recorder, H. C. Scott, O.C. (1961).
Sheriff, W. E. Hargrave.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, T. C. Benfield.

WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, the ancient capital of England, is situated on the River Itchen 65 miles S.W. of London and 12 miles north of Southampton. The City has an area of 3,288 acres and a population (1961 Registrar-General's estimate) of 28,920; it is a parliamentary and quarter session borough, an assize town and the county town of Hampshire.

Occupation of the city area can be traced back to 1800 B.C. but organized settlements appeared later, as at St. Catherine's Hill which was an Iron-Age settlement from the 6th to 2nd century B.C. Winchester was known as Caer Gwent to the Celts and Venta Belgarum to the Romans; to the latter it was an important centre as the five roads radiating from the city testified. Saxon history is somewhat obscure but Winchester became the capital of Wessex and in the 9th century capital of all England. Alfred the Great made Winchester a centre of education. In the Saxon Cathedral there took place the coronation of Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror was crowned in the city and made it his capital. It remained so for many years, its decline as a capital beginning during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda; and with the loss of Normandy in 1204, and the sack of Southampton in 1338 Winchester had lost its favourable position. Further damage to the city occurred in the Civil War. In the latter half of the 18th century many of the city's historic buildings, including four of the six gates and much of the city wall, were destroyed. Winchester is rich in architecture of all types but the Cathedral takes first place. The longest Gothic cathedral in the world, it was rebuilt in 1079-1093 and exhibits splendid examples of Norman, Early English and Perpendicular styles. Winchester College, founded in 1393, is one of the most famous public schools, the original building remaining almost unaltered. The Hospital of St. Cross, founded in 1136 by Henry de Blois, is a fine mediæval almshouse. The Great Hall, completed in 1235, is a part of the ancient castle built by William the Conqueror.

It is not certain when Winchester was first designated a city but it is probable that the term was applied between 650 and 700. Winchester is one of the oldest corporations in the country; the first written record of a Mayor occurs in 1200.

Principal Officers.

Mayor (1962-63), J. T. S. Hutchins.
Recorder, D. P. Groom-Johnson, D.S.C., Q.C. (1962).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. H. McCall.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

A list of all CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS) and Boroughs (in ordinary type), and of *Urban Districts* with a population exceeding 20,000 (in *italics*); the County Boroughs named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933, are distinguished by having § prefixed. The first figures in parentheses show the County in which the City, Borough or U.D.C. is situated (see p. 632). The second figures in parentheses given in the case of cities and boroughs, show the date of the first recorded Charter of Incorporation.

CITIES, Boroughs and <i>Urban Districts</i>	Popula- tion, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1962 £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1962-63 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Abingdon (2) (1556).....	14,283	18.0	10.9	208,742	27 4	E. W. J. Nicholson.	J. S. Candy
Accrington (21) (1878)...	40,987	14.7	15.1	454,649	23 9	K. Yates.	J. A. Duckworth.
Acton (27) (1921).....	65,274	15.1	11.3	1,942,128	20 6	H. C. Lockyer.	A. C. Vinson.
Aireborough (49).....	27,643	16.3	13.3	308,708	23 8	W. H. Leatham.	†A. R. Finch.
Aireborough (38) (1529)...	2,972	14.4	18.1	48,679	24 8	D. J. Owen.	C. H. H. Smith.
Aldershot (15) (1922)....	31,260	21.8	13.2	540,002	23 6	H. B. Sales.	S. C. H. Gibbs.
Alldridge (37).....	50,981	24.2	12.0	563,059	22 10	H. G. G. Nichols.	†Mrs. M. Chilton.
Alfreton (9).....	22,998	13.7	12.5	224,309	23 6	H. Taylor.	†J. Fullwood.
Altrincham (6) (1937)....	41,104	17.5	12.3	599,324	25 6	E. G. Thomas.	Mrs. L. M. Smith.
Andover (15) (1175)....	16,974	18.1	9.6	289,461	23 10	J. Whatley.	L. A. Porter.
Appleby (44) (1179)....	1,751	..	..	20,284	22 0	H. A. Jones.	J. F. Whitehead, M.B.E.
Arnold (32).....	26,809	18.1	11.8	350,169	22 8	A. H. James.	†F. N. Stevens.
Arundel (42) (1586).....	2,614	17.0	7.2	46,701	19 6	G. Campbell.	H. M. Jacob.
Ashford (21).....	27,962	12.6	11.1	419,606	22 8	G. H. Redfern.	†G. G. Stade.
Ashington (31).....	27,294	17.1	11.2	299,064	23 8	J. Kent.	†Mrs. M. R. Barrass.
Ashton (Lyne) (21) (1847)	50,165	16.9	15.8	597,887	23 8	G. A. Malone.	G. Wragg.
Aylesbury (3) (1916)....	27,891	16.9	11.2	509,098	26 10	R. D. W. Maxwell.	M. W. Buckingham.
Bacup (21) (1882).....	17,295	16.6	16.5	160,962	26 6	W. B. Wolfe.	T. C. Law.
Banbury (33) (1554).....	20,996	18.7	11.1	359,088	25 8	F. C. E. Boys.	G. C. Lester.
Banstead (40).....	41,573	12.8	12.4	793,729	20 8	F. L. Shaw.	†A. J. Shepherd.
Barking (13) (1931)....	72,282	13.0	10.2	1,440,602	26 10	E. R. Farr.	S. C. Sivell.
Barnes (40) (1932).....	39,757	11.8	10.3	897,771	21 4	L. John.	J. D. F. Stow, T.D.
Barnet (18).....	27,834	15.5	10.2	519,546	25 4	A. S. Mays, O.B.E.	†Mrs. B. M. Franklin.
§Barnsley (49) (1869)....	74,650	18.3	14.4	799,027	27 0	A. E. Gillilan, O.B.E.	H. Dancer.
Barnstaple (10).....	15,907	18.0	18.3	288,675	22 6	F. J. Broad, O.B.E.	S. W. Woolaway.
§Barrow-in-Furness (21) (1867).....	64,824	16.7	12.0	857,443	24 0	A. M. Woll.	I. W. Swallow.
Basildon (13).....	88,459	25.2	7.5	1,047,526	23 10	A. Hatt.	†A. P. Phelps.
Basingstoke (15) (1392)..	25,940	20.0	15.1	425,255	23 4	R. J. Purvis.	J. B. Peat.
§BATH (36) (1590).....	80,856	15.6	10.5	1,244,062	24 0	J. E. Dixon.	Mrs. G. Maw.
Batley (49) (1868).....	39,390	17.3	13.7	354,217	23 0	L. O. Bottomley.	H. Sheldon.
Beighton (6) (1937)....	52,202	17.5	12.0	932,659	22 10	G. Chappell, O.B.E.	W. E. Corbett.
Beccles (38) (1584)....	7,330	15.6	13.2	96,000	24 0	F. W. Leah.	A. W. Denney.
Beckenham (20) (1935)..	77,265	13.6	10.8	1,525,000	22 6	R. W. Storr.	E. R. Smithers.
Beddington and Wallington (40) (1937)..	32,588	14.4	10.3	736,582	21 4	A. B. Bateman.	S. W. C. Sprunt.
Bedford (Town) (1166)...	63,317	19.1	9.8	1,051,487	25 0	G. F. Simmonds.	A. G. Dawes.
Bedlingtonshire (31)....	29,373	16.2	14.0	429,227	20 8	F. S. Forster.	†Mrs. A. M. Mockett.
Bedworth (43).....	32,501	11.0	22.8	340,279	24 3	S. G. Deeming.	†W. T. Tipple.
Beeston and Stapleford (32).....	56,720	17.6	13.1	775,549	22 6	H. D. Jeffries.	†G. W. Anderson.
Benfleet (13).....	32,372	18.5	11.1	403,260	23 2	R. A. R. Gray.	†C. W. Leonard, D.F.C.
Bentley with Arksey (49)..	22,952	20.5	9.9	190,680	21 0	W. H. M. Alexander.	†M. McCoy.
Berwick (Tweed) (1302)..	12,166	22.5	14.7	139,869	24 0	R. B. Davison.	E. D. Mackay.
Beverley (47) (1573)....	16,024	16.6	11.1	199,614	21 8	E. Bailey.	M. Burgess.
Bewdley (46) (1462)....	5,033	10.2	9.8	45,577	23 6	W. O. E. Bryan.	E. J. Finch.
Bexhill (41) (1902).....	28,926	8.8	19.8	623,582	23 10	E. Smith.	Mrs. J. O. Alexander.
Bexley (20) (1937).....	89,629	14.7	9.6	1,350,489	23 4	A. Goldfinch.	E. S. Newton.
Bideford (10) (1573)....	10,265	13.8	15.9	153,588	24 0	L. B. Galford.	Dr. E. H. Hewetson.
Billingham (12).....	32,130	23.3	8.4	961,584	21 2	F. M. Dawson, O.B.E.	†A. J. Arnold.
Bilston (37) (1933).....	33,077	18.1	9.7	444,182	23 6	A. M. Williams.	G. A. Jones.
Bingley (49).....	22,308	14.4	12.4	265,449	23 0	F. M. Dunwell.	†L. H. Kershaw.
§Birkenhead (6) (1877)...	141,683	19.4	14.0	1,823,713	21 5	D. P. Heath.	J. Kennedy.
§BIRMINGHAM (1838)....	1,105,651	19.0	11.0	18,165,449	27 0	(See p. 659).	* (See p. 659).
Bishop Auckland (12) ...	35,276	17.0	14.4	344,718	23 4	J. R. Passey.	†J. Gordon.
Bishop's Castle (35) (1609).....	1,229	15.0	9.6	13,974	25 6	G. A. Rogers.	W. H. Jarvis.
§Blackburn (21) (1851)...	106,114	15.7	17.2	1,273,352	25 6	F. S. Squires.	Mrs. M. A. McNamee
§Blackpool (21) (1876)...	152,133	13.9	14.6	3,569,961	17 5	J. C. Swatfield.	J. S. Richardson.
Blandford Forum (11) (1605).....	3,558	17.2	14.4	50,656	25 2	C. K. Lavington.	B. C. Hunt.
Blaydon (12).....	30,615	17.2	9.0	263,640	26 4	C. H. Matthews.	†J. T. Stephenson.
Blvith (31) (1922).....	35,933	16.7	9.4	351,611	21 6	E. W. Carter.	A. Rutherford.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Popula- tion, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1962 £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1962-63
		Births	Deaths				*Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Bodmin (7) (1798).....	6,209	8·3	24·8	68,799	24 4	I. Whiting.	Mrs. E. M. Dawe.
Bognor Regis (42).....	28,144	14·5	12·7	666,224	20 8	R. W. J. Hill.	†T. Boothman.
Boldon (12).....	22,409	19·6	10·0	233,829	22 0	J. McGillivray.	†J. R. Pears.
§Bolton (21) (1838).....	160,887	16·6	15·3	2,102,834	26 0	P. S. Rennison.	J. A. Childs.
§Bootle (21) (1868).....	82,829	24·2	9·3	1,072,057	23 6	H. Partington, O.B.E.	S. Mahon.
Boston (25) (1545).....	24,903	16·7	11·2	358,253	23 9	C. L. H. Griffiths.	R. H. Jenkin.
§Bournemouth (15) (1890)	153,965	11·5	16·3	3,942,655	15 8	A. L. Clegg.	A. E. J. Adams.
Brackley (29) (1260).....	3,202	15·3	7·8	37,352	22 2	J. M. Wild.	E. E. V. Brewin.
§BRADFORD (1847).....	295,768	18·7	13·3	3,798,049	24 6	(See p. 662).	*(See p. 662).
Braintree and Bocking (13)	20,553	18·9	12·8	311,524	24 10	W. Balson.	†Rev. B. A. B. Rose.
Bredbury and Romiley (6)	21,613	12·0	10·9	249,922	22 6	D. W. Tattersall.	†F. R. Tetlow.
Brentford and Chiswick (27) (1932).....	54,832	17·5	11·1	1,386,435	19 6	W. F. J. Church.	A. W. Walker.
Brentwood (13).....	51,959	16·6	10·3	638,093	25 0	C. Booth.	†J. W. Cole.
Bridgnorth (35) (1157)...	7,552	21·5	11·2	105,486	25 0	J. K. Banks.	C. P. Hathaway.
Bridgwater (36) (1200)...	25,582	18·7	13·7	377,642	25 2	J. L. Turner.	C. W. Milne.
Bridlington (47) (1899)...	26,007	17·0	14·3	451,119	22 6	S. Briggs.	A. R. Slade.
Bridport (11) (1263).....	6,517	12·9	13·7	103,416	27 0	F. C. M. Forward.	H. G. Smith.
Brierley Hill (37).....	56,377	17·1	9·1	678,051	23 6	H. Hex.	†A. G. Skelding.
Brighouse (49) (1893).....	30,783	17·0	12·4	313,547	24 6	J. R. Liddle.	J. S. Armitage.
§Brighton (41) (1854).....	162,757	14·5	15·5	3,868,465	18 10	W. O. Dodd.	W. H. G. Button.
§Bristol (1188).....	436,440	16·2	12·4	7,619,176	20 6	(See p. 660).	*(See p. 660).
Bromley (20) (1903).....	68,169	14·1	12·4	1,422,645	23 10	L. Kaye.	F. G. V. Lovell.
Bromsgrove (46).....	34,474	18·4	11·5	394,729	23 6	G. A. Hall, D.F.C.	†E. H. Longney.
Brounshills (37).....	26,392	19·3	13·8	202,789	23 9	N. Waine, M.B.E.	†K. Whordley.
Buckingham (1554).....	4,374	18·8	12·2	59,492	24 6	A. Archdeacon.	J. M. Cornwall.
§Burnley (21) (1861).....	80,588	17·0	16·4	933,916	25 6	C. V. Thornley.	J. A. Smith.
§Burton-on-Trent (37) (1878).....	50,766	19·1	12·9	736,050	25 8	H. T. Meades.	G. T. Osborne.
§Bury (21) (1876).....	59,954	17·7	15·1	781,678	21 0	E. S. Smith.	W. Alker.
Bury St. Edmunds (39) (1606).....	21,144	15·5	8·1	304,651	24 10	R. R. Hiles.	S. R. Falers.
Bushey (18).....	20,653	17·0	9·1	421,690	23 4	C. G. Everatt	†F. M. Collins.
Buxton (9) (1917).....	19,236	15·6	13·1	268,031	25 6	G. D. Jones.	Mrs. H. Hibbert.
Calne (45) (1565).....	6,559	18·5	10·1	79,188	25 0	L. Cave.	A. A. Rengert.
Camborne-Redruth (7)...	36,090	15·4	13·9	344,501	24 0	S. C. Wilson, M.B.E.	†D. B. E. Hocking.
CAMBRIDGE (1207).....	95,358	15·2	10·7	2,017,086	25 0	(See p. 662).	(See p. 662).
Cannock (37).....	42,186	17·8	11·0	465,773	23 6	H. C. Allen.	†I. J. Jacques.
§CANTERBURY (20) (1448)	30,376	15·5	13·5	562,582	18 9	(See p. 663).	(See p. 663).
§CARLISLE (8) (1158).....	71,112	18·2	13·4	902,000	25 0	H. D. A. Robertson.	F. Ferry.
Carlton (32).....	38,790	16·9	12·5	444,906	21 0	A. E. F. Walker.	†A. W. Ribley.
Carshalton (40).....	57,462	14·7	9·9	879,019	23 0	P. W. Goddard.	†J. R. Truphet.
Castleford (49) (1955)...	40,345	15·1	15·5	392,083	25 6	E. Hutchinson.	J. Smart.
Caterham and Warlingham (40).....	34,808	16·2	10·0	521,726	19 8	B. J. Smerdon.	†A. C. J. Hartley-Sharpe.
Chadderton (21).....	32,494	16·0	14·0	602,161	22 0	L. Stott.	†H. Shanley.
Chard (36) (1570).....	5,778	15·9	9·7	78,705	23 4	F. W. Searle.	L. Fisher.
Chatham (20) (1891).....	48,989	20·4	10·4	714,926	25 0	R. W. E. Hill.	Mrs. B. Gieveson.
Chelmsford (13) (1888)...	49,810	20·1	9·0	947,747	24 0	B. A. Francis.	Mrs. M. M. Davies.
Cheltenham (14) (1876)...	71,968	18·6	12·4	1,334,671	24 8	F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.	A. E. Trigg.
Chertsey (40).....	40,376	18·9	12·1	552,887	21 8	L. W. Way.	†E. H. P. Hargreaves.
Cheshunt (18).....	35,297	19·2	9·8	510,212	25 10	G. S. Newnham.	†G. B. West.
§CHESTER (1506).....	59,283	17·5	11·8	985,467	22 6	G. Burkinshaw.	T. F. Fazey.
Chesterfield (9) (1598)...	67,833	14·6	12·8	944,298	27 0	R. Clegg, O.B.E.	E. B. Robinson.
CHICHESTER (42).....	20,118	14·9	10·5	409,987	20 6	E. Banks.	J. M. Selsby.
Chigwell (13).....	61,001	11·8	11·9	1,011,708	23 0	B. R. Ostler.	†W. F. Reynolds.
Chingford (13) (1938)...	45,777	13·3	8·8	760,135	25 4	C. G. Dennis.	C. H. Stalg.
Chippingham (45) (1554)...	17,525	...	9·1	253,139	23 0	S. F. A. Clarke.	Mrs. G. E. Moss.
Chipping Norton (33) (1606).....	4,241	17·8	8·8	52,843	23 8	R. A. Ingram.	F. Brown.
Chislehurst and Sidcup (20).....	86,907	14·3	10·1	1,379,918	23 2	T. W. Fagg, D.F.C.	†D. I. Evans, T.D.
Chorley (21) (1881).....	31,262	17·7	15·2	323,257	23 6	R. Potter.	A. R. Sheppard.
Christchurch (15) (1886)...	26,498	12·9	13·9	454,333	21 8	J. Macfadyen, D.F.C.	B. Myers.
Clacton (13).....	27,543	15·5	11·7	545,119	25 4	R. B. Sayers.	†Miss J. B. St. Clair.
Cleethorpes (23) (1936)...	32,705	18·1	9·7	355,217	22 3	G. Sutcliffe.	H. Loftis.
Clltheroe (21) (1147).....	12,147	15·8	14·6	146,212	24 9	H. L. Sagar.	E. Crossley.
Coalville (22).....	26,159	15·4	12·2	304,160	22 6	H. B. Chynoweth.	†L. A. Robinson.
Colchester (13) (1189)...	65,072	18·0	11·0	910,508	24 11	N. Catchpole.	W. J. Porter.
Colne (21).....	19,410	17·2	17·1	230,220	23 6	A. Halgh.	D. Crabtree.
Colne Valley (49).....	21,309	15·8	14·5	227,002	25 0	J. W. Lomas.	†W. Briggs.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1962 £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1962-63 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Birth	Deaths				
Congleton (6) (1272).....	16,802	15.4	13.0	198,053	25 0	J. Mee.	R. W. Beardmore.
Consett (12).....	38,927	17.8	11.3	606,420	24 0	J. Quinn.	†Mrs. I. Williamson.
Corby (29).....	36,322	28.3	5.2	608,172	26 11	G. B. Blackall, M.B.E.	†D. W. Cowley.
Coseley (37).....	39,557	17.6	14.5	497,642	22 6	J. C. Roper.	†W. B. Perkins.
Coulsdon and Purley (40).....	74,738	15.1	12.0	1,414,724	21 2	E. F. J. Felix.	†D. M. Weightman.
§COVENTRY (43) (1345)...	305,060	20.5	9.2	4,963,150	25 0	C. Barratt.	*A. J. Waugh.
Crawley (42).....	53,786	23.7	5.3	1,092,120	21 3	R. W. J. Tridgell.	†F. W. J. Pegler.
Crayford (20).....	31,265	18.3	8.0	476,652	25 3	G. B. Hodgson.	†H. E. Clark.
Crey (6) (1877).....	53,394	17.3	13.1	607,650	24 8	A. Brook.	†E. W. Allcock.
Crook and Willington (12).....	25,218	15.1	13.8	208,466	25 6	R. Coates.	†T. Strickland.
Crosby (21) (1937).....	59,707	18.3	13.5	770,254	23 10	H. O. Roberts.	A. S. Dixon.
§Croydon (40) (1883)....	252,387	16.4	12.2	5,184,042	20 0	E. Taberner, O.B.E.	J. L. Aston.
Cuckfield (41).....	20,113	15.4	9.2	367,787	20 6	J. A. Evans.	†C. T. Evans, C.M.G.
Dagenham (13) (1938)...	108,363	14.9	8.4	1,811,781	25 6	K. Lauder.	D. A. L. G. Dodd.
Darlaston (37).....	21,372	9.1	14.6	265,439	24 0	G. R. Rowlands.	†A. W. Cussons.
§Dartington (12) (1867)...	84,162	19.1	12.8	1,382,449	21 6	C. N. S. Nicholson.	F. Thompson.
Dartford (20) (1933)...	45,643	17.6	11.8	753,134	23 6	T. Armstrong.	D. H. H. Stubbs.
Dartmouth (10) (1341)...	5,757	10.6	12.0	90,213	23 0	A. H. Wright.	Mrs. D. Holwill.
Darwen (21) (1878).....	29,452	18.2	15.9	308,552	26 2	J. C. Fielding.	Mrs. M. Aspden.
Daventry (29) (1959)....	5,846	21.8	14.7	104,915	26 10	A. E. Moore.	J. B. Moser.
Deal (20) (1699).....	24,791	15.5	11.1	312,097	23 4	E. Bradbury.	N. U. Cavell.
Dearne (49).....	26,453	18.7	12.6	200,005	23 6	A. R. Neighbour.	†J. F. Oldham.
Denton (21).....	31,086	20.9	15.9	359,061	24 9	J. Smith.	†K. Marks.
§Derby (1154).....	132,325	16.9	13.6	2,168,875	25 6	N. S. Fisher.	S. W. Harper.
Devizes (45) (1605)....	8,497	17.4	9.6	117,910	23 10	R. W. Wells.	R. T. Kemp.
§Dewsbury (49) (1862)...	52,942	18.5	14.1	614,817	24 10	A. N. James.	J. H. Lill.
§Doncaster (49) (1194)...	86,402	17.0	13.1	1,321,211	26 0	H. R. Wormald.	R. Kelsall.
Dorchester (11) (1324)...	12,266	14.6	12.4	199,350	25 8	F. P. L. Sydenham.	H. G. Read.
Dorking (40).....	22,594	17.0	11.3	402,352	21 4	F. G. Sutherland.	†J. H. Hardy.
Dover (20) (1278).....	35,248	17.7	12.3	539,040	23 2	J. A. Johnson.	A. E. Husk.
Droitwich (46) (1215)...	7,975	17.4	11.0	117,453	23 8	R. W. Russell.	J. Baylis.
§Droylesden (21).....	25,457	17.2	18.9	246,952	25 3	G. S. Hepton.	†K. Parker.
§Dusden (46) (1865)....	61,748	15.4	9.3	843,357	24 6	P. D. Wadsworth.	F. T. Webb.
Dukinfield (6) (1899)....	17,318	16.0	16.2	179,570	21 0	D. W. Yates.	H. King.
Dunstable (1) (1864)....	25,618	20.0	11.7	460,412	24 2	J. Smith.	H. W. Parrott.
DURHAM (1602).....	20,484	13.0	10.7	344,939	23 4	D. B. Martin-Jones.	R. Appleby.
Ealing (27) (1901)....	183,151	12.0	11.0	3,820,423	19 6	E. J. Cope-Brown.	R. C. Politeyan.
East Barnet (18).....	40,599	13.2	12.7	737,528	26 0	R. A. Winch.	†A. Cutts-Watson.
§Eastbourne (41) (1883)...	60,897	11.1	19.2	1,489,528	17 10	F. H. Busby.	C. F. Baker.
§East Ham (32) (1904)...	105,359	15.8	12.1	1,489,513	27 4	R. H. Buckley.	F. G. P. Clayton.
East Retford (13) (1246)...	17,788	17.8	13.1	218,985	22 6	K. D. Hanna.	B. R. Pattison.
Eastleigh (15) (1936)....	36,577	16.9	10.0	499,143	23 0	R. J. Roddis.	A. A. Lee.
Eccles (21) (1892).....	43,184	17.1	14.5	500,452	25 0	N. Mitchell.	J. G. Smith.
Edmonton (27) (1937)...	92,062	14.1	11.2	1,673,155	22 3	H. Backhouse.	J. E. Cooke.
Egham (40).....	30,553	15.2	10.8	507,074	22 10	A. E. Villars.	†S. J. Wilson.
Ellesmere Port (6) (1955)...	44,714	21.2	13.3	962,233	21 10	R. J. Bernie.	S. Peers.
Enfield (27) (1955)....	109,524	14.3	10.6	2,172,207	22 4	C. E. C. R. Platten.	E. T. Hendrick.
Epsom and Ewell (40) (1937).....	71,177	13.6	9.5	1,390,439	21 8	E. Moore.	R. B. Hodgson.
Erith (20) (1938).....	45,043	15.5	12.1	950,725	22 4	J. A. Crompton.	Mrs. G. E. Larking.
Esher (40).....	60,586	14.3	10.6	1,344,957	20 6	A. G. Chamberlin.	†W. Dewe.
Eston (48).....	37,160	23.0	9.8	850,145	21 0	T. M. Baker.	†H. Vaux.
Evesham (46) (1604)....	12,608	17.4	11.1	212,361	24 2	N. F. Davies.	W. F. Kimberley.
§EXETER (10) (1156)....	80,215	15.3	13.1	1,735,223	21 0	W. A. McSkimming.	K. C. H. Rowe.
Eye (38) (1206).....	1,580	23.0	8.2	19,130	19 0	S. T. Andrew.	..
Falmouth (7) (1661)....	15,427	19.1	13.8	314,576	26 3	E. J. K. Gibbons.	Miss E. M. Frost.
Fareham (15).....	58,277	18.5	9.5	750,281	22 0	B. W. Rands.	†Mrs. B. R. Dyke, M.B.E.
Farnborough (15).....	31,437	21.5	12.5	526,731	20 4	D. S. Jones.	†Mrs. P. E. Mosses.
Farnham (40).....	26,927	15.5	14.3	515,050	20 2	H. W. Underdown.	†E. R. Gudge.
Farnworth (21) (1939)...	27,474	16.2	16.0	295,689	23 6	T. Hitchen.	P. Smith.
Faversham (20) (1252)...	12,983	17.0	12.0	173,834	24 4	F. G. Bishop.	H. P. Lee-Roberts.
Felling (12).....	35,602	18.2	15.6	319,901	27 0	J. Donkin.	†J. Smith.
Feltham (27).....	51,041	18.0	7.6	1,172,627	19 2	M. W. Coupe.	†G. A. Gatehouse.
Finchley (27) (1933)....	69,311	14.4	12.3	1,493,097	21 2	R. M. Franklin.	N. J. Sapsted.
Fleetwood (21) (1933)...	27,760	13.2	7.7	395,090	25 2	J. R. Barnes.	Mrs. E. M. Hope.
Folkestone (20) (1313)...	44,129	16.2	12.5	857,594	24 5	N. C. Scragg.	Capt. W. Lawrence.
Fowey (7) (1912).....	2,237	15.2	13.5	34,750	23 4	S. N. Penhale.	L. Rutter.
Friern Barnet (27).....	28,807	14.1	11.3	460,559	20 6	R. S. Clorhier.	†G. H. Flesher.
Frimley and Camberley (40).....	30,342	26.0	8.1	553,538	21 4	K. S. Harvey.	†Lt.-Col. R. Groves, M.B.E.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Popula- tion, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1962 £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1962-63 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
§Gateshead (12) (1835)...	103,232	19.2	12.7	1,232,960	27 6	C. D. Jackson.	Mrs. M. Bell.
Gillingham (20) (1903)...	72,611	16.5	9.9	988,389	21 6	R. Newnes.	P. F. Cooper.
Glastonbury (36) (1705)...	5,796	16.0	10.3	74,124	24 0	G. H. Harland.	D. E. Osmond.
Glossop (9) (1866).....	17,490	15.5	14.8	186,881	26 0	D. E. Smith.	E. J. Farmer.
§GLOUCESTER (1483).....	69,687	19.5	11.1	1,145,832	26 2	A. W. G. Boggon.	G. J. Dance.
Godalming (40) (1575)...	15,771	16.2	10.6	290,304	22 6	R. C. Hodgins.	(vacant).
Goldborne (21).....	21,277	18.5	14.1	187,258	20 9	F. Martland.	†G. H. Dearden.
Goote (49) (1933).....	18,875	19.1	13.1	187,652	25 0	H. R. Keighley.	R. Plewes.
Gosforth (31).....	27,072	16.0	12.5	380,733	19 8	C. Perkins, o.b.e.	†T. E. Bramwell.
Gosport (15) (1922).....	62,436	21.6	11.4	900,581	22 2	E. G. J. Addenbrooke.	J. F. Fairhall.
Grantham (24) (1463)...	25,030	16.0	11.0	322,039	24 4	J. F. Guile.	W. O. Heath.
Gravesend (20) (1562)...	51,388	20.9	9.8	751,464	22 6	F. W. Harrison.	E. W. Mastin.
§Grimsby (23) (1201)...	96,665	20.6	10.7	1,255,544	23 3	F. W. Ward.	E. W. Marshall.
Guildford (40) (1257)...	53,977	13.7	10.2	1,238,287	20 8	H. C. Weller.	G. O. Swayne, o.b.e.
Halesowen (46) (1936)...	44,160	14.8	10.8	556,431	22 7	J. B. McCooke.	W. Hodgetts.
§Hallifax (49) (1848).....	96,073	16.7	14.9	1,168,432	25 0	R. de Z. Hall.	T. Berry.
Hallempire (47).....	42,388	18.6	11.3	532,869	23 0	A. B. Glasspool.	†L. S. Briggs.
Harlow (13).....	53,475	17.8	9.8	908,313	26 6	D. F. Bull.	†R. W. Dallas.
Harrogate (49) (1884)...	56,332	16.0	12.1	920,755	22 0	J. N. Knox.	G. N. M. Morrell.
Harrow (27) (1954).....	208,963	14.7	10.2	4,048,113	19 10	D. Pritchard.	C. E. Jordan.
Hartlepool (12) (1201)...	17,674	18.1	9.9	211,597	21 6	L. O. Williams.	O. F. Bradshaw.
Harwich (13) (1603).....	13,569	18.4	9.1	158,488	26 10	T. B. A. Moonlight.	S. C. Simmons.
Haslingden (21) (1891)...	14,370	17.9	16.1	172,441	25 0	L. M. Burton.	F. Mitchell.
§Hastings (41) (1588)...	66,346	13.9	12.3	1,145,462	23 4	N. P. Lester.	D. W. Wilshin, M.B.E.
§Havant and Waterlooville (15)	74,564	20.2	12.9	1,072,161	22 10	B. R. W. Gofton, v.r.d.	†L. C. M. Paxton, M.B.E.
Hayes and Harlington (27)	67,912	17.9	7.9	1,295,838	22 4	G. Hooper.	†P. J. Burke.
Hazel Grove and Bramhall (6).....	30,399	17.4	12.0	425,962	21 9	D. W. West.	†Mrs. A. Phillipson.
Heanor (9).....	23,867	15.5	14.2	238,591	23 4	P. M. Robinson.	†T. A. Saxton.
Hebburn (12).....	25,042	18.6	13.8	326,597	24 4	W. Kinghorn.	†W. Bradley.
Hedon (47) (1154).....	2,338	19.2	17.1	19,962	20 0	B. R. Roberts.	L. Sharpe.
Helston (7) (1201).....	7,085	24.3	12.9	82,709	25 0	S. Askew.	A. E. Lee.
Hemel Hempstead (18) (1898).....	55,164	16.0	11.3	1,012,717	25 0	C. W. G. T. Kirk.	A. J. Graham.
Hendon (27) (1932).....	151,500	14.0	10.9	3,651,477	19 8	R. H. Williams.	W. Lloyd-Taylor.
Henley (33) (1526).....	9,131	18.8	11.0	126,509	23 6	G. Caldecott.	Capt. G. E. F. Goring-Thomas, T.D.
HEREFORD (1189).....	40,431	17.9	12.0	635,874	29 8	J. A. Weston.	E. W. G. Ballinger.
Herne Bay (20).....	21,273	11.2	16.7	355,925	25 0	A. A. Bagnall.	†Mrs. G. E. Fortune.
Hertford (1555).....	15,734	15.0	9.2	275,459	24 10	A. I. Clough.	J. J. Forrester.
Heston and Isleworth (27) (1932).....	102,897	13.7	11.0	2,308,191	19 6	D. Mathieson.	W. F. Bowhill.
Heywood (21) (1881)...	24,053	17.6	15.4	289,384	25 3	W. R. Parker.	T. Merrick.
High Wycombe (3) (1237)	50,301	19.5	8.5	1,025,213	25 0	N. M. Fowler.	W. L. Wharton.
Higham Ferrers (29) (1251).....	3,756	13.8	7.3	40,409	26 6	G. H. Crapper.	C. J. Rockingham.
Hinckley (22).....	41,573	17.3	9.8	496,574	21 8	J. Hilton.	†J. G. S. Tompkins.
Hitchin (18).....	24,243	20.2	13.8	364,036	27 0	W. Wilson.	†A. R. G. Price.
Honiton (10) (1846).....	4,724	..	..	68,677	23 10	H. V. Custance.	Dr. A. T. H. Glanville, T.D.
Hornchurch (13).....	128,127	17.0	10.5	1,888,397	24 10	P. L. Cox.	†A. C. Good.
Hornsey (27) (1903).....	97,885	20.5	10.6	1,571,083	20 0	W. B. Murgatroyd.	†J. T. Wilkins.
Horsham (42).....	21,155	16.2	11.8	411,736	19 6	S. A. Stray.	†B. F. Challen.
Houghton-le-Spring (12)...	31,049	18.4	11.0	246,723	23 8	G. F. Lamb.	†G. Henserson.
Hove (41) (1898).....	72,843	10.5	20.5	1,950,874	20 0	J. E. Stevens.	W. R. Smith.
Hoyle (6).....	32,268	15.7	14.4	496,848	22 6	F. Barnes.	†W. E. Jones.
Hucknall (32).....	23,246	16.0	13.9	235,379	22 4	H. Sharp.	†Mrs. P. R. Watson.
§Huddersfield (49) (1868)	130,302	17.1	13.2	1,762,388	26 0	H. Bann.	J. A. Bray.
§Hull (47) (1440).....	303,268	19.7	11.8	3,645,395	27 0	(See p. 661).	*(See p. 661).
Huntingdon and Godmanchester.....	8,812	20.6	10.1	132,965	26 0	F. J. E. Dyer.	E. T. Lees.
Huyton with Roby (21)...	63,041	20.2	7.9	557,600	23 4	D. Willgoose.	†H. Swainbank.
Hyde (6) (1881).....	31,710	15.8	14.8	354,703	25 2	J. Binns.	J. Grundy.
Hythe (20) (1575).....	10,026	15.8	14.6	188,632	23 2	J. Nowell.	Rear-Adm. D. H. Hall- Thompson.
Ilford (13) (1926).....	178,210	14.2	11.5	3,142,989	25 0	K. F. B. Nicholls.	E. F. Harris.
Ilkeston (9) (1887).....	34,672	15.1	13.6	424,679	23 0	J. Yates.	C. L. Dyke.
§Ipswich (38) (1200).....	117,325	17.4	10.7	1,896,816	23 0	J. C. Nelson.	A. V. Bishop.
Jarrow (12) (1875).....	28,752	19.4	11.0	329,688	25 0	M. L. Rothfield.	A. A. Rennie.
Keighley (49) (1882).....	55,852	16.3	14.3	673,539	23 6	J. A. Caesar.	T. Gallagher.
Kendal (44) (1575).....	18,595	15.1	13.1	269,187	24 6	F. J. Pearson.	T. F. Sawyer.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 (Census (prelim.))	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1962 £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1962-63 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Kettering (29) (1938)....	38,631	17.2	11.4	527,326	28 0	D. D. Price.	F. C. Chambers.
Kidderminster (46) (1636)	40,822	17.4	12.8	563,727	23 6	J. L. Evans.	B. W. Smlth.
King's Lynn (28) (1204)...	27,554	17.9	12.1	446,313	23 6	E. W. Gocher.	F. G. Jackson.
Kingston (40) (1204)....	36,450	17.1	12.8	1,180,417	22 2	L. V. Powell.	F. R. Hooker.
Kingswood (14).....	25,419	22.4	10.8	301,489	23 8	I. H. Dearnley.	†A. Trathen.
Kirkby (21).....	52,207	20.6	12.6	537,958	23 6	W. Byron.	†J. Nugent.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield (32)...	21,690	18.4	13.4	216,832	21 8	E. J. Thomas.	†G. Eggeshew.
LANCASTER (21) (1193)...	48,887	17.6	11.5	630,575	24 6	J. D. Waddell.	E. Gardner.
Launceston (7) (1199)...	4,518	15.3	11.3	69,171	23 6	C. W. Parsons.	E. A. Horc.
Leamington Spa (43)							
(1875).....	43,236	20.6	11.7	672,688	27 0	J. N. Stothert.	E. H. Fryer.
Leatherhead (40).....	35,554	14.9	8.6	677,818	21 6	L. A. Stray.	†H. H. F. Clark.
LEEDS (49) (1626).....	510,597	17.4	12.5	7,505,687	24 0	(See p. 660).	* (See p. 660).
LEICESTER (1589).....	273,298	17.1	12.4	4,830,869	22 2	G. C. Ogen.	*H. Heard.
Leigh (21) (1899).....	46,153	16.6	16.8	554,126	24 0	A. Jones.	P. Hull.
Leominster (17) (1554)...	6,403	14.7	10.3	76,401	27 4	K. Downs.	A. T. Bishop.
Letchworth (18).....	25,515	16.8	8.3	457,192	24 6	H. Plinston.	A. C. Bywaters.
Lewes (41) (1881).....	13,637	16.4	9.9	253,215	23 3	G. K. Waddell.	H. C. Woolmore.
Leyton (13) (1926).....	93,857	14.4	15.1	1,377,915	27 2	D. J. Osborne.	J. A. E. Collins.
LICHFIELD (37) (1549)...	14,077	14.1	12.6	183,508	25 6	H. J. Callender, M.B.E.	R. P. Taylor.
§LINCOLN (23) (1154)...	77,065	18.6	11.7	989,173	22 6	J. H. Smith, O.B.E.	Mrs. H. M. Kerry.
Liskeard (7) (1240).....	4,490	12.9	9.4	66,125	25 10	H. J. Timbrell.	T. Phipps.
Litherland (21).....	24,872	18.1	15.8	244,552	21 9	W. Bows.	†R. F. Williams.
§LIVERPOOL (21) (1207)...	747,490	22.1	12.4	10,554,853	25 6	(See p. 659).	* (See p. 659).
Longbenton (31).....	44,633	15.6	12.5	440,059	22 0	G. Harrison.	†J. B. Graham.
Long Eaton (9).....	30,464	11.7	11.4	368,510	22 0	G. F. Clegg.	†G. A. Sharpe.
Lostwithiel (7) (1885)...	1,954	12.5	10.0	19,696	22 0	W. G. Scown.	Rev. A. Sykes.
Loughborough (22) (1888)	38,621	17.7	11.2	614,770	25 0	A. Usher.	R. Warburton.
Louth (23) (1551).....	11,556	15.6	13.3	145,003	22 6	W. Holt.	A. McNeaney.
Lowestoft (38) (1885)....	45,687	14.9	11.3	613,526	24 6	F. B. Nunney.	N. J. Wigg.
Ludlow (35) (1189).....	6,774	17.6	15.2	72,685	26 6	J. P. Molony.	G. E. C. Grimmett.
Luton (1) (1876).....	131,505	19.7	11.6	2,251,184	23 4	A. D. Harvey.	H. M. Drummond.
Lydd (20) (1885).....	2,685	15.6	8.7	54,594	21 4	C. L. Winkfield.	B. Prior.
Lyme Regis (11) (1284)...	3,533	16.8	13.5	55,101	25 8	H. Williams.	E. J. Hallett.
Lymlington (15) (1150)...	28,642	12.3	16.0	504,757	21 9	A. L. Slater.	D. E. Hayter.
Lytham St. Annes (21)							
(1922).....	36,222	13.5	15.5	669,224	23 6	R. A. Cork.	E. Crossley.
Macclesfield (6) (1261)...	37,578	15.9	15.7	435,974	25 6	W. Isaac.	F. Bullock.
Maldenhead (2) (1582) ..	35,374	20.0	12.8	592,526	25 10	S. Platt.	H. F. Wood.
Maldstone (20) (1549)...	59,761	16.2	12.0	1,045,378	24 0	T. Scholes, M.C.	H. R. P. Boorman.
Maldon and Coombe (40)							
(1936).....	46,587	11.9	12.2	884,856	21 2	H. E. Barrett.	A. A. Peckham.
Maldon (13) (1171).....	10,507	10.6	10.7	139,172	24 8	K. C. Robertson.	A. E. Woodward.
Malmesbury (45) (1885)...	2,606	18.9	12.6	33,837	22 6	F. J. Weston.	F. Taylor.
Malvern (46).....	24,373	16.5	11.0	345,454	23 10	L. J. Martin.	†W. J. Marsh.
§MANCHESTER (21) (1838)	661,041	18.9	13.5	11,408,751	27 3	(See p. 659).	* (See p. 659).
Mansfield (32) (1891)....	53,222	17.4	11.9	713,297	24 0	S. W. R. Christinas.	Mrs. W. M. Townroe.
Mansfield Woodhouse (32)	20,137	21.0	12.4	201,011	21 6	C. J. R. Johnson.	†J. J. Kennedy.
Margate (20) (1857).....	45,708	13.5	12.3	923,420	25 8	T. F. Sldnell.	R. L. A. Freebairn-Smith.
Marlborough (45) (1575) ..	4,843	17.1	9.1	81,622	22 0	L. C. Bell.	Miss M. E. N. Pearce.
Merton and Morden (40) ..	67,974	12.1	11.4	1,355,777	20 0	S. Astin.	†C. S. Marsh.
§Middlesbrough (48)							
(1853).....	157,308	22.4	11.5	1,794,181	23 0	E. C. Parr.	T. Williams.
Middleton (21) (1886)....	56,674	17.8	14.1	579,807	24 0	F. Johnston.	Mrs. E. P. Wellens.
Mitcham (40) (1934).....	63,653	14.3	12.1	1,129,958	22 11	R. H. White.	C. A. Norris.
Morecambe and Heysham							
(21) (1902).....	40,950	12.3	16.6	736,513	27 6	C. E. Bottomley.	C. Lonsdale.
Morley (49) (1885).....	40,322	17.3	13.2	396,136	23 0	E. V. Finnigan.	C. N. Akeroyd.
Morpeth (31) (1662).....	12,430	20.2	11.9	148,295	23 0	S. Rutherford.	J. M. D. Reav.
Mossley (21) (1885).....	9,795	15.6	14.0	106,593	24 0	V. C. Procter.	..
Nelson (21) (1890).....	31,950	17.8	15.8	414,008	25 9	F. W. Roberts.	H. Ingham.
Newark (32) (1549).....	24,610	18.3	11.4	333,170	23 10	J. H. M. Greaves.	D. P. Blatherwick, O.B.E.
Newburn (31).....	27,879	16.8	13.6	349,261	22 2	C. H. Walker.	†J. W. Lea.
Newbury (2) (1506).....	20,386	17.5	11.6	349,787	23 6	L. Southern.	R. W. G. French.
Newcastle (Lyme) (37)							
(1173).....	76,433	17.6	10.6	828,055	23 6	C. J. Morton.	C. S. Whalley.
§NEWCASTLE (Tyne) (31)							
(1157).....	269,389	18.1	12.3	5,171,407	21 6	(See p. 661).	* (See p. 661).
Newport (16).....	19,482	13.7	17.9	306,808	26 0	W. R. Wilks.	H. E. Harvey.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1962-63 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
New Romney (20) (1563)...	2,556	16.3	11.7	44,956	23 9	D. E. Collins.	E. Ellis.
Newton le Willows (21)...	21,761	16.8	13.0	193,375	21 11	J. Roberts.	†C. L. Tyrer.
Northampton (1189).....	105,361	17.2	13.2	1,640,841	23 2	C. E. V. Rowe.	E. F. Tompkins.
Northfleet (20).....	22,084	18.4	10.4	457,912	22 4	D. F. Bunkall.	†D. C. Ropley.
†NORWICH (1194).....	119,904	16.6	11.9	1,846,915	26 4	G. G. Tilsley.	*A. A. Ryrrie.
†NOTTINGHAM (1155).....	311,645	18.6	12.3	4,867,193	23 0	(See p. 661).	*(See p. 661).
Nuneaton (43) (1907)....	56,598	17.4	10.0	694,347	25 0	A. A. Crabtree, T.D.	G. C. Thomas.
Okehampton (10) (1272)...	3,833	13.3	12.3	52,286	23 8	C. A. Orsler.	C. E. W. White.
Oldbury (46) (1935).....	53,935	15.8	11.7	725,798	23 0	K. Pearce.	Mrs. M. E. Garratt.
†Oldham (21) (1849).....	115,426	17.8	15.2	1,376,970	26 0	E. Haines.	J. Shyne.
Ormskirk (21).....	21,815	15.0	14.9	314,154	20 3	G. Williams.	†A. P. Lea.
Orpington (20).....	80,277	15.6	10.6	1,335,911	21 4	S. King.	†E. C. H. Jones, C.B.E.
Ossett (49) (1890).....	14,729	18.4	11.3	138,482	21 0	F. C. H. Freeman.	G. T. Fisher.
Oswestry (35) (1398).....	11,193	16.4	11.9	164,495	26 2	R. S. Cubitt.	G. A. Davies.
†OXFORD.....	106,124	15.9	10.1	2,265,697	23 10	(See p. 662).	(See p. 662).
Paignton (10).....	30,289	11.7	13.2	575,582	24 0	F. Charlesworth.	†J. H. Mumford.
Penge (20).....	25,726	21.7	11.4	361,036	23 0	P. J. Bunting.	†V. S. H. Mitchell.
Penryn (7) (1275).....	4,448	12.6	9.9	47,878	24 4	L. F. Campbell.	M. Tallack.
Penzance (7) (1614).....	19,433	13.3	13.6	256,353	26 0	E. O. Wheale.	Mrs. L. Garstin.
PETERBOROUGH (1874)...	62,031	18.5	11.4	941,497	24 6	C. P. Clarke.	G. W. Govey.
†PLYMOUTH (10) (1439)...	204,279	17.1	12.0	3,612,654	21 0	S. Lloyd Jones.	*H. G. Mason, C.B.E.
Ponetract (49) (1194)....	27,114	18.9	10.6	317,803	22 10	J. F. Rook.	L. Williams.
Poole (11) (1248).....	88,088	15.1	12.8	1,543,149	25 8	J. G. Hillier.	W. T. Haskins.
†PORTSMOUTH (15) (1194)...	215,198	16.2	13.2	4,168,914	19 4	J. R. Haslegrave, O.B.E., T.D.	*E. O. Bateson.
Potters Bar (27).....	23,360	15.3	9.9	422,864	21 6	W. A. Stevens.	†J. F. Jones.
†Preston (21) (1179).....	113,208	20.1	14.8	1,475,768	24 6	W. E. E. Lockley.	J. Atkinson.
Prestwick (21) (1939)....	34,191	14.0	13.0	385,640	23 0	C. A. Cross.	D. M. McVittie.
Pudsey (49) (1899).....	34,825	18.6	12.6	377,547	23 0	W. R. Cruse.	S. M. E. Musgrave.
Queenborough (20) (1885)	3,044	22.2	12.6	54,747	24 0	P. L. Walters.	R. D. Sharrock.
Radcliffe (21) (1935)....	26,720	16.7	15.1	347,650	25 0	H. A. Fox.	A. Walsh.
Ramsgate (20) (1884)....	36,906	15.3	13.2	540,829	25 3	K. F. Speakman.	J. Barnett.
Rawtenstall (21) (1891)...	23,869	15.1	15.6	261,809	26 6	C. Campbell.	W. H. Nuttall.
†Reading (2) (1253).....	119,870	17.7	10.5	2,197,887	22 0	G. F. Darlow, C.B.E.	E. C. E. Barrett.
Redcar (48) (1922).....	31,460	19.0	12.9	599,142	25 6	H. Caldwell.	A. W. Kidd.
Redditch (46).....	34,077	17.2	10.4	480,688	25 6	P. Smith.	†W. J. Stranz.
Reigate (40) (1863).....	53,710	14.6	11.8	974,252	21 0	H. Davies.	E. G. Stoneham.
Richmond (40) (1890)....	41,002	15.5	10.9	1,029,757	22 0	C. Heyworth.	Mrs. A. K. B. Wilmot.
Richmond (48) (1093)...	5,764	20.7	7.8	81,221	27 4	J. K. Aldred.	F. W. Woodall.
Rickmansworth (18).....	28,442	15.6	8.3	640,143	24 3	C. G. R. Williams.	†R. Payne.
RIPON (49) (886).....	10,490	21.0	10.3	120,576	24 6	J. A. Berry.	C. A. Fearn, M.C.
†Rochdale (21) (1856)....	85,785	17.1	15.6	1,109,360	24 9	K. B. Moore.	Mrs. A. Chorlton.
ROCHESTER (20) (1189)...	50,121	17.8	11.5	716,654	23 2	P. H. Bartlett.	J. Green.
Romford (13) (1937)....	114,579	14.7	11.2	1,690,200	25 8	J. E. Symons.	Mrs. O. M. J. Roberts.
Romsey (15) (1607).....	6,229	12.8	13.6	95,697	21 6	K. C. E. Holmes.	Mrs. P. A. Wellington.
†Rotherham (49) (1871)...	85,346	18.1	11.1	1,181,000	25 0	J. S. Wall.	Mrs. E. McNicholas.
Rothwell (49).....	25,360	15.0	12.2	266,955	24 0	A. T. S. Robertson.	†S. Arran.
Rowley Regis (37) (1933)...	48,166	13.6	10.7	596,086	23 6	G. C. Cookson.	B. Willetts.
Rugby (43) (1932).....	51,651	25.6	8.5	798,007	24 0	T. L. Duffy.	J. L. Skelhorn.
Ruislip-Northwood (27) ..	72,541	14.5	9.2	1,502,426	19 2	E. S. Saywell.	†H. Van Gruisen.
Runcorn (6).....	26,035	18.8	10.8	422,386	23 2	T. J. Lewis.	†C. L. Cohen.
Ryde (16) (1868).....	19,796	15.2	15.8	302,897	27 6	E. S. Sheppard.	W. G. F. Sutton.
Rye (41) (1289).....	4,429	13.0	11.1	72,190	22 10	H. J. Wood.	R. J. Reynolds.
Saffron Walden (13)(1513)	7,810	15.0	14.8	124,122	21 10	H. C. Stacey.	Mrs. D. J. Hawkins.
St. ALBANS (18) (1553)...	50,276	16.5	11.6	979,574	24 4	Miss B. V. Entwistle.	T. H. Thornton.
St. Austell (7).....	25,027	14.5	11.8	291,756	26 0	L. E. Saunders.	†J. C. Wakeford.
†St. Helens (21) (1868)...	108,343	17.6	12.7	1,088,659	24 0	T. Taylor, M.C.	T. R. O'Brien.
St. Ives (7) (1639).....	9,337	11.5	18.0	136,514	26 6	W. Rainey-Edwards.	E. Stevens.
St. Ives (19) (1874).....	4,076	24.6	9.0	66,301	21 10	J. D. A. Crompton.	Miss H. M. Grove.
Sale (6) (1935).....	51,317	19.5	13.0	652,975	23 6	B. Finch.	A. G. Goodliffe.
†SALFORD (21) (1835)....	154,963	19.5	14.0	1,799,262	26 0	R. R. Thornton.	T. H. Mellor, O.A.E.
SALISBURY (45) (1227)...	35,471	18.2	13.9	652,211	24 2	G. Richardson.	S. A. Vokes.
Saltash (7).....	7,420	13.1	10.9	87,990	24 6	A. G. Bellingham.	W. V. S. Seccombe.
Sandwich (20) (1226)....	4,234	12.1	11.7	85,827	20 9	B. Roberts.	A. H. Jutson.
Scarborough (48) (1181)...	42,587	15.2	13.4	895,918	24 3	E. H. Turner.	W. H. Smith.
Scunthorpe (23) (1936)...	67,257	20.2	8.9	1,691,127	21 0	T. M. Lister.	E. Austin.
Seaham (12).....	26,048	18.9	10.5	206,248	24 0	F. A. Alderson.	†J. T. Dawson.
Seaton Valley (31).....	26,086	15.0	14.4	201,722	22 2	H. Brummitt.	†M. Neary.
Sedzley (37).....	27,927	17.3	14.3	280,676	22 6	K. R. F. Newton.	†A. J. R. Hickling.
Shaftesbury (11) (1604)...	3,366	13.8	11.4	43,753	26 0	H. Orman.	D. H. G. Wall.
†SHEFFIELD (49) (1843)...	493,954	16.5	13.1	6,906,685	26 0	(See p. 660).	*(See p. 660).

CITIES, Borough and Urban Districts	Popula- tion, 1961 (Census prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1962 £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1962-63 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Shibley (49).....	29,762	16.6	14.1	343,459	25 0	E. Pears.	†T. E. Hainsworth.
Shrewsbury (35) (1819)...	49,726	17.2	11.9	737,414	26 6	S. R. H. Loxton, O.B.E.	W. S. Osborne.
Sittingbourne and Milton (20).....	23,616	17.4	10.6	414,196	22 6	D. Allen.	†W. R. Packham.
Slough (3) (1938).....	80,503	17.6	11.1	1,906,919	25 6	N. T. Berry.	F. S. G. Room.
§Smethwick (37) (1899)...	68,372	17.6	12.9	862,165	23 0	E. L. Twycross.	C. Kirkham.
Sollihull (43) (1954).....	96,010	18.4	8.1	1,480,819	25 4	W. M. Mell.	J. L. Shepherdson.
Southall (27) (1936).....	51,337	18.9	13.6	1,025,994	21 4	J. S. Syrett.	W. H. Hopkins.
§Southampton (15) (1447)...	204,707	17.7	11.0	3,987,618	20 4	A. N. Schofield.	E. K. Lyons.
§Southend (13) (1892).....	164,976	14.9	11.6	3,193,596	20 0	A. Glen.	O. A. Moss.
Southgate (27) (1933).....	72,051	14.1	10.8	1,544,088	20 6	G. H. Taylor.	A. L. Smart.
South Molton (10) (1590)...	2,994	11.8	23.2	40,531	23 0	C. N. B. Willey.	S. J. Kingdon.
§Southport (21) (1867)...	81,976	15.1	13.3	1,578,544	18 9	R. E. Ferrins.	S. J. Hepworth.
§South Shields (12) (1550)...	109,533	18.4	12.1	1,167,293	22 6	R. S. Young.	P. Brady.
Southwold (38) (1489).....	2,228	9.0	12.4	42,941	23 4	H. Townsend.	E. J. Goldsmith.
Spennborough (49) (1955)...	36,412	15.2	13.0	362,630	23 9	K. H. Chorlton.	T. W. Shaw, B.E.M.
Stafford (1206).....	47,814	17.9	11.3	729,614	22 2	T. Broughton-Nowell.	R. L. Tyler.
Staines (27).....	49,259	18.7	11.1	970,773	22 6	F. Entwistle.	†J. H. Pert.
Stalybridge (6) (1857).....	21,940	17.2	17.3	244,736	23 10	P. W. Musther.	H. White.
Stamford (24) (1461).....	11,743	15.1	12.8	164,142	24 0	H. Bedford.	A. S. Ireson.
Stanley (12).....	46,280	15.7	11.7	357,026	24 6	J. J. Shipston.	†R. Fowton.
Stevenage (18).....	42,964	29.2	4.8	666,632	24 6	E. J. Bowers.	†S. R. Munden.
§Stockport (6) (1220).....	142,469	18.0	13.5	1,744,139	21 4	A. A. Blakemore.	I. W. Owen.
Stockton-on-Tees (12)...	81,198	21.2	10.9	1,011,328	23 2	J. B. Haworth.	E. W. Temple.
§STOKE-ON-TRENT (37) (1910).....	265,506	16.0	12.1	2,996,080	26 0	H. Taylor.	*T. W. B. Beddow.
Stourbridge (46) (1914)...	43,917	17.2	11.1	533,536	23 2	A. P. Drury.	J. Griffiths.
Stratford-upon-Avon (43) (1553).....	16,847	14.3	12.3	314,208	26 0	D. M. Balmford.	W. H. Huxley.
Stretford (21) (1933).....	60,331	16.8	15.0	1,129,678	24 0	W. G. Hatton.	H. Pyper.
Sudbury (39) (1554).....	6,643	19.1	10.8	91,702	22 6	G. C. Mountstephen.	G. C. Kisby.
§Sunbury on Thames (27)...	33,403	18.0	10.6	685,263	21 1	T. L. Watts.	†H. A. King.
§Sunderland (12) (1634)...	189,629	20.4	10.1	2,590,088	22 4	J. Storey.	R. T. Weston, M.B.E.
Surbiton (40) (1936).....	62,940	14.7	10.6	1,270,847	21 0	J. H. A. Crundell.	Mrs. I. E. Desforges.
Sutton and Cheam (40) (1934).....	78,969	14.1	12.5	1,670,955	21 10	A. Priestley.	H. J. Trickett.
Sutton Coldfield (43) (1528).....	72,143	20.4	8.4	1,193,366	24 0	J. P. Holden.	F. Brassington.
Sutton in Ashfield (32)...	40,438	15.6	14.2	427,965	23 6	W. Laughton.	†G. E. Needham.
Swindon (45) (1900).....	91,736	21.8	9.6	1,179,149	25 0	D. M. John, O.B.E.	A. E. Cockram.
Swinton and Pendlebury (21) (1934).....	40,450	16.6	13.2	532,150	25 4	J. W. Blomfield.	Miss A. A. Hopkins.
Tamworth (37) (1560).....	13,555	13.7	13.5	191,925	25 0	H. B. Leake.	A. Marriott.
Taunton (36) (1627).....	35,178	16.0	11.0	556,284	26 6	K. A. Horne.	S. Goodman.
Tenterden (20) (1449).....	4,935	13.7	13.7	71,340	21 4	C. A. Saunders.	F. W. Foreman.
Tewkesbury (14) (1574)...	5,814	20.2	14.1	93,433	27 2	E. W. Penn.	L. G. Marston.
Thetford (28) (1573).....	5,398	19.8	14.2	67,545	22 8	W. E. Clarke.	The Lord Fisher, D.S.C.
Thornaby-on-Tees (48) (1892).....	22,786	19.5	15.2	201,300	24 6	A. Stockwell.	J. White.
Thornton Cleveleys (21)...	20,642	15.0	15.2	406,724	21 8	J. R. Wyld.	†T. E. Croft.
Thurrock (13).....	114,302	15.0	10.7	1,882,161	25 0	A. E. Poole.	†J. Dunn.
Tipton (37) (1938).....	38,091	18.4	10.7	471,468	24 4	K. W. Madin.	J. W. Walters.
Thverton (10) (1615).....	12,296	19.8	13.8	184,242	24 0	W. F. Tugley.	W. H. Dunsford.
Todmorden (49) (1896)...	17,416	13.4	15.1	186,667	23 6	J. D. Moys.	J. Graham.
Tonbridge (20).....	22,141	18.7	8.8	353,906	25 8	S. J. Thorne.	†Mrs. C. L. Watts.
Torquay (10) (1892).....	53,915	12.3	11.1	1,067,847	24 2	T. E. Williams.	H. Stanway.
Torrington (10) (1554)...	2,930	17.6	13.1	37,065	22 0	S. J. Parkes.	F. R. Hodge.
Totnes (10) (1206).....	6,064	10.2	8.7	82,079	25 0	A. N. Buckmaster, T.D.	D. W. Mitchell.
Tottenham (27) (1934)...	113,126	16.9	12.5	1,994,474	24 6	M. L. Taylor.	Mrs. L. R. Harrington.
TRURO (7) (1589).....	13,328	7.4	9.3	218,335	25 10	T. H. Johnson.	J. L. Beeching.
Tunbridge Wells (20) (1889).....	39,855	16.6	10.8	754,207	25 0	M. J. H. Girling.	D. Savage.
Twickenham (27) (1926)...	100,822	15.3	11.2	1,972,868	20 2	W. H. Jones.	J. W. H. Crane.
§Tynemouth (31) (1849)...	70,112	19.5	11.7	893,728	19 0	F. G. Egner.	G. M. M. Bilclough.
Urmston (21).....	42,983	18.1	10.7	874,453	22 6	L. Watkins.	†Mrs. R. V. Royle- Higginson.
Uxbridge (27) (1955)....	63,762	17.8	9.5	1,166,505	21 0	E. R. West.	C. J. Gadsden.
§WAKEFIELD (49) (1848)...	61,591	15.6	12.9	851,478	20 6	W. S. des Forges.	N. Hutchinson.
§Wallasey (6) (1910)....	103,213	18.0	14.1	1,410,567	27 0	A. G. Harrison, D.S.C.	E. C. Roberts.
Wallingford (2) (1155)....	4,829	16.3	9.4	77,681	26 6	L. Bullen.	L. T. Press.
Wallsend (31) (1901)....	49,785	19.4	11.0	618,213	23 8	J. Stoker.	T. H. Malia.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Popula- tion, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1962 £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1962-63 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
§Walsall (37) (1159).....	117,836	19.1	11.3	1,433,455	22 6	W. S. Brookes.	H. F. Truman.
Walthamstow (13) (1929).....	108,788	14.0	12.2	1,793,118	27 8	G. A. Blakeley.	Miss D. Wrigley.
Walton and Weybridge (40) Wanstead and Woodford (13) (1937).....	45,497	14.8	10.7	961,752	20 0	E. G. Hubbard.	†W. E. McC. Thomas.
Wareham (11) (1211).....	61,259	13.1	11.8	1,072,857	24 4	A. McC. Findlay.	W. O. J. Robinson.
Wareham (11) (1211).....	3,094	17.1	12.7	35,311	23 8	H. Kirk.	Mrs. J. M. A. M. Sansom.
§Warrington (21) (1847).....	75,533	15.7	13.6	1,001,582	22 0	J. P. Aspden.	Mrs. A. L. Hindle.
Warwick (1545).....	16,032	17.6	16.5	278,128	26 6	H. B. Dolphin, M.C., T.D.	Mrs. I. E. Lees.
Watford (18) (1922).....	75,630	17.7	11.5	1,721,959	24 8	G. H. Hall.	H. W. Lodder.
Wednesbury (37) (1886).....	34,511	18.0	11.2	448,185	23 0	G. F. Thompson.	Mrs. E. Price.
Wednesfield (37).....	32,986	21.1	10.1	374,885	22 8	J. Henwood-Jones.	†H. P. Fitzmaurice
Wellingborough (29).....	30,579	18.2	13.9	397,793	26 2	W. G. Palmer.	†E. H. Deighton.
WELLS (36) (1201).....	6,691	15.1	15.5	101,583	24 0	H. J. Dodd.	J. D. Duncan.
Welwyn Garden City (18).....	34,944	21.4	5.9	775,971	22 2	L. J. Slocombe.	†H. S. J. Jaggars.
Wembley (27) (1937).....	124,843	13.8	11.0	3,095,536	19 2	N. Cumpsty.	Mrs. A. M. Newland.
Wenlock (35) (1468).....	14,929	15.3	12.9	128,954	25 5	A. G. Matthews.	S. W. O. Hoy.
West Bridgford (32).....	26,957	16.7	10.6	420,990	22 6	A. G. Mansfield.	†G. E. C. Rodgers.
§West Bromwich (37) (1882).....	95,909	18.9	10.5	1,245,334	23 4	J. M. Day.	P. D. Taylor.
§West Ham (13) (1886).....	157,186	17.7	10.1	2,755,342	25 4	G. E. Smith.	Miss D. L. Smith.
§West Hartlepool (12) (1887).....	77,073	21.4	11.7	915,993	20 8	E. J. Waggott, O.B.E.	F. W. Crisp.
Weston super Mare (36) (1937).....	43,923	13.1	16.2	775,358	25 10	R. G. Lickfold.	E. B. Moore.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (11) (1280).....	40,962	17.9	12.1	643,686	26 0	E. J. Jones.	W. A. Fory.
Whitehaven (8) (1894).....	27,541	20.6	12.5	274,836	28 0	W. H. J. Browne.	Mrs. E. Colley.
Whitley Bay (31) (1944).....	36,519	16.2	13.7	494,765	23 4	F. S. Watson.	J. T. Vickers.
Widnes (21) (1892).....	52,168	20.2	14.9	560,105	26 6	F. Howarth.	R. Tough.
§Wigan (21) (1246).....	78,702	15.7	13.9	970,247	24 6	A. Royle.	T. Monks.
Wigston (27).....	21,405	22.1	7.6	281,209	21 0	W. H. Gunning.	†H. R. A. Whitehead.
Willenhall (32).....	32,317	16.8	14.8	412,621	22 8	J. R. Riding.	†J. G. R. Thomas.
Willesden (27) (1933).....	170,835	23.2	10.8	3,213,643	22 6	R. S. Forster.	S. C. Piddington.
Wilmslow (6).....	21,393	19.5	11.9	347,800	27 5	J. H. Morris.	†Cdr. B. L. Butcher, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.).
Wilton (45) (1100).....	3,404	16.1	10.3	50,330	19 6	G. L. Lush.	Miss L. R. Olivier.
Wimbledon (40) (1905).....	56,994	15.1	10.1	1,309,605	22 8	F. J. O'Dowd.	T. H. Metcalf.
WINCHESTER (15) (1155).....	28,643	16.0	10.4	542,136	23 4	(See p. 663)	(See p. 663)
Windsor (2) (1277).....	27,126	21.2	10.1	403,874	24 6	G. N. Waldram.	H. H. Basford.
Wirral (6).....	21,847	19.2	10.1	291,437	25 0	W. F. Roberts.	†D. J. Pharaoh.
Wisbech (5) (1549).....	17,512	17.6	13.1	285,626	27 10	W. G. E. Lewis.	M. H. Osborn.
Woking (40).....	67,485	18.2	10.0	1,115,029	21 2	M. Shawcross.	†Mrs. M. E. Richardson.
Wokingham (2) (1583).....	11,400	17.9	16.0	170,018	26 0	L. G. Smalley.	Dr. P. P. Pigott.
§Wolverhampton (37) (1848).....	150,385	18.4	13.3	2,469,156	23 0	R. J. Meddings.	M. P. Birch.
Wood Green (27) (1933).....	47,897	15.8	11.5	876,947	23 0	G. W. Plater.	C. D. Moss.
Woodstock (33) (1453).....	1,808	18.4	13.5	21,698	22 6	V. N. Tolley.	Mrs. M. E. Bowley.
§WORCESTER (1189).....	65,865	15.9	11.8	1,070,165	24 6	B. Webster, M.C.	S. H. Marshall.
Workington (8) (1888).....	29,507	17.4	14.4	384,697	27 6	G. McK. Porter.	J. Bell.
Worksop (32) (1931).....	34,237	19.0	10.1	429,082	22 6	R. C. Pharaoh.	H. B. Dunn.
Worsley (21).....	40,948	16.8	10.2	448,205	25 0	R. E. Huband.	†A. E. Hall.
Worthing (42) (1890).....	80,143	11.1	14.3	2,043,000	19 10	T. Foord.	Mrs. M. I. Keele.
§Yarmouth (28) (1208).....	52,860	14.9	11.5	976,329	22 8	K. C. Bibby-Cheshire.	J. Birchenhall.
Yeovil (36) (1854).....	4,552	14.7	13.0	448,945	23 8	T. S. Jewels.	C. E. Hawes.
Yiewsley and West Dray- ton (27).....	23,698	17.3	11.6	865,465	18 2	E. T. Bradford.	†Mrs. J. Gorman.
§YORK (1396).....	104,468	16.5	12.7	1,421,138	25 0	(See p. 663).	(See p. 663).

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1963

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1963, contains 1,222 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 42s. net.

PARTY REPRESENTATION IN ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS

The representation of parties in English cities and boroughs after the municipal elections of May, 1962, was as follows: (C.=Conservative; Comm.=Communist; Ind.=Independent, including Rate-payers' Association, etc.; Lab.=Labour; Lib.=Liberal).

Abingdon.....	Ind. 10, C. 6, Lab. 6, Lib. 2	Chester.....	Lab. 25, C. 23, Lib. 8.
Accrington.....	Lab. 16, C. 14, Lib. 5, Ind. 1.	Chesterfield.....	Lab. 30, C. 11, Ind. 7.
Acton.....	Lab. 21, C. 10.	Chichester.....	Ind. 23, Lib. 1.
Aldeburgh.....	Ind. 16.	Chingford.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 5, Lib. 3.
Aldershot.....	C. 16, Lib. 13, Ind. 2, Lab. 1.	Chippingham.....	Ind. 7, Lib. 7, C. 5, Lab. 5.
Altrincham.....	C. 12, Lab. 9, Lib. 8, Ind. 3.	Chipping Norton.....	Ind. 8, C. 5, Lab. 3.
Andover.....	Ind. 8, C. 4, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.	Chorley.....	C. 16, Lab. 16.
Appleby.....	Ind. 16.	Christchurch.....	C. 8, Ind. 7, Lab. 3, Lib. 2.
Arundel.....	Ind. 16.	Cleethorpes.....	C. 11, Ind. 4, Lab. 3, Lib. 2.
Ashton under Lyne.....	Lab. 30, C. 13, Lib. 1.	Clietheroe.....	C. 9, Lab. 7.
Aylesbury.....	C. 12, Lab. 11, Ind. 1.	Colchester.....	Lab. 17, C. 16, Lib. 3.
Bacup.....	Lib. 13, C. 6, Lab. 4, Ind. 1.	Colne.....	C. 11, Lab. 11, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Banbury.....	C. 14, Lab. 9, Ind. 1.	Congleton.....	C. 14, Lab. 12, Lib. 2.
Barking.....	Lab. 26, C. 6.	Coventry.....	Lab. 43, C. 21.
Barnes.....	C. 21, Lab. 7, Lib. 2.	Crewe.....	Lab. 28, Ind. 3, C. 1.
Barnsley.....	Lab. 35, Ind. 4, Lib. 1.	Crosby.....	C. 26, Ind. 9, Lab. 5.
Barnstaple.....	Ind. 12, Lib. 8, Lab. 4.	Croydon.....	Ind. 36, Lab. 25, C. 1.
Barrow in Furness.....	Lab. 25, C. 7.	Dagenham.....	Lab. 23, Ind. 3, Lib. 2.
Basingstoke.....	C. 14, Lab. 9, Lib. 1.	Darlington.....	Lab. 19, C. 13, Ind. 12.
Bath.....	C. 20, Lab. 18, Lib. 11, Ind. 7.	Dartford.....	Lab. 16, C. 5, Ind. 3.
Batley.....	Lab. 18, Ind. 9, C. 4, Lib. 1.	Dartmouth.....	Ind. 16.
Bebington.....	C. 26, Lab. 11, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.	Darwen.....	Lab. 10, Lib. 9, C. 3, Ind. 2.
Beccles.....	C. 8, Lab. 7, Ind. 1.	Daventry.....	Ind. 10, Lab. 6.
Beckenham.....	C. 20, Ind. 5, Lib. 5, Lab. 2.	Deal.....	C. 24, Lab. 7, Lib. 1.
Beddington and Wallington.....	Ind. 21, Lib. 4, Lab. 3.	Derby.....	Lab. 41, C. 23.
Bedford Town.....	C. 14, Lab. 8, Ind. 6.	Devizes.....	C. 11, Ind. 7, Lab. 3, Lib. 3.
Beverley.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 4.	Dewsbury.....	Lab. 18, Ind. 17.
Bewdley.....	Ind. 11, C. 1.	Doncaster.....	Lab. 33, Ind. 8, C. 7.
Bexhill.....	C. 17, Ind. 3, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.	Dorchester.....	Ind. 17, Lab. 7.
Bexley.....	C. 17, Lab. 13, Lib. 2.	Dover.....	C. 13, Lab. 11.
Bideford.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Droitwich.....	Ind. 10.
Bilston.....	Lab. 17, C. 3.	Dudley.....	C. 24, Lab. 17, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
Birkenhead.....	Lab. 38, C. 24, Lib. 2.	Dukinfield.....	Lab. 15, Lib. 5, C. 3.
Birmingham.....	Lab. 80, C. 74, Lib. 1.	Dunstable.....	C. 10, Lab. 8, Ind. 6.
Bishops Castle.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	Durham.....	Ind. 23, Lab. 5.
Blackburn.....	Lab. 35, C. 18, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.	Ealing.....	C. 42, Lab. 21, Lib. 1.
Blackpool.....	C. 33, Lib. 30, Lab. 5.	Eastbourne.....	C. 23, Lib. 10, Lab. 7.
Blandford.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.	East Ham.....	Lab. 30, Ind. 10.
Blyth.....	Lab. 28, Ind. 12.	East Retford.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 5, Lib. 3, C. 2.
Bodmin.....	Ind. 16.	Eastleigh.....	Lab. 22, C. 3, Ind. 3.
Bolton.....	Lab. 42, C. 35, Lib. 15.	Eccles.....	Lab. 21, C. 6, Lib. 5.
Bootle.....	Lab. 40, C. 16.	Edmonton.....	Lab. 20, C. 11.
Boston.....	Lab. 8, C. 7, Lib. 7, Ind. 4.	Ellesmere Port.....	Lab. 16, C. 9, Ind. 7.
Bournemouth.....	C. 37, Ind. 10, Lib. 9, Lab. 7.	Enfield.....	Lab. 23, C. 16, Lib. 1.
Brackley.....	Ind. 16.	Epsom and Ewell.....	Ind. 36, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.
Bradford.....	C. 36, Lab. 34, Lib. 10.	Erith.....	Lab. 21, Lib. 2, C. 1.
Brentford and Chiswick.....	C. 21, Lab. 15.	Evesham.....	Ind. 20.
Bridgnorth.....	Ind. 15.	Exeter.....	C. 42, Lab. 16, Lib. 8, Ind. 2.
Bridgewater.....	Lab. 15, Ind. 6, Lib. 3.	Eye.....	Ind. 16.
Bridlington.....	Ind. 24.	Falmouth.....	Ind. 9, Lab. 4, C. 3.
Bridport.....	Ind. 17, Lab. 7.	Farnworth.....	Lab. 22, C. 2.
Brighouse.....	Lab. 18, C. 11, Lib. 3.	Faversham.....	Lab. 8, C. 6, Ind. 2.
Brighton.....	C. 49, Lab. 24, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.	Finchley.....	C. 18, Lib. 13, Lab. 1.
Bristol.....	Ind. 61, Lab. 51.	Fleetwood.....	C. 11, Ind. 10, Lab. 3.
Bromley.....	C. 17, Ind. 5, Lab. 3, Lib. 3.	Folkestone.....	C. 24, Lab. 10, Ind. 2.
Buckingham.....	Ind. 12, Lab. 4.	Fowey.....	Ind. 16.
Burnley.....	Lab. 33, C. 11, Lib. 4.	Gateshead.....	Lab. 33, Ind. 15.
Burton on Trent.....	C. 15, Lab. 13, Ind. 4.	Gillingham.....	C. 19, Lab. 13.
Bury.....	C. 24, Lib. 10, Lab. 9, Ind. 1.	Glastonbury.....	C. 10, Lab. 6.
Bury St. Edmunds.....	Ind. 19, Lab. 3, C. 2.	Glossop.....	Lib. 9, C. 7, Lab. 6, Ind. 2.
Buxton.....	Lab. 9, Lib. 6, Ind. 5, C. 4.	Gloucester.....	Lab. 26, C. 8, Ind. 4, Lib. 2.
Calne.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 5.	Godalming.....	C. 15, Ind. 4, Lib. 4, Lab. 1.
Cambridge.....	C. 32, Lab. 11, Ind. 8, Lib. 5.	Goole.....	Lab. 12, Ind. 11, C. 1.
Canterbury.....	C. 22, Ind. 2.	Gosport.....	C. 22, Lab. 10, Ind. 8.
Carlisle.....	Lab. 26, C. 12, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.	Grantham.....	Lab. 13, C. 6, Ind. 5.
Castleford.....	Lab. 36, C. 3, Ind. 1.	Gravesend.....	C. 20, Lab. 12.
Chard.....	Lab. 9, Ind. 6, Lib. 1.	Grimsbury.....	Lab. 28, C. 27.
Chatham.....	Lab. 15, C. 9.	Guildford.....	Ind. 9, C. 8, Lab. 8, Lib. 6.
Chelmsford.....	C. 18, Lab. 12, Lib. 2.	Halesowen.....	C. 10, Lib. 6, Ind. 2, Lab. 2.
Cheltenham.....	C. 20, Lib. 8, Lab. 6, Ind. 2.	Halifax.....	C. 24, Lab. 20, Lib. 16.
		Harrogate.....	C. 30, Lib. 6.
		Harrow.....	C. 35, Lab. 17, Lib. 8.

- Hartlepool.....*Lab.* 15, *C.* 5, *Ind.* 4.
 Harwich.....*Ind.* 13, *Lab.* 3
 Haslingden.....*Lab.* 10, *C.* 7, *Lib.* 7.
 Hastings.....*C.* 21, *Lab.* 11, *Lib.* 5, *Ind.* 3.
 Helston.....*Ind.* 16.
 Hemel Hempstead.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 4, *Ind.* 4.
 Hendon.....*C.* 21, *Lib.* 3, *Lab.* 7.
 Henley.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2
 Hereford.....*Lab.* 9, *C.* 8, *Ind.* 6, *Lib.* 1.
 Hertford.....*C.* 7, *Ind.* 7, *Lab.* 3, *Lib.* 3.
 Heston and
 Isleworth.....*C.* 21, *Lab.* 14, *Lib.* 1.
 Heywood.....*Lab.* 14, *C.* 13, *Lib.* 9.
 Higham Ferrers.....*Lab.* 7, *Ind.* 6, *C.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
 High Wycombe.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 10, *Ind.* 4, *Lib.* 1.
 Honiton.....*Ind.* 20
 Hornsey.....*C.* 33, *Lab.* 14.
 Hove.....*C.* 38, *Lab.* 2.
 Huddersfield.....*Lab.* 23, *C.* 19, *Lib.* 18.
 Hull.....*Lab.* 58, *C.* 22, *Lib.* 3, *Ind.* 1.
 Hyde.....*Lab.* 14, *Lib.* 4, *C.* 3, *Ind.* 3.
 Hythe.....*C.* 9, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 3.
 Ilford.....*C.* 28, *Lab.* 12, *Lib.* 8.
 Ilkeston.....*Lab.* 19, *C.* 2, *Lib.* 2, *Ind.* 1.
 Ipswich.....*C.* 26, *Lab.* 24, *Lib.* 6.
 Jarrow.....*Lab.* 22, *C.* 6.
 Keighley.....*C.* 17, *Lab.* 15, *Lib.* 8.
 Kettering.....*Lab.* 17, *C.* 9, *Lib.* 9, *Ind.* 1.
 Kidderminster.....*C.* 13, *Lab.* 9, *Lib.* 6.
 King's Lynn.....*C.* 12, *Lab.* 11.
 Kingston.....*C.* 22, *Lab.* 4, *Lib.* 4, *Ind.* 2.
 Lancaster.....*Lab.* 17, *C.* 15, *Ind.* 4.
 Launceston.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
 Leamington Spa.....*C.* 23, *Lab.* 6, *Lib.* 3.
 Leeds.....*Lab.* 64, *C.* 48.
 Leicester.....*C.* 29, *Lab.* 28, *Lib.* 7.
 Leigh.....*Lab.* 25, *C.* 4, *Lib.* 3.
 Leominster.....*C.* 9, *Ind.* 4, *Lab.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
 Lewes.....*C.* 11, *Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 3.
 Leyton.....*Lab.* 26, *C.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
 Lichfield.....*Ind.* 17, *Lab.* 3, *C.* 2, *Lib.* 2.
 Lincoln.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 6, *Ind.* 6.
 Liskeard.....*Ind.* 16.
 Liverpool.....*C.* 81, *Lab.* 73, *Ind.* 4, *Lib.* 2.
 Lostwithiel.....*Ind.* 16.
 Loughborough.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 7, *Lib.* 4, *Ind.* 1.
 Louth.....*Ind.* 23, *Lab.* 1.
 Lowestoft.....*C.* 16, *Lab.* 16, *Ind.* 5, *Lib.* 2.
 Ludlow.....*C.* 7, *Ind.* 5, *Lab.* 2, *Lib.* 2.
 Luton.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 18.
 Lydd.....*Ind.* 16.
 Lyme Regis.....*Ind.* 16.
 Lymington.....*Ind.* 35.
 Lytham St. Annes.....*C.* 26, *Lib.* 4, *Ind.* 1, *Lab.* 1.
 Macclesfield.....*C.* 24, *Lab.* 16, *Lib.* 8.
 Maidenhead.....*C.* 10, *Lib.* 8, *Ind.* 1, *Lab.* 1.
 Maidstone.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 6, *Lib.* 4.
 Malden and Coombe.....*C.* 28, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 2.
 Maldon.....*C.* 11, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 1.
 Malmesbury.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2.
 Manchester.....*Lab.* 80, *C.* 64, *Lib.* 8.
 Mansfield.....*Lab.* 17, *C.* 7.
 Margate.....*C.* 23, *Ind.* 8, *Lab.* 7, *Lib.* 2.
 Marlborough.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
 Middlesbrough.....*Lab.* 44, *C.* 19, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 2.
 Middleton.....*C.* 20, *Lab.* 13, *Lib.* 2, *Ind.* 1.
 Mitcham.....*Lab.* 20, *C.* 8, *Ind.* 8.
 Morecambe and
 Heysham.....*C.* 20, *Ind.* 10, *Lab.* 5, *Lib.* 1.
 Morley.....*Lab.* 21, *Ind.* 20, *C.* 3.
 Morpeth.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2.
 Mossley.....*Lib.* 12, *C.* 8, *Lab.* 4.
 Nelson.....*Lab.* 29, *C.* 3.
 Newark.....*C.* 10, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 6.
 Newbury.....*Ind.* 11, *Lib.* 10, *Lab.* 3
 Newcastle (Lyme).....*Lab.* 27, *Ind.* 12, *C.* 5, *Lib.* 4.
 Newcastle (Tyne).....*Lab.* 51, *C.* 29.
 Newport (I.O.W.).....*Ind.* 11, *C.* 8, *Lab.* 4, *Lib.* 1.
 New Romney.....*Ind.* 16.
 Northampton.....*C.* 27, *Lab.* 21.
 Norwich.....*Lab.* 43, *C.* 18, *Ind.* 2.
 Nottingham.....*C.* 39, *Lab.* 27, *Lib.* 1.
 Nuneaton.....*Lab.* 17, *C.* 13, *Lib.* 2.
 Okehampton.....*Ind.* 16.
 Oldbury.....*Lab.* 17, *C.* 6, *Lib.* 5.
 Oldham.....*Lab.* 35, *C.* 13, *Lib.* 4.
 Ossett.....*Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 4, *Lib.* 1.
 Oswestry.....*Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 4.
 Oxford.....*C.* 31, *Lab.* 21, *Ind.* 13, *Lib.* 4.
 Penryn.....*Ind.* 10, *Lab.* 6.
 Penzance.....*Ind.* 24.
 Peterborough.....*C.* 20, *Lab.* 16.
 Plymouth.....*C.* 41, *Lab.* 37, *Lib.* 2.
 Pontefract.....*Lab.* 20, *C.* 3, *Ind.* 1.
 Poole.....*C.* 25, *Lib.* 13, *Lab.* 2.
 Portsmouth.....*C.* 42, *Lab.* 22.
 Preston.....*Lab.* 30, *C.* 16, *Ind.* 2.
 Prestwich.....*C.* 18, *Ind.* 5, *Lib.* 1.
 Pudsey.....*Lib.* 17, *C.* 11, *Lab.* 4.
 Queenborough.....*Lab.* 10, *C.* 3, *Ind.* 3.
 Radcliffe.....*Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 16.
 Ramsgate.....*Lab.* 13, *Ind.* 12, *C.* 6, *Lib.* 1.
 Rawtenstall.....*Lab.* 13, *C.* 9, *Ind.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
 Reading.....*C.* 26, *Lab.* 22, *Lib.* 1.
 Redcar.....*Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 6, *C.* 4, *Lib.* 3.
 Reigate.....*C.* 21, *Lab.* 7.
 Richmond (Surrey).....*C.* 23, *Lab.* 9, *Lib.* 6, *Ind.* 2.
 Richmond (Yorks).....*Ind.* 16.
 Ripon.....*C.* 11, *Ind.* 4, *Lab.* 1.
 Rochdale.....*Lab.* 23, *Lib.* 15, *C.* 8, *Ind.* 2
 Rochester.....*Lab.* 14, *C.* 13, *Lib.* 1.
 Romford.....*Lab.* 23, *C.* 13.
 Romsey.....*C.* 13, *Ind.* 2, *Lab.* 1.
 Rotherham.....*Lab.* 35, *Ind.* 6, *C.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
 Rowley Regis.....*Lab.* 23, *Lib.* 4, *C.* 3, *Ind.* 2.
 Rugby.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 9, *Lib.* 7, *Ind.* 3.
 Ryde.....*Ind.* 15, *C.* 11, *Lib.* 2.
 Rye.....*Ind.* 16.
 Saffron Walden.....*Ind.* 8, *C.* 4, *Lab.* 4.
 St. Albans.....*C.* 20, *Lab.* 7, *Lib.* 1.
 St. Helens.....*Lab.* 30, *C.* 6, *Lib.* 4.
 St. Ives (Cornwall).....*Ind.* 16.
 St. Ives (Hunts).....*Ind.* 16.
 Sale.....*C.* 14, *Lib.* 12, *Lab.* 6.
 Salford.....*Lab.* 51, *C.* 10, *Lib.* 3.
 Salisbury.....*Ind.* 13, *C.* 10, *Lab.* 8, *Lib.* 1.
 Saltash.....*Ind.* 16.
 Sandwich.....*C.* 8, *Ind.* 6, *Lab.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
 Scarborough.....*Lib.* 11, *C.* 9, *Ind.* 2, *Lab.* 2.
 Scunthorpe.....*Lab.* 30, *C.* 8.
 Shaftesbury.....*Ind.* 16.
 Sheffield.....*Lab.* 67, *C.* 32, *Ind.* 1.
 Shrewsbury.....*Lab.* 21, *C.* 20, *Lib.* 2, *Ind.* 1.
 Slough.....*Lab.* 27, *C.* 14, *Ind.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
 Smethwick.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 14.
 Solihull.....*Ind.* 29, *C.* 5, *Lab.* 3, *Lib.* 3.
 Southall.....*Lab.* 17, *C.* 7.
 Southampton.....*Lab.* 38, *C.* 34.
 Southend.....*C.* 31, *Lib.* 18, *Lab.* 13, *Ind.* 2.
 Southgate.....*Ind.* 19, *C.* 9.
 South Molton.....*Ind.* 16.
 Southport.....*C.* 29, *Lib.* 24, *Lab.* 7.
 South Shields.....*Lab.* 41, *Ind.* 19.
 Southwold.....*Ind.* 16.
 Spenborough.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 15, *Ind.* 6, *Lib.* 1.
 Stafford.....*Ind.* 19, *Lab.* 16, *Lib.* 1.
 Stalybridge.....*C.* 16, *Lab.* 15, *Lib.* 1.
 Stamford.....*C.* 15, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
 S.ockport.....*Lab.* 38, *C.* 26, *Lib.* 8.
 Stockton-on-Tees.....*Lab.* 30, *C.* 13, *Lib.* 1.
 Stoke on Trent.....*Lab.* 72, *C.* 13, *Ind.* 11.
 Stourbridge.....*C.* 13, *Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 1.
 Stratford upon Avon.....*Ind.* 23, *Lab.* 3, *C.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
 Stretford.....*C.* 15, *Lab.* 15, *Lib.* 2.
 Sudbury.....*Ind.* 13, *Lab.* 2, *C.* 1.
 Sunderland.....*Lab.* 52, *C.* 17, *Ind.* 3.

Surbiton.....	C. 29, Lab. 6, Ind. 1.	Warwick.....	C. 16, Lab. 6, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Sutton and Cheam.....	C. 26, Lib. 6, Lab. 4.	Watford.....	Lab. 23, C. 21.
Sutton Coldfield.....	C. 24, Ind. 9, Lib. 7.	Wednesbury.....	Lab. 16, C. 4.
Swindon.....	Lab. 25, Ind. 20, C. 3.	Wells.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 1, Lib. 1.
Swinton and		Wembley.....	C. 17, Lab. 6, Lib. 5.
Pendlebury.....	Lab. 18, C. 8, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.	Wenlock.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 12.
Tamworth.....	Lab. 17, C. 4, Ind. 2.	West Bromwich.....	C. 21, Lab. 21, Ind. 2.
Taunton.....	Lab. 10, Ind. 9, C. 6, Lib. 3.	West Ham.....	Lab. 57, Lib. 7.
Tewkesbury.....	Lib. 10, C. 6.	West Hartlepool.....	C. 22, Lab. 14.
Thetford.....	C. 7, Lab. 5, Ind. 4.	Weston-s-Mare.....	C. 18, Ind. 5, Lab. 4, Lib. 4.
Thornaby-on-Tees.....	Lab. 14, C. 4, Lib. 3, Ind. 3.	Weymouth.....	C. 17, Ind. 11, Lab. 8, Lib. 4.
Tipton.....	Lab. 14, C. 8, Ind. 2.	Whitehaven.....	Lab. 18, C. 6.
Tiverton.....	Ind. 16, Lab. 4, Lib. 3, C. 1.	Whitley Bay.....	C. 25, Ind. 4, Lab. 3.
Todmorden.....	Lab. 12, Ind. 9, C. 3.	Widnes.....	Lab. 18, C. 13, Ind. 1.
Torquay.....	C. 16, Ind. 12, Lib. 8.	Wigan.....	Lab. 48, C. 8.
Totnes.....	Ind. 12, Lab. 4.	Willesden.....	Lab. 40, C. 15, Lib. 1.
Tottenham.....	Lab. 40, C. 4.	Wilton.....	Ind. 13, Lab. 3.
Truro.....	Ind. 18, C. 5, Lab. 1.	Wimbledon.....	C. 22, Lab. 8, Lib. 2.
Tunbridge Wells.....	C. 23, Lab. 6, Lib. 2, Ind. 1.	Winchester.....	C. 11, Ind. 10, Lab. 3.
Twickenham.....	C. 32, Lib. 9, Lab. 3.	Windsor.....	C. 22, Lab. 16, Lib. 2.
Tynemouth.....	Ind. 27, Lab. 9.	Wisbech.....	C. 24, Ind. 4, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.
Uxbridge.....	Lab. 18, C. 14, Ind. 4.	Wokingham.....	Ind. 9, C. 7, Lib. 5, Lab. 3.
Wakefield.....	Lab. 23, C. 19, Lib. 2.	Wolverhampton.....	C. 30, Lab. 30.
Wallasey.....	C. 25, Lab. 24, Lib. 12, Ind. 3.	Wood Green.....	Lab. 16, C. 8.
Wallingford.....	Ind. 13, Lab. 3.	Worcester.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 15, C. 10, Lib. 3.
Wallsend.....	Lab. 32, Ind. 4.	Workington.....	Lab. 24, Ind. 5, C. 3.
Walsall.....	Lab. 22, Ind. 15, C. 7.	Workshop.....	Lab. 17, Ind. 5, C. 1, Lib. 1.
Walthamstow.....	Lab. 35, C. 13.	Worthing.....	C. 26, Ind. 11, Lib. 3.
Wanstead and		Yarmouth.....	C. 22, Lab. 22, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.
Woodford.....	C. 19, Lib. 7, Ind. 4, Lab. 2.	Ycovil.....	Lab. 12, Ind. 10, Lib. 2.
Warrington.....	Lab. 28, C. 8.	York.....	Lab. 26, C. 25, Lib. 1.

London Boroughs

Battersea.....	Lab. 49, C. 12, Lib. 3.	Kensington.....	C. 50, Lab. 20.
Bermondsey.....	Lab. 52.	Lambeth.....	Lab. 57, C. 13.
Bethnal Green.....	Lab. 35.	Lewisham.....	Lab. 37, C. 27.
Camberwell.....	Lab. 57, C. 13.	Paddington.....	C. 44, Lab. 26.
Chelsea.....	C. 35, Lab. 7.	Poplar.....	Lab. 96, Ind. 3.
Deptford.....	Lab. 39, C. 3.	St. Marylebone.....	C. 59, Lab. 11.
Finsbury.....	Lab. 35, C. 2.	St. Pancras.....	Lab. 48, C. 20, Comm. 1, Ind. 1.
Fulham.....	Lab. 39, C. 7.	Shoreditch.....	Lab. 38.
Greenwich.....	Lab. 34, C. 6.	Southwark.....	Lab. 70.
Hackney.....	Lab. 56.	Stepney.....	Lab. 41, Comm. 3, Lib. 2.
Hammersmith.....	Lab. 39, C. 6.	Stoke Newington.....	Lab. 31, Lib. 4.
Hampstead.....	C. 33, Lab. 13, Lib. 3.	Wandsworth.....	Lab. 40, C. 30.
Holborn.....	C. 41, Lab. 8.	Westminster.....	C. 52, Lab. 18.
Islington.....	Lab. 68, Ind. 2.	Woolwich.....	Lab. 52, C. 11.

Welsh Cities and Boroughs

Abergavenny.....	C. 10, Lab. 5, Ind. 1.	Lampeter.....	Ind. 16.
Aberystwyth.....	Ind. 19, Lab. 5.	Llandoverly.....	Ind. 16.
Bangor.....	Ind. 20, Lab. 5, Lib. 3.	Llanelli.....	Lab. 20, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.
Barry.....	Lab. 16, Ind. 10, C. 2.	Llanidloes.....	Ind. 10, Lab. 6.
Brecon.....	Lab. 7, C. 6, Ind. 3.	Merthyr Tydfil.....	Lab. 30, Ind. 2.
Caernarvon.....	Ind. 22, Lab. 2.	Monmouth.....	C. 7, Lib. 4, Ind. 3, Lab. 2.
Cardiff.....	Lab. 32, C. 29, Lib. 5, Ind. 2.	Neath.....	Lab. 15, Ind. 8, Comm. 1.
Cardigan.....	Ind. 16.	Newport.....	Lab. 28, C. 17, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
Carmarthen.....	Ind. 17, Lab. 7.	Pembroke.....	Ind. 23, Lab. 1.
Colwyn Bay.....	Ind. 18, C. 8, Lab. 2.	Port Talbot.....	Lab. 32.
Conway.....	Ind. 18, Lab. 2.	Pwllheli.....	Ind. 16.
Cowbridge.....	Ind. 12, C. 2, Lab. 2.	Ruthin.....	Ind. 15.
Denbigh.....	Ind. 16.	Swansea.....	Lab. 42, Ind. 16, C. 2.
Flint.....	Ind. 10, C. 7, Lab. 7.	Tenby.....	Ind. 16.
Haverfordwest.....	Ind. 13, Lab. 3.	Welshpool.....	Ind. 12, Lab. 3, C. 1.
Kidwelly.....	Ind. 8, Lab. 8.	Wrexham.....	Ind. 16, Lab. 10, Lib. 10.

FREEMEN'S GUILDS

London.—Guild of Freemen of the City of London, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. Clerk, D. Reid.
Berwick upon Tweed.—Freemen's Guild of Berwick upon Tweed, Sec., W. Herriott, 65 Walkergate.
Chester.—Chester City Guilds. Secretary, W. E. Dutton, 51 Brook Lane, Chester.
Coventry.—City of Coventry Freemen's Guild. Clerk, F. White, 187 Leamington Road.
Gloucester.—Gloucester Freemen's Committee. Secretary, B. W. Barrett, 46 Howard Street.
Grimsby.—Enrolled Freemen of Grimsby. Clerk, W. J. Savage, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby.

Lincoln.—Lincoln Freemen's Committee. Clerk, E. Mason, St. Swithin's Square, Lincoln.
Newcastle upon Tyne.—Freemen of Newcastle upon Tyne. Secretary, T. A. B. Forster, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Collingwood Street, Newcastle, 1.
Oxford.—Oxford Freemen's Committee. Chairman, Dr. T. W. Chaundy, 23 Sandfield Road.
Shrewsbury.—Association of Shrewsbury Freemen. President, M. Peele, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.
York.—Gild of Freemen of the City of York. Clerk, D. Lyth, 38A Coney Street, York.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Position and Extent.—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,006 sq. miles (5,130,107 acres); they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of Anglesey or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the former L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbor, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the Census of 1961 was 2,640,362 (preliminary figures) (inclusive of Monmouthshire).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-mawddwy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,468 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,906 ft., Pen-y-gawr fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Clacwen valleys.

The Welsh Language.—Statistics published on Sept. 11, 1962, show that only 656,000, persons (of three years and over) in Wales and Monmouthshire were able to speak Welsh at the time of the 1961 Census, compared with 715,000 at the 1951 Census. One per cent. of the population could speak Welsh only, compared with 4 per cent. in 1931. The proportion of people speaking Welsh fell from 28.9 per cent. in 1951 to 26 per cent in 1961. As in 1951, the Western Counties, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Merioneth (75.9 per cent.), Cardigan and Carmarthen had the highest proportion of Welsh speakers.

Flag.—A red dragon on a green and white field (per fess argent and vert a dragon passant gules). The flag was augmented in 1953 by a royal badge on a shield encircled with a riband bearing the words *Ddraig Goch Ddyry Cychwyn* and imperially crowned. Only the unaugmented flag is flown on

Government offices in Wales and, where appropriate, in London. Both flags continue to be used elsewhere.

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* and *Belgae* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caratacus* (Caractacus or Caradog), Chief of the Catuvellauni and son of *Cynobelinus* (Cymbeline) King of the Trinobantes. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (= Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last named being Howel Dda who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England, William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llywelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign. Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (grandson of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth), the last native prince, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

County or Shire Administrative Headquarters (a), (b), (c) See notes, p. 632	Acreage	Population of Counties		Rateable Value 1961 (c)	Average Rates, 1961-62
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)		
(1) Anglesey (Llangefni).....	176,694	51,700	51,700	£ 486,638	s. d. 25 10
(2) Brecknockshire (Brecon).....	469,285	55,544	55,544	549,758	25 4
(3) Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)...	364,103	121,194	121,194	1,510,129	25 9
(4) Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth).....	443,189	53,564	53,564	509,745	25 6
(5) Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)...	588,472	167,736	167,736	1,706,368	25 7
(6) Denbighshire (Ruthin).....	427,977	173,843	173,843	1,591,466	23 9
(7) Flintshire (Mold).....	163,707	149,888	149,888	2,459,515	20 11
(8) Glamorgan (Cardiff).....	523,244	745,810	1,227,828	8,345,634	22 10
(9) Merioneth (Dolgellau).....	422,372	39,007	39,007	369,187	23 9
(10) Monmouthshire (Newport).....	346,781	335,582	443,689	3,221,008	25 8
(11) Montgomeryshire (Welshpool)...	510,110	44,228	44,228	355,716	25 0
(12) Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)...	393,007	93,980	93,980	890,428	26 6
(13) Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells)...	301,165	18,431	18,431	240,800	22 10

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH

The figures in parentheses show the County (see above) and the year that of incorporation as a borough. See also notes on p. 664.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1962 £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1962-63 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Aberdare (8).....	39,044	15.5	14.7	318,065	30 0	D. G. James.	† C. Edwards.
Abergavenny (10) (1542).....	9,625	15.6	12.3	107,504	29 0	T. G. Hardwick.	G. R. Silverthorne.
Abertillery (10).....	25,160	16.1	15.3	158,158	31 0	J. Evans.	† W. R. John.
Aberystwyth (4) (1277).....	10,418	13.1	12.9	181,787	30 1	W. P. Davies.	C. Knight.
BANGOR (3) (1883).....	13,977	15.1	11.9	228,081	26 8	W. E. E. Jones.	E. W. Edwards.
Barry (8) (1939).....	42,039	17.5	11.8	512,631	25 6	J. C. Coley.	C. B. King.
Beaumaris (1) (1294).....	1,960	10.2	8.5	27,985	33 0	J. H. Thomas, O.B.E.	G. J. Dixon.
Bedwelly (10).....	27,336	17.9	11.7	210,930	30 0	(vacant).	† T. I. Davies.
Brecon (1412).....	5,797	14.1	12.2	81,256	28 11	E. F. Jones.	E. R. Morgan.
Caernarvon (1284).....	8,998	15.3	14.5	121,941	27 8	J. O. Smith.	F. K. White-Phillips.
Caerphilly (8).....	36,008	18.7	15.1	299,091	30 0	J. L. J. Price.	† C. St. C. Meese-Kennedy.
§CARDIFF (8) (1608).....	256,270	19.3	11.5	4,586,268	19 10	(See p. 677).	*(See p. 677).
Cardigan (1230).....	3,780	15.5	12.4	46,051	26 3	E. A. Harper.	D. W. Llovd.
Carmarthen (1313).....	13,249	13.2	17.6	216,646	26 8	W. J. Owen.	T. I. Jones.
Colwyn Bay (6) (1934).....	23,090	13.6	19.5	457,921	26 6	G. Edwards.	W. H. Fox.
Conway (3) (1284).....	11,392	15.7	16.0	171,588	26 5	R. C. Greensmith.	W. A. Foulkes.
Cowbridge (8).....	1,065	8.2	15.1	13,159	22 6	J. T. Taylor.	Mrs. G. Tilley.
Cwmbran (10).....	21,690	18.0	13.0	214,601	27 0	K. G. S. Gunn.	† H. D. Bowden.
Denbigh (1290).....	8,044	15.3	21.2	80,165	23 8	W. T. Williams.	E. Roberts.
Ebbw Vale (10).....	28,631	16.7	13.0	477,694	29 10	H. J. Williams.	† R. Evans.
Flint (1284).....	13,690	19.1	10.6	185,622	24 6	R. Scott.	W. Bevan.
Galliger (8).....	34,572	18.8	14.4	241,177	30 8	D. W. C. Morgan.	† H. L. Roberts.
Haverfordwest (12)(1479).....	8,872	26.3	13.2	119,646	30 8	R. I. Rees.	C. O'Dare.
Lampeter (4) (1884).....	1,853	10.3	14.2	31,763	34 0	W. R. Llovd.	Rev. F. J. T. David.
Llandovery (5) (1485).....	1,898	14.7	14.7	20,735	32 0	V. M. Williams.	B. G. Pettey.
Llanelli (5) (1913).....	29,994	12.7	14.9	424,049	31 2	S. Samuel.	W. Davies.
Llanidloes (11) (1280).....	2,375	12.9	12.1	21,340	29 5	J. E. Thomas.	Mrs. A. M. Shimmis.
Lluchar (8).....	24,903	15.1	14.9	314,986	24 6	E. Pate.	† E. G. Thomas.
§Merthyr Tydfil (8) (1905).....	59,008	16.7	14.2	463,877	28 6	T. S. Evans.	Mrs. G. I. Williams.
Monmouth (1447).....	5,505	14.0	9.4	66,015	24 6	R. Wallis.	P. C. Harris.
Montgomery (1885).....	970	19.8	5.6	6,191	24 2	N. O. Davies.	J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E.
Mountain Ash (8).....	29,590	16.1	11.6	182,811	26 6	R. G. Richards.	† H. Ward.
Neath (8).....	30,884	13.9	14.3	371,728	27 0	D. K. Davies.	T. E. C. Molland.
§Newport (10) (1623).....	108,107	19.6	11.4	1,565,318	25 0	J. G. Iles.	R. Pook.
Ōgmore and Garw (8).....	20,955	18.5	14.4	141,970	25 0	R. Hunter.	[r.d.] † P. Corcoran.
Pembroke (1100).....	12,737	21.5	12.7	131,138	31 6	R. D. Lowless, M.B.E.,	W. J. Gwilliam, M.B.E.
Penarth (8).....	20,897	16.0	12.1	267,893	25 0	P. Metcalf.	† N. L. Gibbs, D.F.M.
Pontypool (10).....	39,879	16.3	13.0	455,836	29 2	H. Cook.	† C. J. R. Irving.
Pontypridd (8).....	35,536	15.8	14.1	365,191	28 0	B. M. Murphy.	† A. W. B. Higgins.
Port Talbot (8) (1921).....	50,223	21.2	11.5	1,638,006	24 6	W. E. Griffiths.	F. Snook.
Pwllheli (3) (1355).....	3,642	17.2	12.0	45,359	26 4	C. A. Davies.	G. Ensor.
Rhondda (8) (1955).....	100,314	15.5	16.6	626,035	29 0	W. N. Thomas.	J. Williams.
Rhyl (7).....	21,825	18.8	16.5	396,262	24 8	F. J. K. Davies.	† K. F. Christley.
§Swansea (8) (1169).....	166,740	16.6	12.3	2,446,907	25 0	(See p. 677).	(See p. 677).
Tenby (12) (1402).....	4,752	15.1	12.8	79,505	31 8	J. L. A. Morris.	H. D. Howells.
Welshpool (11) (1263).....	6,332	17.7	9.6	68,078	27 0	J. B. Davies.	W. H. Watson.
Wrexham (6) (1857).....	35,427	17.4	12.2	444,659	25 10	P. J. Walters.	R. Roberts.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1962-63	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Anglesey	Sir R. H. D. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	Lt.-Col. Sir George Meyrick, M.C.	F. J. W. Williams, Q.C.
(2) Brecon	Sir William Parker, Bt., O.B.E.	H. Howell.	His Hon. Judge Rowe Harding.
(3) Caernarvon . . .	Sir Michael Duff, Bt.	G. T. Brymer.	The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.
(4) Cardigan	Capt. J. H. Lewes, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	Dr. G. S. R. Little.	His Hon. Judge D. M. Evans.
(5) Carmarthen . . .	Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond P. Phillips, C.V.O.	D. I. Davies.	His Hon. Judge H. T. Morgan, M.C., Q.C.
(6) Denbigh	Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C.	Maj. P. C. Ormrod, M.C.	Hon. Mr. Justice Davies.
(7) Flint	Brig. H. S. K. Mainwaring, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.	Maj. A. S. D. Graesser, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.	F. J. W. Williams, Q.C.
(8) Glamorgan	Col. C. G. Traherne, T.D.	Hon. A. G. Berry.	W. M. Davies, Q.C.
(9) Merioneth	Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne, D.S.O.	H. Phibbs, T.D.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(10) Monmouth	The Lord Raglan.	D. N. Rocyn-Jones, M.D.	His Hon. Judge O. Temple-Morris, Q.C.
(11) Montgomery . . .	Col. J. L. Corbett-Winder, O.B.E., M.C.	Maj. H. P. M. Lewis, T.D.	E. R. Bowen, Q.C., M.P.
(12) Pembroke	Hon. R. H. Phillips, M.B.E.	Capt. J. J. S. Yorke, D.S.C., R.N.	The Lord Merthyr, T.D.
(13) Radnor	Brig. Sir C. M. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, Bt., M.V.O.	J. G. Garman.	His Hon. Judge D. E. T. Penant.

WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Anglesey	O. G. Ffoulkes.	I. Davies.	(See Caernarvon.)	T. A. I. Rees.
(2) Brecon	Mrs. C. O. Williams.	C. M. S. Wells.	R. E. G. Benbow.	R. G. Evans.
(3) Caernarvon	E. G. Roberts.	J. E. Owen-Jones.	Lt.-Col. W. Jones Williams, O.B.E.	D. E. Parry Pritchard, O.B.E., M.D.
(4) Cardigan	Mrs. G. C. Evans.	J. E. R. Carson.	J. R. Jones.	I. M. Watkin, rh.D.
(5) Carmarthen	G. R. Thomas.	W. S. Thomas.		D. C. G. Jones.
(6) Denbigh	A. R. Coates.	W. E. Burton.	A. M. Rees.	M. T. Islwyn Jones, M.D.
(7) Flint	P. T. Trehearn.	W. H. Jones.	R. Atkins.	G. W. Roberts.
(8) Glamorgan	Ll. Heycock, C.B.E.	R. John. [T.D.]	C. H. Watkins, C.B.E.	W. E. Thomas.
(9) Merioneth	L. Williams.	D. W. J. Williams, M.C.	(See Caernarvon.)	E. F. W. Richards.
(10) Monmouth	T. Bevan.	V. Lawrence, C.B.E.	N. Galbraith.	G. G. Rocyn-Jones, M.P.
(11) Montgomery	D. Jones, O.B.E.	P. E. White.	(See Brecon.)	D. F. Richards.
(12) Pembroke	D. W. Evans.	H. L. Underwood.	G. W. R. Terry.	D. J. Davies, M.B.E.
(13) Radnor	G. R. Davies, C.B.E.	D. C. S. Lane.	(See Brecon.)	M.D. F. J. H. Crawford, M.D.

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rhymney and Ely, the capital of Wales and the port of the South Wales coalfields, has an area of 15,085 acres, and a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 256,270. Within the city there is a great variety of industry including iron and steel works, rolling mills and foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, enamel-ware and hollow-ware, paint works, furniture and bedding, clothing and foot-ware, sweets and confectionery, tobacco, electrical goods and appliances, food products and building materials.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, the Welsh College of Advanced Technology, City Hall, Law Courts, Glamorgan County Hall, Offices of Government Departments, and "The Temple of Peace and Health." The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1962-63), C. A. Bence.
Stipendiary Magistrate, P. G. D. Sixsmith (1948).
Recorder, F. Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1960).
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, S. Tapper-Jones.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (in Welsh, Abertawe), a seaport of Glamorgan, is a County Borough, at the mouth of the River Tawe. It is the chief centre of the copper, tinsplate and spelter industry of Wales and of the United Kingdom. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The municipal airport is situated at Fairwood Common, Gower, a few miles away from the town. The municipal area is 21,600 acres, with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 166,740.

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, circa 1158-1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III., and James II., 2 from Cromwell and 1 Lord Marcher. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1962-63), Mrs. R. Cross.
Stipendiary Magistrate, H. Ll. Williams, Q.C. (1952).
Recorder, E. R. Bowen, Q.C., M.P. (1960).
Town Clerk, I. J. Watkins.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38' N.$ latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 32''$ and $6^{\circ} 14' W.$ longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 29,795 square miles (or 19,068,724 acres) exclusive of inland water, tidal water and foreshore. The population (1961 Census, preliminary) was 5,178,490, an increase of 82,075 or 1.6 per cent. since the census of 1951. (The inter-censal increase 1931-51 had been 5.2 per cent.). The average density of the population was 174 persons per square mile, compared with 171 persons per sq. mile in 1951.

Land's End to John o' Groat's.—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinn of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfriesshire; and Broad Law (2,754 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and *Ben Muich Dhui* (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being *The Cheviot* (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The *Clyde* is formed by the junction of Daer and Portraill water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (30 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest

flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth (Railway) Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 ft. (with approaches 8,295 ft.).

The *Falls of Glomach* in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the *Grey Mare's Tail* (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Erich in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Climate.—The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets—mean air temperature reduced to sea level $47.1^{\circ} F.$ (49.7); rainfall, 50.3 inches (35.2); number of days with rain 217 (188); mean hours per day of bright sunshine, 3.36 (3.96).

Gaelic Language.—The preliminary report on the 1961 Census of Scotland showed that 76,587 persons were Gaelic speakers, compared with 95,447 in 1951. 1,079 persons spoke Gaelic only and not English (compared with 2,178 in 1951), though it was considered from experience that this figure would be reduced after full examination of the Census returns. The majority of Gaelic speakers lived in the counties of Ross and Cromarty (38.29 per cent.) and Inverness (24.44 per cent.). 75,508 persons spoke both Gaelic and English, compared with 93,269 in 1951.

Commerce.—The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS

There were 147 inhabited islands in the Kingdom at the time of the 1951 Census, with a total population of 141,972, the number of inhabited islands having fallen by 18 since the census of 1931. Preliminary indications from the 1961 Census were of relatively large decreases in the populations of the islands since 1951. Among the islands showing a decline in population were Islay 3,866 (9.5 per cent. decrease); Mull (including Iona, etc.), 1,674 (14.6); Coli and Tiree, 1,143 (20.0); Harris Group, 3,285 (17.7); Skye, Raasay, etc., 7,765 (10.0); Barra Group, 1,467 (22.1); N. Ulst Group, 1,921 (13.5).

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is $375\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a population (1961) of 18,743, a decrease of 11.8 per cent. compared with 1951. Kirkwall, in *Mainland*, the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Mainland* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Zetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Zetland or Shetland, a group of about

100 islands and islets, of which one-fifth are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1961 Census, prelim.) of 17,809. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for handknitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the country is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51' 30" N. lat.).

Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. *The Hebrides*.—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudia*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyvir* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodoresens*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." The *inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr Alasdair 3,309 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,169 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (260 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura* (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,571 feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis* with *Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweed," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callanish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man.—The *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that

of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall* (Fyne to Solway Firth).

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodle, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943-954) the Brythons or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth I. on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.) and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.) in 1689. Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when Prince Charles Edward defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Prestonpans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by Prince Charles Edward) fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

Scotland is represented in the *Imperial Parliament* by 71 members, of whom 39 represent Counties, and 32 represent Burghs. The election in Orkney and Shetland is exempted from the rule that all polls must be held on the same day.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES, ETC.

Counties and Headquarters	Acres	Population, 1961 Census (prelim.)	Rateable Value, 1962 £	Average Rates, 1961-62 s. d.	Lord Lieutenant
(1) †Aberdeen (Aberdeen) ...	1,252,267	136,378	1,928,950	17 4	Sir Ian Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.
(2) †Angus (Forfar)	546,861	95,411	1,677,015	17 7½	The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
(3) Argyll (Lochgilphead)....	1,990,521	59,345	953,958	19 0½	Maj. Sir Charles H. F. Maclean, Bt.
(4) Ayr (Ayr)	724,234	342,855	6,085,141	18 5	Comdr. Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, K.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.
(5) Banff (Banff)	403,054	46,400	719,060	18 11½	Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.
(6) Berwick (Duns)	292,535	22,441	335,069	16 10½	The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
(7) Bute (Rothesay)	139,711	15,129	313,676	16 0½	Capt. Lord Robert Crichton-Stewart.
(8) Caithness (Wick)	438,833	27,345	316,920	16 6½	The Viscount Thurso, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
(9) Clackmannan (Alloa).....	34,937	41,391	808,870	22 3	Capt. Sir James Younger, C.B.E.
(10) Dumfries (Dumfries)	683,112	88,423	1,426,145	19 0½	Maj.-Gen. J. Scott-Elliot, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
(11) Dunbarton (Dunbarton) .	154,362	184,546	3,897,999	21 3½	Adm. Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunninghame-Graham, K.B.E., C.B.
(12) East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	52,653	844,786	18 9½	The Marquess of Tweeddale.
(13) Elgin or Moray (Elgin)..	304,931	49,156	884,166	11 5½	Sir Henry W. Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
(14) Fife (Cupar)	322,878	320,541	6,407,760	19 0½	The Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
(15) Inverness (Inverness)	2,695,094	83,425	1,348,988	18 4½	The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D.
(16) Kincardine (Stonehaven)..	242,460	48,810	373,530	14 3	Maj.-Gen. the Visct. Arbuthnot, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
(17) Kinross (Kinross)	52,392	6,704	128,194	15 1½	Capt. C. K. Adam, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).
(18) Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright).	574,024	28,877	438,428	14 8	Lt.-Col. The Earl of Gallogway.
(19) †Lanark (Glasgow)	535,862	571,404	9,834,733	21 6	Capt. J. C. Stewart, C.B.E.
(20) †Midlothian (Edinburgh) .	201,046	111,954	1,893,996	19 5	The Earl of Rosbery, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C.
(21) Nairn (Nairn)	104,251	8,421	131,333	13 11	Brig. J. E. Stirling, D.S.O.
(22) Orkney (Kirkwall)	240,848	18,743	168,244	9 2½	Lt.-Col. R. Scarth, O.B.E.
(23) Peebles (Peebles)	222,240	14,117	285,975	17 0½	Sir Ronald Thomson.
(24) Perth (Perth)	1,595,804	127,018	2,286,500	19 7½	The Earl of Mansfield and Mansfield.
(25) Renfrew (Paisley)	143,829	338,815	6,710,590	13 11½	Lt.-Col. Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.
(26) Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall).	1,977,254	57,607	645,794	18 1½	Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
(27) Roxburgh (Newtown St. Boswells).	425,564	43,171	716,000	17 9½	The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.
(28) Selkirk (Selkirk)	171,209	21,055	361,929	18 5½	Vice-Adm. Sir Conolly Abel Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.
(29) Stirling (Stirling)	280,349	194,858	3,973,506	20 7½	Capt. Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., K.B.E.
(30) Sutherland (Golspie)	1,297,913	13,442	144,928	21 9	(vacant).
(31) West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,859	92,764	1,344,610	21 7½	Col. H. M. Cadell, O.B.E.
(32) Wigtown (Stranraer)	311,084	29,107	392,654	18 9½	The Earl of Stair, M.B.E.
(33) Zetland (Lerwick)	352,337	17,809	111,868	20 10½	Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.

† The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant; population estimates given above exclude the four cities.

CONVENERS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Convener	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace
(1) Rev. P. C. MacQuoid	J. L. Craig	W. L. Richards.
(2) R. W. L. McCaig, C.B.E.	I. A. MacKnight	T. J. M. Whitson.
(3) J. G. Mathieson, C.B.E., M.C.	A. D. Jackson	J. Harvey.
(4) D. Sim	I. McCaig	H. G. McFadzean.
(5) Col. T. R. G. Duff, M.C.	R. J. Cumming	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E., V.D.
(6) Maj. J. M. Askew	J. B. Smith	G. S. Morrison,
(7) T. R. McArthur	A. H. Wood	W. Skelton.
(8) Brig. Sir Keith Murray, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	J. L. Russell	J. L. Russell.
(9) T. R. Millar	A. Stewart	V. E. Cuthbert.
(10) Sir Arthur Duncan	L. T. Carnegie	J. B. McGowan.
(11) H. Gillies	J. F. Miller	D. McIntosh.
(12) J. Rattray	T. Gibb	A. C. Stevenson.
(13) Lt.-Col. K. Mackessack	R. McGill	G. M. Spence.
(14) J. McWilliam	M. Pollock	C. D. Pagan, W.S.
(15) Sir Francis Walker, C.B.E.	R. Wallace	G. H. Munro.
(16) W. Hunter, O.B.E.	J. Slevin	F. W. Robertson.
(17) R. Tullis	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.
(18) Maj.-Gen. Sir Aymer Maxwell, C.B.E., M.C.	R. C. Monteath	J. D. Sturrock.
(19) E. Daly	I. V. Paterson	T. Rodger.
(20) J. G. Methven	A. A. L. Evans	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.
(21) The Earl Cawdor	C. Paterson	G. S. Storm.
(22) Col. H. W. Scarth	D. M. Wood	C. E. S. Walls.
(23) J. D. Dundas, O.B.E.	W. Geddes, M.B.E.	R. W. Goodburn.
(24) Sir George McGlashan, C.B.E.	A. L. Bushnell, C.B.E.	W. E. Roberts.
(25) Lt.-Col. Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.	R. Urquhart, C.B.E.	J. C. T. MacRobert.
(26) Capt. A. F. Matheson, R.N. (ret.)	J. M. Dunlop	W. S. Devar.
(27) The Lord Stratheden and Campbell	J. Kyle	R. B. Anderson.
(28) J. Harrison	W. T. Dundas	A. T. Little.
(29) A. K. Davidson	J. D. Kenuedy	G. Barras.
(30) Rev. W. MacLeod	A. J. Macrae	D. Macdonald.
(31) P. Walker	J. Calder	J. T. Kidd, W.S.
(32) J. F. Niven	D. R. Wilson	S. Thomson.
(33) T. Henderson	W. A. Scott	R. A. Johnson.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.—*Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Kincardine and Nairn*, T. W. Chasser; *Angus*, J. J. Dingwall; *Argyll*, K. MacKinnon, M.B.E.; *Ayr*, R. Adamson, O.B.E.; *Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk*, T. McCallum; *Caitness*, J. W. Georgeson; *Dumarton, J. Kerr*; *Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigton*, S. A. Berry, O.B.E.; *Fife*, A. Meldrum, C.B.E.; *Inverness* (vacant); *Lanark*, J. Wilson, M.B.E.; *Midlothian, East Lothian, West Lothian and Peebles*, W. Merrilees, O.B.E.; *Orkney*, J. Cormack, B.E.M.; *Perth and Kinross*, G. R. Glendinning, O.B.E.; *Renfrew and Bute*, R. S. Allan, B.E.M.; *Ross and Cromarty*, F. Munro; *Stirling and Clackmannan*, D. Gray; *Sutherland*, K. Ross; *Zetland*, R. Bruce, O.B.E.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 34,781 acres, and a population at the Census of 1961 of 474,062. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh), the Scottish National War Memorial, Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature), the National and Signet Libraries, the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The city is governed by a town council of 71 Members, and sends 7 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, Sir John Dunbar.

Town Clerk, W. Borland.

City Chamberlain, A. L. Imrie, C.B.E.

GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 39,725 acres and a population at the 1961 Census of 1,054,913. The

city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries in the world. The tonnage of shipping using the harbour in 1961-62 was 14,528,170. The principal industries are iron and steel works, ship-building, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built during the first half of the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The city is governed by a town council of 113 Members, and sends 15 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, Dame Jean Roberts, D.B.E.

Town Clerk, A. Rooke.

City Chamberlain, G. B. Esslemont, C.B.E.

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 11,034 acres, with a population (1961 Census, preliminary) of 185,379. The chief industries are tourist traffic, quarrying and granite working, white

fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, ship-building, paper-making, woollen and linen manufacture. From an architectural point of view, Aberdeen is truly famous for its many beautiful buildings, including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world, King's College (1494), St. Machar Cathedral (1378), the Auld Brig o' Balgownie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazlehead an open public park of 800 acres, of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland. The climate is bracing and healthy. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (May 1961–May 1964), J. M. Graham, C.B.E., D.D.

Town Clerk, J. C. Rennie.

City Chamberlain, W. G. A. McInnes.

DUNDEE

DUNDEE, a City and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 12,229 acres, and a population (Census 1961) of 182,959. Principal buildings are Queen's College (St. Andrews University), the Institute of Art and Technology, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. There is a magnificent public park of 400 acres at Camperdown and other parks of 646 acres and an observatory at Balgay Park. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, ship-building, engineering, dyeing, fruit, etc., canning, linoleum manufacturing, watch and clock making, and brewing. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 members and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1962–63), M. McManus.

Town Clerk, R. Lyle.

City Chamberlain, J. C. Milne.

CHIEFS OF CLANS AND NAMES IN SCOTLAND

The following list of Chiefs comprises the persons officially recognized as such by inheritance of the ancestral arms "without brisur or mark of cadency" under the Act 1672 c. 47, and/or relative supporters, under decree of the Lyon Court. It does not include self-styled, or Society-selected "chiefs", but the hereditary Heads of Families who conform to the evidence that "clan and family mean exactly the same thing"; and the definitions of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to Charles II, that the undifferenced arms denote the "Chief for so we call the Representative of the Family . . . and in the Erse (Gaelic) with us the Chief of the Family is called the Head of the Clan."—and the unanimous opinions of the Law Lords in *Seaforth v. Allangrange*, 1921, to the same effect that the undifferenced shield of arms denotes the Chief of the Clan; which in this hereditary familial sense of parental organization or *kin*, is denoted by the determination of armorial succession by decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. These organizations were termed "Names" in the Lowlands, where all members bore the same basic surname, and "Clans" in the Border and Highland areas where surnames were a later development and evolved from complicated genealogical descriptions, the "clan name" being normally that of the chief.

THE ROYAL HOUSE: H.M. The Queen.

- ARBUTHNOTT: Viscount of Arbuthnott, Fordoun, Kincardineshire.
- BARCLAY: Theodore B. de Tollie Barclay, 90 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, 17.
- BORTHWICK: Maj. J. H. S. Borthwick of Borthwick, Crookston, Midlothian.
- BRODIE: Ninian Brodie of Brodie, Brodie Castle, Forres.
- BRUCE: Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Culross Abbey House, Culross by Dundfermline, Fife.
- BUCHAN: David S. Buchan of Auchmacoy, Auchmacoy, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.
- CAMERON: Lt.-Col. Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Achnacarry, Spean Bridge, Inverness.
- CAMPBELL: Duke of Argyll, Inveraray, Argyll.
- CARNEGIE: Earl of Southesk, K.C.V.O., Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.
- CHISHOLM: Alastair Chisholm of Chisholm (*The Chisholm*), Silver Willows, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
- CLAN CHATTAN: D. A. E. Mackintosh of Mackintosh-Torcastle and Clan Chattan, Fairburn, Felixburg, S. Rhodesia.
- COCHRANE: Earl of Dundonald, Auchans, Dundonald, Ayrshire.
- COLQUHOUN: Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt., Rosshdu, Luss, Dunbartonshire.
- CRAWFORD: Hugh E. G. Crawford of Auchinames.
- DARROCH: Lt.-Col. D. Darroch of Gourock.
- DRUMMOND: Earl of Perth, Stobhall, Perth.
- DUNBAR: Sir Adrian I. Dunbar of Mochrum, Bt., Mochrum Park, Wigtownshire.
- DUNDAS: Ian H. Dundas of that Ilk and Inchgarvie, Fort Portal, Toro, Uganda.
- ELIOTT: Sir Arthur Elliott of Stobs, Bt.
- ERSKINE: Earl of Mar and Kellie, Claremount House, Alloa.
- FARQUHARSON: Capt. A. A. C. Farquharson of Invercauld, Invercauld, Braemar.
- FERGUSON: Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.
- FORBES: Lord Forbes, Balforbes, Keig, Aberdeen-shire.
- FRASER (OF LOVAT)*: Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness-shire.
- GORDON: Marquess of Huntly, Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.
- GRAHAM: Duke of Montrose, Auchmar, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
- GRANT: Lord Strathspcy, Two Gates, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey.
- GUTHRIE: Ivan Guthrie of Guthrie, M.C., Guthrie Castle, Angus.
- HAIQ: Earl Haig of Bemersyde, Bemersyde, Melrose, Roxburgh.
- HAY: Countess of Erroll, Easter Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.
- KENNEDY: Marquess of Ailsa, Cassilis House, Maybole, Ayrshire.
- KERR: Marquess of Lothian, Monteviot, Ancrum, Roxburgh.
- KINCAID, A. C. Kincaid of Kincaid, Murarashi, Kenya.
- LAMONT: Noel B. Lamont of that Ilk, 58 Flushcombe Road, Bloctown, Sydney, N.S.W.
- LESLIE: Earl of Rothes, 213 Cromwell Mansions, Cromwell Road, S.W.5.
- LINDSAY: Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., Balcarres, Collinburg, Fife.
- MACALISTER: Charles G. S. MacAlister of Loup.
- MCBAIN: H. M. McBain of McBain.
- MACBRAYNE: John O. MacBrayne of Glenbranter.
- MALCOLM (MACCALLUM): George Malcolm of Poltalloch, Poltalloch, Argyll.
- MACDONALD: Lord MacDonald (*The MacDonald of MacDonald*), Armadale Castle, Skye.

- MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD*: Ranaid A. MacDonald of Clanranald, 3 Lyall Street, S.W.1.
- MACDONALD OF SLEATE (CLAN HUSTEAIN)*: Sir Ian Bosville-MacDonald of Sleate, Bt., Thorpe Hall, Rudston, Driffield, Yorks.
- MACDONNELL OF GLENGARRY*: Aeneas R. MacDonnell of Glengarry, D.F.C., Rockwood, Fairwarp, Uckfield, Sussex.
- MACDOUGALL: Madame Coline MacDougall of MacDougall, Barcaldine, Argyll.
- MACGREGOR: Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt.
- MACKAY: Lord Reay, Langlee House, Galashiels.
- MACKINNON: The Mackinnon of Mackinnon, O.B.E., The Oast House, Broad St., Maidstone.
- MACKINTOSH: The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Moy Hall, Inverness.
- MACLACHLAN: Madam Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachlan, Castle Lachlan, Argyll.
- MACLAREN: Maj. Donald MacLaren of MacLaren & Achleskine, Reform Club, S.W.1
- MACLEAN: Sir Charles Maclean of Duart, Bt., Duart Castle, Mull.
- MACLEOD: Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod, D.B.E., Dunvegan Castle, Skye.
- MACMILLAN: Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, K.C.B., Langbank, Renfrewshire.
- MACNAB: A. C. Macnab of Macnab (*The Macnab*), C.I.E., Kinnell House, Killin, Perthshire.
- MACNAGHTEN: Sir Antony Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Dundarav, Bt., 393 Fernbank Road, Rockliffe Park, Ottawa, Canada.
- MACNEIL OF BARRA: Robert L. Macneil of Barra (*The Macneil of Barra*) Kismull Castle, Barra.
- MACPHERSON: Ewen George Macpherson of Cluny (*Cluny Macpherson*).
- MENZIES: David R. Menzies of Menzies, Arndilly, Banffshire.
- MONCREIFFE: Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., E. Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn.
- MONTGOMERIE: Earl of Eglinton, Skelmorlie Castle, Avrshire.
- MUNRO: Patrick G. Munro of Foulis, Foulis Castle, Ross.
- NICOLSON OF SCORRYBRECK: Norman A. Nicolson of Scorrybreck, Campbell Town, Tasmania.
- OGILVY: Earl of Airlie, K.T., Airlie Castle, Kirriemuir, Angus.
- RAMSAY: Earl of Dalhousie, Brechin Castle, Angus.
- RATTRAY: James S. Rattray of Rattray, Craighall, Rattray, Perthshire.
- ROBERTSON: Langton Robertson of Struan (*Struan-Robertson*), Knox College, Spaldings, Jamaica.
- ROSE: Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Nairn.
- ROSS: Miss Ross of Pitcalnie, The Cottage, Tain.
- RUTHVEN: Earl of Gowrie, Dunlewy House, Gweedore, Co. Donegal.
- SINCLAIR: Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O., Girnigoe Castle, Caithness.
- SWINTON: W. F. H. Swinton of that Ilk, 11729, 97 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.
- URQUHART: W. F. Urquhart of that Ilk, 507 Jefferson Park Avenue, New Orleans, U.S.A.
- WALLACE: Robert F. H. Wallace of that Ilk, Corsec, Nairn.
- WEMYSS: Michael Wemyss of that Ilk, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

Only chiefs of *whole* Names or Clans are included (except certain special instances (marked*), who though not chiefs of a "whole name", were, or are, for some reason, e.g. the Macdonald forfeiture, independent). Under decision (*Campbell-Gray, 1950*) that a bearer of a "double or triple-barrelled" surname, cannot be held chief of a part thereof, several others cannot be included in the list at present.

PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

The Sovereign.	Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.	Knights of other Orders as in England.
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.	Dukes' eldest sons.	Solicitor General for Scotland.
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly is sitting).	Earls, in order as Dukes.	Lord Lyon King of Arms.
The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign).	Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	Sheriffs Principal (except as shown in column 2).
The Duke of Windsor, Uncles of the Sovereign.	Marquesses' eldest sons.	Knights Bachelor.
Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Counties of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively — within their own localities and during holding of office).	Dukes' younger sons.	Sheriffs Substitute.
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.	Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively — if not Peers).	Companions of Orders as in England.
Moderator of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland.	Lord Justice General.	Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.
The Prime Minister.	Lord Clerk Register.	Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively — if Peers).	Lord Advocate.	Companions of Distinguished Service Order.
Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland.	Lord Justice Clerk.	Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.
Hereditary Master of the Household.	Viscounts, in order as Dukes.	Officers of British Empire Order.
Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).	Earls' eldest sons.	Baronets' eldest sons.
Eldest sons of Royal Dukes.	Marquesses' younger sons.	Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).
	Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.	Members of Class 3 of Royal Victorian Order.
	Viscounts' eldest sons.	Members of British Empire Order.
	Earls' younger sons.	Baronets' younger sons.
	Lord-Barons' eldest sons.	Knights' younger sons.
	Knights of the Garter.	Queen's Counsel.
	Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.	Barons-feudal.
	Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).	Esquires.
	Viscounts' younger sons.	Gentlemen.
	Lord-Barons' younger sons.	
	Sons of Life Peers.	
	Baronets.	
	Knights of the Thistle.	
	Knights of St. Patrick.	

SCOTTISH BURGH DIRECTORY

The figures in parentheses following the name of the Burgh show the County in which it is situated (see p. 680). Burghs of population less than 3,000 are excluded, except where they are the headquarters of the county administration—Banff, Duns, Kinross, Kirkcubright, and Lochgilphead.

Burghs (*Royal Burgh)	Population, Estimated June 1, 1961	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
		Births	Deaths				
ABERDEEN* (1).....	185,200	17.6	12.1	2,525,388	20 9	{See p. 682).	†(See p. 682).
Airdrie (19).....	33,800	25.2	10.6	757,219	20 6	J. Taylor.	A. Campbell.
Alloa (9).....	13,900	20.0	11.5	310,705	21 6	W. Maltman.	R. A. R. Grant.
Alva (9).....	3,900	23.1	18.2	57,480	18 2	I. A. Grant.	J. B. Hunter.
Annan* (10).....	5,600	27.0	12.9	83,243	19 4	A. Knox.	J. L. Wallace.
Arbroath* (2).....	19,500	18.1	15.4	355,094	18 0	W. D. Smith.	D. A. Gardner.
Ardrossan (4).....	9,600	19.4	11.4	194,277	20 3	W. N. M. McDermont.	W. S. Currie.
Armadale (31).....	6,200	18.1	10.4	89,722	18 9	H. H. K. Clarkson.	C. King.
Ayr*.....	44,600	18.4	12.7	922,606	16 0	R. C. Brown.	W. Cowan.
Banff* (5).....	3,200	15.5	17.3	63,070	18 4	R. G. Halley.	W. C. Smith.
Barhead (25).....	14,600	23.5	11.5	257,016	17 0	A. Douglas.	P. L. W. Wright.
Bathgate (31).....	12,700	20.0	9.5	203,316	18 6	H. T. B. Ball.	J. Davidson.
Bearsden (11).....	17,300	19.5	10.7	434,000	17 10	D. L. Cuthbert.	J. O. Lennox.
Blairgowrie and Rattray (24).....	5,100	15.8	18.0	93,171	16 6	A. D. Paterson.	R. G. Maclean.
Bo'ness (31).....	10,200	19.2	8.9	143,059	18 0	J. A. McKittrick.	A. Buchanan.
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade (20).....	6,500	20.7	11.4	109,566	16 0	E. H. Thomson.	J. Young.
Brechin* (2).....	7,200	17.2	16.0	129,300	17 2	A. O. Small.	J. Millar.
Buckhaven and Methil (14).....	21,200	20.8	14.0	350,000	17 0	K. Ferguson.	W. Dalrymple.
Buckie (5).....	7,700	17.8	14.7	115,990	18 0	J. L. McNaughton.	J. F. Cameron.
Burntisland* (14).....	6,100	19.4	16.4	122,500	20 0	G. MacLachlan.	J. C. Nichol.
Campbeltown* (3).....	6,500	18.8	15.5	108,065	18 10	R. N. O'Sullivan.	A. P. MacGrory.
Carnoustie (2).....	5,500	15.4	16.7	112,234	18 9	E. H. R. Kerr.	D. R. Paton.
Castle Douglas (18).....	3,200	13.0	11.8	60,653	14 11	R. I. Hewat; J. K. Welsh (Joint).	T. M. Donald.
Clydebank (11).....	50,100	22.1	10.0	974,463	24 3	R. A. Nixon.	F. Downie.
Coatbridge (19).....	54,300	25.5	10.6	911,210	20 9	L. A. Runciman.	C. W. V. Thom.
Cockenzie and Port Seton (12).....	3,500	14.4	9.8	44,828	16 4	C. W. H. Anderson.	D. H. Flockhart.
Cowdenbeath (14).....	11,900	16.7	12.0	205,107	17 10	P. S. Williamson.	W. Taylor.
Criff (24).....	5,400	15.8	19.2	103,768	17 8	R. G. Mickel.	S. A. Lauder.
Cumnock and Holmhead (4).....	5,500	25.7	12.4	82,362	20 0	R. D. Hunter, M.B.E.	H. E. Turner.
Cupar* (14).....	5,800	16.0	11.0	156,200	13 6	T. E. G. Sinclair.	A. M. Scott.
Dalbeattie (18).....	3,100	19.7	13.2	42,037	14 6	J. M. Little; A. A. Warwick (Joint).	J. Wallace.
Dalkeith (20).....	9,000	19.9	14.4	162,223	19 0	J. F. Kerr.	J. Quin.
Darvel (4).....	3,200	15.4	13.9	61,210	13 6	G. W. More.	W. C. Fulton.
Denny and Dunipace (29)	7,800	18.3	11.9	111,321	19 4	A. T. H. Craig.	T. C. Hyslop.
Dingwall* (26).....	3,800	19.5	12.4	62,646	17 3	W. S. Dewar.	A. Macrae, C.B.E., B.E.M.
Dunbarton* (11).....	26,300	22.4	11.3	604,565	20 0	J. D. Smith.	J. Campbell.
Dumfries* (10).....	26,900	19.2	13.1	493,863	22 0	G. D. Grant.	E. Watt.
Dunbar* (12).....	3,900	14.2	16.8	77,476	18 0	S. W. Brown.	W. G. R. Findlay.
DUNDEE* (2).....	182,900	20.1	11.8	3,875,391	19 10	{See p. 682).	†(See p. 682).
Dunfermline* (14).....	48,000	19.4	10.8	1,104,338	20 6	J. Douglas.	Mrs. J. H. Mackie.
Dunoon (3).....	10,600	9.0	16.8	169,429	20 3	D. W. Anderson.	H. A. Christie.
Duns (6).....	1,800	17.6	20.4	33,385	17 10	W. Renton.	M. McCallum.
EDINBURGH* (20).....	474,100	17.7	13.1	11,753,285	14 5	{See p. 681).	†(See p. 681).
Elgin* (13).....	12,100	19.7	10.8	233,663	16 10	H. G. Tait.	†Miss I. A. Duncan.
Falkirk (29).....	37,800	20.2	11.9	776,884	21 3	J. G. Morris.	J. Maxwell.
Forfar* (2).....	10,300	15.4	14.9	217,579	19 8	W. S. McCulloch.	C. W. Renlison.
Forres* (13).....	4,800	15.6	13.3	80,825	13 7	A. H. Macdonald.	P. J. F. McKenzie.
Fraserburgh (1).....	10,400	18.7	11.4	182,411	16 0	J. M. Boyle.	A. W. Noble.
Galashiels (28).....	12,300	15.5	16.1	221,312	19 4	J. A. G. Hastings.	C. S. Kemp.
Galston (4).....	4,100	18.3	17.5	56,538	14 6	D. C. Stewart.	J. Richmond.
Girvan (9).....	6,000	20.0	14.8	111,200	17 0	J. H. Cunningham.	J. M. Kerr.
GLASGOW* (19).....	1,056,000	21.6	12.7	21,652,621	22 6	{See p. 681).	†(See p. 681).
Gourock (25).....	9,700	17.3	13.4	166,958	15 9	S. R. Cumming.	A. K. Davidson.
Grangemouth (29).....	18,900	22.1	9.6	969,960	15 2	W. B. Johnston.	J. H. Tennant.
Greenock (25).....	74,800	22.7	12.1	1,159,309	21 0	J. Liddell, M.B.E.	S. Stevenson.
Haddington* (12).....	5,500	19.6	12.5	102,726	19 0	J. McVie.	H. M. Gardner.
Hamilton (19).....	42,200	20.2	11.2	722,914	21 0	J. Kelly.	J. Marshall.
Hawick (27).....	16,000	15.8	16.9	321,745	17 5	R. Barbour.	J. A. Henderson.
Helensburgh (11).....	9,700	19.4	14.6	218,131	19 11	E. J. Hendry.	J. McL. Williamson.

Burghs (* Royal Burgh)	Population, Estimated, June 1, 1961	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
		Btrths	Deaths				
Huntly (1).....	3,900	12.9	12.4	66,000	15 0	C. N. D. Yule.	W. Watson.
Inverkeithing (14).....	4,100	14.3	10.9	78,247	19 0	R. Mitchell.	C. Morris.
Inverness* (15).....	29,500	17.1	11.4	615,881	19 0	J. Cameron.	A. Ross.
Inverurie* (1).....	5,200	13.1	13.1	75,180	16 6	G. D. Kellas.	A. McNab.
Irvine* (4).....	17,000	20.4	12.2	265,353	18 8	R. Whyte.	J. Kerr.
Jedburgh* (27).....	3,600	17.6	17.4	66,465	18 6	L. S. Prentice.	S. G. Ewing.
Johnstone (25).....	18,600	26.6	9.9	250,932	20 6	R. S. Macrae.	G. T. Houston. [T.D.
Keith (5).....	4,200	16.1	15.1	73,500	18 5	W. J. G. Sutherland.	G. B. Kynoch, C.B.E.
Kelso (27).....	3,900	17.1	15.0	88,808	17 0	J. Pennie; J. Cook (Joint).	D. J. Ferguson.
Kilmarnock (4).....	47,600	21.2	11.7	941,916	23 10	W. L. Walker.	D. B. Cunningham.
Kilsyth (29).....	9,800	17.7	11.8	113,519	17 3	A. D. Mathie.	R. Smith.
Kilwinning (4).....	7,200	19.6	10.2	101,400	14 10	J. Paterson; D. J. M. Bolton (Joint).	J. Kerr.
Kinross (17).....	2,400	14.0	18.6	39,034	17 8	G. Wilson.	J. McWilliam.
Kirkcaldy* (14).....	52,600	18.6	11.3	1,218,873	21 4	C. D. Chapman.	J. W. M. Gourlay.
Kirkcudbright* (18).....	2,400	21.4	17.3	45,721	17 0	A. C. Watson.	W. F. Maxwell.
Kirkintilloch (11).....	18,400	22.8	9.6	296,688	19 6	R. Kyle.	W. J. Scott.
Kirkwall* (22).....	4,400	14.6	11.9	59,632	17 6	A. R. Buchan.	J. Scott.
Kirriemuir (2).....	3,500	13.2	19.9	65,070	15 0	D. Smith.	Maj.-Gen. T. Menzies.
Lanark* (19).....	8,400	16.4	15.8	161,442	17 6	J. G. Good.	J. Whyte.
Largs (4).....	8,600	11.6	23.3	187,606	17 1	J. G. Young.	H. J. Acheson.
Lerwick (33).....	6,000	16.0	13.0	64,753	20 6	R. L. C. Manson.	H. Gray.
Leslie (14).....	3,421	..	..	65,102	20 0	D. Dunn.	E. V. Anderson.
Leven (14).....	8,900	19.4	14.5	210,553	15 6	J. T. Leslie.	W. Laing.
Lillichgow* (31).....	4,400	18.8	10.3	76,466	17 8	G. Brown.	J. R. Lawrie.
Loanhead (20).....	5,100	15.1	13.5	77,820	17 3	C. K. Brown, M.B.E.	G. Hunter.
Lochgelly (14).....	9,200	21.8	10.2	128,136	19 11	G. Johnston.	D. Campbell.
Lochgilphead (3).....	1,200	15.1	21.0	19,830	17 0	W. K. B. Kinnis.	D. MacBrayne.
Lossiemouth and Bran- derburgh (13).....	5,900	27.1	9.9	67,000	15 6	W. Gilmour.	R. G. Tulloch.
Macduff (5).....	3,479	..	..	50,630	18 6	H. T. B. Hall.	R. Henry.
Maybole (4).....	4,600	16.7	14.9	59,480	15 0	D. Briggs.	Mrs. S. D. Dunn.
Milngavie (11).....	8,800	18.5	12.1	199,676	18 6	W. A. Morton.	R. H. M. Kennedy.
Montrose* (2).....	10,800	15.5	16.2	208,718	17 0	J. S. Richardson.	W. Johnston.
Motherwell and Wlshaw (19).....	73,200	21.4	11.1	1,576,302	19 6	A. McIntosh.	E. Lawson.
Musselburgh (20).....	17,600	17.2	12.7	310,996	18 3	D. Taylor.	P. K. Hamilton.
Nairn* (21).....	4,800	17.4	16.1	86,052	13 10	G. S. Storm.	G. Borwick.
Newmilns and Greenholm (4).....	3,500	14.9	15.2	56,543	15 4	G. Mair.	G. Girvan.
Newport-on-Tay (14).....	3,300	15.1	18.2	71,334	14 3	A. Gilruth.	A. D. Forrest.
North Berwick (12).....	3,700	9.9	20.1	101,305	18 6	R. S. Witherspoon.	J. R. Wlshart.
Oban (3).....	6,700	18.6	16.8	128,936	20 6	A. MacInnes.	N. Cameron.
Paisley (25).....	96,200	21.5	12.6	1,752,249	20 0	A. Cochran.	Miss I. H. Leishman.
Peebles* (23).....	5,300	14.1	21.8	106,261	19 0	E. Laverock.	J. R. Lawrie, M.B.E.
Penicuik (20).....	5,900	17.4	10.8	110,713	20 10	Col. J. J. Lamb, O.B.E., T.D.	A. A. Lylie.
PERTH* (24).....	40,900	17.4	13.4	837,491	24 0	A. H. Martin.	†J. T. Young.
Peterhead (1).....	12,500	23.4	10.5	191,000	16 6	A. Cralg.	R. Forman, O.B.E.
Port-Glasgow (25).....	22,600	22.8	9.9	298,771	17 8	J. Woller.	W. P. Lucas.
Prestonpans (12).....	3,100	24.2	10.3	40,298	18 0	R. S. Wilson.	Mrs. M. Frame.
Prestwick (4).....	12,400	16.7	14.6	225,131	15 0	A. Inglis.	W. S. Moir.
Renfrew*.....	17,900	23.9	11.6	846,477	15 6	H. D.-M. McCutcheon.	J. H. Mason.
Rothsay* (7).....	7,500	14.9	20.5	156,236	26 2	A. Lindsay.	W. R. Lyle.
Rutherglen* (19).....	25,300	21.5	13.4	404,831	22 0	R. F. Pollock.	J. F. Mackay.
St. Andrews* (14).....	10,100	14.8	12.8	278,000	14 8	N. C. H. Mackenzie.	T. T. Fordyce.
Salcoats (4).....	14,000	24.2	13.2	206,031	17 4	W. F. McAllum.	R. Lambie.
Selkirk* (28).....	5,700	13.4	17.1	95,429	19 5	J. C. Robertson.	J. R. Dalgleish.
Stevenson (4).....	10,200	22.8	10.0	129,000	17 6	J. Campbell.	J. Clements.
Stirling* (29).....	27,600	20.0	12.5	534,197	19 0	C. W. Norman.	W. MacF. Gray, O.B.E.
Stonehaven (16).....	4,500	13.5	16.5	75,970	17 0	F. W. Robertson; I. B. Robertson (Joint).	T. Christie.
Stornoway (26).....	5,400	13.6	13.8	98,000	17 2	A. Macleod.	D. J. Stewart.
Stranraer* (32).....	9,200	19.4	13.4	143,056	20 8	R. McI. Wilson.	R. E. Caughie.
Tayport (14).....	3,200	14.9	13.3	55,218	14 6	H. G. Wilson.	W. Jack.
Thurso (8).....	8,300	28.0	7.9	88,997	20 0	G. L. Robertson.	D. K. Sutherland.
Tillicoultry (9).....	4,000	21.2	12.6	61,663	17 8	J. C. Donaldson.	R. Heathwood.
Tranent (12).....	6,300	22.3	10.7	79,969	17 4	R. M. Sorbie.	G. McNeill.
Troon (4).....	9,800	13.7	13.6	193,231	15 5	A. R. Macleod.	D. P. Anderson.
Whitburn (31).....	5,900	23.3	8.1	65,542	21 6	J. A. Macreadie.	H. F. Stewart.
Wick* (8).....	7,500	20.9	12.1	81,665	14 4	D. S. Davidson.	W. F. Dunnett.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Fuel and Power

Coal.—A total of 18,435,000 tons of coal was produced in Scotland in 1961, including 912,000 tons of opencast coal and 367,000 tons of anthracite. In addition, 1,242,000 tons of coal were imported from the rest of the United Kingdom. 16,746,000 tons of coal was consumed in Scotland during the year: 3,377,000 tons by domestic users, 3,791,000 tons by industrial consumers and 6,303,000 tons by gas and electricity undertakings and by British Railways.

Electricity.—The installed capacity of the Electricity Boards in 1961 was 3,017 megawatts, 10,089 million kilowatt hours were generated and 9,663 million kWh. sent out. Imports and purchases from the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority totalled 1,602 million kWh. and sales to Boards' consumers amounted to 9,865 million kWh., valued at £64,236,000

Gas.—A total of 36,716,000 cubic feet of gas was produced at gasworks in 1961, using 1,595,000 tons of coal, 45,000 tons of coke (1960-61) and 16,000 tons of oil. An average of 166.9 therms was sold to 1,073,000 consumers, total sales amounting to 179,000,000 therms (domestic users, 95,449,000; industrial users (including farms), 49,617,000; commercial users, 28,939,000).

Petroleum.—3,427,000 tons of oil were processed in Scotland in 1961. Output of refined fuel during the year included Fuel Oil, 1,342,000 tons; Aviation, motor, industrial and white spirits, 732,000 tons; Gas and Diesel oils, 692,000 tons and Kerosene, 161,000 tons. Lubricating and other oils and petroleum products totalled 500,000 tons.

Manufacturing Industries

Shipbuilding.—During the year 1961, construction of merchant vessels (100 gross tons and over) totalling 385,000 gross tons was completed, including 132,000 tons for overseas owners, and a further 377,000 gross tons laid down (overseas owners, 95,000 gross tons). Orders were received in 1961 for a total of 348,000 gross tons (overseas owners, 107,000) and at the end of the year orders were on hand for 843,000 gross tons (overseas owners, 206,000), with 470,000 gross tons under construction. Merchant ships of a gross tonnage of 198,000 were undergoing repair and conversion at the beginning of 1962.

Textiles, etc.—Manufacturers' deliveries in 1961 included: Cotton yarns, 42,098,000 lbs.; cotton cloth 32,488,000 yards; Blankets, 1,284,000 lbs.; Woollen fabrics, 18,023,000 sq. yds.; Worsted fabrics, 4,736,000 sq. yds.; Linc and union fabrics, 26,271,000 sq. yds.; Carpets and rugs, 19,851,000 sq. yds.; Jute yarn and piece goods, 181,000 tons, 2,059,000 pairs of footwear were produced in 1961.

Metal Manufactures.—Production in 1961 included: Iron and Steel: Pig iron, 1,236,000 tons; Iron Castings, 347,000 tons; Crude steel, 2,341,000 tons (including alloys, 202,000); Finished steel products—Plates, 569,000 tons; Rails and heavy rolled products, 387,000 tons; Light rolled products, 369,000 tons; Tubes, pipes and fittings, 169,000 tons; Sheets (under 3 mm. thick), 28,000 tons; Steel castings, 55,000 tons; Forgings, tyres, wheels and axles, 22,000 tons; Aluminium: Virgin aluminium, 32,000 tons; Aluminium castings, 3,700 tons.

Engineering and Electrical Goods.—Total production in 1961 was valued at £278,000,000, of which £85,000,000 was for exported goods. Production included metalworking machine tools, £3,100,000; I.C. engines and spare parts, £5,200,000; Office machinery, £26,000,000; Rotating electric machines, £2,100,000. Scientific and industrial instruments and apparatus valued at £6,700,000 and

watches and clocks, £5,300,000 were also manufactured in 1961.

Chemical Products.—525,000 tons of fertilizers (Ground Phosphate, 24,000 tons; Superphosphate, 100,000 tons, and compounds, 401,000 tons), 159,000 tons of sulphuric acid (100 per cent. acid) and 4,300 tons of soap were manufactured in 1961.

Bricks, Pottery and Timber.—A total of 686,000,000 building bricks were produced in 1961, 1,012,000 tons of refractory goods (512,000 tons), cement (519,000), stoneware pipes (64,000) and foamed slag; and 106,000 squares (100 sq. ft.) of roofing tiles. Pottery to the value of £62,000 was produced. Output of Scottish sawmills included 4,073,000 cubic feet of softwood and 1,293,000 cu. ft. of hardwood, all homegrown timber.

Paper and other Manufactures.—464,000 tons of paper and board were manufactured in 1961, 25,510,000 square yards of linoleum and 32,454,000 tons of printed felt base. Value of sports equipment produced was £1,406,000 and of jewellery £65,000. Sales of bedding were valued at £1,656,000.

Food, Drink and Tobacco

Food.—Animals slaughtered in 1961 were: Cattle, 601,000; Calves, 110,000; Sheep and lambs, 2,666,000; Pigs, 512,000. 13,300 tons of bacon and ham were produced. 135.7 million gallons of milk were sold for liquid consumption and 108.4 million gallons for other uses. 505.8 million eggs were sold through packing stations. Manufacture of milk products included 5,800,000 tons of butter and 18,000 tons of cheese. Other agricultural products: Wheat (milled), 435,200 tons; Oats (processed), 73,700 tons; Compound feeding stuffs, 658,700 tons. 227,900 tons of sugar was refined, including 20,500 tons from beet. Manufactured foods produced in 1961 included: Chocolate and sugar confectionery, 26,500 tons; Jam and marmalade, 26,100 tons; Biscuits, 91,600 tons; Margarine, 17,200 tons; Compound fat, 11,000 tons; Canned foods (fruit, vegetables, fish and soups), 66,200 tons. 91,000 tons of fish (mainly herring) were cured in 1961.

Drink and Tobacco.—73,700,000 proof gallons of spirits, mainly whisky were produced. The total United Kingdom exports of whisky (mainly Scotch) amounted to 26,800,000 proof gallons in 1961 and were valued at £74,400,000. 2,507,000 bulk barrels of beer and 27,400,000 gallons of soft drinks were produced during the year. Tobacco manufactured in Scotland in 1961 totalled 23,300,000 lbs.

Transport

Railways.—On January 1, 1962, the Scottish Region of British Railways had 3,291 route miles in use (running track, 5,035 miles; sidings, 1,859 miles). 1,318 steam and 541 diesel locomotives were in use in Scotland. In 1961, 63,400,000 passenger journeys were made and 28,100,000 tons of freight carried. Receipts for the year totalled £43,681,000.

Air Transport.—In 1961, 1,664,500 passengers, 9,508 short tons (2,000 lbs.) of freight and 1,489 short tons of mail were carried to or from the 17 Scottish airfields.

Roads.—On the 28,201 miles of roads in Scotland, motor vehicles licensed in 1961 totalled 728,600—private cars, 446,300; public conveyances (including 212 Glasgow tramcars), 11,800; motor cycles, etc., 86,300; goods vehicles, 108,500; other vehicles, mainly tractors, 75,700. New registrations of vehicles during the year numbered 89,432. In 150,900 driving tests conducted, 76,800 failures were recorded. Net receipts from vehicle and driving licences were £10,574,000.

Public Transport.—The British Transport Commission had 4,633 road passenger vehicles in service in Scotland at the beginning of 1962. Receipts from 751.4 million passenger journeys made in 1961 were £22,200,000.

Statistics of municipal public transport services of the four cities in 1960-61 (May) were:—

Corporation of:				
	Glasgow	Edin-	Aber-	Dun-
		burgh	deen	dee
No. of vehicles	1,713†	706	237	245
Passenger journeys made (millions) . . .	517.7	209.8	92.4	77.4
Revenue (£ million)	9.83	4.21	1.21	1.23
† Incl. tramcars, 212; underground train vehicles, 50.				

NEW TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Commission for the New Towns, Glen House, Stag Place, S.W.1.—Set up on October 1, 1961, under the New Towns Act, 1959, to take over, hold, manage and turn to account the property previously vested in the New Town Development Corporations. On April 1, 1962, the Commission took over the property formerly vested in the Development Corporations for the new towns of Crawley and Hemel Hempstead. Administration is carried out through the Commission's local staff in each town, management of residential property being conducted by a local committee appointed by the Commission under the New Towns Act.

Chairman, Sir Duncan Law Anderson, K.B.E., T.D. *Deputy Chairman*, H. W. Wells, C.B.E. *Members*, Gen. Sir Nevil Brownjohn, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.; Mrs. B. F. R. Paterson; J. D. Russell; J. M. A. Smith. *Secretary*, B. J. Collins, C.B.E.

CRAWLEY.—*Chairman*, Gen. Sir Nevil Brownjohn, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C. *Manager*, R. M. Clark, M.C. *Offices*, Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex. Area, 6,047 acres. Population (1961 Census, prelim.), 54,065. Estimated eventual population, 70,000 (1980). *See also Crawley Urban District Council.*

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, H. W. Wells, C.B.E. *General Manager*, A. W. Thomas. *Offices*, Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Area, 5,796 acres. Population (1961 Census, prelim.), 54,816. *See also Borough of Hemel Hempstead.*

Development Corporations

AYCLIFFE, Co. Durham.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, C. S. Robinson, C.B.E. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Newton Aycliffe, nr. Darlington, Co. Durham. Area, 865 acres. Population (1961 Census, prelim.), 12,101. Estimated eventual population 20,000.

BASILDON, Essex.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Humphrey Gale, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C. *General Manager*, R. C. C. Boniface. *Offices*, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex. Area, 7,818 acres. Population (1961 Census, prelim.), 53,707. Estimated eventual population, 106,000. *See also Basildon Urban District Council.*

BRACKNELL, Berks.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Sir Ambrose Flux Dundas, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. *General Manager*, J. V. Rowley. *Offices*, Farley Hall, Bracknell, Berks. Area, 2,950 acres. Population 21,878. Estimated eventual population, 54,000.

CORBAY, Northants.—Formed 1950. *Chairman*, H. Chisholm. *General Manager*, R. F. Brooks Grundy. *Offices*, Spencer House, Corporation Street, Corby, Northants. Area, 2,696 acres. Population 38,000. Estimated eventual population, 75,000. *See also Corby Urban District Council.*

CWMBRAN, Mon.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Rear-Adm. St. J. A. Micklethwait, C.B., D.S.O.

Accidents.—In 1961, 27,362 persons (5,749 children under 15) were involved in road accidents. 671 persons were killed (children, 124), 7,228 seriously injured (children, 1,378) and 19,463 slightly injured (children, 4,247).

Inland Waterways.—The Caledonian and Crinan Canals were in use for freight traffic in 1961, carrying respectively 14,000 and 30,000 tons during the year. Vehicles passing through all Scottish canals in 1961 numbered 3,304 (Caledonian, 868; Crinan, 2,082; Forth and Clyde, 354).

Shipping.—(All Scottish seaports in 1961). Foreign trade, entered, 9,199,000 tons (net); cleared, 5,937,000 tons (net). Coasting trade, entered, 6,112,000 tons (net); cleared, 5,527,000 tons (net).

General Manager, J. E. McComb, D.F.C. *Offices*, Victoria Street, Cwmbran, Mon. Area, 3,157 acres. Population (1961 Census, prelim.), 30,043. Estimated eventual population, 55,000.

DAWLEY, Shropshire.—A further site (10,035 acres) for a new town was designated in 1962.

HARLOW, Essex.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Sir Richard Costain, C.B.E. *General Manager*, B. Hyde Harvey. *Offices*, Terlings, Harlow, Essex. Area, 6,395 acres. Population, 1962, 57,776. Estimated eventual population, 80,000. *See also Harlow Urban District Council.*

HATFIELD AND WELWYN GARDEN CITY, Herts.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, C. G. Maynard, C.B.E. *General Manager*, Brig. G. B. S. Hindley, C.B.E. *Offices*, Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Area, Hatfield, 2,349 acres, Welwyn Garden City, 4,317 acres. Population (1961 Census prelim.), Hatfield, 20,504, Welwyn Garden City, 34,944. Estimated eventual population: Hatfield, 25,000; Welwyn Garden City, 50,000. *See also Welwyn Garden City Urban District Council.*

PETERLEE, Co. Durham.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, Col. H. H. Peile, O.B.E., T.D. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Shotton Hall, Peterlee, Co. Durham. Area, 2,336 acres. Population (May, 1962), 13,784. Estimated eventual population, 30,000.

SKELMERSDALE, Lancs.—Formed 1962. *Chairman*, A. J. Kentish-Barnes; *General Manager*, C. G. Watson. Area, 4,029 acres (site). Estimated eventual population, 80,000.

STEVENAGE, Herts.—Formed 1946. *Chairman*, Sir Arthur Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. *General Manager*, R. S. McDougall, C.B.E. *Offices*, Daneshill House, Stevenage, Herts. Area, 6,156 acres. Population, 42,422. Estimated eventual population, 80,000. *See also Stevenage Urban District Council.*

Scotland

CUMBERNAULD, Dunbartonshire.—Formed 1956.—*Chairman*, Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. *General Manager*, G. R. B. MacGill. *Headquarters*, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld, Glasgow. Population (March, 1962), 7,100. Estimated eventual population, 70,000.

EAST KILBRIDE, Lanarkshire.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Prof. R. Browning, C.B.E. *General Manager*, Maj.-Gen. B. E. C. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. *Offices*, Torrance House, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Population (1961 Census, prelim.), 31,972. Estimated eventual population, 70,000.

GLENROTHES.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, The Lord Hughes, C.B.E. *General Manager*, Brig. A. R. Purches, C.B.E. *Offices*, Glenrothes, Fife. Population (1961 Census, prelim.), 12,746. Estimated eventual population, 32,000.

LIVINGSTONE, West Lothian.—A further site for a new town was designated on April 16, 1962.

Northern Ireland

(For geographical and historical notes on Ireland, see Index)

A Census of Population was held in Northern Ireland on April 23, 1961. Preliminary figures showed a total population of 1,425,462 (males, 694,768; females, 730,694) an increase of 54,541 over the total at the Census of 1951. Expressed as percentages of the total population, the number of persons in the various religious denominations were: Roman Catholic, 34.9; Presbyterian, 29; Church of Ireland, 24.2; Methodist, 5; others 4.9; not stated, 2. Northern Ireland has a total area of 5,451 sq. miles (land, 5,206 sq. miles; inland water 245 sq. miles) with a density of population of 272 persons per sq. mile in 1961.

Constitution and Government.—Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland. Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a *House of Commons* of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance) and a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. At the General Election of March 20, 1958, there were elected, Unionists 37, Northern Ireland Labour 4, Nationalists 7, Republican Labour 1, Independent Labour 1, Independent Nationalist 1, Independent 1. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 12 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 9 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

Governor, His Excellency THE LORD WAKEHURST, K.G., K.C.M.G., born 1895; appointed Governor, December 1, 1952, re-appointed Aug. 1, 1958 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland) £8,000

Private Secretary and Principal A.D.C., Maj. R. Stephens.

Asst. Private Secretary, Mrs. F. W. Haslett, O.B.E.

The Privy Council

J. L. O. Andrews, M.P. (1957); Sir Anthony Babington, Q.C. (1926); Arthur Black (*Lord Justice*) (1947); The Viscount Brookeborough, C.B.E., M.C., M.P. (1933); Senator the Very Revd. R. Corkey (1943); L. E. Curran (*Lord Justice*) (1957); A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P. (1959); Senator Col. the Lord Gorton, H.M.L. (1953); Senator Lt.-Col. A. R. G. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.O. (1951); J. F. Gordon (1938); Judge G. B. Hanna (1953); H. V. Kirk, M.P. (1962); The Lord MacDermott, M.C. (*Lord Chief Justice*) (1940); W. B. Maginess, Q.C., M.P. (1945); W. J. Morgan, M.P. (1961); Hon. Sir Henry Mulholland, Bt. (1930); Ivan Neill, M.P. (1950); Capt. Hon. Terence O'Neill, M.P. (1956); Dame Dehra Parker, C.B.E. (1949); The Lord Rathavan (1922); Capt. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P. (1946); Judge W. W. B. Topping (1957); J. E. Wannock, Q.C., M.P. (1944); H. W. West, M.P. (1960).
Clerk of the Privy Council, Sir Arthur Kelly, C.B.E., Stormont Castle, Belfast.

The Senate

J. Ballie (U.); Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Belfast (U.); S. W. Boyd (U.); Sir G. A. Clark, Bt. (U.); V. A. Cooke (U.); Very Rev. and Rt. Hon. Prof. R. Corkey, Ph.D. (U.); Lt.-Col. J. G. Cunnlugham, O.B.E. (U.); J. Cunningham, C.B.E. (U.); J. C. Drennan, C.B.E.; J. P. Donaghy (N.); J. Fisher (U.); Col. the Lord Gorton, P.C., H.M.L. (U.); Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.O. (U.); Mrs. M. J. Greeves, M.B.E. (U.); J. S. Johnston (U.); J. G. Lennou (N.); The Mayor of Londonderry (U), P. F. McGill (N.); J. A. McGlade (N.); D. R. McGladdery (U.); P. J. O'Hare (A-P.); H. Quin, C.B.E., I.L.D. (U.); A. P. Schofield; W. Stewart (U.); A. J. Walmisley (U.); (one vacancy).

The House of Commons

Belfast (16 Members).—D. W. Bleakley (*Lab.*); D. Boal (*Ind. U.*); W. R. Boyd (*Lab.*); T. W. Boyd (*Lab.*); H. Dlamond (*Repub. Lab.*); G. Fitt (*Eire Lab.*); W. K. Fitzsimmons (U.); F. Hanna (*Ind. Lab.*); W. S. Hinds (U.); Rt. Hon. H. V. Kirk (U.); J. W. Morgan (U.); Rt. Hon. W. J. Morgan (U.); Maj. Rt. Hon. I. Neill (U.); W. Scott (U.); F. V. Simpson (*Lab.*); Rt. Hon. J. E. Warnock, Q.C. (U.).

Antrim (7 Members).—W. Craig (U.); A. Hunter (U.); R. W. B. McConnell (U.); N. O. Minford (U.); Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill (U.); Capt. Rt. Hon. T. O'Neill (U.); R. Simpson (U.).

Armagh (4 Members).—I. G. Hawthorne (U.); Mrs. D. McNabb (U.); E. G. Richardson (*Ind. N.*); Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. L. Stronge, Bt., M.C., H.M.L. (U.).

Queen's University (4 Members).—H. E. McClure (U.); Miss B. H. Maconachie (U.); Miss S. M. Murnaghan (*Lib.*); C. Stewart, Q.C. (N.).

Down (8 Members).—Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews (U.); J. Connellan (N.); A. B. D. Faulkner (U.); D. J. Little (U.); Capt. W. J. Long (U.); Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginess, Q.C., I.L.D. (U.); R. S. Nixon (U.); J. O'Reilly (N.).

Fermanagh (3 Members).—The Viscount Brookeborough, P.C., C.B.E., M.C. (U.); C. Healy (N.); Rt. Hon. H. W. West (U.).

Londonderry City (1 Member).—E. W. Jones, Q.C. (U.).

Londonderry County (4 Members).—J. Burns (U.); Maj. J. D. Chichester-Clark (U.); P. J. Gormley (N.); E. G. McAteer (N.).

Tyrone (5 Members).—P. J. Gormley (N.); T. Lyons (U.); W. F. McCoy, Q.C. (U.); R. H. O'Connor (N.); J. F. Stewart (N.);

A-P.=Anti-Partition. *Ind.*=Independent.
Lab.=Labour. *Lib.*=Liberal. *N.*=Nationalist.
U.=Unionist.

Officers of Parliament

Speaker of the Senate, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., H.M.L.

Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, T. Lyons.

Deputy Chairmen, R. W. B. McConnell; W. R. Boyd.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. N. Russell, C.B., D.S.C., M.C.

Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. J. Y. Calwell, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Clerk of the Parliaments, J. S. F. Cooke.

Clerk Assistant, R. H. A. Blackburn.

Librarian, Miss H. M. Dinsmore.

Editor of Official Report, J. F. Burns.

The Cabinet

- Prime Minister, The Viscount Brookeborough, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.*.....*£4,000
- Minister of Finance, Capt. Rt. Hon. T. M. O'Neill M.P.*
- Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P.*
- Labour and National Insurance, Rt. Hon. H. V. Kirk, M.P.*
- Education, Rt. Hon. Ivan Neill, M.P.*
- Agriculture, Rt. Hon. H. W. West, M.P.*
- Commerce, Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews, M.P.*
- Health and Local Government, Rt. Hon. W. J. Morgan, M.P.*
- Minister in the Senate, Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C., H.M.L.*
- Ministers, each £2,500 and Expenses, £300.*

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

- Prime Minister's Department, Senator D. R. McGladdery.*
- Ministry of Finance, I. G. Hawthorne, M.P.*
- Ministry of Commerce, W. K. Fitzsimmons, M.P.*

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

- Secretary, Sir Arthur Kelly, C.B.E.*
- Assistant Secretary, H. Black.*

Government Offices
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

- Permanent Secretary, R. F. R. Dunbar, C.B., O.B.E.*
- Second Secretary, D. C. B. Holden, E.R.D.*
- First Parliamentary Draftsman, W. A. Leitch.*
- Second Parliamentary Draftsman, A. G. Donaldson.*
- Director of Establishments, C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.*
- Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Arthur; F. J. Falkiner; K. R. Shimeld.*
- Registrar-General, L. C. Mulligan, O.B.E.*

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

- Permanent Secretary, W. F. Stout.*
- Assistant Secretaries, A. Alexander, O.B.E., J. W. E. Cathcart, O.B.E., J. G. Hill.*
- Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginess, Q.C., M.P.*
- Chief Crown Solicitor, T. H. Goligher.*

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

- Permanent Secretary, W. N. McWilliam, C.B.*
- Sen. Asst. Secretary, J. E. Greaves.*
- Assistant Secretaries, J. E. Aiken; H. A. Lowry; W. Slinger.*

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

- (Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, 4.)
- Permanent Secretary, A. C. Williams, C.B.*
- Senior Assistant Secretary, J. M. Benn.*
- Assistant Secretaries, L. Arndell; J. Scott, O.B.E.*

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

- Permanent Secretary, W. H. Long, C.B.*
- Senior Assistant Secretary, J. C. Baird.*
- Assistant Secretaries, J. V. Bateman; W. H. Elliott, M.B.E.; W. A. V. Sanderson.*

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

- (Chichester Street, Belfast, 1.)
- Permanent Secretary, H. E. Jones, C.B.E.*
- Senior Assistant Secretary, W. J. Thompson.*
- Assistant Secretaries, A. C. Brooke; J. F. Irvine; H. Ruben, O.B.E.*
- Director of Industrial and Forensic Science, A. J. Howard.*
- Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and of Business Names, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, J. Edwards, O.B.E.*

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- Permanent Secretary, R. F. Green, C.B.*
- Senior Assistant Secretary, J. A. Oliver.*
- Assistant Secretaries, N. Dugdale; A. P. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; C. D. Hoey.*
- Chief Medical Officer, F. F. Main.*

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

- (Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2.)
- Comptroller and Auditor-General, A. A. Farrell, C.B.*
- Chief Auditor, J. W. Acheson, O.B.E.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

- Secretary, C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.*

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD.

- (Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, 2.)
- Chairman, Sir Percival Brown, C.B.E.*
- Secretary, W. J. Arthurs.*

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

- (Waring Street, Belfast, 1.)
- Inspector General, A. H. Kennedy.*
- Deputy Inspector General, J. A. Peacocke.*

NORTHERN IRELAND AGENT IN LONDON.

- 13 Regent Street, S.W.1.
- Agent, Sir Francis Evans, C.B.E. K.C.M.G.*

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.

- The Rt. Hon. the Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland*.....£7,500
- The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Arthur) Black; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Lancelot E.) Curran; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Charles Leo) Shell; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Herbert Andrew) McVeigh* each £6,500

Secretariat

- Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, J. Ritchie.*
- Assistant Secretary to the Supreme Court and Private Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice, J. A. L. McLean.*

Registrar's Department

- Registrar, W. McC. Sharpe, D.S.O.*
- Assistant Registrar, G. J. Cairns.*
- Deputy Assistant Registrar, V. A. Care.*

Chief Clerk's Department

- Chief Clerk (and Registrar in Lunacy), J. K. Davis.*
- Assistant Chief Clerk, R. L. G. Davison.*
- Assistant Registrar in Lunacy, R. L. G. Davison.*

Official Assignee's Department

- Official Assignee, A. K. Pryde.*

Taxing Office

- Master, Alfred E. Anderson.*
- Principal Probate Registry**
- Chief Registrar, James R. Lindsay, O.B.E.*
- Assistant Registrar, A. E. McConnell.*
- District Probate Registry, Londonderry.**
- Registrar, J. J. Gibson.*

Accountant-General's Office

- Accountant-General, R. A. Guiler.*
- Chief Clerk, J. N. Bell.*

Recorders

- Belfast, Rt. Hon. W. W. B. Topping, Q.C.*.....£4,900
- Londonderry, I. Copeland, Q.C.*.....£4,400

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions

- Antrim, The Recorder of Belfast.*
- Armagh and Fermanagh, J. G. Agnew, Q.C.*.....£4,400
- Down, Rt. Hon. G. B. Hanna, Q.C.*.....£4,400
- Londonderry, The Recorder of Londonderry.*
- Tyrone, W. Johnson, Q.C.*.....£4,400

Bankruptcy and Chancery Registrar's Department

- Registrar, J. M. Hunter.*
- Deputy Assistant Registrar, V. G. Bridges.*

EDUCATION

Statistics of education in Northern Ireland will be found in the introduction to the Education Directory, p. 502.

FINANCE

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collection, certain services reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Imperial Contribution, the balance is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. The Contribution so made by Northern Ireland to the cost of Imperial services, *i.e.* Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, etc., for the period from 1921 to March 31, 1961, amounted to £425,674,344. The Imperial contribution has been provisionally fixed at £8,700,000 for 1961-62 and £7,500,000 for 1962-63.

Estimated Public Income.....	1962-63	£126,941,000
Estimated Public Expenditure (including Imperial contribution)....		£126,887,800

EXTERNAL TRADE†

	1959	1960
Total Imports.....	£356,126,000	£369,945,000
Total Exports.....	£318,760,000	£334,301,000

† Including cross-Channel trade with Great Britain.

PRODUCTION

Industries.—The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland in 1960 was approximately £636,000,000, and employment on industrial production was given to about 221,000 persons. The textile industries, employing 54,000 persons, produced yarn, thread, twine and ropes as well as a wide variety of other textile products valued at approximately £103,000,000. The products of the engineering, ship-building and aircraft industries, which employed 57,000 persons, were valued at £91,000,000, and the food, drink and tobacco industries, giving employment to 28,000 people, produced goods valued at nearly £298,000,000. Clothing to the value of £29,000,000 was manufactured in 1960, of which some £10,800,000 represented shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in London-

derry. Other industries of importance to the economy of Northern Ireland are furniture, toys, pottery, cardboard boxes and packing cases.

Minerals.—About 2,450 persons were employed in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1961, and the minerals raised were valued at some £2,745,000.

Fisheries.—The total value of sea and freshwater fish caught in 1961 was £520,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.—The amount of shipping using the principal ports in 1961 was about 8,700,000 tons. *Belfast.*—Nightly passenger and freight services operate to Glasgow, Heysham and Liverpool. Regular vehicle ferry services are maintained to Preston and general cargo services operate to the major ports in Great Britain and to foreign ports. *Larne.*—A twice daily passenger, vehicle ferry and general cargo service to Stranraer, a regular vehicle ferry service to Preston and a cargo service to Ardrossan are operated. *Londonderry.*—A passenger and cargo service is maintained to Glasgow and freight services operate to Heysham, Liverpool and Preston.

Road and Rail Transport.—The Ulster Transport Authority provides all road passenger and freight services outside Belfast and Londonderry and provides all rail services. The gross receipts of the Authority in 1961 were almost £10 million. The Authority operates over 1,000 omnibuses, 1,000 lorries and 1,100 trailers. In 1961 it carried approximately 100 million passengers and 2½ million tons of freight by road and rail, and over 1 million head of livestock by road.

Airport.—Passenger and freight services are in operation between Belfast Airport and airports throughout Great Britain. During 1961 over 515,000 passengers, almost 5,000 short tons of freight and 2,120 short tons of mail were carried.

THE ARMS OF NORTHERN IRELAND

ARMS.—*Argent*, a Cross *gules*, over all on a 6-pointed Star of the field ensigned by an Imperial Crown *proper*, a dexter Hand couped at the wrist of the second.

COUNTIES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties and County Boroughs	Population, 1961	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1962-63
(1) Antrim.....	273,923	Capt. R. A. F. Dobbs.	R. R. Young.
Belfast County Borough.....	416,094	Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C.	W. J. McCracken.
(2) Armagh.....	117,580	Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.	Lt.-Col. F. E. Nangle, O.B.E.
(3) Down.....	267,013	(vacant).	Lt.-Cdr. J. O. King, D.S.C.
(4) Fermanagh.....	51,613	The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G.	J. Morrell.
(5) Londonderry†.....	111,565	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Mulholland, Bt.	Air Marshal Sir George Beamish, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Londonderry County Borough	53,744	Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E.	J. A. L. Johnston, O.B.E., M.D.
(6) Tyrone.....	133,930	The Duke of Abercorn.	Lt.-Col. J. R. A. McFerran.

† Excluding Londonderry County Borough.

Chairmen of County Councils.—*Antrim*, J. H. Lindsay, M.B.E.; *Armagh*, A. C. Gibson; *Down*, G. McSpadden, O.B.E.; *Fermanagh*, Capt. Hon. J. W. Brooke; *Londonderry*, D. H. Christie, C.B.E.; *Tyrone*, J. P. Duff, C.B.E.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

The figures in parentheses following the name of the town show the County in which it is situated (see p. 688).

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	1961 Census (prelim.)	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1962-63 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor 1962-63 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Armagh (2).....	9,982	19.3	10.2	143,911	23 6	V. M. Conran.	†J. Gray.
Ballymena (1).....	14,740	18.5	11.1	148,410	25 6	J. Simpson.	T. McK. Wilson.
Banbridge (3).....	6,115	20.1	10.3	45,778	29 8	R. J. Weatherall.	†C. Creighton.
Bangor (3).....	23,865	16.4	15.2	331,897	25 6	T. B. Graham.	C. A. Valentine.
BELFAST (1).....	416,094	21.1	12.0	4,904,047	21 0	J. Dunlop, C.N.E.	*M. K. Wallace.
Carrickfergus (1).....	10,211	25.6	11.5	84,408	24 6	T. B. McVea, M.B.E.	T. J. Patterson, O.B.E.
Coleraine (5).....	11,912	25.1	10.5	130,982	23 4	W. E. Henry, M.B.E.	Lt.-Col. D. J. Christie C.B.E., E.R.D.
Enniskillen (4).....	7,438	22.4	9.0	66,230	24 4	N. J. Connor.	W. F. Bryson, M.B.E.
Holywood (3).....	8,360	19.4	10.6	74,934	27 0	A. Gamble.	†W. P. M. Dunn.
Larne (1).....	16,341	22.8	10.3	153,096	25 0	R. Lyttle, M.C.	A. H. Girvan.
Lisburn (1).....	17,691	16.7	11.0	146,384	26 0	R. C. Newell.	†J. Howard.
LONDONDERRY.....	53,744	31.6	10.4	414,385	21 8	R. H. Henderson.	G. S. Glover, C.B.E., E.R.D.
Lurgan (2).....	17,873	25.0	12.2	123,327	29 8	W. G. Best.	A. H. C. Greer.
Newry (3).....	12,450	30.7	15.1	108,009	27 0	G. Cronin.	†T. Markey.
Newtownards (3).....	13,090	16.7	10.8	92,993	28 8	W. C. Scott.	S. E. Woods.
Omagh (6).....	8,109	24.3	8.1	73,423	22 6	J. McGale.	†T. McCloy.
Portadown (2).....	18,605	22.5	9.2	200,990	26 3	G. McGowan.	H. McCourt.

BELFAST

BELFAST, a City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 15,357 acres, exclusive of tidal water (1,223) and a population (June, 1961) of 416,500. The city received its first charter of incorporation in 1613 and has since grown, owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great industrial centre. The chief industries are ship-building and the manufacture of aircraft, machinery, textiles, ropes and tobacco. Belfast is an important seaport with extensive docks.

The principal buildings are of a relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

The city returns 16 members to the Parliament of Northern Ireland and 4 members to the House of Commons at Westminster. Belfast was created a city in 1888 and the title of Lord Mayor was conferred in 1897.

Lord Mayor (1962-63), M. K. Wallace.

Town Clerk, J. Dunlop, C.B.E.

LONDONDERRY

LONDONDERRY, a City and County Borough, situated on the River Foyle, has a population (1961 Census) of 53,744 and was reputedly founded in 546 by St. Columba. Londonderry (formerly *Derry*) has important associations with the City of London. The Irish Society, under its royal charter of 1613, fortified the city and was for a long period closely associated with its administration.

Famous for the great siege of 1688-89, when for 105 days the town held out against the forces of James II. until relieved by sea, Londonderry was an important naval base throughout the Second World War. Interesting buildings are the Protestant Cathedral of St. Columb's (1633) and the Guildhall reconstructed in 1912 and containing a number of beautiful stained glass windows, many of which were presented by the livery companies of London. The famous Walls are still intact and form a circuit of almost a mile around the old city. The manufacture of shirts and collars is the staple industry. Other industries include motor and mechanical engineering and fancy box trading. A large part of Ulster's agricultural export trade passes through the port.

Mayor (1962-63), G. S. Glover, C.B.E., E.R.D.

Town Clerk, R. H. Henderson.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3'–54° 25' N., and long 4° 18'–4° 47' W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1961 Census, prelim.) of 48,151 (males, 22,060; females, 26,091). In 1959 the births numbered 641 and the deaths 760. 355 persons were returned at the Census of 1951 as able to speak the Manx language, compared with 4,657 in 1901 and 529 in 1931. The Island's main industry is catering for holidaymakers (numbering about 500,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, blende and slate, and exports some agricultural produce. There are forty-seven miles of railway and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Government.—The Isle of Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two

branches—the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise*=chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 13 from the six *sheadings*, 7 from Douglas, 2 from Ramsey, and 1 each from Castletown and Peel. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English

and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

Finance.—An annual contribution of 5 per cent. of the net "Common Purse" Receipts amounting to approximately £115,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the War (1914-18). The Isle of Man has made, in all, free gifts of £1,250,000 to the British Government and has lent £1,000,000 free of interest, £500,000 of the latter being converted into a free gift on June 15, 1948. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being income tax. Income tax ranges from 2s. 3d. in the £ for taxable incomes over £250 to 4s. 3d. for taxable incomes of £750 and over. Surtax on incomes of £2,500 per annum, first levied in 1939-40, was abolished by decision of Tynwald on June 21, 1960. There are 31 primary, 4 secondary schools, a school of tech-

nology, arts and crafts and a domestic science college, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls; the gross expenditure on public education in 1958-59 was £559,038. Public revenue and expenditure are roughly in balance at approximately £3,600,000.

CAPITAL, ΨDouglas. Population (1951) 20,288 ΨCastletown (1,749) is the ancient capital; the other towns are ΨPeel (2,582), and ΨRamsay (4,607).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency Sir Ronald Herbert Garvey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E. (1959)

(plus allowances, tax free £2,000) £3,000
Government Secretary and Treasurer, E. R. St. A. Davies M.B.E. £1,300-1,600
First Deemster, His Hon. S. J. Kneale, O.B.E. (plus allice £100 as Deputy Governor) 2,500
Second Deemster, His Hon. B. W. Macpherson 2,350
Attorney-General, G. E. Moore 2,350
Speaker, House of Keys, H. C. Kerruish 300
Judge of Appeal, J. D. Cantley, O.B.E., Q.C. 400
Admiral of the Herring Fleet, P. Scott.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. At the 1961 census the population of Jersey was 57,200, and of Guernsey, etc. 47,198 (Guernsey, 45,150; Alderney, 1,449; Sark, 560).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1961 was 40,252 vergées (2½ vergées=1 acre) in Jersey, and about 16,500 vergées (2½ vergées=1 acre) in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and tomatoes, and of Guernsey tomatoes, flowers and grapes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey are the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Court in their respective Bailiwicks.

The official language is English and a Norman-French *patois* is also in use (except in Alderney). The principal imports are coal and coke, building material and groceries and provisions, and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers, granite and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is St. Heller, on the south coast; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast, and of Alderney is St. Anne's. A telephone exchange was opened on Alderney in May, 1949 and there is one in Sark. Herm is also connected to Guernsey by telephone.

JERSEY

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey, His Excellency General Sir George Watkin Eben James Erskine, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (1958) £2,500
Secretary and A.D.C., Lt.-Comdr. O. M. B. de Las Casas, R.N. (ret.).

Bailiff of Jersey, R. H. Le Masurier, D.S.C.

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. A. S. Giles, C.B., C.B.E.
Attorney-General and Receiver-General, H. F. C. Ereat.

Solicitor-General, P. L. Crill.
States Treasurer, F. N. Padgnam.
Chief Aliens Officer, A. J. Le Brun.
Head Postmaster, J. Anderson.

	Year to Jan. 31: 1961	1962
Revenue	£4,060,354	£5,982,469
Expenditure	3,567,379	5,272,655
Public Debt	2,857,218	2,707,977

The standard rate of Income Tax is 4s. in the £. No super tax or death duties are levied.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey, His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur) Robson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (1958) £2,500
Secretary and A.D.C., Capt. M. H. T. Mellish, E.R.D.

Bailiff of Guernsey, W. H. Arnold, C.B.E.
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A.

President of Board of Administration, E. D. Collas.
Attorney General, J. H. Loveridge, M.B.E.
Solicitor General, E. P. Shanks.
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. Gahan, O.C.
Receiver General, R. H. Collette.
States Supervisor, L. A. Guillemette, O.B.E.
President, Education Council, Rev. S. W. Gerhold.
Immigration Officer, R. W. Le Lacheur.
Postmaster, A. G. Williams.

	1960	1961
Revenue	£2,474,406	£2,687,415†
Expenditure	2,273,463	2,231,582†
States Funded Debt	4,378,745	4,455,460
Note Issue	525,700	500,568

† Including £84,455 and £64,170 respectively for Alderney.

ALDERNEY

President, Cmdr. S. P. Herivel, C.B.E., D.S.C.
Clerk of the States and Court, P. W. Radice.

SARK

La Dame de Sercq, Mrs. R. W. Hathaway, O.B.E.
Seuteschal, W. Baker, M.B.E.

The British Commonwealth of Nations

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of the British Commonwealth is estimated to be about 14 million square miles. Details of the areas and populations of the member states and dependencies appear in the following pages and are also tabulated on pp. 195-9. The total population of the British Commonwealth was estimated in 1962 at 723,000,000.

GOVERNMENT.—The Commonwealth is a free association of sovereign independent states, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the Republics of India, Pakistan, Ghana and Cyprus, together with their dependencies.

The Commonwealth has no written constitution but its members are bound together by a community of ideals and interest which springs from a common historical background and a common political heritage which in spite of diversities of race and tradition has given rise to a broadly common pattern of institutions, legislative, executive and judicial. Most members of the Commonwealth have certain constitutional features in common. They are parliamentary democracies, their laws being made with the consent of a freely elected parliament after discussion in that parliament, the executive government holding office by virtue of the support of a majority in parliament. Ministers, who must be members of parliament, are collectively responsible for the actions of the executive. With the exception of New Zealand, Pakistan, Ghana, Cyprus, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika the Parliaments of the Commonwealth have two chambers, but in the case of the upper house the method of choosing members varies. Although legislation can be initiated in them, the upper houses are principally revising bodies and the lower houses, elected by secret ballot on a basis of adult suffrage, are dominant. The office of Speaker of the lower house is a feature of all Commonwealth parliaments.

At the head of each of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth (except those of the Federation of Malaya and the Republics) is the Queen, in whose name the administration is carried on. In all member countries of the Commonwealth except the Federation of Malaya and the Republics, Her Majesty is represented by the Governor-General, who in all essential respects holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs as is held by the Sovereign in Great Britain. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Government of the country concerned and is wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom. He is in many cases a national of the country in which he holds office. Her Majesty is Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda, all of whom owe common allegiance to her, and is the symbol of their free association in the Commonwealth. Those countries which are Republics with Presidents as head of the state and the Federation of Malaya which has one of the Malay Rulers as Head of State, do not owe allegiance to the Queen. All members accept her as the symbol of the free association of member nations of the Commonwealth and as such as Head of the Commonwealth.

The status of member nations was defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal substance by the *Statute of Westminster, 1931*, in

which the Commonwealth nations were described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, but united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." (See above for modifications as regards Republics and the Federation of Malaya). Other parts of the Commonwealth, such as Colonies, while they may be described as "Commonwealth countries," are not members of the Commonwealth.

PAKISTAN.—In October, 1958, the constitution of Pakistan was abrogated and presidential rule introduced. A new constitution providing for a federal unicameral legislature and a presidential form of government was introduced in 1962.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—Following a conference on Central African Federation held in London in January, 1953, and a referendum held in Southern Rhodesia on April 9, the *Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act* was passed by the United Kingdom Parliament on July 14, 1953, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, consisting of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, established by Order in Council. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are each proportionately represented in a Federal Assembly consisting of a Speaker and 59 members, which has control of defence, overseas trade, currency, transport, postal services and other matters of Federal concern. The Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General. For a period of ten years from the inception of the constitution there will be no change in its provisions on matters on which the Federal Legislature may make laws, without the consent of all three territorial legislatures. The Federal Constitution provides for a constitutional review between 1960 and 1962. A Conference consisting of delegations from the Federation, from each of the territories and from the United Kingdom, chosen by their respective governments, was convened in London for this purpose in December, 1960; it adjourned to a date to be decided later. (See main article under DOMINIONS, COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.)

WESTERN SAMOA.—Previously administered by New Zealand under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations, Western Samoa became independent in January, 1962. It has been agreed that the New Zealand Government will assist Western Samoa in the conduct of its international relations. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers have agreed that the territory should be treated as a Commonwealth country pending a decision on whether it will become a member.

CONSULTATION.—Before the Second World War it was customary for an Imperial Conference, a formal gathering of delegates from the Commonwealth nations headed by their Prime Ministers, to meet every few years for discussion of a wide range of common problems. Its functions were purely advisory or consultative, and, as it had neither legislative nor executive authority, its resolutions were not binding on the participating Governments, though normally these Governments conformed to resolutions adopted unanimously. The last Imperial Conference was held in 1937. During the War informal meetings of Ministers were substituted. Imperial Conferences have now been replaced by Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings. There have also been frequent Com-

monwealth ministerial meetings and conferences on Defence, Finance, etc.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY.—Each member of the Commonwealth of Nations defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth nationals within its own boundaries. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, the Federation of Nigeria, and Sierra Leone have not only created a local citizenship but have also conferred on their citizens the common status of Commonwealth citizen or British subject.* Ceylon has created only a single citizenship without making provision for the common status, though to some extent drawing a distinction between citizens of other Commonwealth countries and aliens. India, in addition to creating Indian citizenship, has recognized in India, on a reciprocal basis, the common status possessed by citizens of other Commonwealth countries. The Republic of Ireland, which in 1949 ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as a foreign country or her citizens as foreigners. Although Ambassadors instead of High Commissioners are now exchanged between the Republic of Ireland and Commonwealth countries, her relations with the United Kingdom are conducted through the Commonwealth Relations Office and not through the Foreign Office.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of dependencies in the Commonwealth is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and also from the Courts of certain members of the Commonwealth (Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, the Federation of Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika). Arrangements have been made under which appeals to the Head of the Federation of Malaya may be entertained by the Committee. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of other Commonwealth countries. The members of the Commonwealth have each a broadly similar judicial system, judges (except in the Republics, where they are appointed by the President) being appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Government concerned. In the Federation of Malaya, puisne judges are appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth and also the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is completely responsible for its own defence. Although there is no central organization to co-ordinate the defence strategy and resources of the Commonwealth, there is close liaison between the responsible governments and considerable day to day practical co-operation by the Services. This includes ministerial conferences, meetings between High Commissioners and the Governments to which they are accredited, constant exchange of information and correspondence, exchange and training of Service personnel and personal contacts between Service advisers and officials. During the Second World War collaboration between Commonwealth countries was comprehensive and continuous—each of the then

members (except the Republic of Ireland) entered the war in 1939.

The territories for whose defence the United Kingdom is responsible play their part and make their contribution to Commonwealth defence as far as their means allow. While the United Kingdom safeguards sea and air communications, using bases in the territories and providing some garrisons, the dependencies are responsible for the forces necessary for their own security (although in some cases the United Kingdom meets the cost).

Membership of the Commonwealth imposes no formal collective security commitment, but individual members may of course assume special international obligations for the maintenance of peace and security. All are members of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and Canada belong to N.A.T.O.; the United Kingdom and Pakistan are in C.E.N.T.O.; the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan are members of S.E.A.T.O.; Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the Pacific Security Treaty. The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand co-ordinate their defence plans in South East Asia and the South West Pacific through a joint defence machinery specially devised for this purpose.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.—The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand have dependencies for which they are independently responsible. The United Kingdom is responsible, through the Colonial Office, for the following colonies, protectorates, protected states, and trust territories.

Aden—colony and protectorates. The Governor of Aden is responsible for Kamarau Island.

Bahamas—colony.

Bermuda—colony.

British Guiana—colony.

British Honduras—colony.

British Virgin Islands—colony.

Brunei—protected state.

Falkland Islands—colony with dependencies, of which the principal are South Georgia, South Orkney, South Sandwich, South Shetland and Graham Land.

Fiji—colony. The Governor of Fiji is also Governor of the Pitcairn Islands Group and responsible for relations with the protected state of Tonga.

Gambia—colony and protectorate.

Gibraltar—colony.

Hong Kong—colony and leased territories.

Kenya—colony and protectorate.

Malta—colony.

Mauritius—colony.

North Borneo—colony.

St. Helena—colony with dependencies (Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha are the principal).

Sarawak—colony.

Seychelles—colony.

Singapore (State)—protected state.

Western Pacific High Commission—the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, the Central and Southern Line Islands, and the New Hebrides Condominium, which share a High Commissioner.

West Indies—The separate colonies of Antigua, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos Islands.

Zanzibar—protectorate.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland—three protectorates in South Africa administered by the United Kingdom, through the Commonwealth Relations Office and H.M. High Commissioner in Pretoria.

*In addition, citizens of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have the common status of British subject.

The Maldivé Islands, a protected state, consisting of groups of coral atolls in the Indian Ocean.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—Included in the Federation are Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which are Protectorates; the Secretary of State for the Colonies retaining certain responsibilities towards them under the Federal Constitution.

Colony (or Settlement): a territory belonging by settlement, conquest or annexation to the British Crown.

Protectorate: a territory not formally annexed, but in respect of which, by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction.

Protected State: a territory under a ruler which enjoys Her Majesty's protection, over whose foreign affairs she exercises control but in respect of whose internal affairs she does not exercise jurisdiction.

Trust Territory: a territory administered by the United Kingdom government under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

Condominium: a territory over which responsibility is shared by two administering powers.

Leased Territories: this term applies only to that part of the mainland of China which was in 1893 leased to Great Britain for 99 years and is administered by the Government of Hong Kong.

Other Commonwealth Dependencies.—Australia is responsible for Papua, the trust territory of New Guinea and (jointly with U.K. and New Zealand) Nauru Island. In addition Australia and New Zealand administer a number of island territories and extensive Antarctic areas.

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. Customs tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the United Kingdom Government, and grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

Under the *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940*, annual sums of £5,000,000 for Development and £500,000 for Research were made available from United Kingdom Funds for 10 years from 1941. An Act passed in 1945 extended the grant period from 1951 to 1956, making £120,000,000 available in that period subject to a maximum of £17,500,000 in any one year, of which not more than £1,000,000 might be spent on research. A further Act in 1950 increased the annual amount to £25,000,000, of which not more than £2,500,000 could be drawn in any one year for research and increased the total provision to £140,000,000 over the period 1946-56. The *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955*, extended the life of the previous Acts to March 31, 1960, and provided an additional sum of £80,000,000, which, added to unspent balances remaining, made available for expenditure nearly £120,000,000, during 1955-60. In 1959 these Acts were extended to March 31, 1964, and a further £95,000,000 was made available. With the unspent balance this provides over £140,000,000 for expenditure in 1959-64.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC LIAISON OFFICES (LONDON)

Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2

[Holborn: 3422]

The Commonwealth Scientific Liaison Offices exist to keep in touch with scientific developments in the United Kingdom, to deal with scientific enquiries from and to their home countries and to act as scientific advisers to the Commonwealth

High Commissioners and Governments concerned. Joint headquarters were set up in May, 1948. Liaison offices of the various countries continue to act as separate autonomous units but share common services to the cost of which the Commonwealth countries contribute in agreed proportions. B.C.S.O. (London) serves as a headquarters for Commonwealth scientists visiting the United Kingdom.

Countries represented (with names of their Chief Scientific Liaison Officers):

UNITED KINGDOM.—R. Ashton (Overseas Liaison Group, D.S.I.R.).

CANADA.—J. B. Marshall.

AUSTRALIA.—P. F. Butler.

NEW ZEALAND.—V. Armstrong.

INDIA.—A. M. D'Rosario.

PAKISTAN.—C. K. Rehchem.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—J. E. C. Coventry.

Secretary, E. D. A. Davies.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONERS

CANADA.—Ottawa (56 Sparks Street), A. Currall.

Montreal (635 Dorchester Boulevard W.), A. Heckle.

Toronto (119 Adelaide Street W.), J. R. W. Wilby, C.M.G.

Vancouver (602 W. Hastings Street), W. K. Ward.

Winnipeg (333 Broadway Avenue), R. Fox.

Regina (Derrick Building, 11th Avenue), M. W. Mustoe.

Edmonton (Imperial Bank Building, Jasper Avenue), G. R. Latham.

Halifax (5425 Spring Garden Road), H. F. Codling.

AUSTRALIA.—Canberra (Commonwealth Avenue), F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Sydney (London Assurance House), A. R. Bruce, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Melbourne (224 Queen Street), J. W. Stoodley.

Brisbane (M. L. C. Building), N. A. Pinch.

Perth (189 St. George's Terrace), J. D. Leithead.

Adelaide (15 Franklin Street), M. E. Browne.

NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington (Customhouse Quay), C. G. Crulckshank.

Auckland (56 Shortland Street), A. P. Timms.

Christchurch (112 Hereford Street), A. Vine.

CEYLON.—Colombo (Prince Street), J. F. Saunders, M.B.E.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA.—Kuala Lumpur (1 Suleiman Road), J. R. Cross.

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA.—Lagos (P.O. Box 2060), D. G. Stewart-Smith.

Enugu (P.O. Box 324, Garden Avenue), J. H. Walsh.

Ibadan (Co-operative Bank Building), J. R. Bolton.

Kaduna (5 Prince Edward's Way), G. J. Swaffell.

SIERRA LEONE.—Freetown (Bank of W. Africa Building, Oxford Street), J. L. Beaven.

INDIA.—Delhi (Chanakyapuri, New Delhi), H. Bailey, C.M.G.

Calcutta (1 Harington Street), M. J. Marshall.

Madras (6 Armenian Street), F. F. D. Ward, M.B.E.

Bombay (Mercantile Bank Building), S. C. Stout.

PAKISTAN.—Karachi (Finlay House), R. W. B. Carter.

Lahore (National House, Bank Square), L. F. Hope.

Chittagong (Quaid-e-Azam Road), P. C. Burdett.

Dacca (Adamjee Court), J. W. P. Chiddell.

GHANA.—Accra (P.O. Box 2649), L. Bevan.

CYPRUS.—Nicosia (Alexander Pallis Street), L. Reid.

TRANGANYIKA.—Dar-es-Salaam (Permanent House), H. D. G. Collings.

JAMAICA.—Kingston (Barclay's Bank Building), B. A. F. Pennock.

UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

With date of foundation, number of full-time students and name of Executive Head
(Vice-Chancellor, President or Principal)

Australia

- ADELAIDE (1874). (Full-time students, 3,987).—*Vice-Chancellor*, H. B. Basten, C.M.G.
 AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL (1946), Canberra. (650).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. G. H. Huxley, D.Phil., D.Sc.
 MELBOURNE (1853). (7,476).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Sir George Paton, LL.D., D.C.L.
 MONASH (1958), Melbourne. (715).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. A. L. Matheson, M.B.E., Ph.D.
 NEW ENGLAND (1954), Armidale. (798).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. B. Madgwick, M.B.E., D.Phil., D.Litt., LL.D.
 NEW SOUTH WALES (1949), Sydney. (2,982).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. P. Baxter, C.M.G., O.B.E., Ph.D.
 NEWCASTLE UNIV. COLL. (1951). (503).—*Warden*, J. J. Auchmuty, Ph.D.
 QUEENSLAND (1909), Brisbane. (4,378).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Sir Fred Schonell, Ph.D., D.Lit.
 UNIV. COLL. OF TOWNSVILLE (1961).—*Warden*, F. J. Olsen, Ph.D.
 SYDNEY (1850). (10,667).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. S. H. Roberts, C.M.G., Litt.D., LL.D., D.Sc.(Econ.), D.C.L., D.Litt.
 TASMANIA (1890), Hobart. (789).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. S. Isles.
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA (1911), Perth. (2,154).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. L. Prescott, O.B.E.

Basutoland

- PIUS XII COLL. (1945), Roma. (Full-time students, 169).—*Rector*, Very Rev. F. E. Banim.

Canada

- ACADIA (1838), Wolfville. (Full-time students, 1,050).—*President*, W. Kirkeconnell, Ph.D., LL.D., D.P.E., D.Litt., Litt. D., L.H.D., D.É.S.I.
 ALBERTA (1906), Edmonton. (8,560).—*President*, W. H. Johns, Ph.D., LL.D.
 ASSUMPTION, WINDSOR (1857). (1,424).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Rev. E. C. LeBel, LL.D.
 BISHOP'S (1843), Lennoxville. (464).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. L. O. Glass, D.C.L.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA (1908), Vancouver. (12,655).—*President*, J. B. MacDonald, D.D.S., Ph.D.
 CARLETON (1942), Ottawa. (1,553).—*President*, A. Davidson Duntun, D.Sc., LL.D.
 DALHOUSIE (1818), Halifax. (2,189).—*President*, A. E. Kerr, D.D., LL.D.
 UNIV. OF KING'S COLL. (1789), Halifax. (186).—*President*, Rev. Canon H. L. Puxley, D.D.
 LAVAL (1852), Quebec. (13,004).—*Rector* *Magnificus*, Mgr. L.-A. Vachon, D.Th., D.Ph.
 MCGILL (1821), Montreal. (8,882).
 MCMASTER (1887), Hamilton. (2,000).—*President*, H. G. Thode, M.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D., D.Sc.
 MANITOBA (1877), Winnipeg. (6,880).—*President*, H. H. Sanderson, Ph.D., LL.D.
 BRANDON COLL. (1899). (420).—*President*, J. E. Robbins, Ph.D., LL.D.
 MEMORIAL, NEWFOUNDLAND (1949), St. John's. (1,757).—*President*, R. Gushue, C.B.E., LL.D., D.Ch.L.
 MONTREAL (1876). (20,735).—*Rector*, Mgr. I. Lussier, LL.D.
 MOUNT ALLISON (1858), Sackville. (1,206).—*President*, L. H. Cragg, Ph.D.
 MOUNT ST. VINCENT COLL. (1925), Halifax. (439).—*President*, Sister Francis d'Assisi, Ph.D.
 NEW BRUNSWICK (1785), Fredericton. (2,170).—*President*, C. B. Mackay, D.C.L., LL.D.
 NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1905), Truro. (143).—*Principal*, K. Cox.
 NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLL. (1909), Halifax. (332).—*President*, G. W. Holbrook, Ph.D.

- OTTAWA (1848). (3,286).—*Rector*, Very Rev. H. Légaré, D.Soc.Sc., LL.D.
 QUEEN'S, KINGSTON (1841). (3,451).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. A. Mackintosh, C.M.G., Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
 ROYAL MILITARY COLL. OF CANADA (1875), Kingston. (451).—*Commandant*, Brigadier G. H. Spencer, O.B.E., C.D.
 ST. DUNSTAN'S (1855), Charlottetown. (437).—*President*, Rt. Rev. J. A. Sullivan.
 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER (1853), Antigonish. (1,565).—*President*, Rt. Rev. F. J. Somers, Ph.D., D.Litt.
 ST. JOSEPH'S (1864), Moncton. (449).—*President*, Rev. C. Cormier, LL.D.
 ST. MARY'S (1841), Halifax. (656).—*President*, Very Rev. C. J. Fischer.
 SASKATCHEWAN (1907), Saskatoon. (6,109).—*President*, J. W. T. Spinks, M.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.
 SHEERBROOKE (1954). (2,418).—*Rector*, Mgr. I. Pinard.
 SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS (1929), Montreal. (2,062).—*Principal*, R. C. Rac.
 TORONTO (1827). (12,865).—*President*, C. T. Bissell, Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D.
 UNIV. OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL. (1852), Toronto. (1,245).—*President*, Rev. J. M. Kelly, Ph.D.
 UNIV. OF TRINITY COLL. (1851), Toronto. (711).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Rev. D. R. G. Owen, Ph.D., D.D.
 VICTORIA (1836), Toronto. (1,972).—*President*, Rev. A. B. B. Moore, D.D., LL.D.
 ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1874), Guelph. (964).—*President*, J. D. MacLachlan, Ph.D.
 WATERLOO (1959). (1,204).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. G. Hagey, LL.D.
 WATERLOO LUTHERAN (1960). (868).—*President*, Rev. W. J. Villaume, Ph.D.
 WESTERN ONTARIO (1878), London. (4,715).—*President*, G. E. Hall, A.F.C., M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.

Ceylon

- CEYLON (1942), Peradeniya. (Full-time students, 4,621).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Nicholas Attygalle, D.Sc., LL.D.
 VIDYALANKARA (1959), Kelaniya. (743).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Ven. K. Pannasara, LL.D.
 VIDYODAYA (1959), Gogodawilla. (877).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Ven. W. Sorata, D.Litt.

East Africa

- EAST AFRICA, Entebbe, Uganda.—*Vice-Chancellor* Sir Bernard de Bunsen, C.M.G.
 ROYAL COLL., NAIROBI (1961), Kenya. (Full-time students, 417).—*Principal*, J. M. Hyslop, Ph.D., D.Sc.
 UNIVERSITY COLL., DAR ES SALAAM (1961), Tanganyika (14).—*Principal*, R. C. Pratt.
 MAKERERE UNIV. COLL. (1949), Kampala, Uganda. (951).—*Principal*, Sir Bernard de Bunsen, C.M.G.

Ghana

- GHANA (1961), Legon. (Full-time students, 682).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. C. O'Brien, Ph.D.
 UNIV. COLL. OF CAPE COAST (1962).—*Principal*, C. A. Ackah, Ph.D.
 KWAME NKRUMAH UNIV. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1961), Kumasi (509).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. P. Baffour, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Hong Kong

- HONG KONG (1911). (Full-time students, 1,478).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Lindsay Ride, C.B.E., D.M., LL.D.

India

- AGRA (1927). (Full-time students, 45,302).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. D. Gupta.
- ALIGARH MUSLIM (1920). (5,128).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. H. Zaidi.
- ALLAHABAD (1887). (6,633).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. Prasad, D.Sc.
- ANDHRA (1926), Waltair. (24,677).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. L. Narayan, D.Sc.
- ANNAMALAI (1928), Annamalainagar. (3,198).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. Subrahmanyam.
- BANARAS HINDU (1915). (7,532).—*Vice-Chancellor*—N. H. Bhagwati.
- BARODA (1949). (8,014).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. M. Mehta, Ph.D.
- BIHAR (1952), Muzaffarpur. (24,121).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. L. Shrivastava, D.Phil.
- BOMBAY (1857). (52,138).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. R. Khanolkar, M.D.
- CALCUTTA (1857). (98,101).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. C. Lahiri.
- DELHI (1922). (18,630).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. D. Deshmukh.
- GAUHATI (1948). (29,232).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. Datta.
- GORAKHPUR (1956). (14,243).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. C. Chatterji, D.Sc., Dr.ing.
- GUJARAT (1949), Ahmedabad. (27,456).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. R. Desai.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY (1958). (765).—*Director*, S. K. Bose.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR (1960). (191).—*Director*, P. K. Kelkar, Ph.D.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR (1951). (1,892).—*Director*, S. R. Sen Gupta, Ph.D.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS (1959). (382).—*Director*, Prof. B. Sengupto.
- JABALPUR (1957). (9,589).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. R. Sen.
- JADAVPUR (1955), Calcutta. (2,944).—*Rector*, T. Sen, Dr. ing.
- JAMMU AND KASHMIR (1948), Srinagar. (6,566).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. M. Panikkar, D.Litt., LL.D.
- KARNATAK (1949), Dharwar. (14,715).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. C. Pavate.
- KERALA (1937), Trivandrum. (49,990).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. C. K. E. Raja.
- KURUKSHETRA (1956). (474).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Bhan.
- LUCKNOW (1921). (12,928).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. V. Rao, Ph.D.
- MADRAS (1857). (57,374).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir A. R. Mudaliar, K.C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L.
- MARATHWADA (1958), Aurangabad. (6,475).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. R. Dongerkerry.
- MYSORE (1916). (36,242).—*Vice-Chancellor*, N. A. Nikam.
- NAGPUR (1923). (28,522).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. P. Kotval.
- OSMANIA (1918), Hyderabad. (21,684).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. S. Reddi, D.Litt.
- PANJAB (1947), Chandigarh. (54,753).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. C. Joshi, D.Sc.
- PATNA (1917). (11,402).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. Jacob, Ph.D.
- POONA (1948). (30,945).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. V. Potdar.
- RAJASTHAN (1947), Jaipur. (21,086).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. S. Mehta, Ph.D.
- ROORKEE (1949). (1,840).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. Pande.
- SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH (1955), Anand. (4,793).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. D. Patel, Ph.D.
- SAUGAR (1946), Sagar. (15,742).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. P. Bhutt.
- SHREEMATI N. D. THACKERSEY WOMEN'S (1951), Bombay. (7,614).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Mrs. P. V. Thackersey, D.Litt.

- SRI VENKATESWARA (1954), Tirupati. (9,133).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Govindarajulu.
- UTKAL (1943), Bhubaneswar. (13,696).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. Parjia, O.B.E., D.Sc.
- VIKRAM (1957), Ujjain (19,192).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. L. Datta, Ph.D.
- VISVA-BHARATI (1951), Santiniketan. (446).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. R. Das.

Malaya

- MALAYA (1962), Kuala Lumpur. (Full-time students, 1,010).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Alexander Oppenheim, O.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., LL.D.

Malta

- ROYAL UNIV. OF MALTA (1769), Valletta. (299).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. A. Mančeh, C.B.E., M.D., LL.D.

New Zealand

- AUCKLAND (1882). (2,422).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. J. Malmont.
- CANTERBURY (1873), Christchurch. (2,142).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. L. Pownall, Ph.D.
- LINCOLN COLL. (1873), Christchurch. (346).—*Principal*, M. M. Burns, C.B.E., Ph.D.
- OTAGO (1869), Dunedin. (2,297).—*Vice-Chancellor*, F. G. Soper, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.
- VICTORIA, WELLINGTON (1897). (1,633).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. Williams, Ph.D., LL.D.
- MASSEY COLL. (1926), Palmerston North. (540).—*Principal*, A. Stewart, D.Phil.

Nigeria

- AHMADU BELLO (1962), Zaria. (500).—*Vice-Chancellor*, N. S. Alexander, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.
- UNIV. COLL., IBADAN (1948). (Full-time students, 1,255).—*Principal*, K. O. Dike, Ph.D., LL.D.
- IFE (1961).—*Vice-Chancellor*, O. A. Ajose, O.B.E., M.D.
- LAGOS (1962).—*Vice-Chancellor*, E. Njoku, Ph.D.
- NIGERIA (1960), Nsukka. (1,064).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. M. Johnson, J.S.D.

Pakistan

- DACCA (1921). (Full-time students, 13,176).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Husain, Ph.D.
- E. PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL (1961), Mymensingh. (450).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. O. Ghani, Ph.D.
- KARACHI (1950). (1,430).—*Vice-Chancellor*, I. H. Qureshi, Ph.D.
- PANJAB (1882), Lahore. (11,439).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Sharif.
- PESHAWAR (1950). (2,113).—*Vice-Chancellor* M. Ali.
- RAJSHAH (1953). (17,849).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Ahmed, Ph.D.
- SIND (1947), Hyderabad. (9,728).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Raziuddin Siddiqi, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- W. PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL (1961), Lyallpur. (841).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Z. A. Hashmi, D.V.M.
- W. PAKISTAN U. OF ENGINRG. & TECHNOL. (1961), Lahore. (525).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. Rashid Kazi.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

- UNIV. COLL. OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (1955), Salisbury. (Full-time students, 330).—*Principal*, W. Adams, C.M.G., O.B.E., LL.D.

Sierra Leone

- FOURAH BAY COLL., THE UNIV. COLL. OF SIERRA LEONE (1960), Freetown. (Full-time students, 348).—*Principal*, D. S. H. W. Nicol, M.D., Ph.D.

Singapore

- NANYANG (1953), Singapore. (2,109).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. L. Chuang, Ph.D.
- SINGAPORE (1962). (1,763).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. R. Sreenivasan, LL.D.

West Indies

- UNIV. OF THE WEST INDIES (1962), Jamaica. (Full-time students, 949).—*Vice-Chancellor* (vacant).

Canada

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces or Territories and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water	Population	
		Census, 1956	Census, 1961
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	1,123,116	1,331,944
British Columbia (Victoria).....	366,255	1,398,464	1,629,682
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	251,000	850,040	921,686
New Brunswick (Fredericton).....	28,354	554,616	597,936
Newfoundland (St. John's).....	156,185	415,074	457,853
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,425	694,717	737,007
Ontario (Toronto).....	412,582	5,104,933	6,236,092
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).....	2,184	99,285	104,629
Quebec (Quebec).....	594,850	4,628,378	5,259,211
Saskatchewan (Regina).....	251,700	880,665	925,181
Yukon Territory (Whitehorse).....	207,076	12,170	14,628
North West Territories (Ottawa).....	1,304,903	19,313	22,998
Total.....	3,851,809	16,080,791	18,238,247

Land Area, 3,560,238 square miles; Water Area, 291,571 square miles.

Of the total immigration of 71,689 in 1961, 11,870 were from the British Isles, 11,516 from the United States and 48,303 from over 60 other countries.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during Census Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1861.....	..	..	3,229,633	..	13,589
1871.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	459,621	27,773
1881.....	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891.....	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,420	82,165
1901.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,075	55,747
1911.....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,323	231,283
1921.....	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,723
1931.....	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941.....	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,859	9,329
1951.....	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429	2,502,774	19,391
1956.....	8,151,879	7,928,912	16,080,791	..	164,857
1961.....	9,218,893	9,019,354	18,238,247	4,228,818	71,689

Origins	Population		Religions	Population	
	1951	1961		1951	1961
British Races.....	6,709,685	7,996,669	Roman Catholic.....	6,069,499	8,342,826
English.....	3,630,344	..	United Church of Canada	2,867,271	3,664,008
Scottish.....	1,547,470	..	Anglican Church of	..	..
Irish.....	1,439,635	..	Canada.....	2,060,720	2,409,068
Other.....	92,236	..	Presbyterian.....	781,747	818,558
European Races.....	6,872,889	9,657,195	Baptist.....	519,585	593,553
French.....	4,319,167	5,510,346	Lutheran.....	444,923	662,744
Austrian.....	32,231	..	Jewish.....	204,836	254,338
Belgian.....	35,148	..	Ukrainian (Greek) Catho-	..	..
Czech and Slovak.....	63,959	..	lic.....	190,831	189,653
Finnish.....	43,745	..	Greek Orthodox.....	172,271	239,766
German.....	619,995	1,049,599	Mennonite.....	125,933	152,452
Hungarian.....	60,460	..	Pentecostal.....	95,131	143,877
Italian.....	152,245	450,351	Evangelical Church....	50,900	..
Jewish.....	181,670	173,314	Salvation Army.....	70,273	..
Netherland.....	264,267	429,679	Mormon.....	32,888	..
Polish.....	219,845	323,517	Church of Christ, Disci-	..	..
Roumanian.....	23,601	..	ples.....	14,920	..
Russian.....	91,279	119,168	Christian Science.....	20,795	..
Scandinavian.....	283,024	386,534	Adventist.....	21,398	..
Ukrainian.....	395,043	473,337	Confucian and Buddhist.	13,975	..
Other.....	87,210	711,310	Others.....	251,529	767,374
Asiatic Races.....	72,827	121,753	Totals.....	14,009,429	18,238,247
Chinese.....	32,528	..	Indian Population (1941) 118,816; (1951)	..	..
Japanese.....	21,663	..	155,874. Eskimo population (1941), 7,253;	..	..
Other.....	18,636	..	(1951) 9,733.	..	..
Indian and Eskimo.....	165,607	220,121	..	..	..
All other.....	188,421	242,509	..	..	..
Totals.....	14,009,429	18,238,247	..	..	..

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866.

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Pelee Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41'.

Relief.—The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the Pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: (1) Appalachian-Acadian Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands, and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half of the area. The interior as a whole, is an undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to 1,500 feet), with the more rugged relieving along the southern border in Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole area water or muskeg-filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland as an outlying portion of the shield consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to 1,700 feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The interior plains, comprising the Prairie Provinces, slope eastward and northward a few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than 1,000 feet, in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing coteau or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: (1) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fiords and glaciated valleys, (2) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, (3) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to 12,000-foot peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tramontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and 1,000 feet, though in Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to nearly 7,000 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of miles of water highway, occupy a broad area of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada has its source in the British North America Act of 1867 which formed a Dominion, under the name of Canada, of the four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; to this Federation the other Provinces have subsequently been admitted. Under this Act Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. 11, 1931, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with other self-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

FLAG.—Red shield with coat of arms of Canada in fly; Union Jack in first quarter next to staff.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major-General GEORGES PHILIAS VANIER, D.S.O., M.C., born April 23, 1888, appointed Aug. 1, 1959.

Secretary to the Governor-General, E. U. Butler.

Assistant Secretary, Col. A. G. Cherrier, O.B.E., C.D.

Comptroller of the Household, Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, C.D., R.C.N.

Press Secretary, G. Robillard.

Attaché, M. Pitfield.

Aides-de-Camp, Flight Lieut. P. E. Hinch, R.C.A.F.; Lieut. R. de C. Nantal, R.C.N.; Capt. I. Galbraith.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(As at August 9, 1962)

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. John George
Diefenbaker, Q.C. †\$25,000
Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon.
Howard Charles Green, Q.C. 15,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon.
George Hies 15,000

Agriculture, Hon. Alvin George Hamilton \$15,000
National Health and Welfare, Hon. Jay
Waldo Monteith 15,000
Finance and Receiver-General, Hon. George
Clyde Nowlan, Q.C. 15,000
Labour, Hon. Michael Starr 15,000
Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Donald
Methuen Fleming 15,000
Public Works, Hon. Edmund Davie Fulton 15,000

Veterans' Affairs, Hon. Gordon Minto Churchill.....	\$15,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. Mrs. Ellen Louks Fairclough.....	15,000
Fisheries, Hon. J. Angus Maclean, D.F.C....	15,000
National Defence, Hon. Douglas S. Harkness.....	15,000
Solicitor-General (vacant).....	15,000
Northern Affairs and National Resources, Hon. Walter Dinsdale.....	15,000
Transport, Hon. Leon Balcer.....	15,000
Defence Production, Hon. Raymond O'Hurley.....	15,000
Associate Minister of National Defence, Hon. Pierre Sévigny.....	15,000
National Revenue and of Forestry, Hon. Hugh John Flemming.....	15,000
Citizenship and Immigration, Hon. R. A. Bell.....	15,000
Mines and Technical Surveys, Hon. Paul Martineau.....	15,000
Secretary of State, Hon. George Ernest Halpenny.....	15,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Malcolm Wallace McCutcheon.....	7,500

Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Lester B. Pearson..... \$15,000

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

High Commissioners

United Kingdom.—Hon. George Drew, Q.C., Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.
 Australia.—E. W. T. Gill.
 Ceylon.—J. George.
 Ghana and Guinea.—B. M. Williams.
 India.—C. A. Ronning.
 Malaya.—C. E. McCaughey.
 New Zealand.—G. R. Heasman.
 Pakistan.—C. C. Eberts.
 Tanganyika.—N. Berlis.

Ambassadors

Argentina.—R. A. Bower.
 Austria.—Miss M. B. Mcagher.
 Belgium.—S. D. Pierce.
 Brazil.—J. A. Chapdelaine.
 Cameroon, Congo, Chad, Gaboon.—F. Charpentier.
 Colombia and Ecuador.—T. F. M. Newton.
 Cuba and Haiti.—G. P. Kidd.
 Czechoslovakia: Minister, J. A. McCordick.
 Denmark.—H. Allard.
 Finland.—J. H. Cleveland.
 France.—G. Ignatieff.
 German Federal Republic.—J. K. Starnes.
 Greece.—E. D. McGreer.
 Indonesia.—J. P. Sigvaldason.
 Irish Republic.—A. Rive.
 Israel and Cyprus.—A. J. Andrew.
 Italy.—J. Leger.
 Japan.—W. F. Bull.
 Lebanon.—P. A. Beaulieu, Q.C.
 Mexico and Guatemala.—W. A. Irwin.
 Netherlands.—(vacant).
 Norway and Iceland.—J. L. E. Couillard.
 Persia: Minister, G. B. Summers, Q.C.

Peru.—A. J. Pick.
 Poland.—G. H. Southam.
 Portugal.—J. Morin.
 S. Africa.—J. J. Hurley, O.B.E., E.D.
 Spain and Morocco.—J. Bruchesi.
 Sweden.—A. K. Graham, Q.C.
 Switzerland.—H. F. Feaver.
 Turkey.—P. A. Bridle.
 U.S.S.R.—A. C. Smith.
 United Arab Republic.—R. A. D. Forde.
 U.S.A.—C. S. A. Ritchie.
 Uruguay.—J. F. X. Houde.
 Venezuela.—Y. Beauluc.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

High Commissioners

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, The Viscount Amory, P.C., C.C.M.G., Earnscliffe, Ottawa.
 Deputy High Commissioner, L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E.
 Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, K. McGregor, C.M.G.
 Counsellor, B. J. Greenhill.
 Naval Adviser, Capt. T. L. Martin, R.N.
 Army Adviser, Brig. A. C. Tyler, C.B.E., M.C.
 Air Force Adviser, Air Commodore H. E. C. Boxer, O.B.E.
 Director, U.K. Information Service, R. McC. Samples, D.S.O.
 1st Secretary (Agriculture and Food), C. H. Wake.
 Adviser (Pensions), R. A. E. Tow.
 Adviser (Defence Research and Supply), C. J. Francis.

Australia.—D. O. Hay, D.S.O., M.B.E.
 Ceylon.—Sir Velupillai Coomaraswamy, C.M.G.
 India.—C. S. Jha.
 New Zealand.—J. S. Reid.
 Pakistan.—S. M. Burke.

Ambassadors

Argentina.—A. E. Peluffo.
 Austria.—Dr. E. F. Buresch.
 Belgium.—G. D. de la Chevalerie.
 Brazil: Chargé d'Affaires, R. B. de Miranda e Silva.
 Burma.—U On Sein.
 Chile.—M. Rodriguez.
 China.—Liu Chieh.
 Colombia.—Dr. F. J. Ocampo.
 Cuba.—Dr. A. Cruz.
 Czechoslovakia.—Dr. J. Taver.
 Denmark.—J. Knox.
 Dominican Republic.—A. Alvarez-Albizu.
 Finland.—A. Lehtinen.
 France.—R. Bousquet.
 German Federal Republic.—H. Siegfried.
 Greece.—Y. D. Kalergis.
 Haiti.—H. Hippolyte.
 Iceland.—T. Thors.
 Indonesia.—L. N. Palar.
 Irish Republic.—W. P. Fay.
 Israel.—Y. D. Herzog.
 Italy.—Baron C. de Ferraris Salzano.
 Japan.—T. Hagiwara.
 Lebanon.—R. Klat.
 Luxembourg.—G. Heisbourg.

† NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—a sessional allowance of \$8,000 per annum is paid to a Minister of the Crown as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. A motor-car allowance of \$2,000 per annum is paid to Ministers holding portfolios. Since 1945 an expense allowance of \$2,000 has been paid to Members of Parliament including Ministers of the Crown.

Mexico.—R. de la Colina.
 Netherlands.—A. H. J. Lovink.
 Norway.—B. Stabell.
 Persia.—M. Esfandiary.
 Peru.—M. de la Fuente.
 Poland.—Z. Wolniak.
 Portugal.—Dr. L. Soares de Oliveira.
 S. Africa.—Dr. W. Dirkse van Schalkwyk.
 Spain.—F. de Iturrriaga y Codes.
 Sweden.—O. Thorsing.
 Switzerland.—A. Zehnder.
 Tunisia.—T. Slim.
 Turkey.—T. Carim.
 U.S.S.R.—Dr. A. A. Aroutunian.
 United Arab Republic.—Adbel Hamid Ibrahim Seoud.
 U.S.A.—(vacant).
 Uruguay.—E. Benavides.
 Venezuela.—D. Belovski.
 Yugoslavia.—M. Milatovic.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 102 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for Newfoundland, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest.

The House of Commons has 265 members. Representation by provinces is as follows: Newfoundland 7, Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 12, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 75, Ontario 85, Manitoba 14, Saskatchewan 17, Alberta 17, British Columbia 22, Yukon 1, Northwest Territories 1.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Mark Robert Drouin, Q.C. (with Member's annual indemnity \$8,000, residence allowance \$3,000, expense allowance \$2,000, and motor-car allowance \$1,000)..... \$9,000
 Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, John F. MacNeill, Q.C..... \$16,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons (vacant) (with Member's annual indemnity \$8,000, expense allowance \$2,000, car allowance \$1,000 and in lieu of residence \$4,000).... \$9,000
 Deputy Speaker (vacant) (with Member's annual indemnity \$8,000, expense allowance \$2,000, and residence allowance, \$1,500)..... \$6,000
 Clerk of the House of Commons, Leon J. Raymond, O.B.E..... \$16,000

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada,

composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. P. Kerwin... \$27,500
 Puisne Judges, Hon. R. Taschereau; Hon. C. H. Locke; Hon. J. R. Cartwright; Hon. G. Fauteux; Hon. D. C. Abbott; Hon. R. Martland; Hon. W. Judson; Hon. R. A. Ritchie..... each \$22,500
 Registrar of the Supreme Court, K. J. Matheson, Q.C..... \$11,500

Exchequer Court of Canada.

President of the Exchequer Court of Canada
 Hon. J. T. Thorson..... \$18,500
 Puisne Judges, Hon. J. C. A. Cameron; Hon. J. D. Kearney; Hon. J. Dumoulin; Hon. A. L. Thurlow..... \$16,900
 Registrar, G. Belleau, Q.C..... \$9,000

NATIONAL DEFENCE

All matters relating to defence are the responsibility of the Minister of National Defence. Under his direction the Chiefs of Staff for the Navy, the Army and the Air Force are responsible for the control and administration of their respective Services. The Chairman of the Defence Research Board is responsible to the Minister for defence research and related matters.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy is administered by Naval Headquarters in Ottawa through principal commands at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimault, B.C., and the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve through a naval command at Hamilton, Ontario.

In March, 1962, the R.C.N. had 60 ships in commission, including one light fleet carrier, 24 destroyer escorts, 18 frigates, 10 minesweepers, 2 escort maintenance ships, 3 patrol craft, one submarine and one diving depot ship. On March 31, 1962, the strength of the Regular Force was 21,456, and that of the Reserves was 3,710.

Army.—The Canadian Army comprises the Canadian Army (Regular) and the Reserves. The Canadian Army (Regular) consists of a field force of four Infantry Brigade Groups, and training, logistic support and headquarters units. One Infantry Brigade Group is stationed in Europe as part of NATO forces. Forces in Canada are organized into four Commands and ten Military Areas, with Army Headquarters at Ottawa, Ontario. The Reserves include the Canadian Army (Militia), the Regular Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve, the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, the Cadet Services of Canada and the Reserve Militia. Additional to, but not an integral part of, the Canadian Army are services colleges, officially authorised cadet corps, rifle associations and clubs. The strength of the Canadian Army (Regular), at 31 Mar, 1962, was 51,855 officers and men and that of

the Canadian Army (Militia), including personnel in the Special Militia Training Programme, 82,614.

Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force is administered by Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa through: Air Defence Command, St. Hubert, P.Q.; 5 Air Division, Victoria, B.C.; 1 Air Division, Metz, France; Air Transport Command, Trenton, Ont.; Air Material Command, Rockcliffe, Ont.; Maritime Air Command, Halifax, N.S.; Training Command, Winnipeg, Man. On March 31, 1961, the R.C.A.F. had 38 squadrons in service, 27 being regular and 11 auxiliary. The strength of the R.C.A.F. (Regular) was 53,119 and of the R.C.A.F. (Auxiliary) 2,398.

EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. There were (1961-62) 24,646 publicly controlled schools with 4,170,267 pupils. In addition there were 176,476 pupils in private elementary, secondary and commercial schools. There are special schools for Indians with 32,510 pupils (1961-62). At December 1, 1961, there were 39 universities and about 361 other institutions of higher education with an estimated full-time university grade enrolment of 128,894.

Canada has two official languages, English and French. At the last census about 67 per cent. of the total population gave English and about 20 per cent. gave French as their native tongue. Some 2,231,000 (or 12 per cent.) are bilingual. Owing to the spread of education the percentages of illiterates is very low: 232,447 were unable to speak English or French.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1961.

Province	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Alberta	58,913	8,863	10,474
British Columbia	38,592	14,403	10,964
Manitoba	23,288	7,369	6,512
New Brunswick	16,590	4,695	4,504
Newfoundland	15,590	3,038	3,306
Nova Scotia	19,382	6,135	5,292
Ontario	157,663	50,997	44,434
P.E.I.	2,838	978	624
Quebec	137,175	37,044	35,943
Saskatchewan	23,994	7,107	6,149
Yukon	558	94	128
N.W. Territories	1,117	262	145
	475,700	140,985	128,475

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1961) 26.1; Death Rate 7.7; Marriage Rate 7.0; Divorces (1961) 6,486.

FINANCE

During 1961 the average market rate for the U.S. dollar was 101.32 cents in terms of Canadian funds. On May 2, 1962, the Canadian dollar was devalued to 92.5 U.S. cents.

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
	\$	\$
1959	4,754,722,689	5,364,039,533
1960	5,289,751,209	5,702,861,053
1961	5,617,639,754	5,958,060,846
1962	5,772,000,000	6,163,400,000

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1961

Country	To Canada	From Canada
	\$	\$
United Kingdom	618,225,047	908,837,401
Australia	36,684,766	78,627,573
New Zealand	10,545,797	31,125,432
South Africa	12,644,990	37,819,461
Ghana	4,690,640	7,797,742
India	33,464,654	42,885,206
Pakistan	2,366,651	15,314,827
Ceylon	16,515,994	3,798,507
Malaya	23,596,527	5,695,870
British Guiana	23,280,815	5,271,914
West Indies	59,963,011	46,279,980
U.S.A.	3,863,967,961	3,109,108,887
Arabia (Saudi)	41,393,000	2,549,066
Argentina	3,399,304	30,892,934
Austria	6,655,593	7,876,997
Belgium and Luxembourg	44,779,618	76,121,076
Brazil	29,080,885	30,075,918
Chile	1,216,893	8,225,335
China (except Taiwan)	3,232,588	122,838,630
China (Taiwan)	1,856,204	4,828,573
Colombia	13,023,101	19,524,818
Congol. R. public	1,269,775	980,491
Costa Rica	4,227,078	2,930,573
Cuba	5,153,650	31,104,132
Czechoslovakia	8,405,400	20,616,810
Denmark	11,649,910	4,812,953
Dominican Republic	1,269,066	4,469,166
Ecuador	7,682,314	3,921,859
Egypt	473,659	3,024,703
Finland	1,215,116	6,084,582
France	54,280,018	71,922,550
Germany: Fed. Republic	136,529,569	212,753,422
Eastern	970,144	1,605,225
Greece	544,731	4,995,258
Guatemala	2,536,321	2,187,670
Haiti	809,976	1,543,372
Honduras	7,391,463	1,061,452
Indonesia	289,591	2,463,355
Rep. of Ireland	3,805,939	11,587,891
Israel	3,105,718	3,747,080
Italy	49,140,215	67,688,269
Japan	116,607,360	231,574,353
Kuwait	20,244,911	941,213
Mexico	18,192,249	38,529,043
Morocco	164,421	475,603
Netherlands	33,492,767	60,479,543
Neth. W. Indies	34,619,349	2,403,344
Norway	8,965,381	69,743,552
Panama	6,168,035	4,578,133
Persia	21,621,507	4,456,588
Peru	4,322,872	8,187,737
Philippines	1,517,361	15,644,547
Portugal	4,916,851	4,718,342
Puerto Rico	2,358,825	13,108,923
Spain	8,542,987	12,802,536
Sweden	24,201,006	17,654,331
Switzerland	26,101,725	22,422,140
Syria & Lebanon	283,952	2,847,831
Thailand	582,154	2,921,020
Turkey	859,095	1,943,023
U.S.S.R.	2,745,727	24,275,644
Venezuela	216,639,722	34,978,466
Commonwealth Countries	908,921,115	1,226,103,120
For. Countries	4,862,111,482	4,529,409,509
Totals	5,771,132,597	5,755,512,632

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	\$	\$
1956	19,124,232,779	11,280,363,964
1957	18,335,797,515	11,007,651,158
1958	18,418,541,848	11,046,273,890
1959	20,246,773,669	11,678,329,860
1960	20,586,367,010	12,089,194,003
1961	21,602,784,894	12,437,115,095
1962	22,866,800,000	13,228,500,000

The net amount of Canada Savings Bonds of all series outstanding was \$4,080,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1961, compared with \$3,594,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1960.

Banking.—There were 8 chartered banks on June 30, 1962. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1962 was \$27,365,119. The deposits in the Quebec savings banks on March 31, 1962, were \$319,379,924.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—About 8 per cent. of the total land area of Canada is classified as farm land and approximately half of this is under cultivation, the remainder being woodland or suitable only for grazing purposes. Three quarters of the land at present cultivated is found in the prairie region of Western Canada. In 1961 there were 172,551,051 acres under cultivation and 11.1 per cent. of the population of Canada were engaged in farming.

The total gross farm value of all field crops produced on 60,966,000 acres in 1961 was \$1,265,115,000.

Canadian grain crops (in thousands of bushels):

ALL CANADA	1959	1960	1961
Wheat.....	413,520	489,624	261,679
Oats.....	417,933	456,134	333,907
Barley.....	225,550	207,036	123,167
Rye.....	8,149	10,125	6,229
Flaxseed.....	17,719	23,020	15,322

Live Stock.—On June 1, 1961, the live stock included 534,400 horses, 12,116,000 cattle, 1,706,000 sheep, 5,889,000 swine and 79,132,000 poultry; the output of creamery butter in 1961 was 351,598,000 lb., compared with 320,403,000 lb. in 1960. The cheese production was 117,934,000 lb. compared with 110,372,000 lb. in 1960.

Fur farming.—There were 2,331 fur farms in Canada in 1960, 76 of which were fox farms, and 1,616 mink farms, the remainder being divided between raccoon, marten, fisher, fitch, lynx, chinchilla, nutria, ermine and skunk. The number of pelts produced in 1960-61 was 6,237,594, valued at \$28,742,458.

Fisheries.—The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1960 was \$198,005,100. The capital invested in the primary fisheries was \$139,422,800 of which sea fisheries accounted for \$123,860,500 or 88.8 per cent., and inland fisheries for \$15,562,300 or 11.2 per cent.; persons employed 92,639; canning and curing establishments in operation 534.

Lumbering.—The value of primary forest production was \$806,488,000 in 1960. Lumber sawn (1960) \$512,262,337. The net value of products in the pulp and paper industry (1960) amounted to \$811,547,000. Newsprint produced (1960) amounted to 6,689,000 tons valued at \$783,364,000.

Imports.—The principal imports in 1961 were

machinery (non-farm) and parts (\$603,097,000); automobile parts (\$304,487,000); crude petroleum (\$291,170,000); electrical apparatus (\$265,260,000); rolling mill products (\$111,911,000); farm implements and machinery (\$231,627,000); fruits (\$170,609,000); tractors and parts (\$135,947,000); passenger automobiles (\$154,335,000); engines and boilers (\$182,575,000); aircraft and parts (\$216,964,000); cotton fabrics (\$75,896,000); paper board, paper and products (\$75,725,000); apparel (except hats) of all textiles (\$71,363,000).

Exports.—The principal exports in 1961 were newsprint paper (\$761,313,000); planks and boards (\$354,866,000); wheat (\$661,785,000); wood pulp (\$346,661,000); aluminium and products (\$250,727,000); nickel (\$338,457,000); copper (\$201,803,000); iron ore (\$135,835,000); uranium ores and concentrates (\$192,722,000); asbestos and products (\$132,321,000); machinery, except farm (\$95,604,000); whisky (\$80,397,000); crude petroleum (\$154,267,000); aircraft and parts (\$81,488,000).

Principal Exports to the United Kingdom in 1961 were wheat (\$140,026,000); aluminium, primary (\$72,200,000); copper and products (\$70,268,000); nickel and products (\$103,767,000); newsprint paper (\$59,294,000); planks and boards (\$48,564,000); wood pulp (\$31,089,000); wheat flour (\$22,179,000); flaxseed (\$21,421,000); iron ore (\$20,299,000); tobacco (\$24,932,000); radioactive ores and concentrates (\$18,256,000); plywood (\$11,459,000); asbestos and products (\$9,454,000); canned salmon (\$7,768,000).

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1960 numbered 36,682, the gross value of factory shipments being \$23,747,457,083. These industries employed 1,294,629 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$5,207,167,393.

Minerals.—Canada is the world's greatest producer of nickel, asbestos and platinum, and ranks second in uranium, gold and gypsum, third in silver and zinc, fourth in lead, fifth in copper and iron ore and seventh in petroleum. The principal minerals produced in 1961 were: petroleum, crude 220,460,562 barrels (\$487,304,660); copper (\$28,582,247); nickel (\$357,515,337); iron ore (\$180,457,020); gold (\$156,851,060); zinc (\$103,781,020); asbestos (\$131,053,441); coal, 10,366,678 tons (\$69,983,343); lead (\$47,395,393); uranium (\$204,138,553); silver (\$30,068,733); natural gas 646,018,204 M. cu. ft. (\$63,607,157). The total value of mineral output in 1961 was \$2,573,782,838.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total first main track mileage of railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1960, was 44,029 miles, the capital liability of the railways being \$4,970,399,496 (1960), earnings \$1,151,655,456, the operating expenses \$1,109,470,426. In 1960 the passengers carried on railways numbered 19,497,233, and freight 188,374,920 tons. Passengers carried by other transit systems totalled 1,029,305,402, operating income being \$140,848,593 and expenses \$135,980,728.

Name	Total Miles operated 1960	Capital 1960
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada (single track)).	23,118	\$3,554,148,790
Canadian Pacific single track.....	16,672	1,098,214,193
Other Lines single track.	4,239	318,036,513
		\$4,970,399,496

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1961, including inland vessels, was 21,059 vessels with gross tonnage 2,630,940.

Canals.—In 1960 the vessels passing through the Canadian sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway numbered 12,040 of 20,752,661 tons of freight. In addition to the Seaway, there were seven canal systems under control of the Federal Government. During 1960, 52,946,883 tons of freight passed through all Canadian canals in 26,629 vessels.

Civil Aviation.—The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in 1961 was 5,738,963 compared with 5,451,716 in 1960. Revenue freight was 249,700,875 lb. or a decrease of 5,099,496 lb. from 1960. Mail pounds carried increased from 37,579,496 lb. in 1960 to 39,003,812 lb. in 1961.

Motor Vehicles.—Total motor vehicle registrations numbered 5,256,341 in 1960.

Post and Telegraphs.—There were 11,421 post offices on March 31, 1961. The net postal revenue was \$202,003,791 in the fiscal year 1960-61. On March 31, 1961, there were 5,600 rural mail delivery routes on which were situated 617,632 boxes. The length of telegraph lines operated in 1960 was 48,159 miles; number of telegrams transmitted totalled 15,546,292.

On Dec. 31, 1960, there were 5,728,167 telephones and 25,333,802 miles of telephone wire in use.

YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Act, 1955, as amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council. The Council comprises

five members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with an estimated population (1961) of 14,628, including 1,900 Indians and a few Eskimos. Mining is the chief industry, though trapping remains important and there is considerable timber production. Oil has been discovered in the Peel Plateau area.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Whitehorse. Pop. (1962) 5,031.

Commissioner, Gordon R. Cameron.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Area 1,304,903 square miles; population (1961 census) 22,998, including approximately 12,000 Indians and Eskimos.

The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The Northwest Territories Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the government of the Territories by a Commissioner (who is responsible to the Government through the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources), and a council of nine (comprising 4 members elected in the district of Mackenzie and 5 appointed members). Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council.

The chief industry of the Northwest Territories is mining. The value of gold production in 1961 was \$14,267,435, crude petroleum \$688,425; silver \$71,049; uranium \$2,782,000; copper \$272,000; nickel \$2,600,000. Fur produced in 1960-61 was valued at \$1,319,748.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Ottawa. The Commissioner in Council holds two sessions each year, one in Ottawa and the other in the Territories.

Commissioner, R. Gordon Robertson.

PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

ALBERTA

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (estimated March 1, 1961) of 1,313,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 65 members, elected for five years, representing 65 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The present representation of parties is 61 Social Credit Party, 1 Liberal, 1 Progressive Conservative and 2 others. The Executive Council consists of 13 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour J. Percy Page (1950)..... \$9,000

Executive.

Premier, Minister of Mines and Minerals and Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Charles Manning.....	\$14,000
Public Health, Hon. J. D. Ross, M.D.....	11,000
Public Welfare, Hon. R. A. Jorgenson....	11,000
Municipal Affairs, Hon. A. J. Hooke....	11,000
Public Works, Hon. J. Hartly.....	11,000
Agriculture, Hon. L. C. Halmrast.....	11,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. N. A. Willmore..	11,000
Education, Hon. A. O. Aalborg.....	11,000
Labour and Telephones, Hon. R. Reinson.	11,000
Railways and Highways, Hon. G. E. Taylor	11,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. E. W. Hinman.	11,000
Industry and Development and Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. R. Patrick.....	11,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. F. C. Colbourne....	special allowance

Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, R. A. Crevolin.....	\$8,580
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Rev. Hon. Peter Dawson.....	7,000

The Judicature.

The Supreme Court of Alberta.	
Appellate Division, Hon. S. B. Smith.....	\$18,500
Judges, Hons. H. J. Macdonald; M. M. Porter; H. G. Johnson; E. W. S. Kane	each 16,900
Trial Division, Hon. C. C. McLaurin (C.J.)	18,500
Judges, Hons. N. Primrose; J. M. Cairns; P. Greschuk; H. W. Riley; J. V. H. Milvain; M. E. Manning; H. C. Farthing; W. J. C. Kirby.....	each 16,900

Agent-General in London, R. A. McMullen, 37 Hill Street, W.1.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The area in field crops, 1961, was—under wheat 5,304,000 acres, producing 84,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,842,000 acres (105,000,000 bushels); barley 3,107,000 acres (84,000,000 bushels). The live stock production (1960) included 335,000 cattle, 199,000 calves, 248,000 sheep and lambs and 2,017,000 hogs.

The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at three points in the Province.

Finance.—Net Funded Debt, Dec. 31, 1960, \$25,593,583. Revenue (1961-62 estimated), \$323,405,795. Expenditure, \$336,697,970.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1961 was estimated at \$942,100,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population 281,027. Other centres are Calgary (249,641), Lethbridge (35,454), Medicine Hat (24,484), Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Camrose and Wetaskiwin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population (census of June 1, 1961) of 1,629,082.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with a Legislative Assembly of 52 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. G. R. Pearkes, P.J.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C...... \$9,000
Secretary, Cdr. C. G. Dixon..... 7,620

Executive Council.

(Elected Sept. 12, 1960)

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Hon. W. A. C. Bennett..... \$15,000

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs and of Social Welfare, Hon. W. D. Black..... 12,500

Attorney-General and Minister of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce, Hon. R. W. Bonner, Q.C...... 12,500

Lands, Forests and Water Resources, Hon. R. G. Williston..... 12,500
Agriculture, Hon. F. X. Richter..... 12,500

Mines and Petroleum Resources, Hon. W. K. Kiernan..... 12,500
Highways, Hon. P. A. Gagliardi..... 12,500

Education and Labour, Hon. L. R. Peterson..... 12,500
Health Services and Hospital Insurance, Hon. E. C. F. Martin..... 12,500

Public Works, Hon. W. N. Chant..... 12,500
Recreation and Conservation, and Commercial Transport, Hon. E. C. Westwood..... 12,500
Member without Portfolio, Hon. B. H. Brown..... 3,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. L. H. Shantz..... 3,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. A. C. Des Brisay..... \$18,500

Justices of Appeal, Hons. C. H. O'Halloran; H. I. Bird; H. W. Davey; J. M. Coady; E. A. Sheppard; T. G. Norris; C. W. Tysoe; J. O. Wilson..... 16,900

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. S. Lett..... 18,500
 Puisne Judges, Hons. N. W. Whittaker; H. W. McInnes; A. E. Lord; H. T. Sullivan; J. G. Ruttan; T. W. Brown; H. A. Maclean; F. K. Collins; D. R. Vercher; R. A. Wootton; J. G. A. Hutcheson; F. C. Munroe; J. S. Aikens..... 16,900

District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. T. G. Norris..... 1,000

Agent-General in London, J. V. Fisher, British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—Estimated Revenue for 1962-63, \$336,000,000. Estimated ordinary Expenditure \$284,804,223. There is no direct debt.

Production and Industry.—The production levels of the four leading industries (as measured by value added to raw materials) were estimated for 1961 as follows: forestry, \$685,000,000; mining, \$181,850,000; agriculture, \$133,480,000; fishing, \$77,886,000. Manufacturing activity is based largely on the processing of products of the four main basic industries. The total selling value of factory shipments was estimated for 1961 at close to two

billion dollars. The principal manufacturing centres are Vancouver, Trail, Victoria, Kitimat, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Port Alberni and Prince Rupert. Manufacturing activity is based largely upon the processing of the products of the four leading basic industries. Forestry and forest-based industries form the most important economic activity accounting for approximately 40 per cent. of total production. British Columbia is the leading province of Canada in the quantity and value of its timber and sawmill products. Mining, the second most important economic activity, is based on zinc, lead, iron, asbestos, copper and natural gas. Lead production is approximately 81 per cent. of the Canadian total. The most important products of agriculture are livestock, poultry, fruits, and dairy products. Salmon accounts for approximately 67 per cent. of the value of fisheries. Other species include halibut, herring, soles, cod, and crab. The climate is healthy, quite moderate on the coast and continental east of the coast mountains. The economy is dependent upon markets outside the province for the disposal of most of the products of her industry. Canadian markets receive lumber, plywood, canned salmon, zinc, and fruit. World markets receive lumber, newsprint, woodpulp, aluminium, zinc, canned salmon, lead, and fruit.

Transport.—The province has deep water harbours which are well serviced by railways and modern paved highways. Vancouver is the base for regular scheduled air routes to other parts of Canada, the United States, Europe, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Australia, and Japan.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Metropolitan population (1961 census) 154,152. Vancouver (founded in 1886), the largest city in the Province, metropolitan population (1961 census) 790,165, is the western terminus of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. (the C.N.R. also has a terminus at Prince Rupert) and the southern terminus of the P.G.E., and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Other main trading centres are Chilliwack (8,259), Nanaimo (14,135), Penticton (13,859), Prince George (13,877), Prince Rupert (11,987), Kamloops (10,076), Dawson Creek (10,946), Trail (11,580), and Kelowna (13,188).

MANITOBA

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River settlement, is the central province of Canada. The Province has a considerable area of prairie land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast, large lakes and rivers covering an area of 39,225 square miles and Precambrian rock which covers about three-fifths of the Province. The total area is 251,000 square miles with a population of 921,686 (1961).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 11 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional indemnity of \$4,000.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Errick French Willis, Q.C. (1960)..... \$9,000

Executive (June 30, 1958)

Premier and President of the Council, Acting Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations, Hon. D. Roblin..... \$12,000
Agriculture, Hon. G. Hutton..... 10,000

<i>Public Works and Highways</i> , Hon. W. G. Weir (acting).....	\$10,000
<i>Industry and Commerce and Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. E. G. V. Evans.....	10,000
<i>Mines and Natural Resources</i> , Hon. C. H. Witney.....	10,000
<i>Education</i> , Hon. S. E. McLean, Q.C.....	10,000
<i>Attorney-General and Minister of Public Utilities</i> , Hon. S. R. Lyon, Q.C.....	10,000
<i>Health</i> , Dr. Hon. G. Johnson.....	10,000
<i>Labour</i> , Hon. J. Carroll.....	10,000
<i>Municipal Affairs</i> , Hon. J. W. M. Thompson, Q.C. (acting).....	10,000
<i>Public Welfare</i> , Hon. J. Christianson.....	10,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. W. Harrison..... 8,000

The Judicature.

<i>Court of Appeal:</i> —	
<i>Chief Justice of Manitoba</i> , Hon. C. C. Miller.....	18,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. I. Schultz; S. Freedman; R. D. Guy; A. M. Monnin.....	16,900
<i>Queen's Bench:</i> —	
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Q.B.D., Hon. G. E. Tritschler.....	18,560
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. A. M. Campbell; R. Maybank; F. M. Bastin; W. G. Ferguson; I. Nitikman.....	16,600

AGENT-GENERAL FOR MANITOBA.—R. M. Armstrong, Bucklersbury House, 83 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended March 31, 1961, were \$103,938,602, and the expenditure \$93,650,490.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 135,536,000 acres, of which 7,694,000 acres were under field crops in 1961. The gross value of agricultural production in 1961 was estimated at \$262,675,000, of which field crops represented \$108,724,000. Farm animals in 1961 numbered 966,000 cattle, 453,000 pigs, 90,000 sheep, 52,000 horses and 7,545,000 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1961 was estimated at \$770,459,000. Manufacturing enterprises employed about 45,000 persons. The chief industrial centres are Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James, Brandon and Seikirk. The largest manufacturing industry is the food and beverage industry, followed by iron and steel products. Petroleum has grown into one of the most important industries in Manitoba.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1961), 265,429. Other centres are St. Boniface (37,600), St. James (33,977), Brandon (27,787), Fortage La Prairie (12,223).

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 63° 47'-69° W. long. and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population (estimated at March, 1961) of 608,000. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 52 members elected by the people. At the General Election of June 27, 1960, 31 Liberal and 21 Conservative members were returned.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour J. Leonard O'Brien (1958)..... \$9,000

<i>Executive (July 12, 1950)</i>	
<i>Premier and Attorney-General</i> , Hon. L. J. Robichaud, Q.C.....	\$17,500
<i>Finance</i> , Hon. L. G. Des Brisay.....	10,000
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. A. F. Richard.....	10,000
<i>Health and Social Services</i> , Hon. G. Dumont, M.D.....	10,000
<i>Education</i> , Hon. H. G. Irwin.....	10,000
<i>Industry and Development</i> , Hon. M. Fournier.....	10,000
<i>Lands and Mines</i> , Hon. H. G. Crocker... ..	10,000
<i>Labour</i> , Hon. K. J. Webber.....	10,000
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. J. A. Levesque.....	10,000
<i>Chairman, New Brunswick Electric Power Commission</i> , Hon. D. Harper.....	10,000
<i>Municipal Affairs</i> , Hon. J. E. Le Blanc.....	10,000
<i>Youth and Welfare</i> , Hon. W. R. Duffie... ..	10,000
<i>Speaker of the House</i> , Hon. E. Richard.....	

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. J. B. McNair.....	\$16,000
<i>Judges of Appeal</i> , Hon. G. F. G. Bridges; Hon. L. McC. Ritchie; Hon. W. J. West.....	14,400

Queen's Bench Division.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Q.B.D., Hon. J. E. Michaud	\$16,000
<i>Judges</i> , Hons. A. Robichaud; W. A. I. Anglin; C. J. Jones.....	14,400

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

<i>Judge</i> , Hon. W. A. I. Anglin.....	\$1,000
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Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

<i>Judge</i> , Hon. W. J. West.....	\$500
<i>Finance.</i> —The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1963 is \$108,598,113, and the ordinary expenditure \$112,514,268.	

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 17,582,720 acres, of which 549,000 were under field crops in 1961. The live stock in 1960 included 12,200 horses, 143,000 cattle, 33,000 sheep, 60,000 hogs and 881,000 poultry. Settlement is encouraged and arid improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The chief commercial fish are lobsters, sardines, herring, cod and salmon. The value of production of the fisheries in 1960 was \$9,358,000. The cheese factories in operation produced 526,000 lb. of cheese and the creameries 8,418,000 lb. of butter in 1961.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing centre is Saint John. Extensive copper, lead and zinc deposits are being developed in Restigouche County. Coal is found (output, 1961, 887,903 tons, value \$7,544,885), also silver, antimony, manganese, and other minerals.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL Ψ FREDERICTON: population (1961), 19,683. Ψ Saint John (pop. 55,153) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal (Moncton (43,810); Lancaster (13,848); Edmundston (12,791); Campbellton (9,873)).

NEWFOUNDLAND

Area and Population.—THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND is situated between 46° 37'-51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'-59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle on the N.W. and by Cabot Strait on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 156,185 sq. miles (inclusive of Labrador) with a population (estimated 1961) of 462,000.

Government.—On March 31, 1949, the island, with its dependency in Labrador, became the 10th

Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 36 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Campbell Macpherson, O.B.E. (Dec. 16, 1957)..... \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Economic Development, Hon. J. R. Smallwood, D.C.L., LL.D.

Attorney-General, Hon. L. R. Curtis, Q.C.

Mines, Agriculture and Resources, Hon. W. J. Keough.

Labour, Hon. C. H. Ballam.

Provincial Affairs and Solicitor General, Hon. M. P. Murray, Q.C.

Public Works, Hon. J. R. Chalker.

Fisheries, Hon. J. T. Cheeseman.

Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. B. J. Abbott.

Finance, Hon. E. S. Spencer.

Health, Hon. J. M. McGrath, M.D.

Highways, Hon. F. W. Rowe.

Education, Hon. G. A. Frecker, D.C.L., LL.D.

Public Welfare, Hon. C. M. Lane.

Without Portfolio, Hon. P. J. Lewis, Q.C.

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. G. Channing.

Leader of the Opposition, J. J. Greene.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. S. Furlong..... \$18,500

Judges, Hon. Sir Brian Dunfield; Hon. H. A. Winter each \$16,900

The Legislature.

A General Election was held on Aug. 20, 1959. The present state of parties is: *Liberal*, 31; *Progressive Conservative*, 3; *United Newfoundland Party*, 2.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. J. R. Courage.

Clerk of the House of Assembly, R. Sheppard.

Finance.—The revenue in 1960-61 was \$80,693,500 and the expenditure \$77,674,200. The estimated revenue for 1961-62 was \$82,142,100 and expenditure \$80,550,800.

Production and Industry.—With the exception of Gander, Bishop's Falls, Badger, Millertown, Buchans, Howley, Deer Lake and that portion of the West Coast between St. George's and Port aux Basques the inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays. Eleven mines are in operation: three iron ore, one limestone, one lead, zinc and copper, two fluorspar and four copper. Two pulp and paper mills are in operation with a total production of 544,892 tons of newsprint and 44,780 tons of sulphite pulp.

The value in 1960, of products of the forests was estimated at \$88,000,000; fishery products were valued at \$28,000,000 and the estimated value of agricultural products was \$12,000,000. The value in 1960 of mineral products was \$84,558,000. Lead, zinc and copper production in 1960 was 82,833 short tons, valued at \$22,939,000; iron ore production was 7,493,901 tons valued at \$51,762,000 and the value of fluorspar and gold production was \$1,852,000 and \$457,000 respectively.

Railways.—The main line of the railway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast—a distance of 547 miles—with branches connecting with the ports of Argentia, Carbonar, Bonavista and Lewlspote, a total mileage of 705. There are also 56 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between Port aux Basques and North Sydney, Nova Scotia, is maintained by a fleet of 20 motor vessels and 5 steam vessels, operated by the Railway.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 636 post offices open in 1960. The number of telegraph and telephone offices was 677.

Civil Aviation.—Trans-Canada, British Overseas and 10 other lines (2 of them for local traffic only) operate from Gander Airport.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1960, ships registered in Newfoundland consisted of 56 sailing vessels of 4,345 gross tons, 14 steam vessels of 12,457 gross tons and 727 motor vessels of 53,650 gross tons.

Principal Cities.—The Capital, Ψ St. JOHN'S (population 1961 census, 88,690) contains two cathedrals, several banks and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Corner Brook (25,004), Wabana (8,013), Grand Falls (6,569), Carbonar (4,195), Windsor (5,478), Bonavista (4,126), Stephenville (6,001) and Deer Lake (3,923).

LABRADOR

Labrador, the most northerly district in the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 110,000 square miles, with a population (1956) of 10,975. The population of Goose Bay is 4,007. Labrador is noted for its cod fisheries. It also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries.

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat and 59° 40'–60° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,068 square miles (325 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population (estimated 1960) of 723,000.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Hon. E. C.

Plow (1958)..... \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon.

R. L. Stanfield, Q.C..... \$12,000

Highways and Public Works, Hon. S. T.

Pyke..... 10,000

Attorney-General and Minister of Public

Health, Hon. R. A. Donahoe, Q.C..... 10,000

Labour and Municipal Affairs, Hon. N. L.

Fergusson, Q.C..... 10,000

Agriculture, Marketing, Lands and Forests,

Hon. E. D. Halliburton..... 10,000

Mines, Hon. D. M. Smith..... 10,000

Trade and Industry, Hon. E. A. Manson... 10,000

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public

Welfare, Hon. W. S. Kennedy Jones, Q.C..... 10,000

Finance and Economics, Hon. G. I. Smith,

Q.C..... 10,000

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. G. A.

Burridge..... 10,000

The Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. J. L. Hlsey..... \$18,500

Judges, Hons. Josiah H. MacQuarrie;

L. D. Currie; V. C. MacDonald; F. W.

Bissett; F. H. Patterson; T. H. Coffin

each 16,900

Finance.—The revenue in 1960-61 was \$92,888,043 and the expenditure \$92,816,389; the funded debt (March 31, 1961) was \$295,860,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—According to the 1961 census Nova Scotia has a total land area of 13,275,000 acres, of which 2,230,395 acres are held as farm land. At the same census, the total number of occupied farms was listed at 12,518. Of the total area in farm land, 330,000 acres are devoted to the production of principal field crops.

The Annapolis Valley section of Nova Scotia is famous for its fruit production, with an average crop of nearly 2,500,000 bushels annually.

The number of live stock is estimated (1960) as follows: horses, 12,000; cattle and calves, 160,000; sheep and lambs, 73,000; hogs, 52,000; poultry, 2,272,000.

Manufactures.—In 1960 there were 1,278 establishments employing 28,606 people. The selling value of factory shipments was \$406,182,088. Iron and steel, food and beverages, wood and paper products, petroleum and coal products, and transportation equipment accounted for the larger proportion of this amount. The principal industrial centres are Sydney, Halifax, Trenton, Amherst, Truro and Yarmouth.

Fisheries.—The total landed value of the fisheries in 1960 was \$26,094,400. About 17,000 people are employed in fishing and fish processing.

Minerals.—4,300,759 tons of coal were produced in 1961. Gypsum production was 3,982,837 tons, barite totalled 171,335 tons, salt output was 235,885 tons, and anhydrite 173,777 tons. Silver, lead and zinc production recommenced in 1961 after 5 years with no base metal output. Total value of mineral output was just over \$60,000,000 in 1961, slightly below the five-year average.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ HALIFAX, population of Metropolitan area (1961) 179,000, one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies, South America and Europe. One of the largest bridges in the British Commonwealth spans the harbour and connects the city of Dartmouth and surrounding area with the city of Halifax. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries; other cities and towns are Sydney, Glace Bay and New Waterford (see below), Dartmouth (45,276), Truro (12,098), New Glasgow (9,564), Amherst (10,569), Sydney Mines (8,948) and Yarmouth (8,455).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, was incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1819. It contains an area of 3,975 sq. miles, population (1961) 163,754. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 33,201), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the third largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay and New Waterford, also coal mining centres, have populations of 23,653 and 10,592 respectively. The Canadian National Railway provides service to the island. Construction of a large rail-highway causeway from mainland to island was completed in 1955.

ONTARIO

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 square miles, with a population (estimated April 1, 1962) of 6,321,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 98 members elected for five years. The last General Election was held in June, 1959, and the

state of the parties in June, 1961, was 69 Progressive Conservatives, 23 Liberals (including 2 Liberal-Labour), 5 New Democratic Party and 1 vacancy. Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour J. K.

Mackay, D.S.O., V.D., Q.C. \$11,000

Executive Council.

<i>President of the Council and Minister of Education</i> , Hon. J. Parmentar Roberts, Q.C.	\$16,000
<i>Attorney-General and Minister for Dept. of Insurance</i> , Hon. A. K. Roberts, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Principal Secretary and Minister of Citizenship</i> , Hon. J. Yaremko, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Labour</i> , Hon. W. K. Warrender, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Municipal Affairs</i> , Hon. F. McI. Cass, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Travel and Publicity</i> , Hon. B. L. Cathcart	12,000
<i>Public Welfare</i> , Hon. L. P. Cecile, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Reform Institutions</i> , Hon. I. Haskett	12,000
<i>Treasurer</i> , Hon. J. N. Allan	12,000
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. W. A. Stewart	12,000
<i>Health</i> , Hon. M. B. Dymond, M.D.	12,000
<i>Lands and Forests</i> , Hon. J. W. Spooner	12,000
<i>Highways</i> , Hon. W. A. Goodfellow	12,000
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. T. R. Connell	12,000
<i>Transport</i> , Hon. H. L. Rowntree, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Energy Resources and Economics and Development</i> , Hon. R. Macaulay, Q.C.	12,000
<i>Mines</i> , Hon. G. C. Wardrope	12,000
<i>Ministers without Portfolio</i> , Hon. C. Daley; Hon. W. K. McA. Nickle, Q.C., Hon. A. Grossman; Hon. C. S. McNaughton	2,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. Murdoch \$3,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario, Court of Appeal, Hon. D. H. Porter.

Chief Justice of the High Court Division, Hon. J. C. McRuer.

Justices of Appeal, Hon. R. E. Laidlaw; Hon. W. D. Roach; Hon. I. B. Aylesworth; Hon. C. W. G. Gibson, M.C. v.d.; Hon. F. G. MacKay; Hon. W. F. Schroeder; Hon. G. A. McGillivray; Hon. A. Kelly; Hon. J. L. McLennan.

Hon. Court Judges, Hon. D. P. J. Kelly; Hon. D. C. Wells; Hon. P. E. F. Smily; Hon. G. A. Gale; Hon. R. I. Ferguson; Hon. W. F. Spence; Hon. J. M. King; Hon. H. A. Ayles; Hon. C. D. Stewart; Hon. E. G. Moorhouse; Hon. E. G. Thompson; Hon. L. A. Landreville; Hon. S. N. Schatz; Hon. G. T. Walsh; Hon. J. F. Donnelly; Hon. D. R. Morand; Hon. W. D. Parker; Hon. E. A. Richardson; Hon. N. C. Fraser; Hon. C. Grant.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO IN U.K., J. S. P. Armstrong, 13 Charles II Street, London, S. W.1 \$12,500

Finance.—The estimated Net Ordinary Revenue of the Ontario Government for 1961-62 was \$813,691,000 and the estimated Net Ordinary Expenditure was \$813,259,000. The estimated Gross Capital Debt was \$1,870,378,000 on March 31, 1962, and the Net Capital Debt was estimated at \$1,240,729,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Ontario is about 220,219,000 acres. There are about 12,572,000 acres of improved land, of which 7,819,100 acres were under field crops in 1961. These included wheat (winter and spring) 564,000 acres; oats 1,700,000 acres; mixed grains, 735,000 acres and hay, 3,400,000 acres.

In 1961 the numbers of live stock included—

horses, 90,000; cattle, 3,210,000; sheep and lambs, 388,000; swine, 1,870,000, and poultry, 30,027,000.

Forestry.—Productive forested lands comprise 106,074,000 acres or about 48 per cent. of the land area of the Province. The total value of forest production in the Province in 1959 was estimated at \$131,939,580. Pulp and paper is one of the most important manufacturing industries in the Province. In 1959 it turned out products having an estimated gross value of \$217,351,000. Wood pulp production was estimated at 2,770,000 tons valued at \$220,000,000. 2,326,000 tons of basic paper and paper board were produced, valued at \$327,645,000, of which newsprint production comprised 1,498,000, valued at \$172,503,000.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. In 1961 the selling value of factory shipments was estimated at \$11,750,000,000 and the number of employees at 593,000.

Minerals.—Ontario leads the other Provinces in mineral production, the estimated output in 1961 being \$948,256,000. The principal metals produced and their value were: gold, \$92,048,000; nickel, \$301,435,000; copper, \$122,509,000; platinum and other platinum metals, \$23,820,000; iron ore, \$47,868,000; uranium, \$209,568,000 and cobalt, \$5,235,000.

Principal Cities (with population at June 1, 1961)—**CAPITAL**, Ψ **TORONTO** (Metropolitan area, 1,618,787), with extensive shipping interests on the Great Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial, commercial and financial activity; Ψ **Hamilton**, the "Birmingham of Canada" (273,991); **Ottawa**, the national capital (268,206); **London** (169,569); **Brantford** (55,201) Ψ **Kingston** (53,526); **Peterborough** (47,185); Ψ **Windsor**, connected by tunnel and bridge with **Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.** (114,367); **Fort William** (45,214); **Kitchener** (74,485); **Guelph** (39,838); **St. Catharines** (84,472); Ψ **Sault Ste. Marie** (43,088); **Oshawa** (62,415); **Sudbury** (80,120); Ψ **Port Arthur** (45,276); **Sarnia** (50,976); **Cornwall** (43,639).

FEDERAL CAPITAL

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 111 miles west of Montreal and 247 miles north of Toronto, is a city on the right bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Capital of the Province of Canada in 1858 and was later selected as the site of the Dominion capital. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory. Manufacturing is also carried on, food production, printing and publishing being of greatest importance. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal. The population of the Federal Capital was 268,206 at the Census of 1961 and of Metropolitan Ottawa, 429,750.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62°–64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (estimated, 1958) 100,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour F. Walter Hyndman (1958)..... \$8,000

Executive.

Premier and President of the Executive Council, Hon. W. R. Shaw..... \$6,000
 Provincial Secretary, Tourist Development and Municipal Affairs, Hon. J. D. Stewart..... 4,000
 Health, Hon. H. B. McNeill, M.D..... 4,000
 Industry and Natural Resources, and Fisheries, Hon. L. F. Rossiter..... 4,000
 Education, Hon. L. G. Dewar, M.D..... 4,000
 Welfare and Labour, Hon. H. W. Wedge
 Highways and Public Works, Hon. P. Matheson..... 4,000
 Attorney and Advocate-General and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. M. J. McQuaid, Q.C. . . . 4,000
 Agriculture, Hon. A. B. MacRae..... 4,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. R. MacLean.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Thane A. Campbell..... \$18,000
 Assistant Judges, Hon. G. J. Tweedy; Hon. M. R. McGuigan; Hon. R. R. Bell

each 16,900

Finance.—The revenue in 1960–61 was \$22,704,600 and the expenditure was \$23,767,700.

Principal Cities.—**CAPITAL**, Ψ **CHARLOTTETOWN** (pop. 17,956), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (8,387), Souris (1,479), and Montague (1,100).

QUEBEC

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,860 square miles, with a population (1961 census) of 5,259,211.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 95 members elected for five years. The General Election of June 22, 1960, returned 51 Liberals, 43 *Union Nationale*, and 1 Independent.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Paul Comtois, P.C. (Oct. 6, 1961)..... \$14,000

Executive.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and of Federal and Provincial Affairs, Hon. Jean Lesage..... \$18,000
 Attorney-General and Minister of Cultural Affairs, Hon. G. Lapalme..... 12,000
 Labour, Hon. R. Hamel..... 12,000
 Youth, Hon. P. Gérin-Lajoie..... 12,000
 Agriculture and Colonization, Hon. A. Courcy..... 12,000
 Natural Resources, Hon. R. Levesque..... 12,000
 Provincial Revenue, Hon. P. Earl..... 12,000
 Transport and Communications, Hon. G. Cournoyer..... 12,000
 Roads, Hon. B. Pinard..... 12,000
 Family and Social Welfare, Hon. E. Lafrance
 Provincial Secretary, Hon. L. Bertrand.... 12,000
 Health, Hon. A. Couturier..... 12,000
 Fisheries and Game, Hon. D. Levesque... 12,000
 Trade and Commerce, Hon. A. Rousseau... 12,000
 Minister without Portfolio and Leader of Legislative Council, Hon. G. C. Marler... 12,000
 Lands and Forests, Hon. B. Arseneault.... 12,000
 Public Works, Hon. R. Saint-Pierre..... 12,000
 Municipal Affairs, Hon. L. Cliché..... 12,000

The Judicature

Queen's Bench (Montreal):—

Chief Justice, Hon. L. Tremblay	\$18,500
<i>Puisne Judges (Montreal)</i> —Hons. B. Bissonnette; P. C. Casey; G. Miller Hyde; G. E. Rinfret; G. R. W. Owen; G. H. Montgomery; P. A. Badaux, each	16,900
<i>Puisne Judges (Quebec)</i> —Hons. G. Pratte; A. Taschereau; F. Choquette; A. Rivard each	16,900

Superior Court:—

Chief Justice—Hon. William B. Scott . . .	18,500
Associate Chief Justice (Quebec)—Hon. Frédéric Dorion	18,500

Finance.—The revenue for the year 1960-61 was \$636,630,434; ordinary expenditure amounted to \$618,690,666. The bonded debt (March 31, 1961) was \$532,153,000 and the net funded debt and Treasury bills \$411,620,434.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1960 was \$6,936,434,000 from 11,800 industrial establishments, employing 445,000 persons; with salaries and wages totalling \$1,525,000,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Falls, Drummondville and Lachine. Forest lands cover 778,013 sq. miles, of which 220,275 sq. miles are productive, 143,428 sq. miles with merchantable softwood, mixed wood and hardwood, and 76,817 sq. miles with young growth. In 1959, 3,819,000 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at \$485,337,000. The total area under cultivation in 1961 was 5,181,500 acres, the value of field crops being \$173,763,000; 6,363,000 tons of hay and alfalfa were produced. In 1961 there were 122,000 horses, 2,115,000 cattle, 225,000 sheep, 1,116,000 swine and 12,000,000 poultry. In 1961 the production of factory cheese was 45,925,000 lb. (valued at \$14,926,000) and creamery butter 138,789,000 lb. (valued at \$86,743,000).

The mineral production was valued at \$447,400,000 in 1961, including gold 1,052,000 fine oz. (\$37,300,000).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ QUEBEC (1961 population, 171,979), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Ψ Montreal (population, 1,191,062), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, founded by the French at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, May 16, 1642. Other important cities are Verdun (78,317), Hull (56,929), Sherbrooke (66,554), Trois Rivières (53,477), Outremont (30,753), Westmount (25,012) and Lachine (38,630).

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population (1961 census) was 913,000. Saskatchewan extends along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary for 393 miles and northwards for 761 miles.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 55 members. There is an Executive Council of 15 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour F. L. Bastedo (1958) \$9,000

Executive Council.

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. W. S. Lloyd \$13,000

Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary.

Hon. R. A. Walker	\$10,000
<i>Provincial Treasurer, Hon. A. E. Blakeney.</i>	10,000
<i>Labour and Telephones, Hon. C. C. Williams.</i>	10,000
<i>Mineral Resources and Deputy Premier, Hon. J. H. Brockelbank.</i>	10,000
<i>Natural Resources, Hon. A. G. Kuziak.</i>	10,000
<i>Highways and Transportation, Hon. C. G. Willis.</i>	10,000
<i>Education, Hon. C. A. Turnbull.</i>	10,000
<i>Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, Hon. A. M. Nicolson.</i>	10,000
<i>Municipal Affairs, Hon. E. I. Wood.</i>	10,000
<i>Public Works (vacant).</i>	10,000
<i>Agriculture, Hon. I. C. Nollet.</i>	10,000
<i>Public Health, Hon. W. G. Davies.</i>	10,000
<i>Industry and Information, Hon. R. Brown.</i>	10,000
<i>Co-operation and Co-operative Development.</i> (vacant)	10,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. F. W. Dewhurst. \$3,000

NOTE.—Salaries do not include sessional indemnity of \$6,000.

Agent-General in London, Graham Spry.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Hon. E. M. Hall	\$18,500
<i>Judges of Appeal, Hons. E. M. Culliton; M. J. Woods; R. L. Brownridge.</i>	16,900
Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. A. H. Benice	18,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Doiron; S. McKercher; C. S. Davis; D. C. Disberry; M. A. MacPherson, jr.; R. M. Balfour.</i> each	16,900

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ended March 31, 1963, was \$144,740,000, and the expenditure \$147,415,000. The net public debt (March 31, 1962) was \$19,492,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan produces more than half the wheat grown in Canada. Wheat production in 1961 was 124,000,000 bushels from 15,093,000 acres; oats, 44,000,000 bushels from 3,434,000 acres; barley, 22,000,000 bushels from 2,034,000 acres; rye, 1,600,000 bushels from 234,500 acres; flax, 5,800,000 bushels from 1,162,000 acres; and rapeseed, 5,800,000 bushels from 449,000 acres. Cash income from the sale of farm products in 1961 was \$622,000,000. Live-stock population in Saskatchewan in 1961 was: cattle, 2,090,000; swine, 700,000; sheep, 203,000; hens and chickens, 6,790,000; and turkeys, 1,260,000. Income from livestock and livestock products was £184,627,000. The agricultural labour force numbered 127,000.

Industries.—In 1961 there were about 1,901 manufacturing plants in the province. The non-agricultural labour force totalled 189,000. The gross value of manufactured products in 1961 was \$345,000,000. Value of construction was estimated at \$370,000,000.

In 1961 the value of mineral production was \$218,474,000. Metals accounted for \$71,565,000, fuels \$130,260,000 and industrial minerals \$16,668,000. Principal industrial centres are Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

CAPITAL—REGINA. Population (1961 census), 110,381. Other cities: Saskatoon (93,637), Moose Jaw (33,065), Prince Albert (23,559), Swift Current (11,883), North Battleford (11,081), Estevan (7,630), Yorkton (9,721), Weyburn (8,998), Lloydminster (5,519), Melville (5,136).

The Commonwealth of Australia

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population*			
		Census June 30, 1933	Census June 30, 1947	Census June 30, 1954	Census June 30, 1961
<i>States.</i>					
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,433	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,016
Queensland (Brisbane)	667,000	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	227,599	257,073	308,752	350,340
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,620
<i>Territories.</i>					
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra)	039	8,047	16,005	30,315	58,828
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,850	10,863	16,469	27,095
Total	2,971,081	6,629,839	7,579,353	8,986,530	10,503,189

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian aboriginals.

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase†	Marriages
	Births	‡ Oversea Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Oversea Departures	Total		
1938	120,415	77,928	198,343	66,451	68,791	135,242	64,417	62,411
1958	222,504	230,264	452,768	83,723	164,898	248,621	203,271	74,001
1959	226,976	252,896	480,872	89,212	177,105	266,317	213,610	74,363
1960	230,326	299,161	529,487	88,464	209,026	297,490	230,952	75,428
1961	239,986	313,090	553,076	88,961	251,567	340,528	212,014	76,685

‡ Including the following arrivals under the Commonwealth Government's various schemes for assisted immigration;—1958, 55,799; 1959, 64,146; 1960, 68,254; 1961, 55,685 (preliminary figures).

† Includes adjustments for differences disclosed by results of periodic Censuses.

Inter-Censal Increases, 1881-1961

Year of Census	Population at Census			Intercensal Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1891	1,705,835	1,471,988	3,177,823	027,629	1881-1890 .. 382,741
1901	1,977,923	1,795,873	3,773,801	595,978	1891-1900 .. 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1910 .. 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1920 .. 207,571
1933	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105	1921-1933 .. 299,882
1947	3,579,370	3,781,988	7,579,353	949,519	1933-1946 .. 37,091
1954	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172	1947-1953 .. 616,511
1961	5,312,254	5,195,935	10,508,189	1,521,659	1954-1960 .. 570,431

Races and Religions

Races	1947	1954	Religions	1947	1954
European	7,524,129	8,921,691	Church of England	2,957,032	3,408,850
Chinese, incl. half-caste	12,094	15,558	Roman Catholics*	1,586,738	2,060,986
Japanese do.	335	785	Methodists	871,425	977,933
Indians and Cingalese do.	3,151	3,038	Presbyterians	743,540	870,242
Aborigines	—	39,300	Other Christians	514,201	715,743
Do. half-caste	27,179	31,359	Hebrews	32,019	48,436
Other Races	12,469	14,099	Other†	874,403	904,340

* Including Catholics, so described, 956,540 in 1947 and 1,299,884 in 1954.

† Including 824,824 and 855,819 who did not state their religion at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses respectively.

‡ Estimated as at June 30, 1954.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the country is 2,944,866 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the Commonwealth of 2,971,081 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles (including Tasmania, 900 miles), and its geographical position is between $10^{\circ} 41' 39'' 8'$ ($43^{\circ} 39'$, including Tasmania) South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' 153'' 39'$ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance from England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The scarcity of the natural water supply in the inland has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. A major development work in progress is the use of the waters of the Snowy River in south-eastern New South Wales for hydro-electricity generation and irrigation. Minerals comprise bauxite, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, mineral sand, pyrite, silver, uranium, and zinc in large quantities, antimony, asbestos, barite, beryllium, chromite, dolomite, felspar, magnesite, manganese, mica, salt, silica, talc, tantalite-columbium, tin, tungsten, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested. Traces of oil have been discovered in several places, but the commercial possibilities of these have yet to be proved.

Climate.—The seasons are: summer, December to February; autumn, March to May; winter, June to August; spring, September to November. The climate generally is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of the countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty-two Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters as social services, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connection with matters exclusively under Federal controls but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

FLAG.—Blue ground, with Union Jack in top corner of hoist above large seven pointed star; Southern Constellation on fly.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency the Viscount DE L'ISLE, *K.C.*, *P.C.*, *G.C.M.G.*; born 1909; assumed office Aug. 3, 1961..... £10,000
Official Secretary, M. L. Tyrrell, *C.V.O.*, *C.B.E.*
Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. E. Crowder, Irish Guards.
Comptroller, Lt.-Col. T. A. Rodriguez, *M.B.E.*, *M.C.*
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. R. Acland, Grenadier Guards; Lt. D. A. Harries, *R.A.N.*; Flt. Lt. J. S. Back, *R.A.A.F.*

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(Jan. 12, 1956)

During 1961-62, the total amount provided for Ministers' salaries under the Ministers of State Acts, 1952-59, was £A99,100.

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt.

Minister for Labour and National Service, Hon. W. McMahon.

Trade, Rt. Hon. J. McEwen.

Defence, Hon. A. G. Townley.

Minister for External Affairs and Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Garfield Barwick, Q.C.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for National Development, Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M.

Territories, Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck.

Civil Aviation, Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge.

Postmaster-General, Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E.

Immigration, Hon. A. R. Downer.

Primary Industry, Hon. C. F. Adermann.

The above form the Cabinet.

Repatriation, Hon. R. W. C. Swartz, M.B.E., E.D.

Health, Senator Hon. H. W. Wade.

Army, Hon. J. O. Cramer.

Air, Hon. D. E. Fairbairn, D.F.C.

Interior and Works, Hon. G. Freeth.

Social Services, Hon. H. S. Robertson.

Customs and Excise, Senator Hon. N. H. D. Henty.

Supply, Hon. A. Fairhall.

Navy, Senator Hon. J. G. Gorton.

Shipping and Transport, Hon. H. F. Opperman, O.B.E.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION

ABROAD

ARGENTINA

Chargé d'Affaires, H. W. Bullock (Buenos Aires).

BELGIUM

Ambassador, W. R. Crocker, C.B.E. (see Netherlands).

BRAZIL

Ambassador, O. L. Davis (Rua Barao do Flamengo 22 Apto, 202, Rio de Janeiro).

BURMA

Chargé d'Affaires, F. T. Homer (88 Strand Road, Rangoon).

CAMBODIA

Ambassador, N. St. C. Deschamps (94 Moha Vithei Preah Norodom, Phnom Penh).

CANADA

High Commissioner, D. O. Hay, D.S.O., M.B.E. (Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street, Ottawa).

CEYLON

High Commissioner, M. G. M. Bouchier (acting) (Grand Oriental Hotel Building, York Street, Colombo).

FRANCE

Ambassador, Dr. E. R. Walker, C.B.E. (13 Rue las Cases, Paris, 7^e).

GERMANY

Ambassador, F. J. Blakeney Kölnerstrasse 157, Bad-Godesberg).

GHANA

High Commissioner, N. C. K. Evers (acting) (Ghana House, Accra).

GREECE

Consul-General, G. V. Greenhalgh (15 Valaoritou Street, Athens).

INDIA AND NEPAL

High Commissioner, W. B. Pritchett (acting) (Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi).

INDONESIA

Ambassador, P. Shaw, C.B.E. (Pengangsaan Barat 14, Djakarta).

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Chargé d'Affaires, H. D. White (33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin).

ISRAEL

Ambassador, J. M. McMillan (23 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv).

ITALY

Chargé d'Affaires, K. H. Rogers (Via Sallustiana 26, Rome).

JAPAN

Ambassador, L. R. McIntyre, C.B.E. (9 Mita, Tsunamachi Minato-Ku, Tokyo).

KOREA

Chargé d'Affaires, J. D. Petherbridge (Okin-doug 47, Chongno-Ku, Seoul).

LAOS

Minister, A. M. Morris (Rue Phone Xay, Vientiane).

MALAYA

High Commissioner, T. K. Critchley (44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur).

NETHERLANDS

Ambassador, W. R. Crocker, C.B.E. (18 Lange Voorhout, The Hague).

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner, Vice-Adm. Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B. (Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington).

NIGERIA

High Commissioner, A. P. Renouf (P.O. Box 2427, Lagos).

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, H. G. Marshall (acting) (5 Kutchery Road, Karachi).

PHILIPPINES

Ambassador, A. T. Stirling, C.B.E. (L. & S. Building, 1414 Dewey Boulevard, Manila).

SINGAPORE

Commissioner, G. A. Jockel (Crosby House, Robinson Road, Singapore).

SOUTH AFRICA

Ambassador, J. C. G. Kevin (227 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria).

SWEDEN

Chargé d'Affaires, F. R. Gullick (Sergels Torg 12, Stockholm).

SWITZERLAND

Consul-General, R. W. Furlouger (254 Route de Lausanne, Pregny, Geneva).

THAILAND

Ambassador, M. R. Booker (323 Silom Road, Bangkok).

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Ambassador, F. H. Stuart (35 Sharia el Kasr el Ali, Garden City, Cairo).

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2).

UNITED STATES

Ambassador, Hon. Sir Howard Beale, K.B.E., Q.C. (1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.).

UNITED NATIONS

Ambassador, Sir James Plimssoll, C.B.E. (750 Third Avenue, New York).

U.S.S.R.

Ambassador, S. Jamieson (13 Kropotkinsky Pereulok, Moscow).

VIETNAM

Ambassador, B. C. Hill (Caravelle Building, Place Lam Son, Saigon).

REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

AUSTRIA

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. W. de Comtes.

BELGIUM

Ambassador, W. Stevens.

BRAZIL

Chargé d'Affaires, E. Radwanski.

BURMA
Ambassador, U Aung Shwe.

CAMBODIA
Ambassador, Poc Thieun.

CANADA
High Commissioner, E. W. T. Gill.

CEYLON
High Commissioner, W. D. Gunaratna, O.B.E.

CHILE
Chargé d'Affaires, G. Bucchi.

CHINA
Ambassador, Dr. Chen Chih-Mai.

DENMARK
Chargé d'Affaires, N. C. Stenderup.

FINLAND
Chargé d'Affaires, T. J. Kala.

FRANCE
Ambassador, P. Monod.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC
Ambassador, Dr. H. Mühlendorf.

GREECE
Ambassador, P. A. Cavalierato.

INDIA
High Commissioner, K. R. Menon (acting).

INDONESIA
Ambassador, Brig.-Gen. S. Suromihardjo.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
Chargé d'Affaires, S. Kennan.

ISRAEL
Ambassador, M. Yuval.

ITALY
Ambassador, E. Prato.

JAPAN
Ambassador, S. Ohta.

KOREA
Ambassador, Dong Wan Lee.

MALAYA
High Commissioner, Dato Suleiman bin Dato Abdul Rahman.

NETHERLANDS
Ambassador, Dr. J. G. de Beus.

NEW ZEALAND
High Commissioner, S. C. Johnston.

PAKISTAN
High Commissioner, K. M. Kalseer.

PHILIPPINES
Ambassador, M. Ezpeleta.

PORTUGAL
Chargé d'Affaires, M. Coutinho.

SOUTH AFRICA
Ambassador, H. H. Woodward.

SWEDEN
Minister, N. E. Ekblad.

THAILAND
Ambassador, V. Isarabhakdi.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
Ambassador, Mustafa Yusef.

UNITED KINGDOM
High Commissioner, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, G. Kinber, C.M.G.
Counsellor and Official Secretary, E. N. Larmour.
First Secs., W. R. Bickford; E. V. Vines; S. W. F. Martin; A. E. Huttley.
Director, U.K. Information Services, D. D. Condon.
Head of U.K. Joint Services Liaison Staff, Maj.-Gen. D. A. Kendrew, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Civil Aviation Adviser, Group Capt. J. Pelly-Fry, D.S.O.
Agricultural Adviser, W. J. Kinghorn.
Scientific Adviser, T. M. Wilson.
Naval Adviser, Capt. T. W. Stocker.
Military Adviser, Col. R. P. Baily, O.B.E.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. F. B. Sutton, D.F.C.
British Council Representative, N. E. Williams, O.B.E.

UNITED STATES
Ambassador, William C. Battle.
U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, I. Kurdiukov.

VIETNAM
Ambassador, Tran Van Lam.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia consists of the Queen, a Senate and a House of Representatives. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948, provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and for the number of members of the House of Representatives to be increased from seventy-four to as nearly as practicable twice the number of Senators. There are now 124 members in the House of Representatives, including the two members, with restricted voting powers, representing the two internal territories. Members of the Senate are elected for six years by universal suffrage, half the members retiring every third year and each of the six States returning an equal number. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of five members for each State. The present state of parties in the House of Representatives (excluding two Labour members for the internal territories) is Liberal 45, Country Party 17 and Labour 60. Members of both Houses receive £A2,750 per annum, with allowances and free air and rail travel on parliamentary business.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. Sir Alistair McMullin, K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Senate, R. H. C. Loof, C.B.E. £5,025

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. Sir John McLeay, K.C.M.G., M.M.

Clerk of the House, A. G. Turner £5,025

THE JUDICATURE

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Justices having original and appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from the High Court may go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by special leave of the Committee except in certain constitutional cases, where the certificate of the High Court is necessary. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, Victoria.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Owen Dixon, G.C.M.G. £10,000

Justices, Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius McTiernan, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Frank Waters Kitto, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Alan Russell Taylor, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Douglas Ian Menzies, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir (William John) Victor Windeyer, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sir William Owen, C.B.E. each £8,500

Principal Registrar, M. Doherty, O.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge, Hon. J. A. Spicer £8,000

Judges, Hons. E. A. Dunphy; P. E. Joske; R. M. Eggleston each £7,000

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President, Hon. Sir Richard Kirby £8,000

Deputy Presidents, Hons. A. W. Foster; S. C. G. Wright; R. Ashburner; F. H. Gallagher; J. C. Moore each £7,000

FEDERAL COURT OF BANKRUPTCY
Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas Stuart Clyne £7,000

SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Judges, Hon. E. A. Dunphy; Hon. P. E. Joske; Hon. R. M. Eggleston.

SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY
 Judge, Hon. A. B. K. I. Bridge.
 Additional Judges, Hon. E. A. Dunphy;
 Hon. P. E. Joske. each £7,000

DEFENCE

Subject to the authority of Cabinet the Minister and Department of Defence are responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified defence policy relating to the Defence Forces and their requirements. Separate Ministers and Departments of the Navy, Army and Air are responsible for the administration of their respective Services in accordance with defence policy. The Minister and Department of Supply are responsible for the supply, manufacture and overhaul of services and goods, including munitions, for the Defence Forces and for defence research and development, in accordance with approved policy.

Royal Australian Navy

Under the Naval Defence Acts, 1910-52, the naval forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Naval Board of Administration responsible to the Minister of the Navy.

The Royal Australian Navy consists of an aircraft carrier, a fast troop transport, 4 destroyers, 5 anti-submarine frigates, 5 frigates, 4 auxiliary vessels and a variety of support craft. A fleet replenishment ship and 6 coastal minesweepers, which had been refitting in the United Kingdom, were due to arrive in Australia in Dec., 1962. In addition, 3 submarines are on loan from the Royal Navy for anti-submarine training. In reserve there are 2 destroyers, 1 frigate, 4 boom working vessels, 1 fleet tug and several support craft.

Two anti-submarine frigates are completing in Australian dockyards.

The strength of the Royal Australian Navy on June 1, 1962, was 1,301 officers and 9,846 ratings.

Army

The Military Forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Military Board, with the Minister for the Army as President and 7 members. There are three elements—the Australian Regular Army, the Citizen Military Forces and the Cadet Corps.

For the financial year 1961-62, the authorized strength of the Australian Regular Army was 21,000 soldiers and 5,100 civilians. This includes a Field Force, Regular Army cadres for duty with the Citizen Military Forces, administrative staff for schools, training installations and headquarters and maintenance units, in addition to the Pacific Islands Regiment comprising European officers and non-commissioned officers and native troops. The Women's Royal Australian Army Corps forms part of the Australian Regular Army, being employed in direct substitution for male soldiers in mainland units. The Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps is also an important element of the Regular Army.

The strength of the Australian Regular Army on April 30, 1962, was 21,417 all ranks, of whom 2,467 were serving outside Australia.

The strength of the Citizen Military Forces on April 30, 1962, was 30,153. The two Women's Services are also represented in the Citizen Military Forces, the strength at April 30, 1962, being 689.

The Australian Cadet Corps, composed of students at educational establishments, had a strength of 37,025 on March 31, 1962.

Air

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. on May 1, 1962, was 15,754. There were 14 flying squadrons, one ground squadron (surface air missile), 5 main-

tainance squadrons, 21 training units, 5 auxiliary squadrons, 6 university squadrons and 7 A.T.C. squadrons. 4 flying squadrons and one maintenance squadron were serving outside Australia.

War Losses

Australian battle casualties in the 1939-45 War:—

Killed (Including died of wounds, died while P.O.W., and "missing, presumed dead")	27,073
P.O.W. escaped, recovered or repatriated	22,264
Wounded and injured	23,477

Total Non-battle casualties—7,210 killed, 157,650 injured.	72,811
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COMMONWEALTH FINANCE*

Years.	Loan Fund	
	Revenue	Expenditure
	£A,000	£A,000
1954-55	1,067,441	1,067,441
1955-56	1,138,358	1,138,358
1956-57	1,311,835	1,311,835
1957-58	1,323,771	1,323,771
1958-59	1,295,050	1,296,050
1959-60	1,438,286	1,438,286
1960-61	1,638,279	1,638,279

The above particulars do not include the interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned.

* Australian currency—£100 = £A125.

DEBT

The total of the Commonwealth Debt on December 31, 1961, was £1,599,800,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. £2,788,287,000 the "face" or "book" value of Australian government securities on issue amounted (December 31, 1961) to £4,378,087,000.

The Debt per head of population at Dec. 31, 1961, was £412 17s. 3d., the annual interest liability amounting to £16 8s. 5d. per head.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Service	1959-60	1960-61
	£A	£A
Age and Invalid Pensions	147,005,000	157,900,000
Child Endowment	62,532,000	74,000,000
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	681,000	693,000
Funeral Benefits	353,000	367,000
Maternity Allowances	3,652,000	3,898,000
Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits	7,253,000	7,140,000
Widows' Pensions	12,137,000	13,468,000
Hospital Benefits	18,599,000	20,668,000
Medical Benefits	13,405,000	14,176,000
Nutrition of Children	3,359,000	3,560,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits	24,335,000	27,881,000
Tuberculosis Campaign	5,363,000	5,126,000
Miscellaneous	689,000	1,046,000
Rental Rebates . . . . .	..	352,000
Total	299,363,000	330,604,000

Current Rates

Age Pension: £5 5s. per week.
 Invalid Pension (weekly rates): Pensioner, £5 5s.; wife, £2 7s. 6d.; first child under 16 years 15s.; each child under 16 years except first, 10s.

Widows' Pensions (weekly rates): "A" class widows having one or more children under 16 years, £5 10s.; "B" class, a widow of not less than

50 years of age, without dependent children, or who, after reaching the age of 45 years, no longer has a child under 16 years, £4 12s. 6d.; "C" class, widows who at the time of death of husband are less than 50 years of age without dependent children and are in necessitous circumstances, within 26 weeks following her husband's death, or until the birth of her child if she is pregnant, £4 12s. 6d.

Maternity Allowances.—Where there are no other children under 16 years of age, £15; where there are one or two other children, £16; where there are three or more other children, £17 10s. Where more than one child is born at a birth, the rate is £5 for each additional child.

Child Endowment.—Rate: 5s. per week for the first child in a family, 10s. per week for each other child in a family, and 10s. for each child in an institution.

Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits.—Rate: £4 2s. 6d. per week for married person or unmarried adult, plus £3 for dependent spouse or unpaid housekeeper and 15s. for each dependent child. For unmarried juveniles the rate is £1 15s. if under 18 years of age, and £2 7s. 6d. if 18 and under 21 years of age.

Hospital Benefits.—Rate: 8s. per day in public or private hospitals registered for the purpose. An additional 4s. or 12s. per day is payable in respect of contributors to registered hospital benefit organisations.

Tuberculosis Benefits: Single person, £7 7s. 6d. per week. Married person £12 2s. 6d. per week plus 15s. per week for the first child under 16 years and 10s. per week for each other child under 16 years.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE AND BANKING.

Banking.—The average Australian liabilities and assets (excluding shareholders' funds, interbranch accounts and contingencies) of the private Trading Banks operating in the Commonwealth, together with the amount of deposits with Savings Banks, are shown below.

Quarter ended.	Private Trading Banks Liabilities in Australia.	Assets in Australia.
March, 1961	£1,530,103,000	£1,565,640,000
June, 1961	1,448,779,000	1,507,388,000
March, 1962	1,613,346,000	1,627,327,000

Date.	Savings Banks Amount.	Per Head.
March, 1961	£1,551,509,000	£ 149 4 2
June, 1961	1,577,451,000	150 2 2
March, 1962	1,670,099,000	158 5 5

State, etc.	Finance		
	1960-61		
	Rev. £A,000 omitted	Exp. £A,000 omitted	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
N.S.W.	282,364	282,701	- 337
Victoria	185,101	184,932	+ 169
Queensland	108,817	109,435	- 618
S. Australia	81,979	80,791	+ 1,188
W. Australia	69,333	70,537	- 1,204
Tasmania	27,795	27,993	- 198
Total, Six States.	755,389	756,389	- 1,000
Commonwealth.	1,638,279	1,638,279	..
Grand Total (a).	2,085,251	2,086,251	- 1,000

(a) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the

grand totals exclude payments by the Commonwealth to the States included in State consolidated revenue funds in respect of interest on States' debts, special grants, financial assistance, grants to Universities, tuberculosis capital expenditure and National Welfare Fund payments, and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of Commonwealth Pay-roll tax.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY (Commonwealth)

The estimated net values of production:—

	1959-60	1960-61 (a)
Agricultural...	£A291,951,000	£A392,337,000
Pastoral.....	536,215,000	458,404,000
Dairying, &c.	191,558,000	183,970,000
Forests and Fisheries	66,184,000	65,547,000
Mining.....	226,155,000	138,685,000
Manufacturing	2,074,882,000	2,164,233,000

£A3,286,945,000 £A3,403,176,000

— (a) Subject to revision.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Years	Wool (million lb.)	Wheat (million bushels)	Butter ('000 tons)
1956-57	1,564	134	193
1957-58	1,434	98	176
1958-59	1,591	215	194
1959-60	1,680	199	198
1960-61	1,632	274	177
†1961-62	..	246	..

† Estimated.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of rural holdings in 1960-61 was 1,156,803,000 acres. The principal crops were:—

Crop	Acres	Bushels
*Wheat.....	13,439,000	273,716,000
Oats.....	3,637,000	76,197,000
Barley.....	2,830,000	67,970,000
Maize.....	185,000	6,245,000
Hay.....	2,973,000	Tons..5,079,000
Sugar-cane.....	341,000	9,166,000

*Wheat estimate (1961-62) 246,295,000 bushels.

Live Stock (in thousands).

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Sheep...	149,802	149,315	152,685	155,174	152,666
Cattle...	17,257	16,892	16,257	16,503	17,303
Horses...	737	694	671	640	598
Pigs.....	1,325	1,422	1,289	1,424	1,616

In 1960-61 Australia produced 1,632,000,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease), estimated value, £A317,310,000; 406,903,000 lb. of butter; 105,161,000 lb. of cheese; and 82,645,000 lb. (cured weight) of bacon and hams. The total meat production (beef, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon and hams) in terms of fresh meat was estimated at 1,313,580 tons.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1961 the mine production of gold was 1,070.469 fine oz. and of black coal 24,062,416 tons. Smelter and refinery production of principal metals in 1961 was: pig iron, 3,155,383 tons; copper (blister), 62,497 tons; lead, 210,354 tons; tin, 2,546 tons; zinc, 138,694 tons; silver, 7,099,289 fine oz. Value of output of all mining and quarrying in 1960, £180,898,000.

Manufactures.—In 1960-61 there were in Australia 57,782 industrial establishments, employing 1,144,732 persons; wages paid amounted to

£A1,143,836,000; value of plant and machinery £A1,391,490,000; land and buildings £A1,193,455,000; of materials, fuel, etc., used £A3,050,077,000; value added by manufacture £A2,164,233,000; and value of total output £A5,213,950,000.

Trade Unions.—In 1961 there were 355 separate Trade Unions in Australia with a total membership of 1,894,603.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

(including Bullion and Specie.)

Years	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1956-57	718,991,000	992,906,000
1957-58	791,940,000	817,946,000
1958-59	796,599,000	811,463,000
1959-60	927,091,000	937,682,000
1960-61	1,087,577,000	968,843,000

Country	Imports	Exports
	from	to
	1960-61	
United Kingdom	£A340,531,000	£A231,591,000
Canada	45,664,000	17,027,000
Ceylon	10,166,000	7,180,000
India	22,707,000	13,884,000
Pakistan	5,501,000	4,921,000
Fed. of Malaya	15,195,000	11,993,000
New Zealand	17,387,000	61,984,000
South Africa	9,229,000	7,329,000
Bahrain	2,909,000	776,000
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,176,000	22,761,000
China (mainland)	3,974,000	39,857,000
France	16,722,000	51,072,000
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	66,176,000	26,755,000
Indonesia	28,105,000	5,133,000
Italy	15,779,000	47,725,000
Japan	65,445,000	161,488,000
Netherlands	17,010,000	6,258,000
Norway	4,704,000	1,466,000
Persia	18,213,000	2,191,000
Poland	393,000	7,931,000
Saudi Arabia and Yemen	10,885,000	877,000
Sweden	17,930,000	2,255,000
Switzerland	13,766,000	2,106,000
U.S.A.	217,042,000	72,474,000
U.S.S.R.	850,000	8,198,000

	1960-61	
	Imports	Exports
Fish Preserved in Tins	£A5,308,000	12,824,000
Tea	12,824,000	13,362,000
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	13,362,000	3,114,000
Whisky	3,114,000	8,224,000
Aluminium and alloys	8,224,000	6,300,000
Trimmings and Ornaments	6,300,000	
Piece-goods:—		
Canvas and Duck	1,055,000	
Cotton and Linen	46,371,000	
Rayon and Silk	8,623,000	
Woolen, or containing Wool	2,133,000	
Other	11,384,000	
Carpets and Carpeting	7,640,000	
Linoleums	2,775,000	
Bags and Sacks	13,383,000	
Yarns, Cotton, Artificial Silk, &c.	14,668,000	
Sewing Silk, Cottons, &c.	3,064,000	
Hides and Skins	2,144,000	
Agricultural, etc., Machinery	3,222,000	
Metal-working Machinery	17,146,000	
Office and Accounting Machinery	13,445,000	
Electrical Appliances, etc.	47,534,000	
Motive-power Machinery (except Electric)	47,555,000	

Tools of Trade	£A4,994,000
Vehicles and Parts:—	
Aircraft and Parts	13,806,000
Motor	92,056,000
Other Vehicles and Parts	5,154,000
Oils in bulk:—	
Kerosene	6,022,000
Lubricating (Mineral)	7,438,000
Petroleum	88,202,000
Residual and Solar	979,000
Glass and Glassware	9,832,000
Plated Ware and Cutlery	3,257,000
Paints and Varnishes	6,804,000
Paper and Printing	37,994,000
Stationery, Books, &c.	17,515,000
Seeds	1,571,000
Copra	2,134,000
Fertilizers	5,953,000
Arms, Ammunition, Explosives	(a) 6,016,000
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	50,863,000
Bullion and Specie	2,246,000
Iron and Steel Plate and Sheet	28,062,000
Copper	3,089,000
Rubber and Manufactures	23,045,000
Timber, dressed and undressed	18,497,000
(a) Including military stores and equipment	£4,606,000.

EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES

	1960-61
Wool	£A334,442,000
Biscuits	363,000
Butter	19,651,000
Eggs	3,963,000
Meat	72,311,000
Milk and Cream	9,152,000
Cheese	4,608,000
Fruit (Fresh)	10,369,000
Fruit (Dried)	9,997,000
Fruit (Preserved in containers)	9,773,000
Wheat	102,426,000
Flour (Wheaten), plain white	18,979,000
Barley	14,329,000
Hides and Skins	27,194,000
Soap	508,000
Timber	3,088,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups	35,159,000
Jams and Jellies	493,000
Wine	1,305,000
Tobacco (manufactures)	415,000
Pearlshell	661,000
Ores and Concentrates	27,943,000
Lead—Pig	10,527,000
Lead and Silver Lead Bullion	5,330,000
Iron and Steel	27,511,000
Zinc Bars and Blocks	3,178,000
Piece-goods	1,074,000
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	(a) 2,405,000
Bullion and Specie	40,802,000
(a) Including military stores and equipment	£1,311,000.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.

Year	Value of Merchandise	
	From U.K.	To U.K.
1954-55	£A378,669,000	£A285,314,000
1955-56	355,913,000	257,181,000
1956-57	296,251,000	275,637,000
1957-58	325,006,000	220,200,000
1958-59	307,436,000	255,626,000
1959-60	322-60	236,609,000
1960-61	340,530,000	199,993,000

Item	1960-61	
	Value	Value
Butter	£A15,611,000	

Cheese.....	£A2,580,000
Eggs.....	3,048,000
Meats:—	
Preserved by cold process.	19,699,000
Preserved in airtight containers.	5,980,000
Jams and Jellies	72,000
Milk and Cream	103,000
Currants.....	571,000
Raisins and Sultanas.....	3,822,000
Fresh Fruits.....	5,820,000
Fruits (Preserved in tins).....	8,749,000
Flour (wheaten), plain white.....	1,459,000
Wheat.....	18,472,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups.....	17,686,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Total length of Commonwealth-owned and State-owned railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1961:—

	Route miles	Gross Receipts
State-owned		
New South Wales....	6,062	£89,751,112 (a)
Victoria.....	4,291	42,586,955 (a)
Queensland.....	6,324	36,529,473
South Australia.....	2,533	13,869,713 (a)
Western Australia.....	4,123	16,317,270
Tasmania.....	517	2,732,451 (a)
Commonwealth-owned		
Trans-Australian.....	1,108	3,978,679
Central Australia.....	822	1,874,818
Northern Territory... ..	317	143,436
Capital Territory.....	5	39,560
Total.....	26,102	208,223,467

(a) Excludes certain government subsidies aggregating approximately £6,110,626.

The *Trans-Australia* (Government) Railway, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W.A., with Port Pirie, S.A. (1,108 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie-Perth 372 miles) between Perth and Brisbane, Q., a total length of 3,308 miles.

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1960-61 were £208,223,467, working expenses £200,343,165, and net profit £7,880,302. In 1960-61 passenger journeys numbered 444,861,644 and 55,362,261 tons of goods and live stock were carried. There are 233 miles of electrified line in New South Wales and 262 miles in Victoria.

Tramways, Trolley-buses and Omnibuses.—The total route mileage on June 30, 1961, under Government and semi-Government control was 238 for trams, 92 for trolley-buses and 5,556 for omnibuses.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1960-61 were: entered 3,382 (17,269,000 tons); cleared 3,396 (17,048,000 tons). Of the vessels entered, 1,736 of 8,635,000 tons were under the British flag and 1,646 of 8,634,000 tons under foreign flags.

The total, including local shipping, entering the ports of the capital cities during 1960-61 was: Sydney 4,689 vessels of 14,627,000 tons, Melbourne 3,016 (11,855,000), Brisbane 1,453 (4,998,000), Adelaide 2,727 (5,882,000), Fremantle 1,476 (8,047,000) and Hobart 481 (1,303,000). At December 31, 1961, there were 1,633 vessels of a total net tonnage of 321,407 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ended June 30, 1961, there were 8,072 post offices dealing with 1,700,544,000 letters, 318,614,000 packets and newspapers, 12,935,000 registered articles and 15,976,000 parcels. 18,874,000 internal telegrams were despatched and 2,892,000 international telegrams re-

ceived and despatched. At June 30, 1961, there were 7,161 telephone exchanges with 1,631,000 services and 2,266,000 instruments.

Broadcasting.—On June 30, 1961, the National Broadcasting and Television Service operated 75 stations, including 15 short-wave stations. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled 110. On June 30, 1961, there were in force in Australia 2,255,842 listeners' licences. Television transmissions commenced in September, 1956. On June 30, 1961, 16 television stations were in operation (Melbourne, 3; Sydney, 3; Brisbane, 3; Adelaide, 3; Perth, 2; Hobart, 2). Television licences in force at June 30, 1961, numbered 1,217,286.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1961, there were 3,001,903 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 2,064,871 cars, 93,382 motor cycles, and 843,650 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1960-61 was £50,061,000.

Civil Aviation.—At June 30, 1961, there were 483 recognized landing grounds, including 351 licensed public aerodromes, in the various States and Territories, and 13 flying boat bases and alighting areas. Aircraft on the Australian Register at Dec. 31, 1961, numbered 1,502. Mileage flown on regular internal air services in 1960-61 was 42,301,000 and on overseas services owned or partly-owned by Australia, 20,068,900.

CAPITAL

CANBERRA, the Capital of the Australian Commonwealth, is 203 miles by rail (153 by air) from Sydney, N.S.W. and was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. for the Australian Capital. The original area was 911 sq. miles, increased in 1917 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at Jervis Bay. Canberra contains the Australian (1914-18 and 1939-45) War Memorial, Parliament House, Commonwealth Offices, and the Australian National University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line (5 miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. Frequent air services also link it with the State capitals. The population of Canberra city area at June 30, 1961, was 56,449. Total population of the Australian Capital Territory (census, June 30, 1961) 58,828.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 129°-138° East longitude and 11°-26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin. The Commonwealth Parliament in May, 1959, amended the Northern Territory (Administration) Act in order to enlarge the membership of the Council. The new Council consists of six official members, three non-official members and eight elected members. The official and non-official members are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Administrator, and the elected members are elected by adult franchise. Under the amending legislation, procedures in connection with assent were changed. Ordinances passed by the Council must be presented to the Administrator who may declare his assent, withhold his assent or reserve the ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Administrator may return an ordinance to the Legislative Council with recommended amendments; but the ordinance with or without amendments must be again presented to the Administrator for assent. Certain ordinances must be reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Governor-General may

return an ordinance with recommended amendments and this ordinance with or without amendments shall again be presented to the Administrator, who shall reserve it for the Governor-General's pleasure. Ordinances assented to by the Administrator may be disallowed by the Governor-General, and the Governor-General may recommend to the Administrator amendments to laws of the Territory. The new Act also sets up an Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator. The Council consists of the Administrator, two official members of the Legislative Council and three other members of the Legislative Council not being official members, and of whom at least two shall be elected members.

The population of the Northern Territory (excluding full-blooded aborigines) at June 30, 1961, was estimated to be:—males 16,206, females 10,889, total 27,095. The number of full-blooded aborigines was estimated (June 30, 1961) at 17,300.

Beef cattle raising is the chief pastoral activity, and the staple industry of the Territory. On June 30, 1961, there were 1,116,827 cattle, 37,925 horses and 14,582 sheep in the Territory. Imports of livestock for the year ending June 30, 1961, were: bulls 1,314, other cattle 10,541, horses 672, sheep 3,620. 169,102 cattle were exported during the same period. The Territory is capable under improved conditions of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. Hides and skins exported from the Northern Territory during the year ended June 30, 1961, were as follows:—cattle 7,398, sheep 2,207, crocodile 5,270 and buffalo 451.

Agriculture in the Northern Territory hitherto has been confined to small farm settlements in the Darwin, Katherine, Daly River, Alice Springs, Adelaide River and Pine Creek areas. Principal crops grown are peanuts, grain sorghum, vegetables and fruit (pineapples, paw-paws, bananas and citrus). However, extensive experiments are being carried out particularly in the area between Darwin and Katherine to determine what crops can be successfully grown in the Northern Territory on a commercial scale. Experimental work on pastures is also being undertaken. In recent years interest has been shown in the possibility of rice production on the sub-coastal plains areas of the Territory. Experiments are continuing.

Out of a total of about 335,117,000 acres in the Northern Territory, 376,000 acres are freehold, 147,331,000 acres are held in various forms of leasehold tenure, 31,718,000 acres are under annual licence, 59,590,000 acres are aboriginal and other reserves and 96,102,000 acres are unoccupied and unreserved.

The mineral industry has always contributed largely to the income of the Northern Territory and the value of mineral production exceeds that of the beef cattle industry. The principal minerals produced are copper, gold, uranium, manganese, mica and wolfram. In 1961, the total value of minerals produced (excluding uranium) was £4,240,469. In addition, building materials valued at £513,103 were quarried.

The chief rivers of the Territory are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Mother-of-pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality.

The railway extends from Darwin to Larrimah (316 miles) and Alice Springs is connected by rail with Adelaide. A good bitumen road links Darwin with Alice Springs (954 miles). The Commonwealth Government is carrying out

a five-year plan to maintain and improve this highway and the Barkly highway to the Queensland border. As part of a special programme for the development of North Australia, four roads in the Northern Territory are being reconstructed to a higher standard to facilitate the movement of beef cattle by large road trains.

Ψ Darwin occupies an elevated site 97 feet above sea level, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges. Climate of the Northern Territory ranges from dry in the south to wet-monsoonal in the north.

Administrator of the Northern Territory (Darwin), His Honour R. Nott. £4,725
Assistant Administrators, L. L. Gillespie; R. Marsh. £3,650
Judges, Supreme Court, Hons. A. B. K. I. Bridge; E. A. Dunphy; P. E. Joski.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The *Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949*, which came into force on July 1, 1949, approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship system and provides for the Government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an Administrative Union.

The composition of the present Legislative Council, which was reconstituted late in 1960, is as follows:—

The Administrator, as President.

14 officers of the Territory Administration, known as official members, appointed by the Governor-General of Australia on the nomination of the Administrator; 12 elected members, of whom six are elected by the electors of the Territory, and six by the indigenous population. 10 persons known as appointed members, appointed by the Governor-General of Australia on the nomination of the Administrator, not less than five to be residents of the Territory of New Guinea, and not less than five to be indigenous members. In the present Council there are six indigenous appointed members.

The Administrator's Council, replacing the former Executive Council, consists of the Administrator, 3 official members of the Legislative Council, and 3 other members of the Legislative Council, none of whom may be an official member, and at least two must be elected members.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, together with the Trobriands, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands and is separated from Australia by Torres Straits. The Territory lies wholly within the Tropics, between the 141st and the 15th meridians of east longitude and the 5th and 12th parallels of south latitude. The total area is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,540 are on the mainland. The non-indigenous population of Papua and New Guinea is 25,330; the indigenous population is estimated at 1,947,031. Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best-known rivers are the Fly (730 miles long, including its tributary, the Strickland and navigable by vessels with a draught of up to 6 ft. for 580 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

The German possessions on the mainland of New Guinea and certain adjacent islands were occupied by Australian forces on Sept. 12, 1914, and on Dec. 17, 1920, a mandate of the Supreme Council of the Allies entrusted the administration

to the Australian Government which established its administration on May 9, 1921.

The Trust Territory includes (1) *North-Eastern New Guinea*, the northern section of east New Guinea between 2° 35'–8° S. lat., and 141°–148° E. long., with a total area of 69,700 sq. miles. This includes adjacent islands (Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten and D'Urville or Kairiru Island). The chief centres are Lae, Bulolo, Finschhafen, Wau, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen. (2) *Bismarck Archipelago* (19,200 sq. miles), including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both, and (3) *Admiralty Islands* (chief town, Lorengau, in Manus Island); and (4) the two northernmost *Solomon Islands* (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka with adjacent islands). The total estimated area is thus 93,000 square miles.

The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, 690 miles long, and navigable for 580 miles by vessels with a draught of up to 6 ft.

A road to the coast over rugged country serves the areas of the Lower Watut, Sunshine, Bulolo, Wau and Edie Creek, and a farming, timber and gold district at Wau, and another road system has been extended from Lae to Goroka and other centres in the Highlands, where a thriving coffee industry is established.

Trans-Australian Airlines and Ansett-A.N.A. operate regular air services from Australia to Papua and New Guinea. There are also fortnightly T.A.A. and K.L.M. services from Lae to Hollandia, Netherlands New Guinea, and internal services run by T.A.A., Ansett Mandated Airlines and other companies.

Overseas vessels call at various ports and a regular service is maintained with Australia.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. The major output of gold is still from the Morobe District, but the yield is decreasing. In the Bulolo valley a new plywood industry has been developed with an annual output of more than £A1,250,000 in value.

Trusteeship.—The Commonwealth Government has placed the Territory of New Guinea under the Trusteeship system established under the United Nations Charter and the agreement under which Australia became the sole administering authority was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 13, 1946.

SEAT OF ADMINISTRATION.—Administrative Headquarters of the combined territories of Papua and New Guinea is Ψ Port Moresby, the principal port and town of Papua. Ψ Rabaul (in New Britain), is the largest port in the combined territories and second town, while Ψ Lae (in Morobe District) is the third port and town of the combined territories, being the outlet for the Morobe plywood and gold mining district and for the Highlands region, and one of the principal air centres in the territories.

FINANCE AND TRADE (Papua and New Guinea)

	1960–61	1961–62*
Revenue.....	£A22,248,748 (a)	£A25,152,000 (b)
Expenditure..	22,331,058	25,152,000
Imports.....	26,738,423	..
Exports.....	16,606,422	..

*Estimated.

(a) Includes £A14,796,648; and (b) £A17,300,000 Australian Commonwealth grant.

Administrator of the Government of Papua and New Guinea, Sir Donald Cleland, C.B.E.

Port Moresby is distant from Sydney, N.S.W., 1,800 miles.

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,523 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. A modern whaling station was established on the island in 1955. The estimated population on June 30, 1961, was 1,844.

Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston. Local government was established in June, 1960, by the creation of the Norfolk Island Council with power to control roads, electricity, lighterage and other municipal services.

The construction of an airfield was completed in 1943, and weekly air services are now in operation from Australia and New Zealand.

Administrator, Maj.-Gen. R. H. Wordsworth, C.B., C.B.E.

President, Norfolk Island Council, F. J. Needham.

NAURU ISLAND

This island, situated in 166° 55' East longitude and 32 minutes south of the Equator, was discovered by Capt. Fearn, R.N., in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It surrendered to H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* in November, 1914, and is now administered by Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Under an international trusteeship agreement approved by the General Assembly of U.N. on Nov. 1, 1947, this agreement supercedes the League of Nations' Mandate, but Australia continues to be responsible for the administration of the Island on behalf of the grantor Governments. The island has an area of approximately 8 square miles, with a population (June 30, 1961) of 4,599, of whom 2,469 were Nauruans, 1,094 other Pacific Islanders, 712 Chinese, and 324 Europeans. Administrative and legislative powers of government are vested in the Administrator. The Judiciary consists of a District Court, a Central Court and an Appeal Court. Expenses of the Administration so far as they exceed revenue are met by the British Phosphate Commissioners under an agreement made between the three administering Governments. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, which were purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand for £3,500,000, and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Nauru was occupied by the Japanese from Aug. 26, 1942, to Sept. 13, 1945. Since re-occupation the buildings and plant of the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners have been restored. Services provided by the Administration for the Nauruan people include medical and dental services, hospitalization, maternity and infant welfare, and education services up to fourth year secondary school standard, beyond which overseas scholarships and public service cadships are available. Exports of phosphates for the 12 months ended June 30, 1961, totalled 1,338,681 tons. Administrator, R. S. Leydin, O.B.E.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands were declared a British possession in 1857, and in 1878 were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon and were later annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (now the Colony)

of Singapore. On Nov. 23, 1955, their administration was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia. They are two separate atolls comprising some 27 small coral islands with a total area of about five square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude $12^{\circ} 5'$ South and longitude $96^{\circ} 53'$ East. The main islands are West Island (the largest, about 6 miles from north to south) on which is the aerodrome and the administrative centre, and most of the European community; Home Island, the headquarters of the Clunies Ross Estate; Direction Island, on which is situated the Cable and Wireless Station and the Department of Civil Aviation's marine base; and Horsburgh. North Keeling Island, which forms part of the Territory, lies about 15 miles to the north of the group and has no inhabitants. The climate is equable and pleasant, being usually under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about three-quarters of the year. The population (June 30, 1961) was 601.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Until the end of 1957 a part of the Colony of Singapore, Christmas Island was administered as a separate colony until October 1, 1958, when it became Australian territory by Order in Council. It is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles S. of Java Head and 529 miles E. of the Cocos (Keeling) Islds. Area, 64 sq. miles. Population (June 30, 1961), 3,099. The island is densely wooded and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 5 million square miles. The greater part of the coastline has been charted with varying degrees of accuracy, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air.

The question of territorial rights is complicated

and there is no general international agreement thereon. Argentina has 3 Antarctic bases in the zone claimed as "Argentine Territory," one being on Deception Island in the South Shetlands, which is part of the British Falkland Islands; another in Scotia Bay, and a third on Gamma Island, in the Melchior Archipelago.

The Australian Antarctic Territory was established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, and the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act of June 13, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, which are situated south of the latitude 60° S. and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of East longitude.

The exception of Adélie Land from the Order in Council is due to French claims based on rights of discovery and occupation.

The area administered by the Commonwealth of Australia is estimated at 2,472,000 square miles. It adjoins that belonging to New Zealand. There is an Australian research station on Macquarie Island (north of the Antarctic Convergence and sub-Antarctic), which is about 1,000 miles south-east of Hobart and has been a dependency of Tasmania since the nineteenth century.

Heard Island, about 2,500 miles south-west of Fremantle, was transferred from United Kingdom to Australian control on December 26, 1947.

In February, 1954, a base known as Mawson, was established on the coast of the Antarctic continent at lat. $67^{\circ} 36'$ S. and long. $62^{\circ} 53'$ E. Meteorological and other research is being conducted at this station. A second base, named Davis, was established in Jan. 1957 at $68^{\circ} 35'$ S., $77^{\circ} 59'$ E., and in February, 1959, Australia took over the United States base at Wilkes (lat. $66^{\circ} 15'$ S., long. $110^{\circ} 33'$ E.).

For other British dependencies in the Antarctic see p. 737.

STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 square miles of Australian Commonwealth Territory which lies within its borders).

POPULATION.—The estimated population at December 31, 1961, was: Males, 1,986,467; Females, 1,967,169. Total, 3,953,636.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1958	80,045	32,350	28,554
1959	80,866	35,249	28,201
1960	81,983	35,030	29,328
1961	86,392	35,048	29,773

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1961:—Births, 22.06; Deaths, 8.95; Marriages, 7.60. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 20.84.

Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1954, number 1,466,571, Roman Catholic 844,453, Presbyterian 302,984, Methodist 275,188, Congregational 21,280, Baptist 40,283, Greek Orthodox 29,133, Lutheran 17,033, Salvation Army 12,825, and Hebrew 19,583. The religion of 301,203 persons was not stated in the census schedules.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the country is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, part of which forms the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63.7° . The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69° , south coast 60° to 63° , northern tableland 56° to 60° , southern tableland 44° to 57° ; in the north-western slope, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 68° ; in the central western slope 57° to 64° , south western slope 60° to 62° , and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 61° to 69° .

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonized as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales. Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., assumed office August 1, 1957

£6,000

Lieutenant-Governor. Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (1950).

THE MINISTRY:

(May 31, 1960)

Premier. Robert James Heffron, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation. Hon. John Brophy Renshaw, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council. Hon. Robert Reginald Downing, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourist Activities. Hon. Christopher Augustus Kelly, M.L.A.

Local Government and Highways. Hon. P. D. Hills, M.L.A.

Health. Hon. W. F. Sheahan, Q.C., M.L.A.

Child Welfare and Social Welfare. Hon. F. H. Hawkins, M.L.A.

Agricultural and Conservation. Hon. A. G. Enticknap, M.L.A.

Housing and Co-operative Societies. Hon. A. Landa, M.L.A.

Education. Hon. E. Wetherell, M.L.A.

Labour and Industry. Hon. J. J. Maloney, M.L.C.

Mines. Hon. J. B. Simpson, M.L.A.

Transport. Hon. J. M. A. McMahon, M.L.A.

Public Works. Hon. P. N. Ryan, M.L.A.

Justice. Hon. N. J. Mannix, M.L.A.

Lands. Hon. K. C. Compton, M.L.A.

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, £4,850; Deputy Premier, £4,100; other Ministers, £3,600 each. Ministers also receive an expense allowance (Premier, £1,500, and other Ministers, £500 each) and the Vice-President of the Executive Council a further special allowance of £400. In addition, Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly receive an electoral allowance (ranging from £650 to £950 according to the location of the electorate).

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON,
56-57 Strand, W.C.2.

Agent-General. Hon. Francis Patrick Buckley,
C.B.E. (1954).

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly). The *Legislative Council* consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both Houses of Parliament. Membership is for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. Members receive an annual allowance of £500 and three guineas a day attendance allowance for members living outside the metropolitan area. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 94 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £2,350 per annum, plus an electoral allowance (£650 to £950, according to location of electorate). The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding

the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly was established in 1946; a pension is payable to those who on ceasing to be members have served in three parliaments. Natural-born or naturalized persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and 1 month in the electoral district are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in March, 1962, there were 1,060,658 men and 1,113,110 women electors, making a total of 2,173,768 enrolled; in contested electorates 94 per cent. of the eligible electors voted.

<i>President of the Legislative Council.</i> Hon. W. E. Dickson (incl. <i>allice</i>).....	£2,300
<i>Chairman of Committees.</i> Legislative Council, Hon. E. G. Wright (incl. <i>allice</i>)	1,500
<i>Speaker.</i> Legislative Assembly, Hon. R. S. Maher (excl. <i>allice</i>).....	3,250
<i>Chairman of Committees.</i> Legislative Assembly, H. T. Fowles (excl. <i>allice</i>)...	2,750
<i>Leader of Opposition.</i> Legislative Assembly, R. H. Askin (excl. <i>allice</i>).....	3,350

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and twenty-four Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts.

Supreme Court

<i>Chief Justice.</i> Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt (+ <i>allice</i> . £350).....	£6,900
<i>Puisne Judges.</i> Hon. L. J. Herron; Hon. J. S. I. Clancy; Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. E. P. Kinsella; Hon. J. H. McClemens; Hon. C. McLelland; Hon. A. R. Richardson; Hon. R. Le G. Brereton; Hon. W. R. Dovey; Hon. H. Maguire; Hon. F. G. Myers; Hon. C. A. Walsh; Hon. K. A. Ferguson; Hon. M. F. Hardie; Hon. J. K. Manning; Hon. W. H. Collins; Hon. R. Chambers; Hon. R. Else-Mitchell; Hon. B. P. Macfarlan; Hon. G. Wallace; Hon. K. S. Jacobs; Hon. J. F. Nagle; Hon. Mr. Justice Taylor; Hon. Mr. Justice Selby (+ <i>allice</i> . £250).....	£6,250

Industrial Commission

<i>President.</i> Hon. Mr. Justice Taylor (+ <i>allice</i> . £250).....	6,500
<i>Members.</i> Hons. Mr. Justice Richards; Mr. Justice Cook; Mr. Justice McKeon; Mr. Justice Beattie; Mr. Justice Kelleher; Mr. Justice Perrignon; Mr. Justice Sheahy (+ <i>allice</i> . £250)..... each	6,250
<i>Land and Valuation Court Judges.</i> Hons. Mr. Justice Hardie; Mr. Justice Else-Mitchell. <i>Crown Solicitor.</i> R. J. McKay.....	5,500
<i>Workers' Compensation Commission, Chairman.</i> His Honour Judge Conybeare (+ <i>allice</i> . £250).....	5,550
<i>Members.</i> His Honour Judge Rainbow; His Honour Judge Dignam; His Honour Judge Wall (+ <i>allice</i> . £100).....	5,000
<i>District Court, Chairman.</i> His Honour Judge Monahan (+ <i>allice</i> . £250).....	5,530

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all state schools. The average weekly enrolment in 1961 in 2,742 state schools was

603,841 and the average daily attendance during the year was 553,067. In addition to the state schools there were, in 1961, 829 private colleges and schools, with an average weekly enrolment of 200,937 scholars, 678 being Roman Catholic schools with 171,928 scholars. The three universities had an enrolment of 14,915 full-time students in 1962; 10,667 at Sydney (incorporated 1850), 3,450 at the University of New South Wales (1948) and 789 at New England (1954). The State expenditure on Education was £73,006,000 in the year 1960-61. Students attending the State Agricultural Colleges and Farm schools numbered 1,780 in 1961.

FINANCE.

Year ended June 30th	Revenue*	Expenditure*
	£A	£A
1959	51,098,464	53,557,997
1959	239,769,340	239,766,798
1960	262,533,020	262,472,298
1961	282,363,517	282,701,492

* Excluding the self-balancing Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1961, was £928,332,937, of which an amount of £111,434,538 was repayable in London (interest £4,684,972), £15,257,577 was repayable in New York (interest £650,251), £1,084,558 was repayable in Canada (interest £62,362), £627,318 was repayable in Switzerland (interest £28,229) and £799,928,946 was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of £34,651,882.

Banking, &c.—There were (April 1962) 12 trading banks with deposits of £789,845,000. Savings bank deposits amounted to £599,171,000, representing £152 per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in *Life Assurance Societies* in 1959 was £1,025,370,121 ordinary and £125,826,347 industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 143,744, and the funds at June 30, 1960, were £9,286,958. Members of *Trade Unions* at Dec. 31, 1960, numbered 678,400 the funds of 214 Unions being £2,685,390. Retail *Hire Purchase* balances outstanding to finance houses on June 30, 1961, were £161,575,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Value of Production.—In 1960-61 the net value of production of the primary and manufacturing industries was £1,371,087,000—primary £406,131,000 and manufacturing £964,956,000. The values for the principal primary industries were: pastoral £159,960,000, agricultural £98,548,000, dairying and farmyard, £63,911,000 and mining and quarrying, £62,975,000.

Agriculture.—During the year to Mar. 31, 1961, 7,672,588 acres were under cultivation.

The total area under wheat was 4,276,599 acres, of which 4,076,110 acres were harvested for grain, and 101,002 acres for hay. The production of wheat was 84,656,700 bushels of grain and 153,654 tons of hay. Other important crops in 1960-61 were 2,227,008 bushels of maize, 21,466,032 bushels of oats, 6,001,067 bushels of rice, besides other kinds of grain, 85,182 tons of potatoes, and 31,590 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 480,147 tons was crushed; while 4,188,297 bushels of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. There were 16,988 acres of vineyards, of which 15,557 acres were bearing.

Land Tenure.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1961, was 66,550,748 acres,

while the area of land under lease, &c., from the Crown was 113,057,383 acres, and the balance 18,428,989 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, is 198,037,120 acres.

Pastoral, &c.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1961, there were 192,254 horses, 4,241,860 cattle, 68,087,000 sheep and lambs, 455,345 pigs. In 1960-61, 664,276,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 79,251,935 lb. of butter, 11,862,788 lb. of cheese, and 25,375,120 lb. of bacon and ham.

Forests.—The estimated forest area is 19,107,000 acres, of which State forests cover 6,582,000 acres and 1,406,000 have been set aside as timber reserves.

Mining Industry.—The principal minerals are coal, silver, lead, zinc, zircon and rutile. The total value of minerals won in 1961 was £78,500,000; the value of output of the coal-mining industry was £44,700,000, and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, £17,700,000. The mining industry gave employment to 22,451 miners during 1960. In 1961, 19,021,000 tons of coal were produced.

Factories.—In 1960-61 there were 23,585 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 472,061. The value of production, i.e. value added to raw materials, was £964,956,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables and tin-plate. The production (1960-61) of pig-iron was 2,754,000 tons, and of steel ingots 3,750,000 tons.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year ended June 30	Oversea Imports £A (f.o.b.)	Oversea Exports £A (f.o.b.)
1958	352,652,561	230,531,811
1959	352,711,936	221,372,019
1960	414,645,823	281,164,483
1961	479,484,226	282,124,534

The chief exports in 1960-61 were foodstuffs, wool, hides and skins, minerals, metals, machinery, leather, and drugs and chemicals. Chief imports were tea, tobacco, yarns, textiles and apparel, petrol, metals, motor vehicles, aircraft and parts, machinery, timber, paper, rubber, drugs and chemicals, and plastic materials.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,822 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1961, the net tonnage being 15,434,000. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 4,452 vessels of 12,648,000 net tonnage.

Roads and Bridges.—There are 130,000 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 38,000 miles of natural surface and cleared only. The total expenditure by the Government and the local councils on roads, bridges, &c., in 1959-60 was £47,059,000. The construction of an arch bridge of Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries eight lanes of roadway with a total width of 84 ft., two footways each 10 ft. wide, and two lines of railway. At mean high water there is a headway of 172½ ft.

Motor Vehicles.—At March 31, 1962, there were 1,040,995 registered motor vehicles (cars, 690,490).

Railways.—The railways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates omnibus services. Tramway services ceased in February, 1961. At June 30, 1961, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,062, earnings in the year 1960-61 being £89,751,000.

Aviation.—The principal overseas routes from Sydney are to the United Kingdom, New Zealand, U.S.A. and South Africa. Aircraft on an Australian register operating regular overseas services with terminals in New South Wales flew 4,584,000 miles and performed 200,682,000 paying passenger miles, 6,952,000 freight ton miles and 2,692,000 mail ton miles in 1960-61.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1961, there were 2,515 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1960-61 included 589,838,000 letters and registered articles and 118,988,000 newspapers and parcels posted for delivery in Australia. The overseas mails consisted of 30,457,000 letters and 10,767,000 newspapers and parcels despatched, 52,836,000 letters and 31,264,000 newspapers and parcels received. During the year 6,996,000 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia and 706,000 cablegrams were despatched and 753,000 received. Transit time between Sydney and London is approximately 2½ days for airborne mail and between 4 and 6 weeks for seaborne mail. The telephone services in operation numbered 631,296.

Radio and Television.—In June, 1961, there were 19 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 38 commercial stations operating under licence. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 825,528. Regular transmission of television programmes in New South Wales began in September, 1956. At June 30, 1961, there were 3 television stations (one national, two commercial) in operation and the number of viewers' annual licences was 486,516.

TOWNS.

Ψ SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 15½ miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves up to 40 ft. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 20 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the harbour is 13,600 acres, or about 2½ square miles, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 30 ft.; the rise and fall of the tide is from 3 to 6 ft. The metropolis contains approximately 671 square miles, with a population of 2,183,388 (estimated, June 30, 1961).

The parks in or adjacent to the metropolitan area include the National Park which measures 37,000 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 38,263 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Cutennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres.

Other cities and towns over 12,000 are Ψ Newcastle (urban area) 208,630; Wollongong (Greater) 131,756; Broken Hill 31,267; Blue Mountains 28,119; Maitland 27,353; Goulburn 20,544; Wagga Wagga 22,092; Penrith 31,969; Lismore 18,925; Lithgow 14,229; Albury 18,621; Orange 18,977; Cessnock (Greater) 35,281; Tamworth 18,984;

Grafton 15,526; Bathurst 16,938; Dubbo 14,119; and Campbelltown 18,701.

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 159° 4' 26" E. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. June 30, 1961, 249. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 ft. The affairs of the Island and the supervision of the Kentia palm seed industry are controlled by an elected Island Committee and a Board at Sydney. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'–29° S. and long. 138°–153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 667,000 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the British Isles).

POPULATION.—At June 30, 1961, the population numbered 1,518,828 persons (774,579 males and 744,249 females).

The total number of aborigines (estimated June 30, 1961) was 10,325 full blood and 7,944 half-caste, exclusive of Torres Strait Islanders.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1959	35,599	12,349	10,581
1960	35,213	12,370	10,227
1961	36,637	12,756	10,392

Infant mortality rate (1961) 20.0 per 1,000 live births.

Religion.

At the Census of 1954 there were 454,095 Church of England, 316,962 Roman Catholics, 151,586 Presbyterians, 146,456 Methodists, 28,612 Lutherans, 20,113 Baptists, 9,086 Congregationalists, 56,775 other Christians, and 1,340 Hebrews.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Selwyn and Kirby Ranges divide the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1961 was 68.5°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 93.0° and 38.9°; mean barometer, 30.04 inches. The coastal regions are warm and moist, but the rainfall decreases away from the coast and is scanty in the far west. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1961 was 42.3 inches, compared with average rainfall of 40.1 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 11 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, Col. Sir Henry Abcl Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., appointed March 18, 1958 £A6,500
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. M. J. Sherwin; Capt. R. R. B. Bruce.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
(H.E. the Governor presides.)
(Aug. 12, 1957)

<i>Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. G. F. R. Nicklin, M.M.</i>	£5,202
<i>Deputy Premier and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. K. J. Morris</i>	4,102
<i>Education and Migration, Hon. J. C. A. Pizzey</i>	3,852
<i>Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. A. W. Munro</i>	3,852
<i>Treasurer and Housing, Hon. T. A. Hiley</i> ..	3,852
<i>Development, Mines, Main Roads and Electricity, Hon. E. Evans</i>	3,852
<i>Public Lands and Irrigation, Hon. A. R. Fletcher</i>	3,852
<i>Health and Home Affairs, Dr. Hon. H. W. Noble</i>	3,852
<i>Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. O. O. Madsen</i>	3,852
<i>Public Works and Local Government, Hon. H. Richter</i>	3,852
<i>Transport, Hon. G. W. W. Chalk</i>	3,852

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Queensland, Sir David Muir, C.M.G., 409-410 Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, M. McAulley.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 78 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Assembly receive £2,502 per annum with travelling expenses and an allowance for stationery and postage. The Assembly was, on July 1, 1962, composed of Liberal and Country Parties 45, Australian Labour Party 25, Queensland Labour Party 4, Independents 4.

<i>Speaker, Hon. D. E. Nicholson</i>	£3,252
<i>Chairman of Committees, H. B. Taylor, D.S.O.</i>	2,752
<i>Clerk of the Parliament, R. L. Dunlop</i> ...	3,654

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and ten Puisne Judges; District Courts, with six Judges; an Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court Judge as President and three other Members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

<i>Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir Alan Mansfield, K.C.M.G.</i>	£6,400
<i>Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir Roslyn Philp, K.B.E.</i>	5,900
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. E. J. D. Stanley; J. A. Sheehy; K. R. Townley; W. G. Mack; M. Hanger; B. J. Jeffriess; C. G. Wanstall; N. S. Stable; H. T. Gibbs</i> each	5,900
<i>District Court Judges, D. G. Andrews; W. M. Grant-Taylor; R. F. J. Cormack; R. F. Carter; G. Seaman; E. J. Moynahan</i> each	4,500

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free. At the end of 1960 there were 1,585 state schools, including 101 high schools, in operation, with 8,774 teachers and a net enrolment of 247,283 children and 299 private and 8 grammar schools, with a net enrolment of 70,277. There were 14 state technical colleges with 821 teachers and 34,596 students and a state agricultural college with an enrolment of 892. The state-aided University had an enrolment of 10,700 in 1962, of whom 4,400 were full-time, 3,500 part-time internal, and 2,800 part-time external students. State expenditure on education in 1959-60 was £19,576,549.

FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
	£A	£A	£A
1958...	87,955,575	89,469,883	285,947,364
1959...	93,795,802	94,986,459	303,470,019
1960...	101,912,092	102,076,767	322,424,113
1961...	103,816,921	109,435,164	342,449,858

Banking.—Advances made by Trading Banks (including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1961, totalled £153,850,000. The deposits at the same date amounted to £238,336,000. Depositors' balances in Queensland savings banks at June 30, 1961, £187,131,000, averaged £123 for each inhabitant. There were 1,187,000 operative accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1960-61 was £308,261,000 (agriculture £101,721,000, dairying £32,177,000, pastoral £114,007,000, poultry and bee-keeping £4,201,000, mining £44,560,000, forestry, £9,670,000, fisheries £1,588,000, hunting and trapping £337,000), and net value of manufacturing £170,627,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 426,880,000 acres the Government has parted with the fee simple of 26,031,735 acres, and 2,084,354 acres more were in process of alienation at Dec. 31, 1961.

The total area under crop in 1960-61 was 3,046,882 acres. The most important crop was sugar-cane, under which there were 449,524 acres, producing 1,319,633 tons of raw sugar, 692,596 acres were under wheat (yielding 10,998,615 bushels), 132,382 under maize (3,846,567 bushels), and 219,407 under barley (4,392,474 bushels). English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are sorghum, tomatoes, peanuts, cotton, tobacco, linseed, sunflower seed, arrowroot, various citrus fruits, pineapples, bananas, grapes, mangoes, custard apples, papaws, apples, peaches, plums, and other English fruits. The live stock on March 31, 1961, included 7,004,051 cattle, 1,213,391 being dairy cattle, 22,134,935 sheep, 224,006 horses, and 448,279 pigs.

Forestry.—There are about 17,920,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 8,189,000 acres.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of bauxite, copper, lead, silver, uranium and zinc, and deposits of gold, tin, limestone, ironstone, wolfram and mineral sands. Coal is mined in the Ipswich (near Brisbane) and some northern districts, and there is extensive production by open-cut method in Central Queensland. The output in 1960 included gold, £1,189,000; coal, £8,003,000; copper, £26,003,000; tin, £788,000; silver, £1,954,000; lead, £5,101,000; zinc, £2,707,000; uranium, £6,510,000.

Communications.—The State is served by 6,321 miles of railways, practically all 3 ft. 6 in. in gauge. During 1960-61, 28,876,000 passengers and 8,053,000 tons of goods and live stock were carried. At June 30, 1961, there were 71,424 miles of formed roads and 49,972 miles of unconstructed roads in the State, and 421,736 motor vehicles were on the register.

Aviation.—Regular services operate between Brisbane, the main Queensland coastal and inland towns and the southern capitals, connecting at

Sydney with services to oversea countries. Brisbane is also a port of call on a service to and from London.

Radio and Television.—On June 30, 1961, 15 national and 21 commercial stations were broadcasting in Queensland, and 1 national and 2 commercial television stations operated in Brisbane.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
1958-59	£A47,736,946	£A169,997,854
1959-60	50,853,448	181 321 439
1960-61	61,277,254	163 777 896

The chief overseas exports are wool, meat, sugar, minerals and butter.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL. Ψ **BRISBANE**, is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 10 miles from Moreton Bay. The City Hall is a notable building, and there are fine Government and private buildings. The population of the Metropolitan Area at the 1961 census was 621,550. Of the 474 square miles in the Metropolitan Area, 385 square miles are under the control of the City Council presided over by a Lord Mayor.

Ψ The main ports in their order along the coast are Brisbane, Maryborough (19,126), Bundaberg (22,799), Gladstone (7,181), Rockhampton (14,128), Mackay (21,411), Bowen (5,160), Townsville (51,143), Lucinda Point, Mourilyan, Cairns (25,204) and Thursday Island.

Other towns are Ipswich (48,679), Gold Coast (33,716), Gympie (11,094), Nambour (5,336) and Kingaroy (4,914) in the south-east; Toowoomba (50,134), Warwick (9,843) and Dalby (7,400) on the Darling Downs; Roma (5,571) and Charleville (5,154) in the south-west; Mt. Morgan (4,000), In Central Queensland; Ayr (8,010), Innisfail (6,917), Charters Towers (7,633) and Ingham (4,790) in the north-east; and Mount Isa (13,358) in the north-west.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 2 days; by sea (approximate), 30 days.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 38° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles

POPULATION.—At the Census of June 30, 1961, the population numbered 969,340 (490,225 males and 479,113 females), excluding full-blooded aboriginals, estimated at fewer than 3,000.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1958	20,047	7,743	6,505
1959	20,372	7,043	6,614
1960	20,565	7,804	6,607
1961	22,399	7,815	6,804

Religion.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1961, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows: Church of England, 255,054; Methodists, 216,770; Congregationalists, 17,867; Baptists, 21,032; Lutherans, 53,947; Roman Catholics, 183,053; Presbyterians, 37,911; and Churches of Christ, 23,905.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The most important physical features of South Australia are broad plains, divided longitudinally by four great secondary features, which form barriers to east-west movement, and which have thus largely determined the direction of roads and railways, the sites of towns and villages and the manner of distribution of the population. These four barriers are Spencer Gulf, St. Vincent Gulf, the Mt. Lofty-Flinders Ranges and the River Murray. The long, deeply-indented coastline, which provides a few major, and a multitude of lesser harbours, trends generally south-eastward. Pleasant weather conditions and good rainfall are experienced in most coastal areas.

The north-western portion of the State is mostly desert, while north of latitude 32°S. the country is unpromising by comparison with the fertile land which surrounds the hill country of the east. The Murray, which flows for some 400 miles through the south-eastern corner, is the only river of importance.

The lack of rivers and fresh-water lakes in the settled areas has necessitated the building of a number of reservoirs, which have been supplemented since 1941 by the construction of pipelines from the River Murray.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 54°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from over 100 years' record is 21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while in Adelaide the precipitation has fallen as low as 11.32 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 3 Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edric Montague Bastyan,
K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. £A5,000
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. L. Lewis, R.T.R.; Capt.
A. M. Ansell, 9 12th Lancers.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier,
K.C.M.G. (1942).

THE MINISTRY.

(May 15, 1944.)

(£37,450 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)
Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration, Hon.
Sir Thomas Playford, G.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines and of Health,
Hon. Sir (Alexander) Lyell McEwin, K.B.E.,
M.L.C.
Attorney-General and Minister of Labour and Industry,
Hon. C. D. Rowe, M.L.C.
Lands, Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon. Sir Cecil
Stephen Hinks.
Works and Marine, Hon. G. G. Pearson.
Agriculture and Forests, Hon. D. N. Brockman.
Education, Hon. Sir Baden Pattinson, K.B.E.
Local Government, Roads and Railways, Hon. N. L.
Jude, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for
South Australia, M. A. F. Pearce, C.V.O.,
C.B.E., South Australia House, 50
Strand, W.C.2.

Official Secretary, M. A. G. Wildy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 39 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female, subject to some residential qualifications; there are certain property or war service qualifications for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 200,968 in 1961, those for the Assembly numbering 525,525.

The triennial elections to the House of Assembly in March, 1962, returned 18 Liberals (Government party), 19 Labour (Opposition) and 2 Independents.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. L.

H. Densley..... £3,750

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. T. C.

Stott..... 3,750

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts with stipendiary magistrates, and the usual Police Courts. *Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty,*

Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G. £6,250

Judges, Hon. Sir Herbert Mayo; Hon. R. R.

St. C. Chamberlain; Hon. V. R. Mill-

house; Hon. J. L. Travers; Hon. D. S.

Hogarth..... 5,500

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free. In 1960 there were 680 State schools, with 191,380 scholars; State expenditure in 1960-61 was £17,235,304, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 171 with 41,418 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 3,987 full-time students in 1962. A State Institute of Technology has also been established, and there are technical schools at 16 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices and domestic art centres. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE.

(For years ended June 30)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1958	70,642,000	71,042,000	296,814,000
1959	72,680,000	73,707,000	317,702,000
1960	80,277,000	80,589,000	339,105,000
1961	86,279,000	85,091,000	361,019,000

Banking.—There are 9 trading banks in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 650 branches and agencies, having total average deposits of £136,270,000 in December quarter, 1961. The five savings banks, with about 1,700 branches and agencies, had deposits of £170,526,000 at Dec. 31, 1961.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of primary production in 1960-1961 was: crops £78,910,000, pastoral £47,226,000, dairying £15,046,000, fisheries, game and poultry, and forestry £9,735,000.

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of the State (243,000,000 acres), 16,200,000 acres have been sold or are in the process of alienation by the Crown under systems of deferred payment; 123,200,000 acres are held under pastoral leases and 23,600,000 under other miscellaneous leases.

Agriculture.—The total area cultivated is 10,609,000 acres—under wheat, 1960-61, 1,969,000 acres, hay 393,000, oats 512,000, barley 1,556,000. Wheat harvest 1960-61, 46,396,000 bushels; barley, 42,233,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. In 1960-61, there were 57,000 acres of vines with a production of 25,061,000 gallons of wine, 91,000 cwt. of dried currants and 135,000 cwt. of sultanas and raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried), wine and brandy, are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom, and to other Australian States. Some areas of the State, particularly near Adelaide, are also very suitable for growing all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (March 31, 1961).—There were 14,952,000 sheep, 561,000 cattle, 27,000 horses, 144,000 pigs. Wool production (1960-61), 177,413,000 lb.

Minerals.—Iron, pyrite, gypsum, salt, coal, limestone, clay, &c., are found. The total mineral output was valued at £A25,435,000 in 1960, including iron ore valued by the South Australian Director of Mines at £17,887,970.

Manufactures.—In 1960-61 there were 5,042 factories, employing 99,955 hands, the gross value of the output being £A03,717,000. Plant machinery, land and buildings were valued at £200,829,000.

Transport and Communications.—There were (1961) 3,801 miles of railway in South Australia, 138 miles of tram and bus routes and 56,000 miles of roads. The railway mileage includes the South Australian part of the Transcontinental Railway from Port Pirie (South Australia) to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) which forms a link in the system from Brisbane to Fremantle; and also part of the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory. There are a number of excellent harbours, of which Port Adelaide is the most important. In 1960-61, 1,950 vessels with net tonnage of 7,613,096 entered South Australian ports direct from overseas or interstate. Nationality of these vessels was—Australia 837, United Kingdom, 492, other Commonwealth 119 and foreign 502. There are 913 post offices in the State.

Civil Aviation.—There are 28 Government or licensed aerodromes, and 452,358 passengers and 9,297 tons of freight were carried in 1960-61.

Motor Vehicles.—The registrations in December, 1961, were 319,422, equal to 1 per 3.1 persons.

Wireless and Television (1961)—Broadcasting stations 16; listeners' licences 246,036. Television stations 3; viewers' licences 124,808.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1957-58	47,103,000	99,882,000
1958-59	45,346,000	90,016,000
1959-60	59,747,000	90,826,000
1960-61	71,332,000	99,279,000

The principal exports are wool and other pastoral and dairying products, grain, metals and minerals, fruit and wine.

TOWNS.

ΨADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1961 census), 587,957, inclusive of suburbs. Other centres (with 1961 populations) are: Port Pirie (15,600), Kadina (3,300), Moonta (2,200), and Wallaroo (2,300) in the Lower North; Port Augusta (10,200) and Peterborough (3,600) in the Upper North; Salisbury-Elizabeth (32,700) and Gawler (6,800) on the Adelaide Plains; Victor Harbor (2,800) on the South Coast; Whyalla (13,700) and Port Lincoln (7,800) on Eyre Peninsula; Murray Bridge (6,200), Renmark (6,100), and Berri (4,600) on the River Murray; and Mount Gambier (16,100), Naracoorte (5,200), and Millicent (3,900) in the South East.

Transit.—Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days by sea and 4 days by air.

TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'–43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'–148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—At the census of June 30, 1961, the estimated population numbered 350,340 (177,622 males and 172,710 females).

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1958	8,568	2,708	2,475
1959	8,625	2,780	2,567
1960	8,853	2,670	2,713
1961	8,982	2,789	2,677

The birth rate in 1961 was 25.40, death rate 7.89, marriage rate 7.57 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1961) 16.8 per 1,000 births.

Religion.

In 1961 there were 159,101 members of the Church of England, 63,993 Roman Catholics, 42,236 Methodists, 16,757 Presbyterians, 4,193 Congregationalists and Independents, and 7,227 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 53.9°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 60.2°, and that of June, July and Aug. 47.1°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an

Executive Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency The Lord Rowallan, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., *apptd.* May 29, 1959. A.D.C., Capt. R. N. R. Cross.

THE MINISTRY.

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Mines, Hon. E. E. Reece.

Deputy Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. R. F. Fagan.

Lands and Works, Hon. D. A. Cashion.

Chief Secretary, Hon. J. B. Connolly.

Agriculture, Hon. A. C. Atkins.

Education, Hon. W. A. Neilson.

Housing, Hon. S. V. Ward.

Transport, Hon. H. J. McLoughlin.

Health, Hon. W. D. McNeil.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Tasmania, Hon. A. J. White. Address, 457 Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a Legislative Council of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a House of Assembly of 35 members, elected by proportional representation for five years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes, but war service is a qualification for enrolment. The General Election for the House of Assembly in May, 1959, resulted in the return of 17 Labour, 16 Liberal and 2 Independent members.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Henry Baker, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Clerk of the Council, E. C. Briggs.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. C. B. Aylett.

Clerk of the House, C. K. Murphy, C.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of Tasmania, with civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 1823.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Stanley Burbury, K.B.E.

Puisne Judges, Hon. M. G. Gibson; Hon. M. P. Crisp; Hon. G. H. Crawford; Hon. W. E. Cox.

Local Courts established under the Local Courts Acts, 1896, are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners, with a jurisdiction up to £250. Courts of General Sessions, constituted by a chairman who is a Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding £50. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Act, 1959, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices. A single justice may hear and determine certain matters.

EDUCATION.

State schools are divided into Primary, Area, High and Technical High Schools, with a net enrolment of 66,850 scholars in 1960. There were 60 private schools with an enrolment of 12,716. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 789 full-time students in 1962; there are technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, Devonport, Queenstown, Rosebery, Ulverston, Smithton and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1958-59	21,851,053	22,759,190	153,824,754
1959-60	24,296,249	25,328,254	165,522,348
1960-61	26,883,193	27,083,666	177,279,340

Banking.—The average weekly deposits of cheque-paying banks during December, 1961 were £39,266,000; the savings bank deposits, December 31, 1961, were £49,114,000 or £134 17s. 8d. per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The net value of production in 1960-61 was £98,328,000—agriculture and pastoral £17,342,000, mines and quarries £5,571,000, other primary industries £13,969,000 and manufactures £61,446,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1960-61, 379,000 acres under crops. The principal crops are potatoes, apples and other fruit, hay, hops, oats, peas, turnips, barley and wheat. The live stock included (March 31, 1961) 394,000 cattle, 3,439,000 sheep, 71,000 pigs and 9,000 horses. The wool production (1960-61) was 31,834,000 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania has effected important water-power developments at the Great Lake (Waddamana and Shannon), Lake St. Clair—River Derwent (Tarraleah and Butler's Gorge), Nive River (Tungatinah and Wayatinah) and at Trevallyn. In June, 1962, the total installed capacity of the 11 hydro-electric power stations was: turbines, 867,700 h.p.; generators, 617,050 K.W. The network extends to practically all parts of the State and the advantages of cheap electric power exercise continued attraction for new establishment of manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—State forest areas in 1960-61; 2,126,744 acres. The quantity of timber (excluding firewood) of various species cut on Crown Land forests in 1960-61 was 312,186,000 super feet, including 77,090,000 super feet for wood-pulp.

Minerals.—The chief ores mined are those containing copper, zinc, tin, silver and lead. The value of output of all mines and quarries in 1960 was £8,162,000.

Manufactures.—The chief manufactures for export are: refined metals, preserved fruit and vegetables, butter, woollen manufactures, paper, confectionery and sawn timber; the net value of production in 1960-61 was £61,446,000, the value of land, buildings, plant and machinery for the 1,766 establishments being £129,865,000.

CAPITAL. Ψ HOBART, which was founded in 1804. Population (June 30, 1961) (with suburbs) 115,932.

Other towns (with population at June 30, 1961) are Ψ Launceston and suburbs (pop. 56,721), Ψ Devonport (13,068), Burnie (14,201), Ulverstone (5,962), New Norfolk (5,445) and Queenstown (4,601).

Transmission of mails, 34 days by sea; 5 days by air.

VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its mainland territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.—The population at Dec. 31, 1961 was 2,949,848 (1,482,449 males and 1,467,399 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1958	61,269	23,625	20,649
1959	62,245	25,078	20,456
1960	64,025	24,547	20,617
1961	65,886	24,500	21,264

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1961:—births, 22.57; Deaths, 8.39; Marriages, 7.28. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 17.80.

Religion.

Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1954 numbered 832,473, Roman Catholics 564,654, Presbyterians 326,422, Methodists 252,802, Baptists 34,316, Church of Christ 33,608 and Hebrew 24,016. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 243,555.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is about 1,200 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters, and rain in all months with a maximum in winter or spring. Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Rain on an average falls in Melbourne on 143 days per year, the annual average being 25.91 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was created a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency General Sir Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., born Aug. 22, 1896, appointed 1949, term extended for 3 years from Oct. 19, 1954 and for further 5 years from Oct. 1957... £7,500
Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

THE MINISTRY.

(Sworn in, June, 1955.)

Prime Minister and Treasurer, Hon. H. E. Bolt.
Chief Secretary and Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Rylah.
Agriculture, Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.
Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Immigration, Hon. H. R. Petty.
Housing and Forests, Hon. L. H. S. Thompson.
Education, Hon. J. S. Bloomfield.
Labour and Industry and Electrical Undertakings, Hon. G. O. Reid.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Soldier Settlement and for Conservation, Hon. K. H. Turnbull.

State Development, Hon. A. J. Fraser, M.C.
Health, Hon. R. W. Mack.

Water Supply and Mines, Hon. W. J. Mibus.

Transport, Hon. Sir Arthur Warner, K.B.E.

Local Government, Hon. M. V. Porter.

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. E. R. Meagher.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General for Victoria, Col. Hon. Sir William Watt Leggatt, D.S.O., M.C., F.D. Address, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Voting is compulsory. The electors on the rolls at July 15, 1961, numbered 1,554,856.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

Sir Gordon McArthur..... £3,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.

Sir William McDonald..... 3,100

THE JUDICATURE.

There are petty sessions courts, and general sessions and county courts, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and twelve Puisne Judges.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. (1944)..... £7,250

Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Charles Lowe, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sir Norman O'Bryan; Hon. Sir John Barry; Hon. Sir Arthur Dean; Hon. Sir Reginald Sholl; Hon. T. W. Smith; Hon. E. H. Hudson; Hon. R. V. Monahan; Hon. G. A. Pape; Hon. A. D. G. Adam; Hon. D. M. Little; Hon. G. V. Gowans..... each 6,500

County Court.

Judges, Their Honours L. E. B. Stretton, C.M.G.; J. H. Moore; A. L. Read; F. B. Gamble; N. F. Mitchell; G. L. Dethridge; C. McT. Stafford; J. F. Mulvaney; F. R. Nelson; J. G. Norris; B. J. Dunn; A. M. Fraser; E. H. E. Barber; T. G. Rapke; M. L. Cussen (acting); S. H. Z. Wolnarski; J. Bourke (acting); B. Buller-Murphy (acting); G. Gunson (acting); H. Frederico (acting)..... each 4,800

Senior County Court Judge..... 5,100

Masters of the Supreme Court, E. H. Coghill; C. P. Jacobs; S. H. Collie..... each 3,800

Crown Law Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Rylah, E.D.
Secretary to the Law Department, H. C. Chipman..... 4,400

Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Winneke, O.B.E., Q.C..... 6,500

Crown Solicitor, T. F. E. Mornane..... 4,791

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14. At December 31, 1960, there were 1,929 Primary Schools (including one Correspondence School) attended by 293,453 pupils; 279 Secondary Schools (including one Correspondence School) with an enrolment of 93,259; and 70 Technical Schools (64 of which possess a junior section with 34,130 pupils in attendance) with a roll call of 53,916 senior students.

During 1960, 160,575 pupils attended 551 independent schools, 439 of which are Roman Catholic, as the Roman Catholic Church in the State maintains an independent scholastic organization.

There are two State-aided Universities. Melbourne University has seven affiliated colleges—Trinity and Janet Clarke Hall (Anglican), Ormond (Presbyterian), Queen's (Methodist), Newman (Roman Catholic), St. Hilda's (Presbyterian and Methodist), and the University Women's College, which is not a Church foundation. Application has also been granted for a college to be instituted by the Baptist Church. The University had 7,476 full-time students in 1962. The Monash University, recently established in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne to provide for the increasing numbers of university students, at present accepts only a limited number of students of specified faculties (715 full-time students in 1962).

FINANCE

The revenue and expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the State Debt for those years are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1958-59	151,243,662	153,796,203	555,011,819
1959-60	168,310,347	167,996,810	594,122,016
1960-61	185,101,402	184,931,572	633,803,956

Banking, &c.—The state savings bank deposits at June 30, 1961, amounted to £303,306,000; in addition, deposits in the Commonwealth savings bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to £113,672,000 and in other savings banks, £75,552,000.

Insurance (other than Life).—There were 203 companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year 1960-61. Total revenue amounted to £65,295,311, made up of premium income £62,424,025 and other income £2,871,286. Expenditure totalled £58,774,345, comprising claims £38,680,118, commission and agents' charges £6,154,215 and other expenditure £13,940,012.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1960-61 was £409,427,000—agricultural £132,918,000, pastoral £139,414,000, dairying £72,004,000, poultry and bee keeping £27,290,000, trapping £3,156,000, forestry £16,314,000, mining and quarries £16,267,000, fisheries £2,064,000. The net value of production of primary industries was £321,174,000. Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stock, fruits, milk and cream, meats, poultry and eggs are staple products.

Agriculture.—Of the 6,723,000 acres under cultivation in 1960-61, 2,672,000 were wheat crops and 835,000 oats and 1,286,000 acres were cut for hay. In 1960-61, 3,021,000 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in March, 1961, 26,620,000 sheep, 1,717,000 dairy cattle, 1,147,000 beef cattle, 319,000 pigs and 64,000 horses. The quantity of wool produced in 1960-61 was 322,011,000 lb., valued at £69,265,000.

Minerals.—Production of gold in 1961 was 27,580 ozs. Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), limestone, kaolin, tin, gypsum, antimony concentrates and bauxite. Production of brown coal in 1961 amounted to 16,274,000 tons.

Motor Vehicle Registrations.—The number of

vehicles on the register at Dec. 31, 1961, was: private cars, 702,617; commercial, 107,649; hire 5,456; primary producers, 68,266; omnibuses, 805 and motor cycles, 17,793.

Victoria State Railways.—At June 30, 1961, there were 4,291 miles of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1961, were £42,997,581 and £41,627,330 respectively, and interest charges, exchange, etc., amounted to £4,179,417. Total traffic mileage was 18,231,555 and passenger journeys numbered 149,928,735. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 10,976,508.

Shipping.—During the year ended June 30, 1961, 3,404 vessels with net tonnage 14,342,866 entered Victorian ports and 3,412 vessels with total net tonnage of 14,416,807 cleared.

Trade and Industry.—In 1960-61 there were 279,675 males and 107,755 females (including working proprietors) employed in Victorian factories. Salaries and wages paid totalled £387,221,000. The total cost of materials used, containers, tools replaced and repairs to plant was £896,393,000 and of power, fuel and light, lubricants and water £49,548,000. Gross value of output was £1,646,452,000 and added value (net value of production) £700,511,000. The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal overseas imports of the State are textiles, manufactured fibres, machines and machinery, electrical machinery and appliances, metals and metal manufactures, rubber and rubber manufactures, crude petroleum, paper, drugs and chemicals, and foodstuffs of vegetable origin.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1956-57	254,946,377	255,752,007
1957-58	282,712,758	219,577,919
1958-59	291,297,017	219,550,771
1959-60	339,349,389	244,070,363
1960-61	399,972,049	246,371,035

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Ψ MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 519,791 acres and contained on June 30, 1961, a population of 1,911,895. Other cities and towns are Ψ Geelong, 91,777; Ballarat, 54,883; Bendigo, 40,327; Ψ Warrnambool, 15,702; Mildura, 12,279; Hamilton, 9,495; Shepparton, 13,580; Maryborough, 7,235; Colac, 9,252; Horsham, 9,240; Castlemaine, 7,216; Ararat, 7,924; Wangaratta, 13,784; Echuca, 6,443; Sale, 7,899; Swan Hill, 6,186; Benalla, 8,260; Moe, 15,463 and Portland 6,014.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At December 31, 1961, the population was 746,169 (380,420 males and 365,749 females).

The estimated number of full-blood aboriginals on June 30, 1961, was 10,000.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1958	16,731	5,554	5,038
1959	17,111	5,497	5,387
1960	16,026	5,697	5,323
1961	17,078	5,729	5,150

Religions.—Census of 1951—289,863 Church of England, 130,184 Roman Catholics, 70,465 Methodists, and 40,573 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Colle, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clayey soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1961 was 32.27 inches, the average for the past 85 years 34.81. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Acts of 1911, 1934 and 1955; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected March, 1962) is composed of Labour Party 24, Liberal and Country League 18, Country Party 8.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gairdner, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., appointed 1951, term extended for 5 years from Nov. 6, 1956 and for a further 2½ years from Nov. 6, 1961 . . . £5,250
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Dwyer, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Sworn in April 2, 1950)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Tourists, Hon. D. Brand	£5,070
Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture and Electricity, Hon. C. D. Nalder	4,520
Industrial Development, Railways and the North-West, Hon. C. W. M. Court, O.B.E.	4,140
Education and Native Welfare, Hon. E. H. M. Lewis	4,340
Works, Water Supplies and Labour, Hon. G. P. Wild, M.B.E.	4,290

Mines, Housing and Justice, Hon. A. F. Griffith.....	£4,320
Lands, Forests and Immigration, Hon. W. S. Bovell.....	4,340
Chief Secretary and Minister for Health and Fisheries, Hon. R. Hutchinson, D.F.C. . . .	4,140
Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare, Hon. L. A. Logan.....	4,340
Transport and Police, Hon. J. F. Craig.....	4,340

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Offices, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2.	
Agent-General, Hon. E. K. Hoar	£3,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. L. C. Diver.....	£3,440
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. M. Hearman.....	3,440

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Albert Wolff, K.C.M.G.....	£5,250
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. L. W. Jackson ..	4,750
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. E. Virtue; R. V. Neville; G. B. D'Arcy; J. Hale, O. J. Negus.....	each 4,600

EDUCATION.

Education.—In 1961 there were 526 government schools and 336 non-government schools with 122,259 and 38,667 pupils respectively. The total amount expended on education (from Revenue) during the year ended June 30, 1961, was £11,372,992, including grants of £823,835 to the University of Western Australia (2,154 full-time students in 1962).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1960-61 was: agricultural £69,972,953; pastoral and trapping £50,814,759; dairying, poultry farming and bee-keeping £12,945,923; forestry £5,541,144; fisheries £4,284,324; mining £23,551,424.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area under crop (6,756,637 acres), 4,021,225 acres were under wheat for grain, the 1960-61 production being 63,900,000 bushels. On March 31, 1961, the livestock included 1,100,430 cattle, 17,153,384 sheep, 175,675 pigs and 40,397 horses. In 1960-61 there were 8,864 acres of vineyards and 23,516 acres of orchards. The wool clip in 1960-61 was 178,600,000 lb. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were in the year ending June 30, 1961, a total of 4,334 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The average number of persons employed in them during the year was 50,666.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. The total quantity

PRINCIPAL LAND AREAS OF THE WORLD BELOW SEA LEVEL

(With approx. greatest depth in feet below Mean Sea Level.)

Europe: Netherlands coastal areas (15).
Asia: Jordan Valley, Dead Sea (1290).
 China: Sinkiang, Turfan Basin (980).
 U.S.S.R.—Persia: Caspian Sea (85).
 Arabia: Trucial Oman-Qatar (70).
Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions;—
 Qattara (440), Faiyum (150).
 Wadi Rayan (140), Sittra (110).

of timber sawn and hewn during 1960-61 was 210,316,364 super feet.

Minerals.—The mines of the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, which cover a vast portion of the interior and extend to the 125th meridian, and of the northern fields, are being constantly worked. The refinery production of gold in the State for 1961 was 871,845 fine oz. (£A14,292,156). The total amount produced from 1886 to Dec. 31, 1961, is 62,507,115 fine oz. (£A61,146,878). Magnetic iron, lead, copper, tin and manganese ores and coal, asbestos, bauxite, gypsum and ilmenite exist in large quantities.

Communications.—On June 30, 1961, there were 4,123 miles of State government railway (though operations on 842 miles have been suspended); 277 miles of private lines open for general and passenger traffic; and 454 miles of the Commonwealth line (Kalgoorlie-Port Pirie Junction). On Dec. 31, 1961, there were on the State register 390 vessels, of 17,360 tons, of which 178 were steam or motor vessels (13,785 tons) and 212 sailing vessels (3,575 tons).

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure and net public Debt for 3 years ended June 30 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1959	60,068,237	61,752,970	232,032,142
1960	64,879,912	65,793,726	246,701,763
1961	69,332,710	70,537,280	261,488,118

INTER-STATE AND OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1958-59	146,200,948	126,492,923
1959-60	169,529,312	158,998,460
1960-61	177,032,005	204,709,120

The principal exports in 1960-61 were gold bullion (£A39,635,738), wool (£A37,420,971), wheat (£A35,639,958), wheat flour (£A3,919,199), hides and skins (£A1,914,240), oats (£A4,358,881), beef (£A3,070,662), mutton and lamb (£A1,950,668), crayfish tails (£A2,940,348), whale oil (£A599,270), raw asbestos (£A1,181,959), iron ore (£A1,273,715), barley (£A2,316,449), petroleum oils and spirits (£A27,459,422), iron and steel (£A7,011,005), machines and machinery (£A4,564,605).

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ΨPERTH. Population at June 30, 1961, of Metropolitan area, including the port of Fremantle, 420,133.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are ΨFremantle (30,885), Kalgoorlie—Boulder and environs (21,773), ΨBunbury (13,186), Northam (7,200), ΨAlbany (10,526), ΨGardidton (10,894) and Collie (8,486).

Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions (*continued*)—
 Areg (80), Wadi Natrun (75).

Melfa (60), Siwa (55), Bahrcin (50).

Eritrea: Salt Plains depression (385).

Algeria-Tunisia: Shott Melghir and El Gharsa (90).*

America: Death Valley (275), Salton Sea (245).

Australia: Lake Eyre (40).

* Water surface.

New Zealand

AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area (English) Sq. Miles)	Population	
		Census, April 17, 1956*	Census, April 18, 1961†
<i>(a) Exclusive of Island Territories:</i>			
North Island (including Maoris)	44,281	1,497,353	1,684,775
South Island (including Maoris)	58,093	675,626	729,161
Stewart Island (including Maoris)	670	541	542
Chatham Islands (including Maoris)	372	524	487
<i>Minor Islands:</i>			
<i>Inhabited—</i>			
Kermadec Islands	13	11	10
Campbell Island	44	7	9
<i>Uninhabited—</i>			
Three Kings	3	..	..
Snares	1	..	..
Solander	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
Antipodes	24	..	..
Bounty	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
Auckland	234	..	..
Total exclusive of Island Territories	103,736	2,174,063	2,414,984
<i>(b) Island Territories:</i>			
Tokelau Islands	4	1,619§	1,870**
Cook Islands and Niue	199	21,387§	23,237**
Total, inclusive of Island Territories	103,939	2,197,068	2,440,091
Ross Dependency	175,000	166	198

* Excluding 2,162 members of the Armed Forces overseas.

† Excluding 2,559 members of the Armed Forces overseas.

§ Census of Sept. 25, 1956.

**Census of Sept. 25, 1961.

Maori Population included in the totals for New Zealand proper—(1956) 137,151 (males 70,089, females 67,062); (1961) 167,086 (males 84,970, females 82,116).

Increase of the People (exclusive of Maoris).

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages*
	Births	Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Departures	Total		
1958	53,774	172,791	226,565	19,014	159,930	178,944	47,621	18,305
1959	54,739	177,956	232,695	19,814	174,738	194,552	38,143	18,315
1960	55,435	196,819	252,254	19,524	194,745	214,269	37,985	18,909
1961	57,706	242,332	300,038	20,397	225,924	246,321	53,717	19,426

* Inclusive of Maoris.

† Birth rate (1961) 25.53; death rate 9.03; marriage rate 8.00; infant mortality 19.13 per 1,000.

Inter-censal Increases (exclusive of Maoris).

Year	Results of Census			Numerical Increase	Net Passenger Arrivals over inter-censal periods
	Males	Females	Total		
*1951	914,646	909,150	1,823,796	220,242	+27,486
*1956	1,023,122	1,013,789	2,036,911	213,115	+68,726
*1961	1,128,406	1,119,492	2,247,898	210,987	+39,792

* Excluding 1,894 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1951 census, 2,162 at the 1956 census, and 2,559 at the 1961 census.

Races and Religions

Races	1951	1956	Religions	1951	1956
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Europeans	1,809,441	2,016,287	Church of England	37.47	35.92
Maoris	92,493	108,659	Presbyterians	23.01	22.25
„ Half-caste	23,183	28,492	Roman Catholics	13.64	14.29
Chinese	5,252	6,667	Methodists	8.05	7.44
Other races	9,103	13,957	Baptists	1.62	1.56

PHYSIOGRAPHY

New Zealand consists of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibility for a large tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two larger and most important islands, the North and South Islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over a considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most outlying islands and dependencies, range from 8° South latitude to South of 60° South latitude, and from 160° East longitude to 150° West longitude.

Geographical Features.—The two principal islands have a total length of 1,040 miles, and a combined area of 102,374 square miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, extending over the entire length of the South Island and having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide), the Franz Josef and the Fox are the best known. The North Island is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (270 miles in length); Wanganui (180), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau, 132) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

Climate.—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 59° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rainy days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 and 2,500 hours.

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642.

The islands were visited, and charted, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774 and 1777. From 1800 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. 10, 1947. The Statute of Westminster was formally adopted by New Zealand in 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives.

FLAG: Blue ground, with Union Jack in top left quarter, four five-pointed red stars with white borders on the fly.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand (1962-67), His Excellency Brigadier Sir Bernard Edward FERGUSSON, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., born 1911. (Salary £7,500, and allowances £5,500) £13,000

§ THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(December 12, 1960.)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Rt.

Hon. K. J. Holyoake.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Industries and

Commerce, Customs and Overseas Trade, Hon.

J. R. Marshall.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Maori

Affairs, Hon. J. R. Hanan.

Transport, Railways, Marine and Civil Aviation,

Hon. J. K. McAlpine.

Labour, Immigration, and Mines, Hon. T. P. Shand.

Works and Electricity, Hon. W. S. Goosman.

Finance, Hon. H. R. Lake.

Defence, Hon. D. J. Eyre.

Agriculture, Hon. B. E. Talhoys.

Lands, Forests, and Valuation, Hon. R. G. Gerard.

Internal Affairs, Civil Defence and Island Territories,

Hon. F. L. A. Gotz.

Housing, Hon. J. Rae.

Education, Hon. W. B. Tennent.

Health, Social Security, and Minister for the Welfare

of Women and Children, Hon. D. N. McKay.

Postmaster-General, Hon. T. L. Hayman.

Broadcasting, Hon. A. E. Kinsella.

Customs, Hon. N. L. Shelton.

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. D. C. Scath.

§ Members of the Executive Council travelling within the country on public service are entitled

to an allowance not exceeding £4 4s. per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The Prime Minister receives £4,750 per annum with a tax-free allowance of £1,600 for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is £3,150 with tax-free expense allowance of £50, and that of each Minister without portfolio £2,500, with £450 tax-free expense allowance.

NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVES
OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA.

High Commissioner, S. C. Johnston.

CANADA.

High Commissioner, J. S. Reid.

INDIA AND CEYLON.

High Commissioner, R. A. Lochore (acting).

U.K.

High Commissioner for New Zealand, Hon. T. L. Macdonald, New Zealand House, 415 Strand, W.C.2.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, G. R. Laking, 19 Observatory Circle, Washington, D.C.

FRANCE.

Ambassador, C. E. Beehy, C.M.G.

JAPAN AND KOREA

Ambassador, C. M. Bennett, D.S.O.

THAILAND.

Ambassador, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stephen Weir, K.B.E.,
C.B., D.S.O.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN
N.Z.Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers
Plenipotentiary.

BELGIUM.

Chargé d'Affaires, E. Humblet.

DENMARK.

Chargé d'Affaires, T. Wegener-Clausen.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

Dr. E. H. Nöbring.

GREECE.

Ambassador, P. A. Cavalierato.

ITALY.

Dr. G. C. Galeota della Regnia.

JAPAN.

Ambassador, K. Hara.

NETHERLANDS.

Baron O. F. Bentinck van Schoonheten.

SWEDEN.

O. Ripa.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, A. B. Akers.

U.S.S.R.

Chargé d'Affaires, N. V. Ivanov.

High Commissioners in New Zealand

AUSTRALIA.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B.

CANADA.

G. R. Heasman, O.B.E.

PAKISTAN.

K. M. Kaiser.

U.K.

High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Francis Cunningham-Bruce, K.C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, F. A. K. Harrison.

Economic Adviser, C. G. Cruickshank.

First Secretaries, L. G. Heptinstall; J. R. Flaxman;

J. Eaton (Agriculture and Food); J. L. Hayden,
O.B.E. (Information).

Naval Adviser, Capt. T. G. V. Percy, O.B.E.,
D.S.C., R.N.

Army Adviser, Col. H. N. Hoare.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. G. B. Warner, C.B.E.,
D.F.C., A.P.C.

British Council Liaison Officer, R. N. Hollyer, O.B.E.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of November, 1960, returned 46 National Party members and 34 Labour. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the Maori electors. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. There are at present 4 women members. Members of the House receive £1,550 per annum, with an allowance of £370-675 per annum for expenses, depending on size of electorate. The Leader of the Opposition receives £2,600 per annum and £550 per annum for expenses, plus travelling allowance of £215. Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon.

R. M. Algie (plus expense allowance of
£675 per annum and residential quarters in
Parliament House)..... £2,700

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts

having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric
Barrowclough, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.,
M.C., F.D..... £4,750

Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Kenneth Gresson,
K.B.E. (President)..... 4,500

Hon. Sir Alfred North; Hon. Sir
Timothy Cleary..... 4,250

Supreme Court Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir
James D. Hutchison; A. K. Turner; G. I.
McGregor; T. E. Henry; T. A. Gresson;
T. P. McCarthy; A. L. Haslam; R.
Hardie Boys; I. H. Macarthur; C. P.
Richmond; W. E. Leicester; A. O.
Woodhouse; F. C. Spratt..... 4,250

Judge, Court of Arbitration, Hon. Sir Arthur
Tyndall, C.M.G..... 4,250

Judge, Compensation Court, Hon. D. J.
Dalgligh..... 4,250

Judge, Land Valuation Court, Hon. K. G.
Archer..... 4,250

POLICE

On March 31, 1962, the strength of the Police Force was 2,478 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 986 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1961-62 was £3,540,241.

PASSPORTS

With certain exceptions, no person over 16 years of age is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his or her nationality and identity.

DEFENCE

Navy.

The Royal New Zealand Navy was greatly expanded during the Second World War and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. The naval forces include the Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and Volunteer Reserve forces in four divisions. The strength is 1 cruiser, 4 frigates, 1 survey ship, 1 Antarctic support ship and 9 other vessels in commission; 2 frigates, and 4 ocean minesweepers in reserve. Active naval personnel numbers 298 officers and 2,440 ratings. A cruiser or a frigate is normally attached to the Far East Station.

Naval expenditure in 1961-62 amounted to
£7,075,695.

Army.

The New Zealand Army consists of the Regular Force, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve and the Cadet Corps. The establishment of the Regular Force is 6,250 and of the Territorial Force 10,000, and recruiting is in progress to raise the strength of the Army to this figure.

In 1962 selective national service was introduced to build the Territorial Force up to 10,000. The Army is now organized on the basis of one Regular Brigade Group, supported by three Territorial Brigade Groups. One battalion of the Regular Brigade Group is stationed as part of the Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve in Malaya.

Army expenditure for the year 1961-62 was
£9,691,906.

Air.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force was constituted as a separate defence service in 1937. The Air Force now consists of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Women's Royal New Zealand Air Force and the Air Training Corps. Two Air Force units are based outside New Zealand, one in Singapore and the other in the Fiji Islands. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1962, was 4,290.

Air Force Expenditure in 1961-62 was £10,122,030.

FINANCE

Figures of the Consolidated Fund shown in this table are quoted on a gross basis, i.e. credits have not been deducted from departmental expenditure, but have been included as receipts. The Finance Act, 1959, provided for payment into the Social Security Fund of an annual amount from the money received as income tax. This amount is computed at 1s. 6d. in the £ of the national private income for the preceding year.

Year ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£(N.Z.)	£(N.Z.)
1958	193,580,000	193,736,000
1959	241,310,000	240,888,000
1960	317,174,000	316,543,000
1961	284,354,000	283,958,000
1962	300,637,000	300,313,000*

* Includes £128,963,000 for the social services, £21,283,000 for development of primary and secondary industries and £22,180,000 for defence.

Revenue from taxation in 1961-62 amounted to £277,826,000, of which £254,174,000 was receipts into the Consolidated Fund, £23,652,000 receipts into the National Roads Fund and £80,378,000 was paid as social security income tax.

DEBT.

The gross *Public Debt* amounted on March 31, 1962, to £903,844,000, of which £127,013,000 was domiciled in London. The amount domiciled in London excludes £26,191,000 in respect of which interest payments have been suspended since 1931 by agreement with the Imperial Government.

BANKING.

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At April 25, 1962, total assets of all trading banks in New Zealand amounted to £351,677,000; liabilities, £354,538,000; and the value of notes in circulation amounted to £67,486,000. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. Net overseas assets of banks (on account of New Zealand business only) at April 25, 1962, amounted to £62,890,000, of which £27,290,000 and £16,442,000 represented the Reserve Bank's holdings of sterling exchange and overseas investments respectively. Trading banks' advances, including discounts, at the end of March, 1962, totalled £217,203,000, compared with £233,284,000 in the previous year. Deposits with trading banks at the end of March, 1962, amounted to £313,597,000. At the corresponding date in 1961 they were £331,530,000.

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1961-62, 2,408,000 depositors having £399,000,000 to their credit. This amount does not include National Savings Accounts in which depositors had £55,570,000 to their credit at March 31, 1962.

As from Aug. 20, 1948, New Zealand restored her currency to parity with sterling, in place of the depreciated rate of £N.Z.125=£100 adopted in 1933.

EDUCATION

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. The school-leaving age was raised to

15 years as from Feb. 1, 1944. In 1961 there were 2,054 public primary schools, with 364,330 scholars; there were also 336 registered private primary schools with 53,983 scholars, 3 secondary schools with lower departments with 66 scholars and 154 Maori primary schools with 12,663 scholars, of whom 11,606 were Maoris. There were also 32,962 Maori children attending public primary schools. The secondary education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 160 state secondary schools, 95 state secondary departments of district high schools, 99 private secondary schools and 11 Maori private secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education in July 1961 was 130,383 and in addition there were 51,779 part-time students attending technical classes, 1,975 receiving part-time tuition from the Correspondence School and 5,861 from the Technical Correspondence School. The university system consists of the University of Auckland, Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Canterbury and the University of Otago. Two university colleges of agriculture (Massey and Lincoln) are associated with the Universities. The 6 Colleges had a total of 9,380 full-time students in 1962.

The total expenditure on Education out of public funds in 1961-62 was £46,829,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Details of the estimated value of production are:

	1959-60 £(N.Z.)	1960-61 £(N.Z.)
Agricultural.....	31,200,000	31,200,000
Pastoral.....	218,200,000	216,700,000
Dairying, etc.....	114,100,000	109,400,000
Forestry.....	26,500,000	27,700,000
Fisheries.....	2,900,000	3,100,000
Mining.....	19,200,000	20,500,000
Factory.....	218,300,000	244,300,000
Buildings and miscellaneous.....	74,400,000	85,000,000
	£794,800,000	£737,900,000

Agricultural and Pastoral Production

	1959-60	1961-62
Wheat.....bushels	8,700,000	8,250,000
Wool.....lb.	577,000,000	588,000,000
Butter.....tons	208,000	209,900
Cheese.....tons	93,300	99,100
Stock slaughtered—		
Lambs.....No.	19,279,000	19,846,000
Sheep.....No.	7,324,000	7,289,000
Cattle.....No.	956,000	995,000
Calves.....No.	1,234,000	1,299,000
Pigs.....No.	863,000	839,000

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of New Zealand (excluding its Island Territories) is 66,390,700 acres, of this, approximately 43,000,000 acres are in holdings of one acre or more. The greater part of this is pasture land, about 53 per cent. being unimproved land used for pasturage, and an additional 39 per cent. sown pasture. The output of sawn timber for 1961-62 was 692,600,000 board feet, of which 381,500,000 board feet represented exotic varieties, mainly pine.

Live Stock.—Cattle at January 31, 1960, numbered 5,002,000, including 1,887,000 dairy cows in milk; pigs 660,000, including 88,000 breeding sows. At June 30, 1961, sheep numbered 48,462,000, including 33,092,000 breeding ewes.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1960-61) 8,734 factories in operation, employing 181,346 persons. Salaries and wages amounted to £150,475,407; cost of materials used,

£469,702,860. Total value of output, £756,800,157.

Minerals.—Coal output in 1961 was 2,924,725 tons. Gold-mining was formerly an important industry, but production has declined greatly in recent years, gold produced in 1961 totalling 28,294 oz. Other minerals produced on a relatively small scale are silver, iron ore, manganese ore, tungsten and asbestos.

EXTERNAL TRADE, £N.Z.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1959	205,076,000	293,659,000	498,735,000
1960	251,811,000	302,508,000	554,319,000
1961	322,097,000	283,679,000	605,776,000

New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in 1961 was valued at £N.Z.143,837,000 and included butter, 3,079,000 cwt., valued at £N.Z.36,277,000, cheese, 1,554,000 cwt. (£N.Z.17,884,000); frozen and chilled beef, 191,000 cwt. (£N.Z.1,342,000); frozen lamb, 5,181,000 cwt. (£N.Z.38,122,000); frozen mutton, 1,736,000 cwt. (£N.Z.2,286,000); canned meats, 39,000 cwt. (£N.Z.751,000); milk (dried) 521,000 cwt. (£N.Z.1,937,000) and wool 171,743,000 lb. (£N.Z.31,364,000).

Railways.—In March, 1962, there were 3,332 route miles of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1961-62, including season-ticket holders, was 26,324,000, while the Department's road motor services carried 22,280,000. Goods railed amounted to 10,822,000 tons. Railway total revenue and expenditure were £36,639,000 and £36,801,000 in 1961-62.

Motor Vehicles.—On March 31, 1962, there were 561,888 cars, and 355,319 other motor vehicles licensed, in addition to 44,469 motor cycles and power cycles.

Shipping.—During 1961 the vessels entered from overseas ports numbered 1,038 (net tonnage 4,954,000) and those cleared for overseas 1,031 (net tonnage 4,923,000).

Post Office Statistics.—(1961-62):—229,128,000 letters, letter cards and postcards, 263,018,000 printed and commercial papers, and newspapers, 7,099,000 packets and 7,922,000 parcels. Inland telegrams, 7,241,000; telephones 800,000.

Civil Aviation.—In 1960-61 domestic scheduled services flew 9,174,000 miles and carried 745,300 passengers. Freight carried amounted to 63,700 tons. International services to and from New Zealand carried 124,800 passengers, 1,285 tons of freight and 626 tons of mail.

CAPITAL, Ψ Wellington, in the North Island (pop. 1962, 153,300).

Other large centres:—Ψ Auckland, 466,300; Ψ Christchurch, 226,800; Ψ Dunedin, 106,100; Ψ Hutt, 102,400; Palmerston North, 44,600; Hamilton, 52,800; Ψ Invercargill, 42,400; Ψ Wanganui, 36,500; Ψ New Plymouth, 33,400; Ψ Napier, 34,000; Hastings, 33,800; Ψ Timaru, 26,900; Rotorua, 26,600; Tauranga, 26,500; Ψ Nelson, 26,200; Ψ Gishorne, 25,500.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:—

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S. lat. and 172° 8' 8" E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The

islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (population 9 at April 18, 1961). *Antipodes Group* (40° 41' 15" S. lat. and 178° 43' E. long.) uninhabited. *Bounty Islands* (47° 4' 43" S. lat., 170° 0' 30" E. long.). *Snares Islands and Solander* (uninhabited).

The Kermadec Group (population 10 at 1961 Census), between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets.

Cook and other Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga (8,676), Aitutaki (2,582), Mangaia (1,877), Atiu (1,266), Mauke (785), Mitiaro (307), Manuae (18), Takutea (uninhabited), Palmerston (86), Penrhyn or Tongareva (628), Manihiki (1,006), Rakahanga (319), Pukapuka or Danger (718), Suwarrow (1), Nassau (109). The population figures are from the Census of Sept. 1961, the total for the Group being 18,378 (9,454 males and 8,924 females). Niue, which is geographically part of the Cook Islands, but which is administered separately, had a population of 4,863. The chief exports are citrus fruits, fruit juice, tomatoes, pineapples, copra, pearl shell and manufactured apparel. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the U.S.A. The exports (1961) were valued at £N.Z.598,184, imports at £N.Z.1,021,549 for Cook Islands, and at £N.Z.35,085 and £N.Z.239,424 for Niue Island. Rarotonga is the chief island of the Cook group. Local administration is carried out by Resident Commissioners at Rarotonga and Niue, and Resident Agents on the other inhabited islands, the latter being answerable to the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. In their administration, commissioners and agents are assisted by the Legislative Assembly of the Cook Islands, which has an elected majority of Maori members, though ordinances may be disallowed by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The revenue of the Cook Islands in 1961-62, exclusive of a subsidy from the New Zealand Government of £NZ627,841, was £NZ521,420, and expenditure, £NZ855,617. Revenue of Niue, exclusive of subsidy £NZ278,787, was £NZ228,014, and expenditure £NZ505,925.

Tokelau (or Union) Islands.—A group of atolls (Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,870 at the census of Sept. 1961), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. 1, 1948.

THE ROSS DEPENDENCY, ETC.

(1) *The Ross Dependency*, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between the 160th meridian of east longitude and the 150th meridian of west longitude; which are situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude. The Ross Dependency includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. For some years there have been permanent bases in the area, staffed by air interests.

(2) *The Falkland Islands Dependencies—South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.*

South Georgia is permanently inhabited and is an important seat of the whaling industry.

So far as is known the total areas of these Dependencies have not been officially estimated.

(3) *British Antarctic Territory.*—Formerly part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, the *South Shetland and South Orkney Islands* and Graham's Land were constituted a separate Colony on March 3, 1962 (see p. 770).

Ceylon

AREA AND POPULATION

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by a narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between 5° 55'–9° 50' N. latitude and 76° 42'–81° 52' E. longitude, it has an area of 25,332 square miles, including 296 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, no point in Ceylon being more than 80 miles from the sea.

At the Census of 1953, the population was 8,097,895, an increase of 21.7 per cent. over the last Census in 1946.

Races and Religions

The races of Ceylon are low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Indian Moors, Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Veddahs. Generally Sinhalese who trace their descent to a low-country district are classified as low-country Sinhalese, others as Kandyan Sinhalese. The Western and Southern Provinces, the Chilaw District and the Western part of Puttalam District are low-country areas; the Central and North Central Provinces, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, Kurunegala and the Sinhalés divisions of the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya are regarded as Kandyan districts. At the 1953 Census 42.8 per cent of the population were low-country Sinhalese, 26.6 per cent. Kandyan Sinhalese. The religion of the great majority of inhabitants is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 300 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has a large following.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ceylon is a compact area, except for the Island of Mannar and an almost detached portion in the north, the Jaffna Peninsula and its satellite islands of Delft, Kayts, etc. The relief of the island includes a mountainous area in the south-central region of 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by an upland belt of about 1,000 to 3,000 feet and a narrow coastal plain broadening out to a vast tract in the north. The coastal plain continues for a distance out to sea as a continental shelf and a coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. On the Central Ridge of the hill country are some of the highest peaks in Ceylon, Pidurutalagala (8,291 ft.), Kirigalpotta (7,856 ft.) and Totapola (7,741 ft.) and the high plains, Nuwara Eliya (over 6,000 ft.), Elk Plains (6,000 ft.) and Horton Plains (over 7,000 ft.). The other principal peaks are Adam's Peak (7,360 ft.), Nainunukula (6,679 ft.), Knuckles (6,112 ft.) and Haycock (2,167 ft.). The Peninsula of Jaffna and the Island of Mannar are featureless level stretches.

The Mahaveli-ganga, 206 miles long, is the largest river of Ceylon. Rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, it flows north and east to empty into the Koddiiyar Bay on the east coast. Other rivers are the Kelaniganga (90 miles), Aruvi-arū (104), Kala-ōya (97), Yam-ōya (94) and Deduru-ōya (87). Waterfalls girdle the central mountainous massif and offer some of the best scenic features in the island; Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyaluma (Koslanda), Elgin (Haton Plateau) and Perawela are among the outstanding falls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being intermingled. The forests, of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above sea level grasslands (*patanas* or *talawas*) are found. Their total area is some 250 square miles, principally in the Province of Uva.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon is warm throughout the year, with a high relative humidity. Temperatures average 80° F. during the year and few areas record less than 60° F. Humidity is over 75 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In hilly areas, frost, mist and hail occur occasionally, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is generally heavy, with marked regional variations; fall on the south-west slopes of the hill country (20–25 inches) being heaviest. Some cyclonic activity of the tropical variety experienced in the Bay of Bengal occurs, generally during the north-east monsoon period.

GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 150 years during which the Roman Catholic religion was established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes of living adopted. In 1658, following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1796.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798, becoming a British Crown Colony in 1802 under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 1815 all Ceylon came under British rule.

On February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the *Ceylon Independence Act, 1947*. The Parliament of Ceylon consists of (a) The Queen (represented by the Governor-General) and (b) two houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Executive consists of the Prime Minister and a Cabinet chosen from the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives.

FLAG.—Yellow lion of Kandy on a maroon ground; Sinhalese pinnacle on corners; yellow border; two vertical stripes at staff side.

Governor-General and Staff

Governor-General, His Excellency WILLIAM GOPALLAWA, M.B.E. (March 2, 1962)..... £8,000
Secretary to the Governor-General, N. W. Atukorala, C.M.G., C.B.E.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Hon. Mrs. S. D. Bandaranaike.....	Rs. 18,000	Transport and Works, Hon. I. R. P. G. Kalugalla.....	Rs. 18,000
Health, Senator Hon. A. P. Jayasuriya..	18,000	Agriculture, Lands, Irrigation and Power and Leader of the House, Hon. C. P. de Silva.....	18,000
Justice, Senator Hon. S. P. C. Fernando.	18,000	Labour and Nationalized Services, Senator Hon. M. P. de Z. Siriwardene.....	18,000
Finance, Hon. F. R. D. Bandaranaike.	18,000		

Education, Hon. Badiuddin Mahmud . . .	Rs. 18,000
Industries, Home Affairs and Cultural Affairs, Hon. Maitripala Senanayake . . .	18,000
Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping, Hon. T. B. Illingaratne	18,000
Local Government and Housing, Hon. Mahanama Samaraweera	18,000

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CEYLON

High Commissioner, C. M. Walker, C.M.G.
 Deputy High Commissioner, G. D. Anderson.
 First Secretaries, Miss L. E. T. Storar; P. J. S. Moon;
 K. F. X. Burns; J. B. Howes, O.B.E.; C. J. Scott,
 O.B.E. (Information); W. E. Hall (Information).
 Second Secretaries, A. G. L. Turner; L. W. Cooper.
 Economic Adviser, J. F. Saunders, M.B.E.
 Services Adviser, Capt. R. D. Henderson, R.N.
 Cultural Adviser and British Council Representative,
 R. K. Brady.

Ceylon has diplomatic representatives in the following countries: Australia, Burma, Canada, China, France, West Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Federation of Malaya, Netherlands, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

High Commissioner in U.K., R. S. S. Gunewardene, 13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 157 members, of whom 151 are elected by universal suffrage and 6 nominated. The Senate consists of 30 members, 15 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 by the Governor-General. One-third of the Senators retire every second year.

President of the Senate, Hon. C. Wijesinghe, O.B.E.	
Clerk to the Senate, E. V. R. Samarawickrame, C.B.E.	Rs. 23,250
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. R. S. Pelpola	18,000
Clerk of the House of Representatives, R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala, O.B.E.	23,250

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, Court of Criminal Appeal, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Courts of Requests, Municipal Courts, Rural Courts. Trial by jury obtains in the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice of Ceylon, H. H. Basnayake	£2,507
Puisne Judges, H. W. R. Weerasooriya; M. C. Sansoni; H. N. G. Fernando; T. S. Fernando, L. B. de Silva; H. W. Tambiah; Kingsley Herat; A. W. H. Abeycundere	£2,000

DEFENCE

Army.—The Ceylon Army Act provides for a Regular Force, a Regular Reserve, a Volunteer Force and a Volunteer Reserve. Steady progress has been made in the formation of the Regular and Volunteer Forces.

Navy.—The Royal Ceylon Navy, with headquarters in Colombo, mans 2 frigates, 2 minesweepers, a seaward defence boat and several patrol craft. The vessels are based on Colombo, Trincomalee and Karainagar.

Air Force.—The Ceylon Air Force Act came into force on October 10, 1950, and the Ceylon Air Force was established on that date.

PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The areas under cultivation in 1960 (provisional figures) in acres, were:—Paddy, 1,140,234; tea, 581,821; rubber, 668,213; areca nuts, 56,574; cinnamon, 20,115; citronella, 24,394; tobacco, 17,904; cocoa, 31,259. Production in 1960 (provisional figures) was: tea, 434,709,000 lb.; rubber, 97,276 tons; areca nuts, 1,577,524 cwt; cinnamon, 40,086 cwt.; citronella, 15,210 cwt.; tobacco, 63,943 cwt.; paddy, 40,000,000 bushels. The livestock in 1960 (provisional figures) included 1,552,386 cattle, 82,910 buffaloes, 491,003 goats, 76,329 pigs and 3,407,404 poultry.

Industry.—Factories are established for the manufacture or processing of ceramic work, vegetable oils and by-products, paper, tanning and leather goods, plywood, cement, chemicals, sugar, salt, textiles and ilmenite.

FINANCE

	1960-61
Revenue	Rs. 1,513,900,000*
Expenditure	1,952,200,000*
Gross public debt:	
(Sept. 30, 1960)	Rs. 2,651,000,000
Net public debt	2,332,700,000
	* Provisional. R. 1 = 1s. 6d.

BANKING

In 1961 there were 13 commercial banks doing business in the island with total deposits (Dec. 31, 1961) of Rs. 1,155,445,372. The Ceylon Savings Bank had (Dec. 31, 1961) deposits of Rs. 73,477,312. Depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank had Rs. 345,326,211 to their credit at Dec. 31, 1961.

TRADE

	1960	1961
Total imports	Rs. 1,959,622,686	Rs. 1,733,337,595
Total exports	1,774,785,862	1,680,532,529

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1960

(Total imports from and Domestic Exports to)

Country	From	To
U.K.	Rs. 433,642,000	Rs. 502,034,000
Australia	56,131,000	115,202,000
Canada	268,405,000	34,727,000
India	17,576,000	82,366,000
Pakistan	26,836,000	21,755,000
New Zealand	6,769,000	37,662,000
South Africa	18,919,000	82,639,000
Belgium	28,747,000	4,168,000
Burma	122,624,000	6,744,000
China	132,395,000	120,560,000
Egypt	15,104,000	3,046,000
France	31,279,000	17,289,000
West Germany	78,508,000	72,464,000
Italy	20,253,000	43,474,000
Japan	165,377,000	55,137,000
Netherlands	37,748,000	43,450,000
Thailand	20,279,000	—

EDUCATION

In 1960, there were 8,163 Government and Assisted schools. The Assisted schools have now been taken over by the Government. The total cost of education was Rs. 284,879,018 for 1959-60. The University of Ceylon was established on July 1, 1942, by the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (founded 1870) and the Ceylon University College (founded 1921) into the University, which in 1962 had 4,621 full-time students on the roll. In 1962, the Vidyalkara and Vidyodaya Universities, established in 1959, had respectively 743 and 877

full-time students. The Ceylon Technical College provides a series of full-time and part-time courses in science, engineering, commerce, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are about 10,777 miles of motorable road in Ceylon, of which 7,431 miles are bitumen surfaced. On Dec. 31, 1960, there were 136,976 motor vehicles on the register (82,576 private cars and cabs, 6,243 coaches, 27,429 lorries, 4,419 tractors, 2,404 trailers, 4,325 land vehicles and 16,403 motor cycles).

In 1960, 2,617 ocean-going merchant vessels of a total net register tonnage of 9,659,026 entered the port of Colombo.

There are 1,485 money-order offices and 932 telegraph offices with 11,326 miles of telegraph wire and 22,876 telephones. A commercial wireless telegraph station has a range of 500 miles by

day and about 1,000 to 1,500 miles by night and handles ship-to-shore traffic.

Air Ceylon operates an international air service from Amsterdam — London — Rome — Cairo — Bahrain — Karachi — Bombay — Colombo and Singapore-Colombo. Air Ceylon also operates regional services from Colombo to Amparai and Jaffna, with branches to Madras and Tiruchirappalli, and Colombo to Trincomalee. Other services are B.O.A.C., Indian Airlines Corporation, K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Quantas Empire Airways and T.W.A.

CAPITAL OF CEYLON

CAPITAL.— Ψ Colombo (estimated population 1957, 480,800). Other centres are Ψ Jaffna (83,900) Ψ Galle (63,300) and Kandy (66,900).

Colombo is distant from London 5,700 miles; transit 17 days; by air $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 days.

Malaya

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation of Malaya is situated at the southern end of the Kra Peninsula between latitudes 1° and 7° North and longitudes 100° and 105° East. The country is bounded by Thailand on the north, the Johore Straits and the island of Singapore on the South, the China Sea on the East and the Straits of Malacca on the West. The total area is just over 50,000 square miles of which about 70 per cent. is still under forest and undeveloped. The climate is tropical, characterized by high humidity. Average temperatures at the lower altitudes vary between approximately 70° and 90° . The annual rainfall is about 90 inches, distributed fairly evenly throughout the year.

Racial distribution: Malaysians, 3,510,088; Chinese, 2,595,303; Indians and Pakistanis, 786,475; Other races 125,677 (Total, estimated, at Dec. 31, 1960, 7,017,533).

FEDERAL CAPITAL.—Kuala Lumpur, capital of Selangor (population, 316,230).

LANGUAGE.—Malay is the national language, with English permitted for official use for a minimum of 10 years after Independence Day. RELIGION.—Islam is the religion of the Federation, each Ruler being the head of the religion in his State; the Supreme Head of the Federation is the head of the religion in Malacca and Penang. The Federation is, however, a secular State.

FLAG.—Equal horizontal stripes of red (6) and white (5); yellow star and crescent in blue canton.

AREA AND POPULATION 1960

State (with Capital)	Area (sq. miles)	Population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Johore (Johore Bahru)	7,360	1,044,769	143
Kedah (Alor Star)	3,660	771,633	211
Kelantan (Kota Bharu)	5,780	561,339	98
Malacca (Malacca)	640	328,817	514
Negri Sembilan (Seremban)	2,590	415,436	162
Pahang (Kuantan)	13,920	348,632	25
Penang (George Town)	400	633,217	1,591
Perak (Ipoh)	8,030	1,362,938	171
Perlis (Kangar)	310	99,950	322
Selangor (Kuala Lumpur)	3,150	1,139,935	360
Trengganu (Kuala Trengganu)	5,000	310,867	62
Total	50,840	7,017,533	138

GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Malaya became an independent country within the Commonwealth on August 31, 1957, as a result of an agreement between H.M. the Queen and the Rulers of the Malay States, whereby Her Majesty relinquished all powers and jurisdiction over the Malay States and over the Settlements of Penang and Malacca which then became States of the Federation.

The Constitution, which came into force on Independence Day, is designed to ensure the existence of a strong Federal Government and also a measure of autonomy for the eleven State Governments. It provides for a constitutional Supreme Head of the Federation (His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong) to be elected for a term of 5 years by the Malay Rulers from among their number, and for a Deputy Supreme Head (His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong) to be similarly elected. Save in certain instances provided in the Constitution, the Supreme Head acts in accordance with the advice of a Cabinet appointed by him from among the members of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Supreme Head appoints as

Prime Minister the person who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

There is a Conference of Rulers consisting of the Rulers of the nine States and the Governors of Malacca and Penang, presided over by the Supreme Head of the Federation. The Conference is empowered to elect the Supreme Head and Deputy Supreme Head and has certain other powers, notably in matters of religion; it has authority to deliberate on any subject.

SUPREME HEAD OF THE FEDERATION

His Majesty Syed Putra (*Raja of Perlis*).

Deputy Supreme Head, His Highness Sir Ismail Nasiruddin Shah (*Sultan of Trengganu*).

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and of Information and Broadcasting, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj, C.H.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and of Rural Development, Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein.

Finance, Tan Siew Sin.

Commerce, Industry, Health and Social Welfare, Mohamed Khir bin Johari.

Agricultural and Co-operatives, Abdul Aziz bin Ishak.

Works, Posts and Telecommunications, V. T. Sambanthan.

Labour, Bahaman bin Samsuddin.

Education, Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib.

Transport, Sardon bin Haji Jubir.

Interior and Internal Security, Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman.

Justice, Tun Leong Yew Koh.

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

Tunku Ya'acob ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, 45 Portland Place, W.1.

UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COMMISSIONER IN MALAYA

Police Co-operative Building, 1 Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Tory, K.C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, M. J. Moynihan, M.C.

British Council Representative, H. R. Mills, O.B.E., Victory Avenue, Kuala Lumpur.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate (*Dewan Negara*) consists of 38 members, under a President (*Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara*), 22 elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the States (2 from each) and 16 appointed by the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* from persons who have achieved distinction in major fields of activity or are representative of racial minorities, including the Aborigines. The first House of Representatives (*Dewan Ra'ayat*), consisting of 104 members elected on the principle of universal adult suffrage with a common electoral roll, was elected on Aug. 19, 1959, and met on Sept. 11.

Speaker, Haji Mohamad Noah bin Omar.

The Constitution provides that each State shall have a simplified version of the Federal Constitution, with the Ruler or Governor acting on the advice of an Executive Council appointed on the advice of the *Mentri Besar* or Chief Minister and a single chamber Legislative Assembly. Three *ex officio* members are to sit in the Executive Council besides these elected members. They are the State Secretary, the State Legal Adviser and the State Financial Officer. The State Constitutions provide for the Ruler or Governor to appoint as *Mentri Besar* or Chief Minister, to preside over the Executive Council, a member of the Legislative Assembly who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the Assembly. The Legislative Assemblies are fully elected on the same basis as the Federal Parliament.

Legislative powers are divided into a Federal List, a State List and a Concurrent List, with residual powers vested in the State Legislatures. The Federal List comprises broadly, external affairs, defence, civil and criminal law and justice, the machinery of government, finance, commerce and industry, communications and transport, power, education, medicine and labour and social security. The State List includes land, agriculture and forestry, local government and services and the machinery of state government. In the Concurrent List are, *inter alia*, social welfare, wild-life, animal husbandry, town and country planning, public health and drainage and irrigation.

There is provision for formal consultation between the Federal Government and the States in a National Finance Council and a National Land Council.

JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court, composed of a Court of Appeal and a High Court, and subordinate courts consisting of Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Local Courts, called *Penghulus'* Courts. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and up to 15 Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir James Thomson.

DEFENCE

The Armed Forces of the Federation consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force, together with volunteer and auxiliary forces for each arm. The responsibility for command, discipline and administration, under the general authority of the Supreme Head of the Federation, rests with the Armed Forces Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Defence. The Council is not responsible for the operational use of the Forces. The Chief of the Armed Forces Staff is the senior military member of the Council.

An agreement exists between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Federation of Malaya on external defence and mutual assistance under which the United Kingdom has the right to maintain in the Federation such military forces, including a Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, as are agreed to be necessary for the fulfilment of Commonwealth and international obligations. The United Kingdom Government, on the other hand, has agreed to provide personnel, facilities, advice and assistance in the development of the Federation Armed Forces in addition to the financial assistance already granted towards the capital cost of their expansion.

FINANCE

	1960	1961
Revenue.....	M\$874,000,000	M\$970,800,000
Expenditure...	907,806,000	958,000,000

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The Federation of Malaya is primarily a producer of raw materials, the chief of which are rubber and tin (of which it is the world's biggest individual supplier) iron ore, palm oil and kernels,

coconut oil and copra and other agricultural products. These constitute nearly four-fifths of the total export trade, the other one-fifth being *entrepôt* trade consisting of re-export of raw materials and produce of neighbouring countries and manufactured and industrial goods of foreign countries. Imports consist mainly of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, mineral fuels and lubricants, chemicals, textiles, manufactured and capital goods and raw products of neighbouring countries. The chief suppliers are the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States of America, Netherlands, W. Germany, Hong Kong, India, Japan, China, Thailand and Indonesia. Domestic rice production totalled

561,000 tons in the 1959-60 season. The balance was imported mainly from Thailand and Burma. Domestic industry includes manufacture of rubber goods, tobacco, cigarettes, pottery, cement, matches, pewter-ware, furniture, timber, bricks, tiles, soap, biscuits, aerated waters, textiles, paints, metal containers and toothpaste.

	1960	1961
Imports.....	\$2,150,600,000	\$2,227,600,000
Exports.....	2,927,300,000	2,626,300,000
Imports from		
U.K.....	£53,558,784	£58,671,708
Exports to U.K.	44,622,914	36,773,039

Federation of Nigeria

Area and Population.—The Federation of Nigeria is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west and north by Dahomey and Niger and on the east by the Cameroon Republic. It has an area of 356,669 square miles and at the Census of May, 1962 had a total population of approximately 40,000,000. The population is almost entirely African. There are some 28,000 Europeans, Americans, Lebanese and others engaged in Government posts, commerce and Missionary work.

A belt of mangrove swamp forest 10-60 miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is a zone 50-100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palm bush. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is almost desert. There are few mountains, but in Northern Nigeria the central plateau rises to an average level of 4,000 feet. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over 100° in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over 90°. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy season is from about May to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches a year in the extreme north to 150 inches on the eastern coast line. During the dry season the *harmattan* wind blows from the desert; it is laden with fine particles of dust.

Government.—Nigeria is divided into three Regions, the Northern Region, the Eastern Region and the Western Region (with Regional Headquarters at Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan respectively) and the Federal, Capital of Lagos. Eastern and Western Nigeria became self-governing in 1957 and Northern Nigeria in 1959. The Federation of Nigeria became fully independent on October 1, 1960, continuing as a member state of the Commonwealth.

The Federal Parliament consists of the *Senate* and the *House of Representatives* and its authority includes subjects as external affairs, aviation, banks, census, customs, defence, police, shipping, mines and minerals, posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways.

Each Region has an Executive Council presided over by a Premier, a House of Assembly and a House of Chiefs. The Governor of each Region acts on the advice of his ministers. Regional Governments have administrative and executive responsibility for regional legislation, development plans, health, education, local government, agriculture, justice, finance, natural resources, regional public works, communications (other than those under Federal control), regional trade, industry and production and welfare.

Governor-General

Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, LL.D., born 1904, assumed office, November 16, 1960.

Secretary to the Governor-General, A. K. Disu.

FEDERAL CABINET

Prime Minister. Rt. Hon. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, K.B.E.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Hon. Jaja Wachuku (N.C.N.C.).

Defence, Alhaji the Hon. Muhammadu Ribadu, M.B.E. (N.P.C.).

Finance, Chief the Hon. Festus Okotic-Eboh, C.M.G. (N.C.N.C.).

Transport and Aviation, Hon. R. A. Njoku (N.N.C.).

Works and Surveys, Alhaji the Hon. Muhammadu Inuwa Wada (N.P.C.).

Labour, Hon. J. M. Johnson (N.C.N.C.).

Commerce and Industry, Alhaji the Hon. Zanna Bukar Dipcharlma (N.P.C.).

Education, Hon. Aja Nwachuku (N.C.N.C.).

Establishments, Alhaji the Hon. Shehu Shagari (N.P.C.).

Internal Affairs, Alhaji the Hon. Usman Sarki (N.P.C.).

Mines and Power, Hon. Malam Maitama Sule (N.P.C.).

Information, Hon. T. O. S. Benson (N.C.N.C.).

Economic Development, Alhaji the Hon. Waziri Ibrahim (N.P.C.).

Communications, Hon. Olu Akinfosie (N.C.N.C.).

Lagos Affairs, Hon. Mallam Musa Yaradua (N.P.C.).

Health, Senator the Hon. M. A. Majekodunmi.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Dr. Hon. T. O. Elias.

Ministers of State, Senator the Hon. Nulu Bamalli; Senator Dr. Hon. E. A. Esin; Hon. M. T. Mbu; Hon. J. C. Obunde; Hon. M. A. Olarewaju.

N.P.C.—Northern Peoples Congress.

N.C.N.C.—National Council of Nigeria Citizens.

President of the Senate, Chief the Hon. D. C. Osadebay (N.C.N.C.).

Speaker, House of Representatives, Mallam Ibrahim Jelo Waziri (N.P.C.).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, NORTHERN REGION
Governor, Northern Region, His Excellency Kashim Ibrahim.

Premier, Sir Ahmadu Bello.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, EASTERN REGION

Governor, Eastern Region, Sir Francis Ibiama, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Premier, M. I. Okpara.

WESTERN REGION

Administrator, Senator Hon. M. A. Majekodunmi.

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER

Kajola House, 62-64 Campbell Street, Lagos.

High Commissioner, His Excellency the Viscount Head, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

Deputy High Commissioners, L. B. Walsh-Atkins, C.M.G., C.V.O.; R. W. D. Fowler, C.M.G.

Counsellors, J. O. Moxeton, M.C.; K. C. Christofas, M.B.E. (Technical Aid); A. C. Hall (Information, and Director, U.K. Information Services).

1st Secretaries, M. K. Ewans; J. A. Pugh; K. M. Critchley; J. E. Day; J. Borthwick, M.B.E. (Information); D. K. Middleton (Information); S. Fryer (Kaduna); G. D'Arnaud-Taylor (Kaduna); J. McQuiggan, M.B.E. (Enugu); D. A. Wchl (Ibadan).

British Council Representative in Nigeria, J. A. O'Brien, 227 Herbert Macaulay Street, Lagos.

NIGERIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN LONDON

Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.1

[Trafalgar: 1244]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Alhaji Abdulmaliki, C.B.E.

Counsellor, Mallam S. D. Kolo.

2nd Secretaries, P. Ogwuazor; I. J. Eboang; O. Alo.

1st Secretaries (Commercial), C. O. O. Phillips; G. G. Onyia; E. U. Idiong.

Regional Agents-General

Northern Nigeria, Abba Jiddun Gana.

Eastern Nigeria, J. C. Achara.

Western Nigeria, Chief A. Coker, 178 Great Portland Street, W.1.

NIGERIAN REPRESENTATIVES
ABROAD

Cameroon Republic.—M. B. Malabu (Ambassador).

Germany.—Chief M. E. Egimofor (Ambassador).

Ghana.—L. O. Harriman (Acting High Commissioner).

Guinea.—Chief Hon. O. Oweh (Ambassador).

Ivory Coast.—Alhaji Koguna (Ambassador).

Liberia.—N. A. Martins (Ambassador).

Sierra Leone.—A. B. Oyediran (High Commissioner).

Sudan.—Mallam Waziri (Ambassador).

U.A.R.—Alhaji Muhammad Ngilaruma (Ambassador).

U.S.A.—J. M. Udochi (Ambassador).

United Nations.—Chief S. O. Adebó (Permanent Delegate).

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Federal Supreme Court, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola.

Chief Justice, High Court of Lagos, Sir Maric de Lestang.

Chief Justice, Northern Region High Court, W. H. Harley.

Chief Justice, Eastern Region High Court, Sir Louis Mbanafó.

Chief Justice, Western Region High Court, S. O. Quashie-Idun.

Education.—Education is the responsibility of the Regional Governments, the Federal Government retaining responsibility for education in Lagos

and for those institutions of higher learning which have Nigerian significance such as the Universities at Ibadan, Lagos, Ife and Kano, and the Man of War Training Centre. University College, Ibadan, became a full independent university on Oct. 1, 1962. The University at Nsukka, E. Region (1960), had 1,064 full-time students in 1962. The Universities of Lagos, Kano and Ife were formally established in 1962. Free and universal primary education for all children within the 6-12 year age group is now available in West and East Nigeria and in the Federal Territory of Lagos. Over 3,000,000 pupils were enrolled at primary and higher schools in 1962.

Railways.—The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Nigerian Railway Corporation, is the most extensive in Africa. There are 1,870 route miles of lines. Construction of a 400-mile extension to Maiduguri, begun in Sept. 1958, has reached Bauchi. There are two major bridges, one over the Niger at Jebba and one over the Benue at Makurdi. The latter is 2,624 ft. long, and it is believed to be the second longest in Africa. The North-western main line runs from Lagos to Kano (700 miles) through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. From Kano the line continues for another 143 miles in a north-easterly direction to its terminus at Nguru, and there is a branch line from Zaria via Gusau to Kaura Namoda to serve north-western Nigeria. This line is also linked with Sokoto by a scheduled railway road service from Gusau. The eastern line runs from Port Harcourt deep-water quay on the Bonny river through the thickly populated oil palm area to Enugu, where it serves the collieries. It then crosses the Benue and joins the north-western line at Kaduna, 569 miles from Port Harcourt. A branch line of 63 miles from Kafanchan serves the tin mines at Jos. The railway hauled 2,724,000 tons of freight in 1960-61, and its passenger traffic totalled 9,828,000 passengers.

Roads.—There are 45,000 miles of motorable road. Most of the roads have gravelled or earth surfaces, but about 7,000 miles are tarred. An extensive programme of bituminous surfacing is now being carried out and work has begun on the construction of a road bridge over the lower Niger between Onitsha and Asaba to provide a through trunk road between East and West Nigeria.

Civil Aviation.—Trunk route services operated by Nigerian and the principal international airlines bring Nigeria within less than 12 hours of the Western European capitals and South Africa. There are also services to other parts of Africa and to the United States. A network of internal air services connects the main centres. Comprehensive radio navigational aids are installed at Kano and Lagos airports, and basic radio navigational facilities are provided at the twelve other aerodromes in regular use. Several flying strips are also in use by light aircraft. There is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

Production and Industry.—Nigeria is mainly an agricultural country. Four of the country's main agricultural products, viz. palm-oil and palm kernels, cocoa, cotton and ground nuts are of the greatest importance in Nigeria's export trade (see figures under "Trade" below). Other crops include benniseed, capsicums, cassava, coffee, copra, guinea-corn, gum arabic, kola-nuts, maize, millet, piassava, rice, rubber, tobacco and yams. There are important tin and coal-mining industries, at Jos and Enugu respectively. The coal is mainly used within the country. Nigeria is the principal source of supply of the world's requirements of columbite. Timber and hides and skins are other major exports. Industrial products include soap, cigarettes,

beer, margarine, groundnut oil, meal and cake, concentrated fruit juices, soft drinks, canned food, metal containers, plywood, textiles, ceramic products, cotton cloth, rubber shoes, boat building, car and cycle assembly, plastics, concrete and cement manufacturers and printing. A steel rolling mill has begun operations.

Trade.—The principal imports (1961) were cotton piece goods (£26,435,000), unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes (£1,490,746), jute bags and sacks (£4,322,310), artificial silk piece-goods (£7,360,000), motor-vehicles and spares (£16,902,000), bicycles and spare parts (£1,154,800), other machinery (£32,328,584), cement (£3,664,448), corrugated iron sheets (£2,690,063), stockfish (£7,564,055), and petroleum products (£11,668,000). The principal exports were cocoa (£33,746,456), groundnuts (£32,232,698), palm-kernels (£19,888,699), palm oil (£13,226,855), timber, sawn and logs (£6,721,922), hides and skins (£4,119,820), cotton (£11,120,055), columbite (£1,164,575), tin ore (£6,642,692), and rubber (£10,966,656).

	1960	1961
Total imports.....	£215,195,000	£222,013,000
Total exports.....	164,879,000	173,496,000

Exports to the U.K. include about one-third of the U.K.'s total cocoa imports, one-quarter of her tin imports, one-quarter of her dry hides, and 10 per cent. of her hardwoods.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£79,960,716	£85,192,152
Exports to U.K.	80,981,216	76,217,961

Revenue and Expenditure figures include statutory appropriations from Federal to Regional revenues.

	<i>Finance</i>	
	1961-62	1962-63*
Revenue.....	£112,126,641	£124,768,071
Expenditure.....	108,704,080	113,227,710

* Estimated.

CAPITAL.—**LAGOS**, estimated population, 400,000. Other important towns are Ibadan (600,000), Kano (130,000), Iwo (100,000), Ogo-mosho (139,000), Oyo (72,000), Oshogbo (122,000), Onitsha (77,000), Ife (111,000), Abeokuta (84,000), Ilesha (72,000), Enugu (63,000), Aba (58,000), Yewa (55,000), Katsina (53,000), Port Harcourt (72,000), Sokoto (48,000), Zaria (54,000).

FLAG.—Three equal vertical bands, green, white, green.

Sierra Leone

Area and Population, etc.—The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The total area of Sierra Leone is about 27,925 sq. miles, and the total population was estimated in 1961 at 2,400,000. For administrative purposes, the interior portion of Sierra Leone is divided into 3 Provinces covering 12 Districts, each administered by a Resident Minister. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

Government.—Sierra Leone became a fully independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on April 27, 1961. Under the 1961 Constitution, Her Majesty the Queen's representative is the Governor-General, who is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker and 74 members, elected from constituencies established by an Electoral Commission. The House has full power to legislate. The Governor-General is advised by a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not less than 7 other ministers, who must be elected members of the House of Representatives. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Eighteen members of the Cabinet hold ministerial portfolios, and the remaining two are Ministers without portfolio.

Governor-General

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Henry Josiah Lightfoot Boston, G.C.M.G., born August 19, 1898, assumed office, May 5, 1962.
Adviser to the Government, A. F. P. Newns, C.M.G., C.V.O.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs and Defence, Rt. Hon. Sir Milton Margai, M.B.E.
Minister of Finance, A. M. Margai.
Minister of External Affairs, Dr. J. Karefa-Smart.
Education, A. Wurie, M.B.E.
 Lands, Mines and Labour, A. J. Demby.
Development, R. G. O. King, M.B.E.
Health, D. L. Sumner.
Trade and Industry, M. S. Mustapha, C.B.E.
Communications, Kande Bureh.
Works, M. J. Kamanda-Bongay.
Natural Resources, S. J. Shcriff.
Information and Broadcasting, J. Nelson-Williams.
Social Welfare, G. Dickson-Thomas.
Housing and Country Planning, C. B. Rogers-Wright.
Eastern Province, T. Ngobeh.
Southern Province, R. B. Kowa, M.B.E.
Northern Province, Y. D. Sisay.
Ministers without Portfolio, Paramount Chief Madam E. K. Gulama, M.B.E.; Paramount Chief Bai Sherbro Yumkella II.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER

Bank of West Africa Building, Oxford Street, Freetown.
High Commissioner, His Excellency J. B. Johnston, C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, N. Asplin.
First Secretaries, J. N. Allan; R. T. Balnes.
First Secretary (Information), W. S. Ashford.

SIERRA LEONE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

33 Portland Place, W.1.
[Museum: 6483-6]
High Commissioner, His Excellency Dr. W. H. Fitzjohn.
Counsellor, S. C. A. Forster.

SIERRA LEONE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

GHANA, Rev. C. Kuboku-Mctzga (*High Commissioner*).
GUINEA, Abdul Karim (*Ambassador*).
LIBERIA and MONROVIA, Ethnan A. Cummings-John (*Ambassador*).

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA, Katib Iscandri (*High Commissioner*).

UNITED STATES, Dr. Richard E. Kelfa-Caulker (*Ambassador*).

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Sir Salako A. Benka-Coker, O.B.E.

Puisne Judges, R. B. Marke, C.B.E.; S. B. Jones;

C. O. E. Cole; J. B. Marcus Jones; S. C. W. Betts.

Communications.—A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendemhu (227½ miles) and a branch line of 83 miles extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. A mining company, the Sierra Leone Development Company, owns a railway which runs for 57 miles from the iron ore deposits at Marampa to the shipping port of Pepel. There are about 3,000 miles of road in the country, of which about 200 miles are bitumen-surfaced. There is a trunk line network of 951 miles of telephone and telegraph routes connecting Freetown with most of the more important centres and towns.

The Freetown international airport is situated at Lungi, across the Sierra Leone River from Freetown. The main port is Freetown, which has one of the largest natural harbours in the world, and where a deep water quay, capable of berthing two medium-sized ships, came into operation in 1954. There are smaller ports at Pepel, Bonthé and Sulima. Inland waterways total some 493 miles, but several are only navigable for about three to four months of the year. The Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service operates a direct service, and is responsible for the Freetown Rediffusion System. Broadcasts are made daily in several of the more important indigenous languages, in addition to English.

Education.—In 1961 primary education was provided in a total of 586 schools, of which all but 23 were assisted from public funds. The total enrolment was 86,224. Primary education is neither free nor compulsory, but the rate of fee is low and equipment is provided free of charge. The percentage of children attending school is higher in the Freetown area than in the Provinces. The enrolment in the country's 37 secondary schools was 75,512. One school provides a secondary technical education; the remainder are grammar schools. Technical education is provided in the two Government Technical Institutes, situated in Freetown and Kenema, and in the technical training establishments of the two mining companies.

Teacher training is carried out in two Government and three Church/Mission training colleges in the Provinces, and in the Freetown Training College. The total number of teachers in training in 1961 was 659. The University College (Fourah Bay College) was founded by the Church Missionary Society and is affiliated to the University of Durham. It has a number of departments and faculties.

Trade.—In the Colony area, farming is largely confined to the production of cassava and garden crops, such as maize and vegetables, for local consumption. In the Protectorate, the principal agricultural product is rice, which is the staple food of the country, with cassava as a supplementary item of diet. In 1961 the most valuable exports were:

Diamonds £13,911,698; iron ore £3,396,476; palm kernels £1,766,141.

Other agricultural exports were: coffee (£577,495) cocoa (£415,799), piassava (£231,238), kola nuts (£80,290) and ginger (£80,272). The only other mineral export of importance was chrome ore (£90,362). The principal imports were food (including rice to the value of £39,930 in 1961), tobacco, drink, apparel, cotton and synthetic piece goods, hardware, machinery, motor vehicles, patent fuel and oils.

	1960	1961
Total Imports . . .	£26,342,213	£24,554,545*
Total Exports . . .	29,630,668	24,650,064*
Imports from U.K.	10,141,131	13,132,123
Exports to U.K. . .	6,103,389	5,062,039

* As at Sept. 30, 1961.

FINANCE.

	1960-61	1961-62
Public revenue . . .	£12,834,807	£13,924,401
Public expenditure	12,426,597	13,785,953

The net public debt of Sierra Leone on March 31, 1962, amounted to £9,620,152.

The unit of currency is the pound sterling.

CAPITAL.—Ψ FREETOWN (population 85,000). Freetown, which possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa, is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 9 days by sea; 2 days by air; there are also air connections with most of the capital cities of the world, and an internal air service between Freetown and some of the more important towns in Sierra Leone.

British Council Representative, J. Sanderson.

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of leaf green, white and cobalt blue.

Tanganyika

Tanganyika occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between 1°-11° 45' S. lat. and 29° 20'-40° 38' E. long. It is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on the S.W. by Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia; on the S. by Portuguese E. Africa; on the W. it is bounded by Ruanda, Burundi and the Congolese Republic; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has a coastline of about 500 miles and an area of 362,688 sq. miles (including 20,650 sq. miles of water). The greater part of the country is occupied by the Central African plateau from which rise, among others, Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point on the continent of Africa (19,340 ft.) and Mt. Meru (14,979 ft.). The Serengeti National Park, which covers an area of 6,000 sq. miles in the Northern and Lake Provinces is famous for its variety and number of species of game.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. The total population of Tanganyika is estimated at 9,403,700, including approximately 22,700 Europeans and 123,000 other non-Africans (mainly Asians). Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood throughout the country and has been adopted as the basic standard dialect for literature, both for educational and general purposes.

GOVERNMENT

Following a constitutional conference held in Dar es Salaam in March, 1961, Tanganyika became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on December 9, 1961. There is a National Assembly consisting of 71 seats of which 50 are open to contest by all races, 11 to contest by Asians and 10 by Europeans. The first Prime

Minister, Mr. Julius Nyerere, resigned on Jan. 22, 1962, and nominated Mr. R. M. Kawawa to succeed him. It was announced on May 31, 1962, that Tanganyika would become a republic on December 9, 1962, following a presidential election in October; the President to hold full executive power, being Head of State and head of the Government, with a Vice-President appointed

from among members of the National Assembly to be leader of Government business in the Assembly and the President's chief executive assistant.

Tanganyika takes part on an equal basis with Kenya and Uganda in the *East African Common Services Organization*, to administer services in the fields of Communications, Finance, Commercial and Industrial Co-ordination, Social matters and research, under parliamentary control of a Central Legislative Assembly. This organization replaced the East Africa High Commission in 1961.

CABINET

(Jan. 22, 1962)

Prime Minister, Hon. R. M. Kawawa.
Minister of Finance, Hon. P. Boinani.
Justice, Chief Hon. A. S. Fundikira.
Health and Labour, Hon. M. Kamaliza.
Home Affairs, Hon. O. S. Kambona.
Communications, Power and Works, Hon. A. H. Jamal.
Agriculture, Hon. D. N. M. Bryceson.
Commerce and Industry, Hon. C. G. Kahaina.
Education and Information Services, Hon. S. N. Ehufoo.
Lands, Forest and Wildlife, Hon. T. S. Tewa.
Local Government, J. M. Lusinde.
Co-operation and Community Development, Hon. J. S. Kasambala.
Ministers without Portfolios, Hons. S.A. Maswanya; A. Z. N. Swai (Minister to U.N.)
Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. A. Y. A. Karimjee, C.B.E.

TANGANYIKA REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

High Commissioners

UNITED KINGDOM.—(vacant), Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
 INDIA.—D. Mfinanga.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES IN TANGANYIKA

UNITED KINGDOM

Permanent House, Ingles Street and Independence Avenue, Dar es Salaam.
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Neil Pritchard, K.C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, H. S. H. Stanley.

CANADA.—N. F. H. Berlis.

AUSTRALIA.—A. F. Dingle.

INDIA.—M. A. Vellodi.

GHANA.—J. F. N. Meyer.

EDUCATION.—In 1962, there were 2,733 primary schools, mostly co-educational, 369 middle schools, 12 State secondary schools and 17 voluntary secondary schools, 25 centres for the training of teachers are run by voluntary agencies and 5 by the Government. There are separate facilities for the education of Europeans and of

Indians, both largely financed by non-Government sources. A technical institute in Dar es Salaam with places for 850 students provides technical and commercial education for both sexes of all races. Financial assistance for students going overseas is provided by the Government. There are also 3 mission schools mainly for Goans and one school run by the Goan community.

FINANCE.—Total revenue for 1962-63 was estimated at £31,237,000 and expenditure, £31,482,000, compared with £28,768,000 and £29,161,000 respectively in 1961-62.

PRODUCTION.—The economy is based mainly on the production and export of primary produce and the growing of foodstuffs for local consumption. The chief commercial crops are sisal, cotton, coffee and oilseeds. The most important minerals are diamonds, gold, lead and mica. Hides and skins are another valuable export. Industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw materials for either export or local consumption. There is also a healthy growth of secondary manufacturing industries, including factories for the manufacture of leather and rubber footwear, knitwear, razor blades, cigarettes and textiles, and a wheat flour mill.

Live Stock.—In 1960 there were about 8,000,000 cattle, 2,870,000 sheep, 4,290,000 goats, 15,600 pigs, 140,000 donkeys and 190 horses in the country.

Minerals.—The provisional value of mineral sales in 1961 was £7,976,000, mainly: diamonds, £5,780,000; gold, silver, copper and lead, £1,333,000; mica sheet, £88,000; salt, £271,000; building minerals, £293,000; tin concentrates, £152,000; other, £59,000.

TRADE.—The value of Tanganyika's principal exports in 1961 was: sisal, £14,028,000; coffee, £6,762,000; cotton, £6,794,000; diamonds, £5,762,000; oilseeds, nuts and kernels, £1,943,000; cashew nuts, £1,805,000; hides and skins, £1,759,000; meat and meat preparations, £2,054,000. Other exports include gold, metallic ores, tea, beans, peas and pulses, animal feeding stuffs, cassava flour, beeswax, papain, wood and timber, lead and unmanufactured tobacco. Total value of trade in 1961 was: Exports, £48,649,000; Imports, £39,686,000; Exports to U.K., 1961, £11,852,904; Imports from U.K., £10,364,750.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Dar es Salaam (population, Census 1957, 128,742). Other towns are Ψ Tanga (38,053); Mwanza (19,877); Tabora (15,361); and Ψ Mtwara (10,459).

FLAG.—Broad horizontal stripes of green, black and green, separated by 2 narrow stripes of gold.

British Council Representative.—W. R. Keight, M.B.E., Dar es Salaam.

India and Pakistan

The Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947, brought to an end the whole structure of British Government in India and the handing over of power was completed by August 15, 1947. The Indian Empire, which extended over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia, is now represented by the *Republic of India*, the *Republic of Pakistan*, and Territories of Indian Rulers formerly under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. Certain tracts of Tribal Territory on the North West and North East Frontiers are under the political influence, though not under the administrative rule, of the Government of Pakistan.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDIA

Physical Features.—The country may be broadly divided into three sections, viz. the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern tableland.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the

plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,526 feet, near the centre of the range; and K. 2, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes give a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, harley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, hut north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various small game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Jammu and Kashmir.—The Kashmir territory, area 82,258 sq. miles, population 4,021,616 (census 1941), of whom some 880,000 are non-Moslems, may be divided physically into two areas, the north-easterly and south-western areas. The dividing line is formed by the great Himalayan chain which runs from the northern boundary of the Chamba State to where Nanga Parbat towers 26,600 feet above the Indus. The smaller, more populous south-western area may be divided geographically into three sections; the region of the outer hills, the middle mountains and the Kashmir Valley. The north-eastern section is comprised between the great central chain on the south and the Karakoram range and its continuation on the north. The chief characteristic of this region is the great altitude of the rivers and plains. The Indus near the Kashmir-Tibet boundary runs at a height of 13,800 feet above sea level. Hand made products of wool and silk are produced. Chief towns are Srinagar (Kashmir), Jammu and Leh (Ladakh).

India

AREA AND POPULATION

State/Territory	Land Area (in sq. miles)	Population	
		Provisional Census, 1961	Per sq. mile
<i>States</i>			
Andhra Pradesh.....	106,052	35,977,999	339
Assam.....	84,899*	11,850,059	252
Bihar.....	67,198	46,457,042	691
Gujarat.....	72,226	20,621,283	286
Kerala.....	15,005	16,875,199	1,125
Madhya Pradesh.....	171,210	32,394,375	189
Madras.....	50,132	33,650,917	671
Maharashtra.....	118,741	39,504,294	332
Mysore.....	74,191	23,547,081	318
Orissa.....	60,162	17,565,645	292
Punjab.....	47,084	20,298,151	431
Rajasthan.....	132,150	20,116,173	152
Uttar Pradesh.....	113,454	73,752,914	650
West Bengal.....	33,928	34,967,634	1,031
<i>Union Territories</i>			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.....	3,215	63,438	27
Delhi.....	573	2,644,058	4,614
Himachal Pradesh.....	10,879	1,348,982	124
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.....	11	24,108	2,192
Manipur.....	8,628	778,318	90
Tripura.....	4,036	1,141,492	283
Total Indian Union:.....	1,173,772	433,619,162	384

* Including North East Frontier area and Naga Hills-Tuensing area.

FLAG.—The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The provisional birth rate in 1961 was 27.8 per 1,000, the death rate 12.2 per 1,000. Infant mortality was 89.2 per 1,000 live births in 1959. CAPITAL.—Delhi (2,344,051, including Delhi, New Delhi and Cantonment).

PRESIDENT

President of the Republic of India, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, elected May 11, 1962.

Vice-President, Dr. Zakir Husain.

MINISTERS

Cabinet.

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and of Atomic Energy, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Defence, V. K. Krishna Menon.

Minister of Home Affairs, Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Railways, Swaran Singh.

Minister of Finance, M. R. Desai.

Minister of Transport and Communications, Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Food and Agriculture, S. K. Patil.

Minister of Planning, Labour and Employment, Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Irrigation and Power, Mohammed Ibrahim.

Minister of Commerce and Industry (vacant).

Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries, C. Subramaniam.

Minister of Law, A. K. Sen.

Minister of Education, K. L. Shrinani.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting, B. Gopala Reddi.

Minister of Mines and Fuel, K. D. Malaviya.

Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister Without Portfolio, T. T. Krishnamachari.

Ministers of State

Minister of Community Development and Co-operation, S. K. Dey.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of International Trade, Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Shipping, Raj Bahadur.

Minister of Health, Sushila Nayyar.

Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, Ram Subhag Singh.

Minister of State for Home Affairs, B. N. Datar.

Minister of State for Industry, Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of State for Labour, Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.

Minister of State for External Affairs, Lakshmi N. Menon.

Minister of State for Defence, K. Raghuramaiah.

Minister of State for Irrigation and Power, O. V. Alagesan.

Rs. per mensem, each, Rs. 2,250, plus residence.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN INDIA

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, 21.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Paul Gore-Booth, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Deputy High Commissioner, R. H. Belcher, C.M.G.

Economic Adviser and British Senior Trade Commissioner in India, H. Bailey, C.M.G.; Financial Adviser and British Treasury Representative in S. Asia, G. B. Blaker; Naval Adviser, Capt. F. W. Watson, R.N.; Military Adviser, Brig. T. R. Newton-Dunn, M.C.; Air Adviser, Air Cdre. W. J. Burnett, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Director of British Information Services, D. F. Kerr, C.V.O., O.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioners, E. G. Norris (Calcutta); J. D. Fraser, C.V.O., M.B.E. (Bombay); W. J. M. Paterson, C.M.G. (Madras).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in India, H. P. Croom-Johnson,
C.B.E., 21 Jor Bagh, New Delhi.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA
REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD
High Commissioners

Australia and New Zealand, B. K. Massand.
Canada, C. S. Jha.
Ceylon, B. K. Kapur.
Cyprus, I. S. Chopra.
Ghana and Sierra Leone, J. C. Kakar.
Federation of Malaya, Y. K. Puri.
Nigeria, P. N. Haksar.
Pakistan, Rajeshwar Dayal.
Tanganyika, M. A. Vellodi.
United Kingdom, M. C. Chagla, India House,
Aldwych, W.C.2.

Ambassadors

AFGHANISTAN—J. N. Dhamija.
ARGENTINA AND PARAGUAY—Tara Singh Bal.
AUSTRIA—A. S. Lall.
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG—K. B. Lall.
BOLIVIA, CHILE AND COLOMBIA—P. Ratnam.
BRAZIL—S. Sen.
BURMA—R. S. Mani.
CAMBODIA—R. R. Sinha.
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—(vacant).
CUBA, MEXICO AND PANAMA—P. L. Bhandari.
DENMARK—Kewal Singh.
ETHIOPIA—R. G. Rajwade.
FRANCE—Ali Yavar Jung.
WEST GERMANY—P. A. Menon.
GREECE, BULGARIA AND YUGOSLAVIA—J. N.
Khosla.
INDONESIA—A. B. Pant.
IRAQ—Sadat Ali Khan.
ITALY—S. N. Haksar.
JAPAN—Lalji Mehrotra.
JORDAN AND LEBANON—I. S. Chopra.
LAOS AND PHILIPPINES—M. S. Saif.
MALAGASY REPUBLIC—S. G. Ramachandran.
MOROCCO AND TUNISIA—B. K. Acharya.
NEPAL—H. Dayal.
NETHERLANDS—R. K. Tandon.
NORWAY—V. M. M. Nair.
PERSIA—M. R. A. Baig.
POLAND—L. R. S. Singh.
ROUMANIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA—M. P. Mathur.
SAUDI ARABIA—M. N. Masud.
SENEGAL AND UPPER VOLTA—N. V. Rajkumar.
SUDAN—S. S. Ansari.
SWEDEN AND FINLAND—Khub Chand.
SWITZERLAND—M. A. Rauf.
SYRIA—A. H. Safrani.
THAILAND—N. S. Gill.
TURKEY—K. L. Mehta.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AND LIBYA—M. A.
Hussain.
U.S.A.—B. K. Nehru.
U.S.S.R. AND HUNGARY—S. Dutt.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India, with the right of vote for every adult citizen.

EXECUTIVE

The executive of the Indian Union consists of the President (Rashtrapati), the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for five years by an electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice-President is also elected for five years by members of the two Houses of Parliament. As head of the State the President exercises his func-

tions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the House of the People.

LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of the Union is called Parliament. It consists of two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest are indirectly elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the various States. The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring every two years. The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States and on the basis of adult franchise and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories, chosen in such manner as Parliament provides. The House has a maximum duration of five years.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution the Union Parliament can make laws for the whole of India and the State legislatures for their respective units. The distribution of legislative powers is governed by a system of three lists—the Union, the State and the Concurrent—under which all legislative activity has been mapped out. The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to legislate on 97 subjects of all-India importance, such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, railways, currency and banking, insurance, customs duties, etc. The State List contains 66 headings, e.g. public order and police, justice, education, public health, local government, agriculture, etc. The Concurrent List contains 47 subjects of common interest to the Union and the States.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Constitution (Art. 343) provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution (January 1950).

THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice and 13 associate judges, is the highest court in respect of constitutional matters. It is also the final Court of Appeal in the country. Chief Justice, B. P. Sinha. Rs. 66,000.

Judges, J. Imam; S. K. Das; J. L. Kapur; P. B. Gajendragadkar; A. K. Sarkar; K. Subba Rao; K. N. Wanchoo; M. Hidayatullah; K. C. Das Gupta; J. C. Shah; Raghubar Dayal; N. Rajagopala Ayyangar; J. R. Mudholkar. Rs. 48,000.

TRADE

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1961

	Imports Rs. lakhs	Exports Rs. lakhs
U.K.	20,026	16,291
U.S.A.	24,000	11,443
U.S.S.R.	2,542	3,100
Western Germany.	12,253	2,128
Italy.	2,401	963
Netherlands.	1,173	912
France.	1,636	820
Japan.	6,070	4,027
Australia.	1,760	1,657
Canada.	1,746	1,738
Pakistan.	1,154	985
Kenya.	1,014	553
Czechoslovakia.	1,428	915
Egypt.	1,030	1,213

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES 1961	Rs. lakhs
Machinery other than electric	23,098
Cotton, raw.....	6,932
Iron and steel.....	10,216
Chemical elements and compounds...	3,577
Petroleum products.....	4,789
Textile yarn and thread.....	1,338
Transport equipment.....	5,738
Electrical machinery and appliances...	6,345
Wheat, unmillcd.....	7,306
Copper.....	2,053
Manufactures of metals.....	1,761
Petroleum, crude and partly refined...	3,577

EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES 1961	Rs. lakhs
Tea.....	12,445
Cotton fabrics.....	5,054
Textile fabrics other than cotton.....	8,398
Textile articles (other than clothing and footwear).....	6,977
Cotton, raw.....	1,869
Leather.....	2,599
Fresh fruits and nuts.....	2 112
Iron ore and concentrates.....	1,806
Non-ferrous base metal ores and concentrates.....	1,341
Crude vegetable materials (inedible)...	1,595

PRODUCTION

About 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food crops occupy four-fifths of the cultivated land. There are about 159,000,000 cattle, or about a quarter of the world's cattle population.

Area and Production of Principal Crops, 1960-61

Crop	Area (lakh acres)	Production (lakh tons)
Rice.....	833.3	337.0
Jowar.....	421.1	90.8
Bajra.....	280.6	31.3
Maize.....	107.6	39.1
Wheat.....	317.5	106.5
Barley.....	79.2	27.3
Ragi.....	57.6	16.4
Small millets.....	122.4	19.5
Pulses.....	576.7	124.7
Total foodgrains.....	2,796.0	792.7
Groundnut.....	154.5	43.5
Castorseed.....	11.3	1.0
Sesamum.....	48.6	2.0
Rape and mustard..	72.6	13.8
Linseed.....	42.3	4.1
Cotton.....	189.7	53.9*
Jute.....	15.3	40.3*
Sugarcane.....	57.3	850.4
Tobacco.....	9.7	2.9
Tea (1959).....	7.9	6,990†
Coffee (1959).....	2.7	930†
Rubber (1960).....	3.0	520†

* lakh bales † lakh lbs.

Industrial

The output of coal in 1961 was 55,800,000 tons. Production of finished steel in 1961 was 2,840,000 tons. Cement 8,200,000 tons (metric) in 1961 against 7,835,000 tons in 1960. Paper production 364,000 tons, cotton cloth 5,127 mill. yards in 1961 and yarn 1,887 mill. lbs. as compared with 5,048 mill. yards and 1,737 mill. lbs. in 1960.

In 1961 21,042 metric tons of aluminium were produced. The yield of gold in 1960 was 4,995 kgs. Manganese ores have taken an important place among the minerals produced in India.

BANKS AND BANKING

The number of scheduled banks was 84 and the number of offices of scheduled banks was 4,329

in Oct., 1961. Advances by scheduled banks totalled Rs. 12,014 mill. at April 27, 1962.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation.—India occupies an important place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and two corporations formed, Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India International (now Air India). During 1961, Indian aircraft flew about 33,100,000 miles, carrying about 1,060,000 passengers and nearly 182,200,000 lbs of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services together. At the end of 1961, 86 aerodromes were maintained by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

Railways.—The railways are grouped into eight administrative zones, Southern, Central, Western, Northern, North-Eastern, North-East Frontier, Eastern and South-Eastern.

In 1960-61, passengers "originating" were 1,615,804,000, passenger mileage 48 580,975,000, goods traffic freight-ton miles 53 714 803,000.

Gross Traffic Receipts (1960-61) Rs. 4,568 million. Working expenses, Rs. 3,689 million. Net railway revenues, Rs. 879 million.

Roads.—At the end of March, 1961, it was estimated that there were 144,000 miles of surfaced roads and over 250,000 miles of unsurfaced roads. The national highway system covers about 14,880 miles.

Ports.—The chief seaports are Ψ Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla (Kutch). There are over 150 minor working ports with varying capacity.

Shipping.—At the end of November, 1961, 175 ships totalling 905,000 gross tons were on the Indian Register.

Postal.—In 1960-61 there were 76,862 post offices, 11,229 telegraph offices, and 481,000 telephones.

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.

The Army has 3 Commands, Southern, Eastern and Western, with headquarters at Poona, Lucknow and Simla respectively. A Territorial Force was inaugurated in Oct. 1949. It is intended to act as a second line of defence. A National Cadet Corps, with senior, junior, and girls' division, has also been raised.

The *Indian Navy* consists of an aircraft-carrier, two cruisers and a number of destroyers, frigates, minesweepers and auxiliary vessels. A Naval aviation wing and a hydrographic office have also been set up. The Navy's air station is at Cochin.

The *Indian Air Force* is organised in four formations, the Operational Command at Palam, the Training Command at Bangalore, the Maintenance Command at Kanpur and the Eastern Air Command. It also has seven Auxiliary Squadrons.

EDUCATION

In 1959-60, there were 1,351 pre-primary schools, 320 586 primary schools, 57 863 secondary schools, 3,836 vocational and technical schools, 56,434 special education schools, 946 arts and science colleges, 728 professional colleges, 177 special education colleges, 42 research institutions and 40 universities. 62.1 per cent. of children between the ages of 6 and 11 were estimated to have been at school in 1960-61, 22.8 per cent. between 11 and 14 and 11.5 per cent. between 14 and 17.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(On Revenue Account)

	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)			
	1960-61 Accounts	1961-62 Budget	1961-62 Revised	1962-63 Budget
REVENUE				
Customs.....	170.03	189.64	199.60	199.60 +7.80*
Union Excise Duties.....	476.35	432.63	470.95	492.28 +20.80*
Corporation Tax.....	111.05	141.00	160.00	168.00 +10.50*
Taxes on Income.....	167.38	133.00	142.00	143.00 +15.40*
Estate Duty.....	3.09	3.00	4.00	4.00
Taxes on Wealth.....	8.15	7.00	7.50	7.00
Taxes on Railway Fares.....	15.89	—	—	+2.00*
Expenditure Tax.....	91	80	80	80 -70*
Gift Tax.....	88	80	85	85
Other Heads.....	15.57	14.32	15.46	15.83
Debt Services.....	14.81	13.84	11.58	167.51
Administrative Services.....	66	97	1.11	6.11
Social and Development Services.....	53.11	44.70	45.55	35.29
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.....	3	-1	-1	36
Public Works, etc.....	3.27	3.76	3.74	4.02
Transport and Communications.....	2.17	2.46	2.38	6.30
Currency and Mint.....	58.10	60.63	53.15	69.53
Miscellaneous.....	25.35	20.99	22.92	24.56
Contributions and Miscellaneous Ad- justments.....	5.22	22.12	21.68	24.41
Extraordinary Items.....	3.72	10.00	13.00	40.00
Deduct—Share of Income Tax payable to States.....	-87.37	-80.79	-93.27	-89.70 -5.00*
Deduct—Share of Estate Duty payable to States.....	-2.91	-2.91	-3.88	-3.88
Deduct—Share of Taxes on Railway Fares payable to States.....	-13.79	—	—	—
Total Revenue.....	971.67	1,017.95	1,079.11	1,320.87 +60.80*
Deficit on Revenue Account.....	—	5.57	—	—
EXPENDITURE				
Collection of Taxes and Duties.....	97.53	21.24	21.15	22.58
Debt Services.....	77.09	81.90	86.10	247.90
Administrative Services.....	58.66	58.37	60.00	70.31
Social and Development Services.....	209.79	167.78	155.72	163.24
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.....	1.11	1.26	1.23	1.57
Public Works, etc.....	20.46	20.62	21.92	21.88
Transport and Communications.....	5.06	5.68	6.22	8.75
Currency and Mint.....	10.15	11.96	11.62	20.23
Miscellaneous.....	140.38	73.76	81.77	109.45
Contributions and Miscellaneous Ad- justments.....	48.55	287.26	283.70	330.97
Extraordinary Items.....	4.09	10.87	13.79	41.40
Defence Services (Net).....	247.55	282.92	301.93	343.37
Total Expenditure.....	920.42	1,023.52	1,045.15	1,381.65
Surplus on Revenue Account.....	51.25	—	33.96	2*

* Effect of Budget proposals.

STATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MADRAS

Madras (area, 50,132 sq. miles; population 33,650,917) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in

extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. The state has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The state is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas

have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, etc., are cultivated. Madras is served by the Southern Railway. About 91 per cent. of the people are Hindus. The language principally spoken is Tamil, though Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada are also spoken. Madurai (424,975) and Tiruchinopoly (249,933), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Madras. Population, 1,725,215. Governor, Shri Bisnuram Medhi.

CABINET.

K. Kamaraj (*Chief Minister*); M. Bhaktavatsalam; C. Subramaniam; M. A. Manickavelu; R. Venkataraman; P. Kakkan; V. Ramaiah; S. L. Simon.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker (vacant).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, P. V. Rajamannar.

MAHARASHTRA

The State of Maharashtra was formed on May 1, 1960 as a result of the bifurcation of the former Bombay State.

It stretches on the west coast of India between 22-1° and 16-4° north latitude and 72-6° and 80-9° east longitude. The State is bounded by the Arabian Sea on the west, Gujarat in the north-west, Madhya Pradesh in the north, Andhra Pradesh in the south-east and Mysore and Goa in the south. The region is drained by a number of rivers, large and small, most of them forming tributaries of the Tapi, Godavari, Bhima, Krishna, Wardha and Wainganga. The relief of the land shows high plateaux with plains on the western coast and along the river basins.

Maharashtra State contains 118,741 square miles with a population of 39,504,294 (provisional figures of the 1961 census). It is a predominantly urban and industrial State. According to the 1961 Census, 28.2 per cent. of the population is urban. Marathi is the principal language. 63.08 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture. The railway systems running through Maharashtra State are the Western Railway running from Bombay to the north, the Central Railway to the north-east and south-east and the Southern Railway running from Poona to the south and the South-East Railway. According to provisional estimates of the 1961 population census the following 12 cities in the State have a population of more than 100,000. Greater Bombay (4,152,056), Poona (597,562), Nagpur (643,659), Sholapur (337,583), Kolhapur (187,442), Amravati (137,875), Nasik (131,103), Malegaon (121,408), Nagar (119,020), Akola (115,760), Ulhasnagar (107,760) and Thana (101,107).

CABINET MINISTERS.

Y. B. Chavan (*Chief Minister*); M. S. Kannamwar; Shantilal H. Shah; V. P. Naik; G. B. Khedkar; S. K. Wankhede; D. S. Desai; P. K. Savant; S. B. Chavan; H. J. H. Talcyarkhan; D. S. Palasagar; Salebhoy Abdulkadar; N. R. Bhosle; M. D. Choudhari; M. G. Mane; K. S. Sonawane.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, V. S. Page.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, T. S. Bharde.

GUJARAT

On May 1, 1960, the new state of Gujarat, consisting of the northern part of Bombay State, was set up with a temporary capital at Ahmedabad, the remainder of the former Bombay state adopting the name of Maharashtra (*see above*). Gujarat, consisting of the districts of Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahal, Baroda, Broach, Surat, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Dangs has a total area of 72,226 square miles and a population of 20,612,283 (1961 census, preliminary).

Governor of Gujarat, Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, *Chief Minister*, Dr. Jivraj Mehta.

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal has an area of 33,928 sq. miles and a population (1961 census) of 34,967,634. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently Bengal Province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. This Province of Bengal ceased to exist in 1947 when it was divided, West Bengal forming part of India and East Bengal part of Pakistan. The state of Cooch Behar was merged with West Bengal on Jan. 1, 1950, and the French settlement of Chandernagore, which came under Indian administration on May 2, 1950, was merged with West Bengal on Oct. 2, 1954. On Nov. 1, 1956, certain territories of Bihar were transferred to West Bengal.

The chief products are rice, oilseeds, sugar cane, tobacco, jute, silk, tea, coal, mesta and potatoes. West Bengal is now served by three State Railways, the Eastern Railway, the South-Eastern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. The Eastern Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley.

Howrah (pop. District, 1,611,373; Town, 433,630), the great jute manufacturing centre, adjoins Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY Ψ Calcutta. Population (including Howrah) 3,132,124; Calcutta proper 2,689,494. Governor, Shrimati Padmaja Naidu.

CABINET.

P. C. Sen (*Chief Minister*); K. P. Mookerjee; H. C. Naskar; S. P. Burman; Dr. Rafiquddin Ahmed; A. K. Mukherjee; K. N. Das Gupta; I. D. Jalan; B. C. Sinha; B. Majumdar; Abdus Sattar; H. N. Choudhuri; T. K. Ghosh.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is bicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly of 252 elected members from 195 constituencies, and 4 members from the Anglo-Indian community nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 75 members, including 9 nominated by the Governor.

CALCUTTA

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, S. C. Laird.

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh, called the United Provinces until 1949 (formerly the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) (area, 113,454 sq. miles; est. pop. (1961) 73,752,914), forms the upper part of the great Ganga plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. The Province is now a State in which the former three princely States, Rampur (pop. 543,324), Tehri-Garhwal (pop. 412,047) and Benares (pop. 451,428) have been merged and certain areas of the Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

States have also been absorbed. Agriculture employs 79 per cent. of the population, the chief products being wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14.3 per cent. Muslims. Hindi is the chief language. The State is served by the Northern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (375,665), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Varanasi (Benares) (355,777), the great manufacturing centre, Kanpur (Cawnpore) (705,383), Lucknow (496,861) the capital, Bareilly (208,083), and Allahabad (332,295).

Governor, Dr. Burugala Ramakrishna Rao

Rs. per mensem, 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

C. B. Gupta; H. S. Visen; Charan Singh; A. J. Kishore; S. Kripalani; Hargovind Singh; G. Lal.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Atmaram Govind Kher.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, M. C. Desai.

PUNJAB

The Punjab, the eastern part of the old Punjab Province, has an area of 47,084 sq. miles and an estimated population (1961) of 20,298,151.

CHIEF CITY, Chandigarh.

Governor, K. C. ReddyRs. 66,000

BIHAR

This state has an area of 67,198 sq. miles and a population (1961 Census, provisional figures) of 46,457,042. It comprises 4 administrative divisions, Patna, Bhagalpur, Tirhut and Chota-Nagpur. The state is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense, being 691 to the square mile in 1961. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. Rice, wheat, barley, jute, oilseeds, sugar cane and tobacco are cultivated. 85 per cent. of the people are Hindus. The majority of the population speak Hindi, of which there are various dialects. The railway systems are the Eastern, North-Eastern, South-Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population 362,817 (1961).

Governor, M. A. Ayyangar (May 1962)

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

Binoda Nand Jha (Chief Minister); D. N. Sinha; B. Paswan; B. Patel; S. N. Sinha; B. N. Verma; M. P. Sinha; H. N. Misra; A. Q. Ansari; K. B. Sahay; S. C. Tubid.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Rai Braj Raj Krishna.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Dr. Lakshmi Narain Sudhanshu.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, V. Ramaswami.

MADHYA PRADESH

The State of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956. Madhya Pradesh has an area of 171,210 sq. miles and a population of 32,394,375. It is composed of the former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal States together with the 17 Hindi districts of former Madhya Pradesh,

and the Sironj sub-division of Kotah district of Rajasthan excluding the Sunel enclave of Mand-saur district in former Madhya Bharat.

The chief crops are wheat, paddy, cotton, sugar cane, oilseeds, pulses, jowar and bajra. Nearly 31 per cent. of the State's area is covered by forests. Hindi is the chief language.

The State has extensive belts of mineral deposits, possessing coal, iron ore, manganese, bauxite, diamond and limestone. A small quantity of diamonds is found near Panna. The State is rich in forest and agricultural resources.

There are 19 textile mills, 3 cement factories, 5 sugar mills, a newsprint mill, steel plant, and several other large and small industries.

STATE CAPITAL, Bhopal.

Governor, Shri H. V. Pataskar.

CABINET.

B. A. Mandloi (Chief Minister); S. N. Shukla; Dr. S. D. Sharma; Mishrilal Gangwal; V. V. Dravid; Raja Naresch Chandra Singh; Narsingh Rao Dixit; Kesholal Gumashta; Mathuraprasad Dube.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Shri Kunjilal Dube.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Shri P. V. Dixit.

ASSAM

Assam, which has an area of 47,098 sq. miles (exclusive of the North-East Frontier and Naga Hills—Tuensang areas); pop. 11,860,059 (1961 census, provisional) first became a British territory in 1826 and was constituted a separate administration in 1874. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. By the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the district of Sylhet was detached from Assam and amalgamated with East Bengal (Pakistan). A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Silchar and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus, Muslims and Tribals. The North-East Frontier railway serves the state. Tea, petroleum, coal, timber, jute and rice are the principal products.

CHIEF CITY, Shillong.

Governor, Vishnu NahayRs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

B. P. Chaliha (Chief Minister); F. A. Ahmed; R. Brahma; K. P. Tripathy; H. Das; M. N. Hazarika; M. H. Choudhury.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, M. M. Choudhury.

HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice, Holi Ram Deka.

Judges, Gopalji Mehrotra; S. K. Dutta.

ORISSA

Area, 60,162 sq. miles; est. pop. (1961) 17,565,645. constituted on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa and areas transferred from the Central Provinces and Madras. 24 States were merged with Orissa in 1948 and 1949. A large majority of the population is Hindu. It is an agricultural State with few towns. The Hirakud dam across the Mahanadi river is now irrigating 3.80 lakh acres of land and generating about 100 Mw. of power. Paradeep is being developed as a port.

CAPITAL, Bhubaneswar.

Governor, Yashwant Narayan Sukthankar.

Rs. per mensem 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Bhujoyananda Patnaik (*Chief Minister*); Biven Mitra; Sadasiva Tripathy; P. M. Pradhan; Nilamani Routray; P. V. Jaganatha Rao; Harihar Singh Mardaraj.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Lingaraj Panigrahi.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, R. L. Narasimban.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Himachal Pradesh was set up as a Union Territory in 1956. Its area is 10,879 sq. miles and population (1961 census provisional) 1,348,982. The territory is divided into six administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmoor, Mandi, Chamba, Bilaspur and Kinnaur.

CAPITAL, Simla.

Lieut.-Governor, Bajrang Bahadur Singh.

DELHI

The Union Territory of Delhi (area 573 sq. miles; pop. (census 1961 provisional figures) 2,644,058, has been administered directly since November 1, 1956 by the Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs). An Advisory Council has also been set up.

A Municipal Corporation was set up in April, 1958 for providing civic amenities for the people of the Territory. The corporation is the first of its kind in India inasmuch as its jurisdiction spreads over the rural areas as well. There are 305 villages.

Chief Commissioner.—Bbagwan Sahay.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Andamans are a group of 204 islands of various sizes, lying between the 6th and 14th parallels in the Bay of Bengal. The northern-most "Landfall Island" is 560 miles from the mouth of Hooghly River. The main part of the group is composed of five large islands, *viz.*, North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman, Baratang and Rutland Islands, generally known as the Great Andamans. To the south of Great Andamans is the island of Little Andaman. The extreme length of the Great Andaman Islands is 290 miles and the extreme breadth 32 miles, the total land area being approximately 2,580 sq. miles. These islands consist mostly of a mass of hills covered with dense tropical forests and separated by three straits and several creeks; there are several very good harbours—Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, Mayabunder and Port Elphinstone.

The Nicobar Islands, numbering 19 from Car Nicobar in the North to Great Nicobar in the South, lie between Little Andaman and Sumatra. The southern island of Great Nicobar is about 100 miles from Pulo Brasse off Achin Head in Sumatra and the northern island of Car Nicobar 75 miles from Little Andaman. The extreme length of the sea space occupied by the Nicobars is 163 miles and the extreme width 26 miles. The most important harbour in the area is Nancowrie.

The total area of the Territory is 3,215 sq. miles, with a population of 63,438. Some 72 per cent. of the total area is covered by forests, from which 28,227 tons of timber were exported in 1959-60. Plywood is produced in the islands. Other

important products are coconuts and rice, about 16,504 acres being under paddy cultivation in 1960-61. Budget estimates for 1960-61 were: Revenue, Rs. 15,859,000; Expenditure, Rs. 51,404,000.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner.

CHIEF CITY, Port Blair. Population, 14,090.

Chief Commissioner, B. N. Maheshwari.

ANDHRA PRADESH

The State of Andhra, consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the old Madras State, with Kurnool as capital, was inaugurated on Oct. 1, 1953. The Telangana area of Hyderabad State was added in 1956, when the enlarged State assumed the name of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh has an area of 106,052 sq. miles with a population of 35,977,999.

The Legislature consists of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

CHIEF CITY, Hyderabad. Population 1,252,337. *Governor*, Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh.

KERALA

The State of Kerala, constituted in 1956, consists of most part of the territories of Travancore-Cochin and the Malabar district of Madras. Bounded by Madras and Mysore, the State brings together the majority of the Malayalam speaking peoples. There is a Coalition Government of eight Ministers from the Congress Party and three from the Praja Socialist Party. The North-Eastern part of Kerala is rich in plantations producing rubber, tea and pepper. Area, 15,005 sq. miles. Population, 16,875,199.

CAPITAL, Trivandrum.

Governor, V. V. Giri.

MYSORE

The Mysore State, formed in 1956, consists of territories of the former State of Mysore, part of Coorg and parts of Madras State and the former Bombay and Hyderabad States. The State brings together the Kannada speaking people, previously distributed in five States. Its area is 74,191 sq. miles and population (1961 census provisional) 23,547,081. The State consists largely of an elevated table land. It is rich in hydro-electric power and fairly rich in minerals; it is the major gold producing State of the Indian Union.

CAPITAL, Bangalore.

Governor, Jayachamaraja Wadiyar.

RAJASTHAN

The State of Rajasthan was formed between March 1948 and Jan. 1950 through the integration of 19 former princely States, including Alwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Mewar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Dholpur and Bharatpur. The former state of Ajmer and parts of the former States of Bombay, Madhya Bharat and Punjab were added in 1956. The State has an area of 132,150 sq. miles and a population of 20,146,173.

CAPITAL, Jaipur.

Governor, Sampuranand.

Pakistan

The Republic of Pakistan consists of two geographical units of West Pakistan and East Pakistan situated respectively to the north-west and north-east of the Republic of India and separated by about 1,100 miles of Indian territory.

GOVERNMENT

Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.

In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consisted of former territories of British India, as shown in the above table. The Punjab States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur, with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent, and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of Punjab (West Punjab) were defined by a Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Viscount Radcliffe). The following States have also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan States of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. The States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan, were occupied by India on November 8, 1947.

The Constitution of Pakistan was passed on February 29, 1956. Pakistan became a Republic on March 23, 1956, when the provisions of the Constitution came into force. On October 7, 1958, however, this Constitution was abrogated and Pakistan came under martial law. General (now Field Marshal) Mohammed Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, was appointed the Chief Martial Law Administrator. On October 28, 1958, General Mohammed Ayub Khan also became President of Pakistan. On March 1, 1962, the President announced a new Constitution, setting up a system of Government in which all executive authority would vest in the President. Elections for the National Assembly took place on April 28, and the new Assembly met at Rawalpindi on June 8.

AREA AND POPULATION

Province	Area (English sq. miles)	Population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
West Pakistan.....	300,839	40,815,000	135
East Pakistan.....	55,134	50,844,000	922
Federal Territory of Karachi	8,400	2,153,000	256
Total†.....	364,373	93,812,000	257

† Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar.

FLAG.—The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green, with white vertical part at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President and Minister for Defence, Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan.
Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Mohammad Munir.
External Affairs, Mohammad Ali of Bogra.
Communications, Abdus Sabur Khan.
Industries and Natural Resources, Z. A. Bhutto.
Commerce, Wahid-uz-Zaman.
Finance, Abdul Qadir.
Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Abdul Monem Khan.
Agriculture and Works, A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury.
Home and Kashmir Affairs, Habibullah Khan.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER

Chamber of Commerce Building, Wood Street, Karachi.
High Commissioner, His Excellency, Sir (John) Morrice (Cairns) James, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, R. C. C. Hunt.
Deputy High Commissioner (Lahore), R. G. Britten.
Deputy High Commissioner (Dacca), A. R. Adair, C.V.O., M.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner (Peshawar), K. R. Crook.
British Council Representative, J. B. S. Jardine, C.B.E.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.
High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen. Mohammed Yousuf.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONERS, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS ABROAD

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND (*High Commissioner*)—K. M. Kaiser.
 BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG—Abdur Rahman Khan.
 BRITISH EAST AFRICA (*Commissioner*)—Abdul Ghayur.

BURMA—P. M. Chaudhuri.

CANADA (*High Commissioner*)—S. M. Khan.

CEYLON (*High Commissioner*)—Zafrul Islam.

CHINA—Maj.-Gen. N. A. M. Raza.

FRANCE—J. A. Rahim.

GERMANY—M. Ayub.

GHANA (*High Commissioner*)—A. H. B. Tayabji.

INDIA (*High Commissioner*)—A. Hillaly.

INDONESIA—Sultanuddin Ahmad.

IRAQ—Sajjad Hyder.

ITALY—Begum Liaquat Ali Khan.

JAPAN—Ali Arshad.

LEBANON—Nasim Hussain.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA (*High Commissioner*)—

Maj.-Gen. Nawabzada Sher Ali Khan.

MOROCCO (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—Enver Murad.

NETHERLANDS—Jamiluddin Hasan.

PERSIA—Akhtar Hussain.

PHILIPPINES—Dr. A. M. Malik.

SAUDI ARABIA—Ali Akbar Khan.

SPAIN—J. A. Rahim.

SUDAN AND ETHIOPIA—S. A. A. K. Durrani.

SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND—

S. M. Hassan.

SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA—M. S.

A. Baig.

THAILAND, CAMBODIA AND LAOS—Hamid Nawaz

Khan.

TUNISIA (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—H. Imam.

TURKEY AND GREECE—Air Commodore M. Rabb.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—S. Tayyet Husain.

U.S.A. MEXICO AND CUBA—Aziz Ahmad.

U.S.S.R. AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Arshad Hussain.

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Pakistan. In addition the High Court of West Pakistan sits at Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar, and the High Court of East Pakistan at Dacca.

DEFENCE

Army.—8 Infantry Regiments, 6 Armoured Corps units, 8½ Artillery Regiments and 34 Engineer units. Most infantry regiments of the Indian Army with a Moslem majority were allotted to Pakistan. In March, 1950, it was announced that the Government had decided to introduce legislation to establish a Territorial Force.

Navy.—The Navy consists of 1 cruiser, 5 destroyers, 2 frigates, 6 minesweepers, 1 survey ship, 1 salvage vessel, 1 harbour oiler, and auxiliary vessels.

EDUCATION

The latest census (1961) shows that 15.3 per cent. of the total population of Pakistan (i.e. 14,382,700 persons) is literate. On Dec. 13, 1958, the President announced the formation of a National Commission on Education, charged with a thorough scrutiny of the education system. Its Report was approved by the Cabinet on Jan. 8, 1960. Its major recommendations were incorporated in the final draft of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Apart from the three Universities of Dacca, Panjab and Sind, which were inherited at the time of partition, three more, at Peshawar, Karachi and Rajshahi (in East Pakistan), have been established.

The Panjab University, founded in 1882, is mainly an affiliating University, but also provides for post-graduate teaching and research in a few subjects. It had 15,999 full-time students in 1962.

The University of Dacca (13,176 full-time students) was established in 1921 as an unitary residential university, but had to assume, on partition, the additional functions of an affiliating University for colleges in East Pakistan.

The University of Sind (9,728 full-time students), created in 1947 and removed from Karachi to Hyderabad in May 1952, is an affiliating and examining University. Peshawar University (2,113 full-time students) was founded in 1950. It is a teaching, residential and affiliating University. The Federal University of Karachi (1,430 students) was established in 1951. It is being developed into an unitary residential university with all the colleges in Karachi as its constituent members and a number of halls of residence under its control and supervision. The Rajshahi University (17,849 full-time students) was established in East Pakistan in 1953, as a teaching and affiliating University.

The number of educational institutions in Pakistan in 1960 was: Primary Schools, 44,222; Secondary Schools, 6,030; Colleges of Arts and Science, 186; Medical Colleges, 12; Law Colleges, 10; Engineering Colleges, 6.

LANGUAGE

Urdu and Bengali are the two main languages of Pakistan. English is the official language.

IRRIGATION

Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is about 23,000,000 acres.

PRODUCTION

The estimated acreage (000's omitted) of principal crops in 1959-60 was: rice 22,487, wheat 12,032, hazra 2,003, jowar 1,097, sugar cane 1,302, rape and mustard 2,047, cotton 3,324, jute 1,528, maize 1,132, gram 3,154 and barley 550 acres.

FOREIGN TRADE

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
	Mill. Rupees		
1957	1,603.4	2,096.5	-493.1
1958	1,416.9	1,887.8	-470.9
1959	1,527.1	1,681.0	-153.9
1960	1,873.1	3,106.2	-1,233.1

COMMERCE

The chief exports of the country are raw jute, cotton, hides and skins, oil-seeds and tea. Industrial machinery and mill work, metals and ores, chemicals and drugs, mineral oils and hardware, instruments and spare parts are the principal imports.

FINANCE

The Pakistan rupee was revalued on Aug. 1, 1955. Exchange rates are now Rs.100 = £7.5 sterling or U.S. \$21.

The State Bank, established July 1, 1948, has a capital of Rs.30,000,000, 51 per cent. of which is held by the Government. Deposits at all banks in the country on June 30, 1960 amounted to Rs. 3,082,300,000. There are 73 insurance companies operating in the country, of which 28 are Pakistani businesses. Total life insurance in force in Pakistan at the end of 1959 was Rs.941,250,000. New life insurance business during the year amounted to Rs.257,990,000.

Revenue and Expenditure since 1957-58 are as follows:—

Revenue: (1957-58) Rs. 1,525.0 million; (1958-59) (15 months) Rs. 2,070.2 million; (1959-60, Provisional) Rs. 1,887.7 million; (1960-61, revised estimate) Rs. 1,967.4 million; (1961-62, Budget Estimate) Rs. 2,155.3 million.

The chief items of revenue for 1961-62 are: Customs Rs.604.0 million; Central Excise Duties Rs.336.9 million; Income Tax and Corporation Tax Rs. 310.6 million; Sales Tax Rs.247.3 million; Defence Services Rs. 75.0 million and Debt Services Rs. 129.4 million.

Expenditure met from Revenue: (1957-58) Rs. 1,521.8 million; (1958-59) (15 months) Rs. 2,067.7 million; (1959-60, Provisional) Rs. 1,733.8 million; (1960-61, revised estimate) Rs.1,742.1 million; (1961-62, Budget estimate) Rs.1,919.0 million.

The chief items of expenditure for 1961-62 are: Defence Rs.985.9 million; Civil Administration Rs.445.5 million; Debt Services Rs.219.5 million; Civil Works and Central Road Fund Rs.30.6 million.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are 7,074 miles of railway line in the country. Of this total mileage, West Pakistan has 5,362 miles of railway line and East Pakistan has 1,712 miles. The Pakistan railways comprise two independent railway systems—the Pakistan Western Railway in West Pakistan and the Pakistan Eastern Railway in East Pakistan—managed and owned by the State.

ψ The principal sea ports are Karachi and Chittagong in West and East Pakistan respectively. These two ports handled in 1959-60 over 4,500,000 tons and 2,643,000 tons of traffic respectively. The anchorage of Chalna, established in Dec. 1950, on the river Pussur in East Bengal to relieve congestion of traffic at Chittagong, now has nine moorings.

Karachi is the main air port, and being situated on the trunk air routes of the world, holds an important position. Pakistan International Airlines is the chief air transport company in Pakistan.

Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

PROVINCES OF THE ISLAMIC
REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

1. WEST PAKISTAN

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on October 3, 1955, and incorporated: (1) the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sind; (2) the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi; (3) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; (4) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat, into the Province of *West Pakistan* with effect from October 14, 1955.

At the 1961 Census the total population, excluding the Federal Territory of Karachi, was 40,815,000 (preliminary figures).

West Pakistan (including the Federal Capital), has an area of 300,839 square miles; 97.1 per cent. of the population are Muslim; 0.5 per cent. Caste Hindu; 1.1 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu and 1.3 per cent. Christian. Running through West Pakistan are five great rivers, the Indus, and its tributaries, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej. The upper reaches of these rivers are in Kashmir and their sources are in the lofty Himalayas.

West Pakistan is one of the richest wheat-producing areas populated by a hardy peasantry with great martial traditions. Of the other crops grown, cotton, rice, gram, jowar and oil-seeds

are the most important. There are large deposits of rock salt, which with cotton forms the principal exports. The Province is served by the Pakistan Western Railway.

Chief City and Headquarters of West Pakistan: Lahore (population, 1961 census preliminary, 1,297,000).

Governor, Malik Amir Mohammad Khan of Kalabagh.

2. EAST PAKISTAN

The Province of East Pakistan: area, 55,134 sq. miles, population (1961 census), 50,844,000 (of whom 76.8 per cent. are Muslim; 10 per cent. Caste Hindu; 12 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu; 0.3 per cent. Christian and 0.9 per cent. others), comprises the Eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and Sylhet, formerly a district of Assam (excluding certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division), and the Chittagong Hill tracts.

CHIEF CITY (and Headquarters of East Pakistan): Dacca. Population 411,000 (1951 Census).

Governor, Ghulam Faruque.

CAPITAL OF PAKISTAN

An executive order was issued on Aug. 2 1960, proclaiming Rawalpindi (240,000) as Capital of Pakistan in place of Karachi, and providing that Karachi would in future be known as the Federal Territory of Karachi. Karachi Territory had a population of 2,153,000 (preliminary figures) at the 1961 Census; Metropolitan population, 1,926,000.

Ghana

Ghana (formerly the British Colony of the Gold Coast) is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 15' W. long. and 1° 12' E. long. It is bounded on the west by the Republic of Ivory Coast, on the east by the Republic of Togo, and on the south by the sea. It extends about 334 miles along the coast-line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 11° N. lat. Although a tropical country, Ghana is cooler than many countries within similar latitudes.

Area and Population.—Ghana has a total area of 92,100 sq. miles with a total population at the Census of 1960 of 6,690,730. Distribution by Administrative regions was as follows:—

Region	Sq. miles	Population Census, 1960
Eastern.....	8,750	1,088,843
Western.....	9,494	1,348,844
Central.....	3,656	..
Ashanti.....	9,700	1,108,548
Brong Ahafo.....	14,900	588,724
Volta.....	8,000	782,547
Northern.....	27,122	1,282,164
Upper.....	10,478	..
	92,100	6,690,730

Figures for the Eastern Region exclude the population of the capital district, Accra, which with Adangbe-Shai, Tema and the Accra Rural Areas had a population in 1960 of 491,060.

GOVERNMENT

The Gold Coast region of West Africa was first visited by European traders in the fifteenth century. The Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Transvolta-Togoland, the constituent parts of the new State, came under British administration at various times, the original Gold Coast Colony, the coastal and Southern areas, being first constituted in 1874; Ashanti in 1901; and the Northern Territories Protectorate in 1902. The territory of Transvolta-Togoland, part of Togo,

a former German colony, was mandated to Britain by the League of Nations after the First World War, and remained under British administration as a United Nations Trusteeship after the Second World War. After a plebiscite in May, 1956, under the auspices of the United Nations, the territory was integrated with the Gold Coast Colony.

The former Gold Coast Colony and associated territories became the independent state of Ghana and a member of the British Commonwealth on March 6, 1957, under the *Ghana Independence Act*, 1957 and adopted a Republican constitution on July 1, 1960.

President of the Republic, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (July 1, 1960)

(+ tax-free allee. £2,500) £12,000.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Secretary for African Affairs, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.
Minister of Finance and Trade, F. D. K. Goka.
Agriculture, Krobo Edusi.
Interior and Local Government, Kwaku Boateng.
Health, A. E. Inkumsah.
Construction and Communications, E. K. Bensah.
Education, A. J. Dowouna-Hammond.
Information and Broadcasting, L. R. Abavana.
Justice, A. E. A. Ofori-Atta.
Labour and Social Welfare, O. O. Afriyie.
Industries, Imoru Egala.
Defence, Kofi Baako.

SALARIES.—The salaries of Cabinet Ministers are £3,000 p.a.; their annual allowances total £2,100.

GHANAIAN REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM (*High Commissioner*), Kwesi Armah, 13 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

Ghana has High Commissioners in Canada, India and Nigeria; Commissioners in Ceylon and Sierra Leone and Ambassadors in U.S.A., U.S.S.R., France, W. Germany, Israel, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, U.A.R., Sudan, Ethiopia, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Tunisia (with Morocco and Libya); and in Japan and China.

UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COM- MISSIONER

P.O. Box 296, High Street, Accra.

High Commissioner, Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, K.C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, T. W. Keeble.

British Council Representative, F. H. Cawson.

LEGISLATURE

The Republican constitution of Ghana came into effect on July 1, 1960. It provides for a parliament consisting of the President and the National Assembly of 104 members, with a maximum term of 5 years. A further 20 seats have been created for representatives of the women of Ghana. At least one session of a month's duration is held each quarter. Electoral constituencies remained as for the Legislative Assembly and voting is on a basis of adult suffrage.

Houses of Chiefs

The Constitution guarantees the office of Chief in Ghana as existing by customary law and usage and provides for the establishment of Houses of Chiefs for each Region by Act of Parliament, and for a Head for each Region; the Asantehene to be Head of Ashanti, and for each of the other Regions a head to be chosen by the House of Chiefs. Houses of Chiefs have power under the Constitution to consider any matters referred to them by a Minister or by the Regional Assembly and may at any time offer advice to any Minister.

LEGAL SYSTEM

The *Supreme Court* of Ghana is the final Court of Appeal and consists of the Chief Justice and four Judges. The *High Court* has unlimited jurisdiction in all matters—criminal and civil. Cases go from the High Court, on appeal to the Supreme Court. The High Court, to which at present nine High Court Judges are appointed, sits in various parts of Ghana for administrative convenience. One High Court Judge sitting alone may constitute the High Court. A *Circuit Court* sits in each of the seven Circuits into which Ghana is divided. A Circuit Judge has original jurisdiction in all criminal cases except those which attract the sentence of death or life imprisonment and has original jurisdiction in civil matters where the subject matter is of the value of £500 or less. In addition circuit courts have appellate jurisdiction in cases from District Magistrate's Courts within their Circuits.

A *District Magistrate* has original jurisdiction within his Magisterial District, of which there are seven in Ghana. Seventeen Magistrates are at present appointed to sit in the various districts according to the amount of work. They deal with all criminal matters of a minor nature. Cases of more serious nature and civil cases where the value of the subject matter is of £150 or less are committed to Circuit or High Courts. The District

Magistrate has appellate jurisdiction in all matters dealt with by the Local Court except land and succession cases which latter cases go on appeal to the High Court.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are four aerodromes in Ghana, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra Airport is an international airport and is the terminus for services from the United Kingdom, the Northern Region, Ashanti and the Western Province. There is a National Meteorological Service, providing forecasting, climatological and agrometeorological services.

Railway communications consist of a main line running from Takoradi to Kumasi thence to Accra, a distance of 357 miles, with branches from Kojokrom to Sekondi (3 miles), Tarkwa to Preslea (18 miles) and Achimota to Tema (16 miles). A link of 51 miles between the Huni-Valley-Kade line at Achiasi Junction and the Accra-Kumasi line at Kotoku was opened in 1956. Total route mileage is 591 miles of 3' 6" gauge track. On June 30, 1961, the mileage of all-weather roads was 4,425, comprising 2,002 miles of bitumen surface and 2,423 miles gravel surface. In addition there are 700 miles of roads at present maintained by the regional organization and local authorities.

Takoradi Harbour consists of two breakwaters enclosing a water area of 22 acres. Seven quay berths are situated on the lee breakwater—five are used for the handling of general cargo, one is leased specially for manganese exports and one is used for shallow draft colliers. The first stage is now being completed on the construction of Tema, Africa's largest artificial harbour and a prospective major port of the South Atlantic. Tema Harbour provides a sheltered water area of 500 acres, with a total length of three miles. The four-berth quay, the dock yard, oil berth, fishing harbour and slipways form part of the facilities within the harbour proper to accommodate shipping and to provide safe anchorage in a 42-foot depth. Extensive shore works include 20 miles of rail sidings, two cocoa sheds with a clear span of 170 feet, transit sheds and a 100-foot lighthouse. New harbour extensions will provide another four berths. As part of the Tema Harbour project a new town, Tema, is being built, its ultimate population now envisaged at 50,000. Many light industries are already operating there.

FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62†
	£G	£G
Revenue.....	75,500,000	94,000,000
Expenditure.....	123,300,000	128,000,000

At June 30, 1961, the public debt amounted to £G35,100,000.

† Estimates. Financial year, July 1-June 30.

TRADE

	1960	1961
Total imports... £G129,617,000	£G129,617,000	£G142,735,000
Total exports...	115,983,000	115,203,000
Imports from U.K.	£45,144,182	£49,484,268
Exports to U.K....	21,818,230	20,007,071

In 1960 imports of non-durable consumers' goods amounted to 41.4 per cent. of total imports; of these, the most important commodities were textiles, food, drink, tobacco and footwear.

Imports of durable producers' goods amounted to 32.5 per cent. of the total. Fuels and lubricants, mainly petroleum products, amounted to 4.5 per cent. of total imports.

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of red, gold and green, bearing a black star on a gold band.

CAPITAL.—Ψ ACCRA. Population of the Capital District (including Accra Municipal Council area, Adangbe-Tema Development Area and Accra Rural area) at the Census of 1960, 491,060. Other

towns are Kumasi, Tamale, Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Tarkwa and Winneba.

Accra is sea distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit 12 to 30 days. A 14 hours air service operates to and from the U.K. four times a week.

Cyprus

Area and Population.—Cyprus is a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33' and 35° 41', and E. long. 32° 20' and 34° 35'. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asla Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,572 square miles. In 1960 the estimated population was 563,000. There are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78.8 per cent.) and Turkish Cypriots (17.5 per cent.); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others.

President, Archbishop Makarios, elected Dec. 14, 1959; assumed office Aug. 16, 1960.

Vice-President, Dr. Fazil Kuchuk.

CABINET

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Spyros Kyprianou.

Interior, Polycarpus Georgadjis.

Justice, Mme Stella Souliotou.

Communications and Works, Andreas Papadopoulos.

Labour, Tassos Papadopoulos.

Commerce and Industry, Andreas Araouzos.

Finance, Renos Solomides.

Agriculture and Natural Resources, Fazil Plumer.

Health, Niaz Maniera.

Defence, Osman Orek.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF CYPRUS

IN LONDON

A. Soteriades, Ulster Chambers, 168 Regent Street, W.1.

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER

Alexander Pallis Street, Nicosia.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir William

Arthur Weir Clark, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner, D. M. Cleary.

Representative of the British Council, B. C. D. Jones.

GOVERNMENT

Cyprus was formally annexed to Great Britain on Nov. 5, 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From 1925-60 it was a crown colony administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and also for a time by a partly-elected Legislative Council. A state of emergency was declared in November, 1955, and Archbishop Makarios was deported. Further proposals for a workable constitution made in 1956 and a seven-year-plan for the government of Cyprus in association with Greece and Turkey were rejected by the Greek Government and Greek Cypriots. Archbishop Makarios was released in March, 1957, but was not allowed to return immediately to Cyprus. Following a meeting at Zürich between the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, a conference was held in London and an agreement was signed on February 19, 1959, between the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey, which provided that Cyprus would be a Republic.

Constitution.—Under the Cyprus Act, 1960, the island became an independent sovereign republic on August 16, 1960. The constitution provides for a Greek Cypriot President and a Turkish Cypriot Vice-President elected for a five-year term by the Greek and Turkish communities respectively. A Council of Ministers (7 Greek, 3 Turkish) is designated by the President and Vice-President, and a House of Representatives elected for five years by

universal suffrage of each community separately, 70 per cent. by the Greek community and 30 per cent. by the Turkish. The number of representatives is fixed by agreement between the communities. The President and the Vice-President have the right of final veto on the decisions of the Council of Ministers and on any law or decision of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, except participation in international organizations and alliances in which Greece and Turkey both take part. A Communal Chamber has been set up for each community with the right to levy taxes on its own community and with authority in matters of religion, education, culture and matters of purely communal character.

British Base Areas.—The United Kingdom retained full sovereignty and jurisdiction over two areas—Akrotiri-Episkopi-Paramali and Dhekelia-Pergamos-Ayios Nikolaos-Xylophagou—and use of roads and other facilities. The British Administrator of these areas is appointed by the Queen and is responsible to the Secretary of State for Air.

Commonwealth Status.—On March 13, 1961, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London accepted unanimously an application by Cyprus for Commonwealth membership.

Production and Industries.—Agriculture is the industry which provides the greatest employment in Cyprus, the chief agricultural products being:—Cereals, carobs (locust beans), vine products, potatoes, onions, cheese, almonds, citrus and other fresh and dried fruit, tobacco and legumes. Various kinds of livestock are raised, donkeys and mules being the principal exports. The value of agricultural and livestock exports in 1961 was £6,176,000. By value of product the main industry of Cyprus is mining. The chief mineral extracted is pyrites. The value of minerals exported in 1961 was £8,418,000.

Education.—Each religious denomination has its own elementary schools. There are about 715 Government elementary schools and about 60 secondary schools. There are also two teachers' training colleges and a number of technical schools. There is a forestry college which accepts students from all over the world.

Communications.—Ψ Famagusta is the main seaport. In 1960 1,951 steamships (tonnage 3,783,549) and 318 sailing vessels (tonnage 16,361) engaged in the foreign trade. Air passenger traffic in, out and through Nicosia rose by 3,978 over the previous year to 137,210 and freight decreased by 96 tons to 1,181 metric tons. Nicosia Flight Information Centre controls and safeguards movements of civil aircraft through the Eastern Mediterranean.

FINANCE		
	1960	1961
Ordinary Revenue.....	£21,913,075	£19,069,170
Ordinary Expenditure.....	17,175,877	18,339,523
TRADE		
	1960	1961
Imports.....	£39,130,463	£40,416,000
Exports.....	19,232,052	17,780,000
Imports from U.K.....	12,412,395	13,311,316
Exports to U.K.....	7,698,400	8,017,334

CAPITAL.—Nicosia, near the centre of the island, with a population of about 87,000 (including suburbs); the other principal towns are ΨLimassol (population 39,000), ΨFamagusta (28,500), ΨLarnaca (19,000), Paphos (7,700) and Kyrenia (4,000). Nicosia is distant from London 2,028 miles by air.

FLAG.—Gold map of Cyprus on a white ground, surmounting crossed olive branches (green).

Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates

NOTE.—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Malaya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, India, Pakistan, Ghana and Cyprus are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ADEN.

(Aden Colony and Protectorate)

The area of Aden Colony is 75 sq. miles and of the Protectorate about 112,000 sq. miles. The estimated population of the Colony (1962) is over 200,000. The estimated population of the Protectorate is about 1,000,000.

The peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, was first occupied by the British in 1839. Aden was always an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance and is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are fishing, salt, soap and cigarette manufacture, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils and dyeing and printing of cloth. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast, from the Straits of Bab-al-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Darbhat 'Ali.

Perim.—A small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden. The port has been closed since November, 1936, on the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company from the island. Population, 283.

Kamaran.—The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered under the control of the Governor of Aden. It has an area of 88 square miles and a population of about 2,200. *Commissioner, Kamaran, Col. R. G. W. E. Alban, O.B.E.*

The Aden Protectorate to the West of approximate longitude 46° is bounded on the East by the Qara country, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and by Saudi Arabia, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose Southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signing of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the island of Perim, and it runs eastward to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Aden Protectorate is divided into two parts,

the Western Aden Protectorate and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The former consists of 18 Sultanates, the chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government.

On February 11, 1950, "The Federation of Arab Amirates of the South" (now known as the "Federation of South Arabia") was inaugurated in the West Aden Protectorate, composed of the Sultanates of Audhali, Lower Yafat, and Fadhli, the Amirates of Baihan and Dhala, and the Sheikdom of Upper Aulahi. They were joined later by five other States—Lahej, Lower Aulahi, Dathina and Aqrabi from the Western Aden Protectorate and the Wahidi Sultanate from the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The Federation, which is governed by a constitution providing for a Supreme Council and a Federal Council, is open to other States in the Protectorate. Under a related treaty with Her Majesty's Government, the Federation continues to receive advice and financial and technical assistance from Her Majesty's Government. The treaty also provides for assistance and co-operation in defence and security. The objects of the Federation include concerted resistance to repeated incursions from the Yemen and the promotion of economic development programmes. The flag adopted by the Federation consists of an Islamic crescent moon with a central star and five horizontal stripes (black, yellow, green, yellow, blue).

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), and the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, all of which are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, for it is bounded on the East by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants principally engaged in livestock husbandry.

FINANCE

	Colony	
	1960-61	1961-62
Revenue.....	£4,366,603	£4,697,110
Expenditure.....	£4,334,868	£4,713,818

TRADE

	1960	1961
Total imports.....	£76,580,601	£82,886,404
Total exports.....	60,035,136	64,929,355
	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£9,329,502	£10,906,607
Exports to U.K.....	7,306,316	7,258,948

GOVERNMENT

Aden was for many years administered by the Government of India, and in 1932 it was separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India. It ceased to be a part of British India on April 1, 1937, and is now a Crown Colony. The Governor has an Executive Council and a Legislative Council was established in 1947. In July 1955, the Legislative Council was enlarged and for the first time an elected element was introduced. At the end of 1958 the constitution was again modified to give the Council an elected majority, the elections for which were held in January 1959. The Legislative Council as it is now constituted consists of 23 members presided over by an impartial Speaker who has no vote. Twelve of the members are elected, 6 nominated, and 5 are *ex officio*, including the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Assistant Chief Secretary (Colony) and a representative of the Commander, British Forces. Four elected members of the Legislative Council and one locally nominated member have been appointed ministers in charge of certain departments of Government, with full administrative and legislative responsibilities. The 5 ministers and the 5 *ex officio* members of the Legislative Council are also members of the 10-member Executive Council presided over by the Governor. There is a Court of unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction called the Supreme Court from which appeals lie to the East African Court of Appeal.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, His Excellency Sir Charles Hepburn Johnston, K.C.M.G. (1960)

(+ duty <i>altee</i> , £2,000)	£4,500
Chief Secretary, K. W. Simmonds, C.M.G.	3,500
Protectorate Secretary, A. J. Macintosh, C.M.G., O.B.E.	3,360
Financial Sec., T. Oates, C.M.G., O.B.E.	3,240
Public Service Commissioner, A. E. Charles, Deputy Financial Secretary, F. N. M. Pusinelli, M.C.	2,640
Asst. Chief Secs., R. H. J. Tborne; G. P. Wall, M.B.E.; B. Lewis	2,640
Chairman of the Port Trust, J. G. Thomson	
Chief Justice, R. L. Le Gallais	3,500
Attorney-General, W. G. Bryce	3,240
Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. A. Glynn, C.B.E.	3,120
Commissioner of Police, G. B. Viveash	3,000
Director of Education, Seiyid M. A. Ghanem, C.B.E.	2,400
Adviser and British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate, G. K. N. Trevaskis, C.M.G., O.B.E.	3,240
Resident Adviser and British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate, A. F. Watts, O.B.E.	3,240
Agricultural Adviser, J. H. K. Jefferson	3,875
Director of Public Works, W. J. Deal, C.B.E., M.V.O.	3,000
Postmaster-General, I. Hudson-Davies, C.B.E.	2,700
Labour Commissioner, C. Spencer-Cooke, C.B.E.	3,000
Director of Audit, C. Reed	2,700
British Council Representative, W. E. N. Kensdale	

Aden is distant from London 4,654 miles; transit by sea 13 days, and by air 12 hours.

ASCENSION

(See ST. HELENA)

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago near the British West Indies, lying between 20° 56'—27° 22' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 20'; W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of twenty-two inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,403 square miles, and a population estimated (1960) at 106,677, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Island, San Salvador (at one time known as Watling's Island), Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Watling's Island was the first landfall in the New World made (October 12, 1492) by Christopher Columbus, who gave it the name of San Salvador, which has been restored by an Act of the Bahamas Legislature. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1782, surprised by the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many visitors from all parts of the world.

Industries.—Tomatoes and okra are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the United States. Lumbering and salt raking are the chief national industries.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14. There are 147 state-maintained schools with a total roll of 18,796; there are also 51 denominational and private schools with a total roll of 7,517. There are 5 Government and 5 denominational secondary schools and 1 private secondary school.

Civil Aviation.—Facilities for external traffic are provided by Pan-American Airways, B.O.A.C., Trans-Canada Air Lines, Cunard Eagle and Mackey Air Lines, while Bahamas Airways and Bahamas Air Traders provide internal schedule and charter flights to the outlying islands. There are several daily air services between Nassau, Miami, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Tampa and St. Petersburg (Florida), and a regular service between Nassau and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Toronto, Montreal, Bermuda and Kingston.

Communications.—There is a General Post Office in Nassau, 4 branch offices in New Providence and 106 sub-offices in the Out Islands. In 1961, 12,050,000 letters and prints were handled. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are 64 radio stations among the islands.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1960	1961
Public revenue.....	£7,988,620	£8,563,582
Expenditure.....	8,337,188	8,574,914
Public debt.....	1,768,250	..
Total imports.....	23,650,626	30,431,511
Total exports.....	2,083,413	2,959,719
Imports from U.K.....	5,238,909	6,614,799
Exports to U.K.....	190,695	275,704

The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, tobacco, spirits, automobiles, machinery, electrical items and lumber. The chief exports in 1961 were tomatoes, crawfish, salt, pulpwood and cucumbers.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 11 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 33 members.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert de Steigdon Stapledon, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1960)</i>	£6,500
<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Raiph Campbell</i>	3,640
<i>Colonial Secretary, Hon. K. M. Walmsley, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	3,200
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. W. Orr, C.B.E., Q.C.</i>	2,850
<i>Receiver-General, Hon. W. H. Sweeting, C.B.E.</i>	2,850
<i>President, Legislative Council, Hon. Sir George Roberts, C.B.E.</i>	520
<i>Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Asa H. Pritchard</i>	650
<i>Postmaster, C. Saunders</i>	2,550
<i>Director of Education, T. P. Lighthody</i>	2,680
<i>Director of Agriculture, O. S. Russell</i>	2,300
<i>Comptroller of Customs, E. H. McKinney, O.B.E.</i>	2,680
<i>Crown Lands Officer, R. E. A. Sweetman</i>	1,900
<i>Commissioner of Police, E. J. H. Coichestor-Wemyss, O.B.E.</i>	2,230
<i>Chief Medical Officer, E. H. Murcott, M.D. Stipendiary Circuit Magistrate, V. C. A. Barnwell (acting)</i>	2,040
<i>Director of Public Works, R. G. Rae</i>	2,680
<i>Director of Telecommunications, R. E. Knowles</i>	2,680
<i>Director of Civil Aviation, H. H. Thompson</i>	2,680
<i>Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Cdr. T. A. Pack-Beresford, R.N.</i>	

* CAPITAL. Ψ Nassau. Estimated population (1961), 54,557. Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles, transit, 8 to 14 days, *viâ* the Azores.

BARBADOS

(See WEST INDIES)

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND

<i>H.M.'s High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E. (1959)</i>	£7,000
<i>Private Sec., S. J. O. Henn</i>	
<i>Chief Secretary, C. R. Latimer, C.B.E.</i>	3,600
<i>Administrative Secretary, J. A. Steward, C.B.E.</i>	2,970
<i>Secretary of Finance, F. W. Essex, C.M.G.</i>	2,970
<i>Director of Audit, D. E. Bragg</i>	2,760
<i>Chief Justice, P. Watkin-Williams</i>	3,240
<i>Attorney-General and Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, C. B. O'Beirne, Q.C.</i>	3,060

The Ambassador in South Africa for Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom holds office concurrently as Her Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£474,208	£415,500
Exports to U.K.	3,655,682	3,778,897

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland is an enclave within the Republic of South Africa and is bounded north and west by the Orange Free State, east by Natal and East Griqua-

land, and south by the Cape Province, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The land, which is mountainous, rising to over 11,000 ft. in places, is held in trust for the Basotho by the Paramount Chief and is not made available for settlement. Sites are granted, however, for missions, schools, trading and commercial enterprises. The figures of the April, 1956 Census showed a population of 641,674 (638,857 Africans, 1,926 Europeans, 247 Asiatics and 644 persons of mixed race).

The economy of the Territory is predominantly agrarian.

The livestock census for 1960 gave the following figures:—

Cattle, 331,203; horses, 83,910; mules, 5,022; donkeys, 48,564; sheep, 1,037,372; goats, 579,165.

During 1960, 6,786,356 lb. of wool were exported to the value of £731,513 at the coast. The total quantity of mohair exported during 1960 was 1,180,670 lb. valued at £371,618 at the coast.

Education.—In 1960 there were 1,052 primary schools and 21 secondary schools. The total enrolment of all schools was 137,947.

Communications.—There are no railways in Basutoland with the exception of 1 mile of the South African Railways which enters Basutoland at Maseru from the Orange Free State. A main road runs from Butha Buthe in Northern Basutoland to Quthing in the South. It connects all the Government Stations with the exception of Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong. Qacha's Nek is accessible by road from Matatiele in East Griqualand and a jeep service up the Sani Pass to Mokhotlong has recently come into operation. There are 28 airstrips in the Territory, of which 5 are used by a regular internal air service, which carries mail and goods to and from otherwise inaccessible mountain regions. The remaining strips are held mainly by traders and Missions.

FINANCE

Basutoland is an extremely poor and unproductive country. The principal sources of revenue are customs and excise duty (£1,000,000), taxes (£500,000), and wool and mohair export duty (£800,000).

Total estimated revenue for 1961-62 is £2,000,000, and expenditure £2,700,000, the difference being met by a grant from the U.K. Government. There is no direct trade between the Territory and the U.K.

GOVERNMENT

Basutoland is an African territory without white settlers or landowners. It has a British administration which functions in conjunction with a hereditary chieftainship. As a result of recent constitutional reforms there are now an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. At the head of the administration is the Resident Commissioner, who works under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and who is also the British Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa. For administrative purposes the territory is divided into nine districts each with a District Commissioner who works in close co-operation with the Principal and Ward Chiefs. The local authority in each district is the District Council which has certain local powers. Its members are elected from a single roll for Basotho and non-Basotho British subjects and British protected persons. As a result of constitutional reforms, which came into operation in March, 1960, the territory has an Executive Council, which is the main policy making body, and a Legislative Council known as the *Basutoland National Council*. The Executive Council consists of the Resident Commissioner, who acts as

Chairman, the Government Secretary, Financial Secretary, Legal Secretary, three persons chosen by the Basutoland National Council from among their own number, and one person nominated by the Paramount Chief. The Basutoland National Council consists of 80 members, divided equally between elected and non-elected members. The former are elected by District Councils sitting as electoral colleges for that purpose. The non-elected element is made up of three of the official members of the Executive Council (excluding the Chairman), the Commissioner for Local Government, the 22 Principal and Ward Chiefs, and 14 persons nominated by the Paramount Chief. The Basutoland National Council has power to legislate for all persons in Basutoland in respect of all matters, save the following, which are the High Commissioner's matters: External Affairs and Defence, Internal Security, Currency, Public Loans, Customs and Excise, Copyright, Posts and Telegraphs and the recruitment, etc., of officers to the Public Service. The Basutoland courts of law consist of: (a) The Court of Appeal, (b) The High Court, (c) the Subordinate Courts, including the Courts of Judicial Commissioners and (d) Basotho Courts. Appeals lie to the Privy Council by leave of the Chief Justice of the High Commission Territories who is also President of the Court of Appeal, and has jurisdiction in all cases, both civil and criminal, which arise in the Territory

Resident Commissioner, A. F. Giles, C.M.G., M.B.E.....	£3,600
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, G. M. Hector, C.B.E.....	2,970
Finance Secretary, F. G. Muirhead, O.B.E....	2,760
Chief Justice, P. Watkin-Williams.....	3,240
Puisne Judge, I. V. Elyan.....	2,970
Assistant Attorney-General, B. L. O'Leary, M.B.E.....	2,760
Director of Audit, D. E. Bragg.....	2,760
Director of Health, Dr. R. E. J. Clarke.....	2,760
Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, D. D. Campbell, M.C.....	2,760
Director of Public Works, M. S. Barnes.....	2,760
Director of Education, D. R. Day, O.B.E....	2,760

CAPITAL, Maseru, Pop., 5,739 (590 Europeans).

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days and by air 3 days.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Cbobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 222,000 square miles. The population at the census of May, 1946, was 293,964, of whom 2,325 were whites and the remainder Africans with a few Indians and coloured.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent in some districts during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although sorghum, maize, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown. Cattle thrive, and numbered 1,271,838 on Dec. 31, 1960. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Linchwe (Bakgafala), of Kgalir Sechele, O.B.E. (Bakwena), of Batboen, C.B.E. (Bangwaketse), of Mokgosi (Bamalete), of Elizabeth Pulane Moremi, Regent during the minority of Letsholathebe

Moremi (Batawana), of Kgosi Matala (Batlokwa) and of Kebelepile (Barolong). The chieftainship of the largest tribe, the Bamangwato, is at present in abeyance.

Schemes for improvements in agriculture, medical services, education and communications, and schemes for combating soil erosion, investigating mineral resources, improving water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal granaries and roads and for improving living conditions are being carried out.

In 1960, there were 9 European and 206 African schools with enrolments of 411 and 36,848. Estimated expenditure on education in 1960 was £138,520.

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to the Rhodesias. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *via* Gaberones and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1960-61	1961-62
Revenue.....	£2,434,147	£2,796,820
Total expenditure....	2,475,810	2,886,543
Public debt.....	1,359,503	1,537,163

Exports during 1960 totalled £2,716,219, of which animals and animal products accounted for £2,334,770. Imports were valued at £3,282,692.

TRADE WITH U.K.

See Basutoland.

GOVERNMENT

Orders in Council for a new Constitution were published at the end of 1960, providing for an Executive Council and for a Legislative Council with equal numbers of European and African unofficial members and one Asian elected member.

Resident Commissioner, R. P. Fawcus, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	£3,000
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, S. V. Lawrenson, C.B.E....	2,500
First Assistant Secretaries, J. A. Allison, O.B.E. (Finance); A. J. A. Douglas, O.B.E. (Administration).....	2,200
Development Secretary, R. A. R. Bent, O.B.E.	2,200
Senior District Officers, A. N. W. Matthews; N. B. Rutherford, O.B.E.....	2,200
Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. R. Gemmell.....	2,300
Director of Education, C. J. Hunter.....	2,300
Director of Public Works, W. O. Davies...	2,300
Director of Veterinary Services, Dr. K. Unsworth, O.B.E.....	2,300
Director of Agriculture, J. S. de Beer, M.B.E..	2,200
Director of Geological Survey, C. Boocock, M.B.E.....	2,200
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. T. A. Bailcy, O.B.E.....	2,200
Treasurer, A. J. Beeby, M.B.E.....	2,200

The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at MAFEKING.

SWAZILAND

(The Swaziland Protectorate)

Swaziland is the smallest of the three High Commission Territories in Southern Africa. Geographically and climatically, it is divisible into four physiographic provinces; the broken mountainous Highveld of the west, adjacent to the Drakensburg, with altitudes averaging over 4,000 ft., the Middleveld which is mostly mixed farming country, about 2,000 ft. lower, and the Lowveld, a hot woodland region, bounded on the east by the

Lubombo mountains, with an average altitude of 1,500 ft. The Lubombo mountains form the fourth physiographic province. Four rivers, the Komati, Usutu, Umbuluzi and Ingwavuma, flow from west to east, cutting their way through the Lubombo mountains to the Indian Ocean. The exploitation of these rivers is particularly important to the agricultural development of the middle and bush veld, where irrigation projects are giving the scenery a different aspect. The total area is 6,705 sq. miles and the estimated population figure in 1961 was 269,500 (260,000 Swazis, 7,500 Europeans and 2,000 Eurafricans).

Cotton, tobacco, citrus, sugar and rice are the main exported agricultural products. Two mills in the lowveld were constructed in 1959 and are capable of crushing 80,000 tons of raw sugar a year. The Usutu Pulp Company with an initial capital of £5,000,000 was formed in 1959 and a mill to exploit Usutu forests was completed in 1961. There are rich asbestos and iron deposits in the west and asbestos is still the most valuable export of the territory.

In 1961 there were 341 African schools (181 Government-maintained) with a total enrolment of 39,660 pupils; 12 European schools, 11 of which were Government-aided and one private, with 1,552 pupils; and 5 Eurafrican Government-aided schools had 672 pupils.

A contract for the construction of Swaziland's first railway has been signed. Work began in mid-1962. The railway, which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1964, will be about 140 miles long, starting at Ngwenya, 13 miles north-west of Mbabane, and connecting at the Mozambique frontier with an extension to the existing line between Lourenço Marques and Goba. Principal export traffic on the railway will be the iron ore mined at Bomvu Ridge, near Ngwenya, by the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company. Mining is likely to begin in 1963.

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Mbabane and Manzini (27 miles); Manzini and Stegl (43 miles); Manzini and Balegane (42 miles); Manzini and Piet Retief (72 miles); Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (50 miles); Goedgegun and Hluti (33 miles) and Hluti and Gollie (26 miles). There are post offices and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

FINANCE

	1959-60	1960-61
Revenue	£1,453,389	£1,562,535
Expenditure	1,629,715	1,820,197
Public debt	1,504,449	2,316,215

GOVERNMENT

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, B. A. Marwick, C.M.G., C.B.E.	£3,000
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, A. C. E. Long, M.B.E. ...	2,500
Treasurer, G. H. O'Farrell,	2,200
Secretaries, H. J. Steward, O.B.E.; J. C. Martin, O.B.E.; M. J. Fairlie; J. F. B. Purcell, O.B.E.	2,200
Senior District Officer, F. Fleck,	2,200
Director of Medical Services, B. D. Whitworth, O.B.E.	2,300
Director of Land Utilization, J. M. G. King, C.M.G.	2,300

Director of Education, W. E. C. Pitcher, O.B.E.	£2,300
Director of Public Works, P. St. C. Ballenden, O.B.E.	2,300
Commissioner of Police, Maj. P. C. Temple,	2,200
Director of Geological Survey and Mines, D. N. Davies, O.B.E.	2,300

Mbabane (European population, 1,092), the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Manzini, formerly Bremersdorp (European population, 652), Hlatikulu, Stegi, Goedgegun, Emlembe, Pigg's Peak, Mankaiana and Mhlambamati.

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (about 20 only of which are inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, about 570 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 20.59 sq. miles which includes 2.3 sq. miles leased to, or reclaimed by, the U.S. authorities between 1941 and 1957 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The civil population (1961) was 45,491 (16,566 white and 28,925 coloured and others). The colony derives its name from Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it before 1515, but no settlement was made until 1609 when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition of tariffs in U.S.A. made further growing for export unprofitable. The lily bud trade with Canada and U.S.A. and locally manufactured concentrates and pharmaceuticals are now the Colony's leading exports. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffs being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on its importance as a tourist resort and as an air and naval base and from these sources most of its revenue is derived. It is now within less than two hours' air travel from New York, and in 1961 about 3,917 arriving and departing aircraft carried a combined total of 337,724 passengers. The island landing ground is used by B.O.A.C., Pan-American Airways, Trans-Canada, Eastern, Cunard Eagle Airways and 5 other scheduled air lines.

Education cost £604,186 in 1961. Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. In secondary schools, fees may reach £70 per annum, excluding books and stationery.

There is a broadcasting and television service, and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained. The use of motor cars was banned in the island from 1908 until 1946.

CAPITAL, Ψ Hamilton. Population (1963) 2,814.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1960	1961
Public revenue	£4,697,132	£5,148,022
Public expenditure	4,828,245	5,115,759
Public debt, Dec. 31 ...	121,600	108,000
Total imports	19,647,353	21,955,457
Total exports	8,878,921	9,534,387
Imports from U.K.	18,329,526	11,234,928
Exports to U.K.	420,900	431,509

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council of 8 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 11 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members who are elected every five years. The franchise was extended to women in 1944, but is restricted in all cases to owners of freehold property not less than £60 in value as assessed by the parish vestries for rating purposes.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major-General Sir Julian Albery Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (1959) (excluding allowances)</i>	£6,100
<i>Chief Justice, M. J. Abbott</i>	4,500
<i>Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. W. Sykes, C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>	4,400
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. J. C. Summerfield, O.B.E.</i>	4,000
<i>Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Davidson, C.B.E.</i>	4,000
<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir John Cox, C.B.E. (in lieu of fees)</i>	450
<i>Assistant Judge, Hon. Sir Allan Smith, M.C.</i>	Fees
<i>Director of Education, D. J. Williams</i>	2,900
<i>Director of Health Services, S. M. Frazer</i>	2,900
<i>Colonial Postmaster, W. A. Manuel, M.B.E.</i>	2,600
<i>Director of Works, C. H. Smith, O.B.E.</i>	2,900
<i>Commissioner of Police, G. R. Robins, M.B.E.</i>	2,900
<i>Colonial Auditor, C. W. Kempe</i>	2,500
<i>Director of Agriculture, G. R. Groves</i>	2,600
<i>Collector of Customs, R. L. Gauntlett</i>	2,100

NOTE.—A 25 per cent. non-pensionable bonus is at present added to the above salaries, except those of Chief Justice, Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Colonial Treasurer.

Hamilton, 2,970 nautical miles (3,420 statute miles); transit, 10 days.

BRITISH BORNEO

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S. and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 2,750,000. It is thought that the island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. About 202,000 sq. miles are included within Indonesia. Of the remainder of the island (the North Coast) approximately 50,000 sq. miles form the Colony of Sarawak and 30,000 sq. miles the Colony of North Borneo (including Labuan), all British.

NORTH BORNEO

The former State of North Borneo was governed by the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company, the last Chartered Company to administer an area of the British Empire, from 1882 to 1942, and became part of the new Crown Colony of North Borneo on July 15, 1946.

The Colony of North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, and has an area of 29,388 square miles with a coast-line of approximately 900 miles. The interior is mountainous. Mt. Kinabalu, sacred to the Dusuns, is the highest mountain in the East Indies, rising to 13,455 feet. Most of the Colony is densely timbered. On the west coast there is a narrow coastal plain which supports the main agricultural and rubber production of the Colony.

The seventh census of the population was held

on August 10, 1960. Since 1951, the year in which the last census was held, the total population of the Colony had increased by 36 per cent. from 334,121 to 454,421 and the native population by 26.1 per cent. from 243,009 to 306,498. The Chinese population has increased by 40.6 per cent. from 74,374 to 104,542. The number of Europeans, including Eurasians, has increased from 1,213 to 1,866. The native population comprises Dusuns (mainly agricultural), Bajaus and Brunels (fishing and agricultural), Muruts and Suluks and several smaller tribes. The main towns of the Colony are Sandakan (29,291) and Jesselton (21,497).

Climate.—North Borneo is favoured by a relatively cool climate for a place situated so near the Equator. The average mean temperature varies between a maximum of 88° and a minimum of 66° F. The annual rainfall varies from 60 to 180 inches according to locality.

Communications.—The only railway is a metre gauge line running from Jesselton on the coast through Beaufort (57 miles) to Melalap in the interior, a distance of 96 miles, with a branch line from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are 238 miles of bituminous surfaced roads and 112 miles of gravel surfaced roads. Work is proceeding on the construction of a road system to connect the main centres of population. The internal air services of North Borneo, Brunel and Sarawak are operated by Borneo Airways Ltd. using Twin Pioneer aircraft. Aerodromes are established at Jesselton, Labuan, Kudat, Keningau, Ranau, Sandakan, Lahad Datu and Tawau. Jesselton has a daily service in each direction with Singapore, Sarawak and Brunel, provided by Viscount and DC3 aircraft of Malayan Airways Ltd.; and a weekly service in each direction with Hong Kong by DC6B aircraft of Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Production.—The main industries of the Colony are timber extraction and the cultivation of rubber (estimated at 187,500 acres), rice (88,800 acres), coconuts (78,800 acres), tobacco (1,800 acres) and Manila hemp (4,400 acres). The cultivation of cocoa and oil palms is increasing. Fishing gives employment to a large number of local natives and Chinese. About four-fifths of the territory is still heavily timbered with many valuable species of hardwoods and soft hardwoods, of which the more important are scraya (Borneo cedar) and camphor.

Trade.—North Borneo is primarily a producer of raw materials, the principal exports of which, during 1961, were: timber, valued at \$102,791,579; rubber, valued at \$41,208,287; and copra, valued at \$27,084,378, with exports of tobacco leaf, hemp and cutch being of lesser importance. Imports consist mainly of tobacco manufactures, petroleum products, foodstuffs (of which the largest single commodity is rice), clothing, machinery, metal manufactures and building materials.

FINANCE 1961 Revised estimates

<i>Revenue—</i>	
Ordinary	\$65,268,197
Special	26,340,983
	<hr/>
	\$91,609,180

<i>Expenditure—</i>	
Ordinary	\$65,663,484*
Development	20,030,726†
	<hr/>
	\$85,694,210

* Includes \$16,041,394 contribution to Development account from Ordinary Budget.

† Includes \$6,674,293 on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes.

TRADE		1960
Imports		\$214,996 423
Exports		220,314 823
		1960
Imports from U.K....	£2,910,029	£2,088,606
Exports to U.K.....	2,234,444	3,134,453

GOVERNMENT

The constitution is regulated by Letters Patent under which a Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony is appointed. Under this instrument all sovereign rights were assumed over the former State of North Borneo and the Settlement of Labuan following the respective North Borneo and Labuan Cession Orders in Council of 1946. Legislative and Executive Councils, in place of the Advisory Council which had existed hitherto, were provided for in 1950 by amending Letters Patent. This Legislative Council was established by Order in Council in 1950 and its constitution was varied by amending Orders in Council in 1960 and 1961. The Legislative Council now consists of the Governor as President, four *ex officio* members, three official members and eighteen nominated members. The Constitution of the Executive Council, which is fixed by Royal Instructions, is now four *ex officio* members, two official and six nominated members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Allmond Codrington Goode, K.C.M.G. (1960) (and duty <i>allice</i> , £2,500).....	£4,500
Chief Secretary, R. N. Turner, C.M.G.	3,178
Financial Secretary, H. W. Davidson, C.M.G., M.B.E.....	2,856
Deputy Financial Secretary, M. V. Saville..	2,422
Secretary for Local Government, J. H. Macartney (acting).....	2,856
Under Secretary, A. M. Grier.....	2,618
Residents, W. K. C. Wookey; E. J. K. Wicksteed (£2,618); W. S. Holley; G. R. Hedley; P. G. Edge..... each	2,422
Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, Sir Alfred John Ainley, M.C.....	3,388
Attorney-General, W. K. H. Jones.....	2,856
Commissioner of Labour and Welfare, J. P. Rutherford (acting).....	2,618
Conservator of Forests, G. L. Carson.....	2,618
Director of Agriculture, E. J. H. Berwick.....	2,618
Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. J. Clapham, C.B.E.....	2,618
Director of Public Works, L. Jackson.....	2,613
Director of Education, G. D. Muir.....	2,618
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. J. Fenton, O.B.E.....	2,422
Director of Civil Aviation (British Borneo Territories), R. L. Milton.....	2,422
Commissioner of Police, D. Matheson.....	2,422
Accountant-General, H. V. I. Jones.....	2,422
Director of Audit, P. P. Wise.....	2,422
Director of Lands and Surveys, B. A. Reeves	2,422
General Manager, Railway, A. F. Lucarrotti, D.F.C., T.D.....	2,422
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, R. Knowles, O.B.E.....	2,422
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, A. R. Wilkey, M.B.E., T.D.....	2,422
Director of Geological Survey, British Territories in Borneo, Dr. F. H. Fitch.....	2,422
British Council Representative, R. B. Lodge, Gaya Street, Jesselton.	

Headquarters of the Government, Jesselton (population 22,497).

BRUNEI

Sultan, H. H. Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Wasa'dul Khairi Waddin, K.C.M.G., created 1950.
High Commissioner, Sir Dennis White, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Brunei is a British Protected State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq. miles, population (1960 census figure) 83,877 of whom 59,203 were of Malay or other indigenous race and 21,795 Chinese. The chief town, Brunei, with its rural area, has a population of about 37,000. The country has a humid tropical climate.

On September 29, 1959, His Highness the Sultan of Brunei promulgated the first written constitution. The Constitution provides for a Privy Council, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council. The post of British Resident has been abolished, and there is instead a *Mentri Besar* (Chief Minister) appointed by the Sultan and responsible to him for the exercise of executive authority. The Sultan presides over the Privy Council and the Executive Council, and the Chief Minister over the Legislative Council. Under a new agreement concluded between Her Majesty The Queen and His Highness the Sultan, the United Kingdom Government continues to be responsible for defence and external affairs. The agreement provides for a High Commissioner to advise the Sultan on such matters.

FINANCE

	1962
Revenue	\$109,879,467
Expenditure	47,017,590

BRITISH GUIANA

Area and Population.—British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 83,000 square miles with a seaboard of more than 500 miles. The population at December 31, 1961, was estimated at 590,140. There are about 23,600 aboriginal Indians. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Surinam, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the British Guiana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 9,000 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in British Guiana: on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the *Kaitetu Fall*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the *Horse Shoe Falls* (discovered in 1934); a fall, with a drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipobe River, a tributary of the Kuribrong, has been named the *Marina Fall*, and other falls were discovered in 1938 on the Kamarang River, 80 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast, for the greater part of the year, is pleasant and healthy. In the Aug.-Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80.3°, its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90° in the interior the mean temperature is higher—82.6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about 90 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is a little over 6 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

Production, etc.—Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 280,000 acres, of 10

which 86,700 are under sugar-cane and 179,200 (in rice) is largely confined to the narrow coastal alluvial belt. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and mica.

Communications.—There were 9,066 telephones in use in 1961; 275 sub-exchanges, call offices and private branch exchanges are in operation. 36 land-line telegraph stations are maintained at coastal post offices and 4 wireless telegraph stations in the interior, providing communications with the coast. In Georgetown, a central radio station provides radio-telephone communication with 4 branch offices, 9 stations operated by other Government departments, 39 by private concerns, and 8 coastal ships and launches. Overseas radio and telephone services are provided by Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., in association with the Post Office telephone system. There are 137 post offices and postal agencies. There are two broadcasting stations, which are operated on a commercial basis by private enterprise. There are 95 miles of railway, and the British Guiana Airways (a government company) provides internal air-services.

Education.—On August 31, 1961, there were 337 Government-owned and Government-aided primary schools in the colony; 346 of these had an enrolment of 129,373 pupils. The 3 Government-owned and 12 of the 14 Government-aided secondary schools had an enrolment of 7,220 students, while there were about 30 private secondary schools with an estimated 3,500 students. At the Government Training College and the 3 vocational schools there were 150 and 588 full-time students respectively.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1959	1960
Public revenue	\$48,679,637	\$56,191,587
Public expenditure . .	45,564,880	50,691,393
Public debt (Dec. 31)	89,368,852	5,764,804
Total imports	110,620,286	147,211,350
Total exports	101,985,268	126,822,635

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports	£10,721,441	£10,463,046
Exports	8,041,825	6,722,054

The leading exports are sugar (\$56,846,260 in 1961), rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite and rice.

GOVERNMENT

The constitution of British Guiana, which came into effect on July 18, 1961, provides for a bicameral legislature—a Legislative Assembly of 35 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, and a nominated Senate of 13 members, eight appointed on the advice of the Premier, three after consultation with such persons as can speak for the differing political views of opposition groups in the Assembly, and two by the Governor in his discretion. The life of the Legislative Assembly is four years unless dissolved before this time. The Legislative Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who may or may not be a member of the assembly. The senate is presided over by a President, chosen by members from amongst their own number. The Senate has delaying powers only. The executive body, called the Council of Ministers, consists of ten, presided over by the Premier, one of whom is the Attorney-General.

The Premier is the member of the Legislative Assembly who, in the judgment of the Governor, is best able to command the confidence of a majority of the members of that Chamber. At least one and not more than three members of the Council must be members of the Senate. The Council

of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

The Governor must exercise all his powers in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers except where otherwise expressly stated (the notable exceptions are in respect of defence and external affairs).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Ralph Francis Alnwick Grey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
(1959) (+ £2,000 *alices.*) £7,000

MINISTRY

Dr. C. B. Jagan (*Prime Minister and Development and Planning*); Ranil Chaudh Singh (*Labour, Health and Housing*); R. Ramkaran (*Works and Hydraulics*); C. Christian (*Home Affairs*); B. Benn (*Natural Resources*); J. Hubbard (*Trade and Industry*); Dr. C. Jacob (*Finance*); C. V. Nunes (*Education and Social Development*); Dr. F. Ramsahoye (*Attorney-General*); E. M. G. Wilson (*Communications*).

Chief Justice, J. A. Luckhoo £2,500

Puisne Judges, W. A. Date; R. S. Miller;

H. B. S. Bollers; H. A. Fraser; G. Persand; B. O. Adams (*acting*); A. Khan (*acting*); A. Chung (*acting*) 2,000

British Council Representative (Georgetown), W. E. Roach.

CAPITAL. Ψ Georgetown, Population (1960 census), 72,991. Ψ New Amsterdam has a population (1960) of 14,046.

Georgetown is 16-21 days distant from London by sea, and 3 days by air *via* New York or Brazil.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 50" to 15° 53' 12" N. latitude and 89° 13' 28" to 88° 05' 11" W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 186 m. and 64 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Province, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area (including offshore islands) is about 8,867 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1960) of 90,343 (44,586 males and 45,757 females). The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 59° to 92° F. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes.

The greater part of the country is covered by forest, of which 72 per cent. is high rain forest, 15.5 pine forest and dry savannah, 5.5 wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 7 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs make very poor pasturage for cattle. The north of the territory and the southern coastal plain (8 to 20 miles wide) is nearly flat, and near the sea is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 20 per cent. of the area of the territory is over 1,000 feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and *chicle* (the basis of chewing-gum). Agricultural crops that grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts, citrus fruit, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities but are subject to Panama Disease. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape-fruit, of which a very high grade is exported.

In 1961 there were 126 Government and grant-aided and 31 private elementary schools in the country, the total enrolment being 22,768. There

are also 13 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 1,864 students and a technical college with 60 full-time students.

There are 33 post offices, dealing in 1961 with 1,982,781 articles of mail. There is a radio-telegraph station for external communications at Belize. Air services are scheduled twice weekly to and from the capitals of Panama, Honduras, Mexico, Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. A weekly service exists from and to the capitals of the West Indian islands *via* Jamaica. There is a four times weekly service from and to New Orleans and a twice weekly service from and to Miami. A local scheduled air service links five of the six districts into which the country is divided.

CAPITAL, Ψ Belize. Population (1959) 32,000; other towns Ψ Corozal (2,800), El Cayo (1,548), Ψ Stann Creek (4,700), Orange Walk (2,300), Ψ Punta Gorda (1,400).

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1960	1961
Public revenue.....	\$8,491,468	\$10,328,302
Public expenditure....	9,365,721	9,579,271
Public debt.....	4,695,799	4,641,424

TRADE WITH U.K.	1960	1961
Imports from U.K. . .	£1,497,806	£1,554,507
Exports (domestic) to U.K.	1,545,297	2,226,478

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of 1960 provides for a Legislative Assembly of 25 members, 18 of whom are elected, 5 nominated and 2 *ex officio* members. The Assembly elects its Speaker and provision is made for the appointment of a First Minister. The life of the Assembly is 4 years, but the Governor has power to prorogue or dissolve it by proclamation. Certain other powers are reserved to the Governor. A full ministerial system has been introduced and portfolios allotted by the Governor, on the advice of the First Minister.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Peter Hyla Gawne Stallard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E. (1961)</i>	\$12,000
<i>Chief Justice, Sir Clifford Inniss</i>	8,800
<i>Colonial Secretary, M. S. Porcher, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	8,600
<i>Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, W. H. Courtenay, O.B.E.</i>	2,400
<i>Attorney-General, C. F. Henville, Q.C.</i>	8,100
<i>Permanent Secretary (Finance), R. B. Cottrell</i>	8,100
<i>Chief Agricultural Officer, M. K. Chopin (acting)</i>	8,000
<i>Conservator of Forests, A. C. Frith</i>	8,000
<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. A. E. M. Perez-Schofield (acting)</i>	8,000
<i>Principal Auditor, N. B. Stalker</i>	7,000
<i>Comptroller of Customs, D. R. Bradley</i> ...	7,000
<i>Chief Education Officer, S. E. Daley (acting)</i> ...	8,000
<i>Chief Information Officer, R. I. Castillo (acting)</i>	8,000
<i>Labour Commissioner, K. C. Dunn</i>	6,200
<i>Commissioner of Police, B. H. Taylor, O.B.E.</i>	7,400
<i>Surveyor General, J. A. Waight</i>	7,000
<i>Accountant General, A. N. Gibson</i>	7,000
<i>Magistrate, Belize, S. A. Hassock</i>	6,000
<i>Assessor of Income Tax, T. C. C. Vernon</i> ...	6,200
<i>Registrar General, E. M. Johnson (acting)</i> ..	6,000
<i>Administrative Sec., Housing and Planning, H. C. Fairweather, M.B.E.</i>	6,200
<i>British Council Representative, J. M. Miller</i>	

Belize is distant from London about 4,700 miles; transit, 17 days by sea, 2 to 4 days by air.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of islands at the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of the group which are British number about 42, of which 11 are inhabited, and have a total area of about 59 square miles. The principal are Tortola, the largest (situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long.), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. The population is approximately 7,350 (1960). Communication is by daily launch service to St. Thomas; also an external telephone service linking Tortola with St. Thomas and Puerto Rico by which messages may be sent to all parts of the world, and one linking Tortola with Antigua. An airfield on Beef Island is used by small planes. The principal exports are livestock, fish, charcoal, vegetables and fruit, for which the principal market is St. Thomas. Rum is distilled on a small scale.

Finance and Trade

	1959	1960
Revenue.....	£229,690	£260,062
Expenditure.....	229,306	276,086
Imports.....	245,540	305,927
Exports.....	50,772	63,142

Government

The administration is headed by an Administrator assisted by an Executive Council, two members of which are chosen by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The Legislature consists of the Administrator, as President, four nominated members (two being unofficials) and six elected members.

<i>Administrator, His Honour M. S. Staveley, C.B.E.</i>	(+allce)	£2,150
<i>Crown Attorney, O. M. Browne</i>		1,200
<i>Superintendent of Medical Services, M. M. Parker</i>		900
<i>Treasurer and Postmaster, D. S. Mordecai</i> ...	900-960	
<i>Superintendent of Agriculture, J. L. M. Winter, M.B.E.</i>		900-960
<i>Administrative Secretary, N. E. A. Harrigan</i>	900-960	
<i>Superintendent of Public Works, C. W. D. Taylor</i>		900-960

CAPITAL, Ψ Road Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population, about 900.

CAMEROONS

See NIGERIA

(Cameroons under British Mandate)

EAST AFRICAN COMMON SERVICES ORGANIZATION, ETC.

EAST AFRICAN COMMON SERVICES ORGANIZATION

The East African Common Service Organization was established by an agreement between the Governments of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, dated Dec. 9, 1961, replacing the East Africa High Commission, which had been in operation since Jan. 1, 1948. Its headquarters are at Nairobi.

The Common Services Organization administers certain inter-territorial services such as: The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, the East African Income Tax Department, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, the East African Customs and Excise Department, the East African Meteorological Department, the East African Statistical Department (dealing with specific subjects only), the East African

Literature Bureau, the Royal East African Navy, the East African Department of Economic Co-ordination, the East African Office in London and various research organizations. Responsibility for the administration of these services rests with the Administrator, the Financial Secretary and the Postmaster General.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was established by Order in Council in 1947. It is presided over by a Speaker and consists of seven *ex officio* members who are officers in the High Commissioner's service, six nominated members and twenty unofficial members. Of the nominated members, two each are appointed by the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Of the unofficial members, six are appointed from each of the three territories, three of these being appointed by the Governor and the other three elected by the Legislative Council; the remaining two unofficial members are Arabs, and are appointed by the High Commission.

The Common Services Organization has power to legislate, in respect of certain matters of common interest to the three territories, such as civil aviation, customs and excise, defence, income tax, inter-territorial research, Makerere College, posts and telegraphs, meteorological services, statistics, railways, harbours and inland water transport. It has also power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the three Territories on any matter concerned with the peace, order and good government of those territories.

Secretary-General, A. L. Adu (1962).....	
Chief Administrative Secretary, H. L. Adams, C.M.G., T.D.....	£3,625
Legal Secretary, J. C. Hooton, M.B.E., Q.C.	4,000
Financial Secretary, H. J. Hinchey, C.B.E....	3,875
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, F. Bishop	3 625
Commissioner of Income Tax, W. M. Wedderspoon, C.B.E.....	3,625
Director, E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, E. W. Russell, C.M.G., Ph.D.....	3,875
Director, E.A. Meteorological Department, J. P. Henderson.....	3,625
Director, E.A. Veterinary Research Organization, H. R. Binns, C.M.G., O.B.E. ...	3,625

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION

General Manager, G. P. G. Mackay	
Deputy General Manager, J. H. Baldwin, C.B.E.....	£4,000
Chief Engineer, J. M. Kesson.....	4,000
Chief Commercial Supt., J. H. Collier-Wright.....	4,000
Chief Mechanical Engineer, W. E. Bulman.	4,000
Chief Operating Superintendent, R. M. L. Lemon.....	4,000
Chief Accountant, R. W. MacDonald ...	4,000
Chief Ports Manager, A. H. Earley, O.B.E....	4,000
Stores Superintendent, W. J. Lardner, O.B.E.	3,625
Chief Administration Officer, C. I. Wother-spoon.....	3,625
Chief Establishment Officer, R. L. Rolph..	3,625

EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Postmaster General, F. G. O. Ievers.....	£4,900
Asst. Postmasters General, W. G. Moore, E.R.D.; R. P. Humphrey; L. F. Taylor.	3,625

EAST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL
Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

This Court, reconstituted in 1951, consists of a permanent President, a Vice-President, and three Justices of Appeal.

President, Sir Ronald Sinclair.....	£5,100
Vice-President, Sir Alastair Forbes.....	4,500
Justices of Appeal, Sir Trevor Gould; E. D. W. Crawshaw; C. D. Newbold, C.M.G.	each 4,300

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable group in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 52° 15'-53° S. lat. and 57° 40'-62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,610 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,090 sq. miles) and upwards of 100 small islands in the aggregate, the total population at the census of 1962 being 2,172. Mount Osborne, the loftiest peak, rises 2,312 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently sold to Spain, but the latter country recognized Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 occupation was resumed by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and the islands were permanently colonized as the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire. The climate is cool, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 46° to 70° Fahrenheit; it is notably windy. The islands are chiefly moorland. The population is almost totally British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming, to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 617,061 sheep being carried in 1961. Wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins are exported. The only important settlement is Stanley, on the coast of East Falkland.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1959-60	1960-61
Public revenue.....	£288,722	£266,586
Expenditure.....	283,454	275,172
	1960	1961
Total imports.....	£384,547	£467,655
Total exports.....	949,582	984,457
Imports from U.K.....	304,481	353,923
Exports to U.K.....	936,553	961,269

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of 11 members, with the Governor as Chairman, 2 *ex officio* (Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer and Colonial Treasurer), 2 official and 2 non-official members (nominated by the Governor) and 4 representatives elected by the people.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Edwin Porter Arrowsmith, K.C.M.G. (1957)	(+ duty alic. £650)	£3,000
Colonial Secretary, R. H. D. Manders, O.B.E.....		2,000
Senior Medical Officer, R. S. Slessor, O.B.E.		1,950
Colonial Treasurer, L. C. Gleadell.....		1,680

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Stanley. Estimated population 1,974.

DEPENDENCIES.—South Georgia, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,450 square miles. An Administrative Officer and other officials reside there. The South Sandwich Islands group, which is uninhabited and lies some 470 miles S.E. of South Georgia, is the only other dependency. There is a whaling industry in South Georgia. Two British companies operated during the 1961-62 season, 109,796

barrels of whale oil being exported. Sealing operations yielded 9,666 barrels of seal oil in 1962. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained in the Dependencies.

Trade of the Dependencies

	1960	1961
Total imports.....	£1,181,193	£1,071,801
Total exports.....	3,256,231	2,234,355
Imports from U.K....	221,189	169,252
Exports to U.K.....	2,393,772	1,657,640

Ψ Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, is distant from England about 8,103 miles; transit by steamer *via* Montevideo. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct. The journey from U.K. to Falkland Isles can be accomplished in 5 days travelling to Montevideo by air and thence by local steamer to the Falklands.

British Antarctic Territory

Those territories south of latitude 60° S. which were formerly part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies were constituted a separate Colony on March 3, 1962. The principal units of the new Colony are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys and Graham's Land (a peninsula of the Antarctic Continent) and that part of the Antarctic Continent lying between 20° W. and 80° W. long. The climate is inhospitable and the territory is covered with snow and ice and almost destitute of plant life. A chain of meteorological scientific and survey stations is maintained in the territory.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Edwin Porter Arrowsmith, K.C.M.G. (1962).

FIJI

This is a group of 322 islands (of which only 106 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. is 7,083 square miles. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanna Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu. The climate is oceanic. Shade temperatures seldom rise above 93°F. or fall below 60° except in the mountains. On the windward sides of the larger islands rainfall is copious and vegetation luxuriant; on the leeward (or dry) sides the vegetation is sparse and scattered. The chief products are coconuts, sugar cane, gold, rice, bananas, pineapples, yams, and dalo or taro (colocasia).

The population (estimated 1961) was 413,872 (205,068 Indians, 172,455 Fijians, 8,958 part Europeans, 10,417 Europeans, 11,818 other Pacific races, 5,039 Chinese and 117 others).

FINANCE

	1960	1961
Public income.....	£F7,411,116	£F7,445,265
Public expenditure....	7,052,874	7,412,694
Public debt (Dec. 31)..	5,477,223	6,756,808

TRADE

	1960	1961
Total imports.....	£F16,306,934	£F17,228,039
Total exports.....	15,515,682	13,126,662
Imports from U.K....	4,169,172	4,856,931
Exports to U.K.....	7,078,678	5,663,660

Fijian currency—£111 Fiji = £100 sterling.

The principal exports are sugar, coconut oil, gold, copra, bananas, biscuits, trocas shell and manganese ore. The chief imports are drapery, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, timber, foodstuffs and electrical goods. The tourist industry is growing.

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 16 official members, 5 European members (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 Fijian members (nominated from a panel submitted by the Council of Chiefs), 5 Indian members (3 elected and 2 nominated), and a Speaker (H. M. Scott, C.B.E., D.F.C.).

The executive officer for the native administration is the Secretary for Fijian Affairs, who is responsible to the Governor and, in appropriate matters, to the Legislative Council. The controlling financial authority is the Fijian Affairs Board whose members are the Secretary for Fijian Affairs (Chairman), the five Fijian members of Legislative Council, a legal adviser, and a financial adviser. The Board has power to make regulations affecting the Fijians, but such regulations are subject to approval by the Legislative Council.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Kenneth Hipson Maddocks, K.C.M.G., apptd. 1958 (+ duty allowance £1,750)..... £5,000

Chief Justice, J. L. MacDuff, M.C..... 3,400

Colonial Secretary, P. D. Macdonald, C.M.G. (+ duty allowance £150)..... 3,300

Secretary for Fijian Affairs, A. C. Reid.... 2,900

Attorney-General, A. M. Greenwood, M.C., Q.C..... 3,000

Financial Secretary, H. P. Ritchie..... 3,000

Assistant Colonial Secretary, Q. V. L. Weston..... 2,500

Controller of Organization and Establishments, K. R. Bain..... 2,500

Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, D. T. Lloyd..... 2,800

Director of Public Works, J. H. Common, O.B.E..... 2,700

Commissioner of Police, R. H. T. Beaumont 2,800

Director of Agriculture, J. M. Watson, O.B.E. 2,800

Director of Medical Services (+£650 as Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Services), Dr. C. H. Gurd, O.B.E..... 2,900

Conservator of Forests, J. R. Angus..... 2,500

Comptroller of Customs, D. W. Logan... 2,500

Director of Education, J. G. Rodger..... 2,800

Postmaster-General, W. G. J. Cruikshank.. 2,500

Director of Audit, K. A. W. Johnson.... 2,500

Accountant-General, J. F. Griffiths..... 2,500

Registrar-General, B. L. Gregg..... 2,500

Commissioner of Inland Revenue, D. J. Barnes..... 2,500

Commissioner of Labour, J. Amputch, M.B.E. 2,500

Government Printer, R. L. Gribble..... 1,900

Supt. of Prisons, B. M. Sellers..... 1,900

Public Relations Officer, E. J. F. Hackett 1,900

Commerce and Industries Officer, R. W. Parkinson..... 2,100

Government Storekeeper, R. H. Baines.... 2,100

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, F. M. Warner, M.B.E..... 2,100

Puisne Judge, C. J. Hammett..... 2,900

Deputy Financial Secretary, R. M. Major.. 2,500

British Council Representative, Suva, J. T. Harrison.

CAPITAL. Ψ Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1958), 37,371.

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *via* Auckland, about 30 days; *via* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; *via* Panama, about 30 days; by air, *via* Canada, U.S.A., or Sydney, about 4 days. Fiji is on the main air route between North America and Australia and New Zealand. It is a base for South

Pacific regional air services, covering New Zealand, Western Samoa, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Cook and Norfolk Islands.

GAMBIA

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1583, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I. being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of a narrow strip of land, estimated at 4,003 sq. miles, lying on both sides of the River Gambia to a distance of about 350 miles, mainly between 13° 15'–13° 45' N. and 13° 45'–13° 65' W. The river is navigable to ocean-going vessels for 150 miles and to river steamers up to 300 miles from its mouth. The capital, Bathurst, is situated on the island of St. Mary at the mouth of the River and, together with a small adjoining district and some outlying areas, constitutes the "Colony". The remainder of Gambia constitutes the "Protectorate". The total population of the territory is about 300,000.

Communications.—Bathurst is 2,600 miles from London; the mail boat from Liverpool takes seven days. There is one direct air service weekly *via* Las Palmas and three weekly, changing at Dakar. Ocean-going vessels entering the ports in 1961 totalled 173 (tonnage 542,000). Civil aviation movements at the international aerodrome of Yundum near Bathurst numbered 1,458. Internal communication is by road and river. There are some 730 miles of motor road, including about 70 miles of bituminous surface road communicating between Bathurst and areas on the South Bank. There are five Government wireless stations and a V.H.F. telephone service linking Bathurst with outlying centres. In 1962 a broadcasting service was started.

Education.—There are 65 primary schools (48 Government and 17 Mission), 8 post-primary schools or departments, and 5 secondary schools, three of which are recognized for School Certificate Examination. The total school enrolment in 1961 was 10,745 pupils, including 3,300 girls. The technical trade school in Bathurst offers courses in carpentry and metal work. Yundum College provides training for teachers.

FINANCE

	1961 (Revised Estimate)	1962 (Budget)
Recurrent revenue . . .	£1,770,000	£1,602,000
Recurrent expenditure .	2,110,000	2,356,000
Development expenditure	740,000	972,000
Public debt	238,760	238,760

For 1962 the recurrent revenue is supplemented by grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom Treasury.

TRADE

	1960	1961
Total imports	£3,221,586	£4,572,466
Total exports	2,516,297	3,232,350
Imports from U.K.	1,296,598	1,839,500
Exports to U.K.	1,240,203	1,091,010

The chief export is decorticated ground-nuts, which account for over 90 per cent. of total exports, the main markets being Italy and United Kingdom. Other exports are palm kernels, dried fish and hides. Foodstuff imports include rice, sugar, flour and kola nuts. Manufactured goods of all kinds are imported, the chief being textiles and wearing apparel, vehicles, machinery, metal goods and petroleum products.

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Bathurst. Population, 23,600.

GOVERNMENT

The Gambia has a representative Government with a Speaker, Deputy Speaker and 32 elected members: 7 from the Colony and 25 from the Protectorate. In addition, there are 4 Chiefs elected to the House of Representatives by the Chiefs in Assembly and 2 members nominated by the Governor, who are without votes. The Governor is President of the Executive Council, which is composed of the Premier and 8 Ministers drawn from the Legislature. The Attorney-General normally attends Council in an advisory capacity and is a member of the Legislature without a vote.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Warburton Paul, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. (1962) £4,100
Deputy Governor, P. A. Gore, C.V.O.
Chief Justice, J. A. L. Wischam 2,280

MINISTERS

D. K. Jawara (*Premier*); S. S. Sisay (*Finance*); S. M. Dibba (*Local Government and Lands*); P. L. Balach (*Education*); Musa Darbo (*Agriculture and Natural Resources*); A. B. N'jie, M.B.E. (*Works and Services*); J. L. B. Daffeh (*Health*); Seyfu O. M. M'Baki (*Communications*); Y. S. Samba (*Labour and Social Welfare*).

British Council Representative, Bathurst, E. B. Evans.

LONDON OFFICE

Gayferc House, Great Peter Street, S.W.1.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3½ miles in length, ½ of a mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. The population at the census of Oct. 1961 was 24,502.

Ψ Gibraltar is a naval base of vital strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. It is a popular tourist centre. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit, perfumery, coffee, fuel oil, motor vehicles, radios,

cameras and cinematograph projectors, mechanical lighters, razor blades, watches and clocks.

The Department of Education runs 8 secondary schools and 16 primary and infant schools. There are also 3 private infant schools. Teacher training and University Scholarships have been provided, 3,999 pupils are at present in Government schools, and the Government expenditure on education in 1961 was £163,070.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1960	1961
Revenue.....	£1,783,080	£2,144,962
Expenditure.....	1,703,630	2,134,460
Imports from U.K.....	3,877,525	3,437,067

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution promulgated in 1950 and amended in July, 1956, the Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council. The Governor is the President of the Legislative Council, which has 3 *ex officio* members, 7 elected and 2 nominated members (of whom both may, and one must, be unofficial). An independent Speaker for the Legislative Council was appointed on May 24, 1958, and normally presides over sittings of the Council.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir Dudley Ward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (1962) (including £750 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)..... £6,250
Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, Rear Admiral E. N. Sinclair, D.S.C.
Deputy Fortress Commander and O.C. Troops, Brigadier C. G. Buttenshaw, D.S.O., O.B.E.

<i>Chief Justice, Sir Hubert Flaxman, C.M.G. . . .</i>	£2,600
<i>Speaker, Sir Joseph Patron, O.B.E., M.C.</i>	
<i>Colonial Secretary, J. D. Bates, C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>	2,600
<i>Chief Asst. Sec., E. H. Davis, O.B.E.</i>	1,750
<i>Financial Secretary, C. J. Gomez, O.B.E.</i>	2,200
<i>Chief Accountant and Collector of Revenue, J. H. Romcro</i>	1,700
<i>Captain of the Port, R. L. Rickard,</i>	1,700
<i>Commissioner of Lands and Works, C. McGrail, O.B.E.</i>	1,750
<i>Commissioner of Police (vacant).....</i>	1,750
<i>Colonial Postmaster, E. A. Canovas.</i>	1,650
<i>Medical Administrator, R. Scott-Stevenson, M.D.</i>	1,900
<i>Attorney-General (vacant)</i>	2,200
<i>Registrar, Supreme Court, J. E. Alcantara ..</i>	1,650
<i>Stipendiary Magistrate, W. D. Carew.....</i>	1,750
<i>Principal Auditor, J. A. Frost,</i>	1,700
<i>Director of Education, T. R. Rowell, C.B.E..</i>	1,750
<i>Director of Labour and Social Security, D. I. Goodwin.....</i>	1,750

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days. B.E.A. have an air service from U.K. on Tuesdays and Thursdays *via* Madrid (transit time 4 hrs. 25 mins.).

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the Pearl River, between 22° 9' and 22° 37' N. lat. and 113° 52'–114° 30' E. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is 91 miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles E. of the Portuguese colony of Macao at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the

northern shore of the island and faces the mainland; the harbour (16 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which is situated Kowloon with a population equalling that of Victoria. The total area of the Colony is 398½ sq. miles with a population which has varied considerably during recent years owing to unsettled conditions in China. In Dec. 1961 it was thought to be about 3,226,400.

The island of *Hong Kong* is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 29 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strait (Lei Yue Mun), 500–900 yards in width. It was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842; *Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, consisting of a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99-year lease signed June 9, 1898.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is 1,805 feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Tai Mo Shan, 3,140 feet. The summer weather is continuously hot and humid and often cloudy and showery. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 59°F. in February to 82°F. in July, the average for the year being 72°F. The temperature rarely exceeds 95°F. in summer or falls below 40°F. in winter. The average annual rainfall is 84.76 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Communications.—Hong Kong, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent wharves and dry docks, capable of holding vessels up to 750 ft. in length. Shipping tonnage for the year ending March, 1962, was 37,644,259. A railway, 22 miles in length, owned by the Government, runs between Kowloon and the Chinese frontier. It forms a direct overland communication with Canton, Hankow and Shanghai, but since October, 1949, all through passenger traffic has been suspended.

Hong Kong Airport, Kai Tak, is on the north shore of Kowloon Bay, some 4 miles from the centre of Kowloon. Some 20 airlines operate scheduled services to the Colony in addition to numerous charter flights by other operators. The Colony, with its modern runway of 8,350 ft., is an important link on the main air routes of the Far East, with frequent services to Europe, America and neighbouring territories, China excepted. B.O.A.C. operates 11 services per week to London, 8 *via* Europe and 3 *via* U.S.A.

Education.—In March, 1962, there were 2,005 schools with 686,493 pupils. 45 per cent. of the pupils are financed wholly or in part by the Government. The University of Hong Kong has a full-time residential student strength of 1,448 (including 401 women) in Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture. There are also an Institute of Oriental Studies and a Department of Extra-Mural Studies.

FINANCE

	1960–61	1961–62
Public revenue.	\$859,234,131	\$1,030,447,880
Public expenditure.	845,297,629	953,205,237

§=Hong Kong Dollar=1s. 3d.

TRADE

Since the United Nations embargo on trade with China imposed severe limitations on Hong Kong's

traditional *entrepôt* economy, the pattern and direction of the Colony's trade have changed fundamentally. A different type of *entrepôt* trade has developed on a smaller scale, involving all countries in the Far East, with Hong Kong as an intermediary. However, re-exports now represent little more than 25 per cent. of total exports. This has been due to the rapid growth of domestic industry, mainly manufacturing for consumers, which now provides the bulk of goods for the export trade. The Colony's products include a wide range of cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn, rayon and silk brocades, clothing, household enamel and aluminium ware, plastic articles (including toys and artificial flowers), rattan and hardwood furniture, foodstuffs and beverages, jade, jewellery and ivory, and an extensive range of metal products.

Diversification of manufacture is a feature of recent industrial developments. New products include wool and wool fabrics. The marked improvement in both quality and output of items for which precision engineering is required, notably cameras, binoculars and transistor radios, has continued.

The adverse balance on visible trade is offset by a favourable balance on invisible account—remittances from overseas Chinese, exchange, shipping and insurance profits, and the spending of tourists, etc. In 1961 Hong Kong's principal customers for its domestic products, in order of value of trade, were U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Malaya, Indonesia, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany. China continued to be the Colony's principal supplier, followed by Japan, the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Total Exports (1961)	H.K. \$3,930,040,758
Total Imports (1961)	H.K. \$5,970,398,625
	1960
Imports from U.K.	£43,742,544
Exports to U.K.	45,287,888

GOVERNMENT

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown colony with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, which consists of nine official and eight unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council in which is vested, *inter alia*, power of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert Brown Black, G.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1958)	
(+ <i>altee</i> , £3,500)	£6,500
General Officer Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Hewitson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	
Chief Justice, Sir Michael Hogan, C.M.G.	6,000
Colonial Secretary, C. B. Burgess, C.M.G., O.B.E.	6,000
Deputy Colonial Secretary, E. B. Teesdale, M.C.	4,425
Senior Puisne Judge, I. C. C. Rigny	4,425
Puisne Judges, A. D. Scholes; W. A. Blair-Kerr; R. H. Mills-Owens	4,425
Attorney-General, M. Heenan, Q.C.	4,725
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, J. C. McDouall	4,725
Financial Secretary, J. J. Cowperthwalte, O.B.E.	4,725
Commissioner of Labour, P. C. M. Sedgwick	4,425
Chairman, Urban Council and Director of Urban Services, K. S. Kinghorn	4,425
Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. D. J. M. Mackenzie, C.M.G., O.B.E.	4,425

Director of Public Works, A. Inglis, C.M.G.	£4,425
Commissioner of Police, H. W. E. Heath	4,425
Director of Marine, J. P. Hewitt	4,425
Manager and Chief Engineer, Kowloon-Canton Railway, Lam Po-hon	4,050
Director of Education, P. Donohue	4,425
District Commissioner, New Territories, J. P. Aserappa	4,425
Director of Commerce and Industry, D. R. Holmes, C.B.E., M.C., E.D.	4,425
Commissioner for Resettlement, C. G. M. Morrison	4,425
Director of Social Welfare, D. W. B. Baron	4,425
Commandant, Royal Hong Kong Defence Force (vacant)	
British Council Representative, R. E. Lawry.	

LONDON OFFICE

Hong Kong Government Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—Dir., E. G. A. Grimwood, O.B.E.

JAMAICA

An island situated in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long., Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

Area and Population.—It is the largest island of the Federation of the West Indies, being 146 miles in length and 51 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,411 square miles. The island is divided into 3 counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The preliminary figures of the census taken in April, 1960, showed a total population of 1,613,148.

The climate attracts many winter visitors, mainly from U.S.A. Value of the tourist trade in 1960 was estimated at £13,500,000. Visitors numbered 226,945.

Physical Features.—From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascends towards the central ranges, dividing the larger rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Blue Mountain Peak, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,402 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.

Capital.—The seat of government is Ψ Kingston, the largest town and seaport (population, census 1960, 123,213). Other towns are Ψ Montego Bay (23,471) and Spanish Town (14,439).

GOVERNMENT

After more than three centuries of British rule, Jamaica became an independent state on August 6, 1962, and was recognized as a member of the British Commonwealth. The legislature consists of a *Senate* of 21 nominated members and a *House of Representatives* consisting of 45 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The number of members may vary up to 60. The Senate has no power to delay money bills for longer than one month or other bills for longer than seven months against the wishes of the House of Representatives.

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Kenneth William Blackburne, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.

CABINET

(August 6, 1962)

Premier, Sir Alexander Bustamante.
Minister of Finance, D. Sangster.

Education, E. Allen.
Labour, L. Newland.
Trade and Industry, R. Lightbourne.
Health, Dr. H. Eldemire.
Development, E. Seaga.
Agriculture, J. Gyles.
Home Affairs, R. McNeill.
Without Portfolio, D. C. Tavares.

Speaker, House of Representatives, Burnett Coke.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATION

Kingston

United Kingdom High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Alexander Morley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, C. E. Diggins.

London

Jamaican High Commissioner, His Excellency H. L. Lindo, C.M.G., 6-10 Bruton Street, W.1.

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, Hon. Sir Colin MacGregor.

Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. A. R. Cools-Lartigue.
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. H. Semper; Hon. R. H. Small; Hon. H. G. H. Duffus; Hon. G. E. Wadlington; Hon. R. R. Phillips.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 249 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages. The Palisadoes Airport at Kingston (now capable of handling the largest civil jet aircraft) is used by British West Indian Airways Ltd., British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., Trans-Canada Air Lines, Avianca, RANSA and Aerovias Panama Airways, which provide air communications with Europe, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands. The Montgo Bay Airport is also used by many airlines. A number of non-scheduled airlines operate through the island for non-traffic purposes in accordance with the provisions of International Air Services Transit Agreement.

PRODUCTION

Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world, and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains is of fine quality and fetches a high price. Sugar production in 1960 amounted to 424,270 tons processed from 4,385,000 tons of cane. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas, with the U.K. Citrus (and juices), cocoa and pimento are important export crops. Jamaica has developed a breed of dairy cattle known as the Jamaica Hope which is being exported to other tropical countries on an increasing scale. Good beef cattle are also raised. Jamaica is now the largest producer of bauxite in the world. The bauxite deposits are worked by one Canadian and two American companies; the Canadian company processes bauxite into alumina. Exports in 1960 amounted to: Alumina, 665,361 tons (£16,634,475); Bauxite, 4,147,555 tons (£10,887,332).

Gypsum is also mined, production for 1960 being 246,000 tons. Cement is manufactured locally, the output of the factory being 209,000 tons in 1960.

There is a textile mill and local factories also manufacture garments, knitted fabrics, shoes, paints, corrugated cardboard containers, small plastic articles, drugs, blankets, aluminium furniture and

hollowware, gin, corn meal, soap, condensed milk, beer, baseballs, typewriters, radio sets, brake linings and brake shoes and electric light fittings.

FINANCE

The financial settlement with the United Kingdom prior to independence included grants to Jamaica amounting to £1,000,000 (portion of Colonial Welfare and Development Funds) and an Exchequer loan of £1,250,000 towards the island's capital Budget for 1962-63.

	1960-61	1961-62*
Revenue.....	£39,962,412	£42,130,988
Expenditure.....	39,065,405	42,507,645
Public Debt.....	37,376,907†	37,368,719‡

*Estimated †At March 31, 1960. ‡At March 31, 1961.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£68,608,683	£77,429,775
Total exports.....	45,999,004	55,713,246

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£25,909,708	£23,058,830
Exports to U.K.....	20,230,047	18,348,732

Chief exports (1960): bauxite, £10,887,332; sugar, £13,591,537; rum, £1,280,976; bananas, £4,614,000; raw coffee, £266,400; pimento seeds, £913,120; alumina, £16,634,475; fruit juices, £1,143,774; prepared and preserved fruits, £823,284; prepared cocoa, £309,260.

British Council Representative in Kingston, C. Hentschel.

KENYA

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the east, the borders of Kenya are with Somaliland in the east and Ethiopia and Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lie the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria. On the south is Tanganyika Territory. The total area is 224,960 square miles (including 5,224 square miles of water). The total estimated population in mid 1961 was 7,287,000, including 66,000 Europeans, 178,000 Indo-Pakistanis and Goans, and 45,000 other non-Africans. The African population is estimated at 7,000,000.

The Territory is divided into 6 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Coast, Southern and Northern) and an Extra-Provincial District (Nairobi).

Kenya Protectorate consists of a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the Tanganyika mandated territory frontier to Kipini and the Islands of the Lamu Archipelago. The Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the Tana River.

Production.—Agriculture provides about 85 per cent. of the national income; the principal exports in 1961 included: coffee, £10,624,891; tea, £4,004,198; sisal, £4,191,840; pyrethrum, £808,483; hides and skins £1,556,282; meat preparations (tinned), £1,350,360. The great variation in altitude and ecology provide conditions suitable for the production of a wide range of crops including coffee, tea, pyrethrum, sisal, coconuts, cotton, maize, wheat and fruit of all varieties. Legislation in 1961 abolished the Highlands Order in Council which reserved for European agriculture an area of 12,733 sq. miles, about 5.8 per cent. of the total land area of Kenya. Anyone is now able to purchase land in the Highlands. Settlement

schemes for Africans are being started in the Highlands on land of high potential which has been purchased from European farmers by the Settlement Board. European agriculture provided about 80 per cent. of the total exportable surplus of agricultural products for the Colony in 1961, in addition to considerable quantities of food for areas devastated by famine and flood. African tribal lands, which remain exclusively reserved for the use of the indigenous people, amount to some 191,214 sq. miles, about 87 per cent. of the land area. Of this area only 63.5 per cent. is of agricultural use, the rest being semi-desert and waterless country. Production from the African areas is now increasing rapidly. Forest reserves cover 6,137 sq. miles, and provide valuable timber for building, fuel, and an assortment of purposes.

Prospecting and mining are carried on in many parts of the Colony, the principal minerals at present produced being copper, carbon dioxide gas (natural), diatomite, gold, limestone, salt and soda-ash. The value of the production of main minerals in 1961 was as follows: refined gold, £153,481; soda-ash £1,584,938, cement £2,559,385, salt £183,492, diatomite £47,584, carbon dioxide gas (natural) £44,151, limestone £106,092.

Hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the Upper Tana River and electricity is now available in Nairobi from the Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda.

Since the war there has been a great increase in industrial activity and particularly in the number of secondary industries. Many of these are engaged in processing agricultural produce but there is now manufactured an increasing range of products from local and imported materials and there has been a very sharp increase in the manufacture of consumer goods. The market served is that of all the East African territories. Industrial areas have been developed in all the principal towns and light industrial areas are being developed in rural areas.

The main imports are manufactured goods, classified chiefly as materials, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, food and chemicals.

Communications.—There were 230 post offices in operation in Kenya at Dec. 31, 1961. It is estimated that 72,300,000 letters, postcards and printed papers were handled during 1961. The number of parcels handled was 599,087. The Post Office operates a Savings Bank on behalf of the Kenya Government. During 1961, withdrawals exceeded deposits by £618,789. The number of deposit accounts increased by 29,000 to 401,710 by the end of 1961. The total amount held on behalf of depositors in Kenya was approximately £6,507,000, 23,421 exchange lines and 44,137 telephones (including extensions) were in service at the end of 1961. There are 144 telegraph offices in Kenya. A teletprinter service, provided by means of private wires between the users' offices in the various towns, gives direct and exclusive communication. There were 99 such circuits in operation at the end of 1961. An International Telex Service was introduced in July 1960.

The East African Railways and Harbours are a self-contained and self-financing service of the East African Common Services Organization; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open line of 3,490 miles, made up as follows: Kenya and Uganda Section—Main Line: Mombasa—Kampala—Kasere (1,036 miles); Principal Lines: Nakuru Junction—Kisumu (131), Tororo—Soroti (100), Voi—Kahe Junction (94); Minor and Branch Lines: Rongai—Solai (27), Kisumu—Butere

(43), Leseru—Kitale (41), Mbulamuti—Namasagali (19), Kampala—Port Bell (6), Gilgil—Thomson's Falls (48), Nairobi—Nanyuki (145). The Konza—Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by East African Railways and Harbours. Tanganyika Section—Main Line: Dar-es-Salaam—Kigoma (779 miles); Principal Line: Tabora—Mwanza (236); Branch Lines: Kaliuwa—Mpanda (131); Kilosa—Mikumi (44). The Tanga Line runs from Tanga to Arusha (273 miles). Southern Province Railway: Mtwara—Nachingwea—Masasi (154 miles). In addition the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, Albert and Tanganyika, and also on the River Nile with a route mileage of 4,194 miles. There are also 2,685 miles of road services connecting the Central and Tanga Lines and providing regular transport to the Southern Highlands, with subsidiary road services in Kenya and Uganda. East African Railways and Harbours control the five seaports of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara. Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara have deep-water berths and Tanga and Lindi are lighterage ports.

Scheduled trunk airline services during 1961 were operated to or through Kenya, from Nairobi airport, by East African Airways Corporation, B.O.A.C., Air India, South African Airways, Air France, Central African Airways, Scandinavian Air System, British United Airways and Alitalia, while regional scheduled services were also run by East African Airways Corporation, Sabena, Ethiopian Air Lines, Aden Airways and Alitalia.

Roads policy and the administration of the Road Fund are under the control of the Road Authority. The Colony has approximately 26,000 miles of road including 3,750 miles of trunk roads, 6,500 miles of secondary roads. There is a total of 920 miles of bitumen-surfaced roads. During 1961, 84,540 vehicles were licensed, a decrease of 4,965 in comparison and the previous year.

FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62*
Revenue.....	£50,540,000	£48,539,000
Expenditure.....	50,348,000	52,579,000

* Estimated.

The funded public debt at June 30, 1961, was £69,171,000.

TRADE

	1960
Imports.....	£89,953,000
Exports.....	35,188,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£31,400,233	£28,924,863
Exports to U.K.....	13,128,982	12,442,093

Since 1949 the Customs Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have been amalgamated under the title of the East African Customs and Excise Department under the East Africa Common Services Organization.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is administered by a Governor, who is advised by a Council of Ministers. As a result of the London Conference in April 1962, a National Government was formed and the size of the Council of Ministers was increased to 16. The present Government is a Coalition Government in which both K.A.D.U. and K.A.N.U. Ministers are participating on equal terms. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker, appointed by the Governor and 53 constituency elected members, in addition to 12 national members and 4 nominated members. The Council of State, designed to protect any community against harmful discriminatory legislation,

may consist of a Chairman with not more than 16 and not less than 10 members. At present a Chairman and 10 members have been appointed.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Patrick Muir Renison, K.C.M.G. (1959) (and allowances)</i>	£10,500
<i>Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. H. Slade</i>	2,000
<i>Ministers of State for Constitutional Affairs, Hon. R. G. Ngala (Administration); Hon. J. Kenyatta (Economic Planning)</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Legal Affairs, Hon. A. M. F. Webb, Q.C.</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Finance, Hon. J. S. Gichuru</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Hon. Sir Michael Blundell, B.B.E. (temp.)</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Defence, Hon. Sir Anthony Swann, Bt., C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Local Government, Hon. D. T. Arap Moi</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Education, Hon. L. G. Sagini</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Commerce and Industry, Hon. P. M. Muliro</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Tourism, Forests and Wild Life, Hon. A. B. Jamidar</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Labour, Hon. T. J. Mboya</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Health and Housing, Hon. F. M. G. Mati</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Land Settlement and Development, Hon. B. R. McKenzie, D.S.O., D.F.C.</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Lands, Surveys and Town Planning, Hon. T. Towett</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Social Services, Hon. B. Mate</i>	3,200
<i>Minister for Works and Communications, Hon. T. M. Chokwe</i>	3,200
<i>Puisne Judges, G. B. W. Rudd; C. P. Connell; T. H. Mayers; E. A. J. Edmonds; J. P. Murphy; J. S. Templeton; B. S. Miles; A. D. Farrell; J. Wicks</i> each	2,900
<i>British Council Representative, A. Ross, O.B.E.</i>	

Public Relations Office in U.K., Kenya House, 172 Strand, W.C.2.

Nairobi, the Capital City and seat of Government is situated at latitude 2° S. and longitude 36° 8' E. at 5,500 feet above sea level, and has a population of about 297,000. It is 307 miles by road from Mombasa, the Colony's port. Mombasa possesses what is perhaps the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa and is well served by shipping lines from Europe and Asia besides a frequent coastal service. Other centres are Eldoret, Kisumu, Lamu, Nakuru and Nyeri.

Nairobi: transit from London about 16 days by sea; by air, 1 day.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

(See WEST INDIES)

THE MALDIVIVE ISLANDS

The Maldive Islands are a chain of coral atolls, some 400 miles to the South West of Ceylon, stretching from just south of the equator for about 600 miles to the north. There are 12 clearly defined atolls, separated from each other by deep channels, through which the currents run strongly. The total number of islands is over 7,000, some being very small indeed; about 200 of them are inhabited. The islands are thickly covered with coconut palms, and coir and copra are exported. The principal industry is fishing, and considerable quantities of dried fish are exported to Ceylon, where it is in great demand. The population of the islands is about 90,000. The people are

Moslems, and the Maldivian language is akin to Elu or old Sinhalese. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

The Maldive Islands is a Sultanate, which is elective. The present Sultan, His Highness Al Amir Sir Mohamed Farid Didi, K.C.M.G., was installed on March 7, 1954. There is a Parliament (the Majlis) with representatives elected from all the atolls. The life of the Majlis is 5 years. The Government consists of the Prime Minister (Ibrahim Nasir) and the Cabinet, who are responsible to the Majlis.

The Islands are a Protected State, and their international relations are conducted by, or in accordance with the advice of, the British Government.

With the agreement of the Maldivian Government, an R.A.F. Staging Post has been constructed on Gan Island, in Addu Atoll, the most southerly atoll, lying just south of the equator.

The capital of the Islands is Malé (population about 10,000). Communications are by steam or sailing ship, and a small air-strip has been constructed on Hulule Island, about 1 mile from Malé.

British Representative, H. A. Arthington-Davy, M.B.E. (1960).

MALTA, G.C.

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 60 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast. about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94.9 square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo (area 25.9 sq. miles); Comino and several islets. The estimated population in June, 1961 was 328,854.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in A.D. 58. In 870 it was taken by the Arabs, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Normandy. It passed successively under the rule of the Angevins and Aragonese, and followed the fortunes of their kingdoms. In 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grandmaster La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then, at their own wish, admitted into the British Empire, the act being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was again closely besieged in the last war and again withstood the attacks of all its enemies. From June, 1940, to the end of the war, 432 members of the garrison and 1,540 civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom made a free grant of £10,000,000 for restoring war damage, and a further grant of £20,000,000 was subsequently made for the same purpose and for general construction and replanning.

The climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer. The islands are intensively cultivated. The chief export crops are potatoes and onions. Wheat, barley, clover and tomatoes are extensively grown on dry lands, while on irrigated land all the usual temperate climate and sub-tropical vegetables are grown. Tomatoes are grown on irrigated and

non-irrigated land. Agriculture and fishing are among the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

Mdina (Notabile), the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Old Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 836, but its suburb, Rabat, has 13,501 inhabitants. Notable has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital, Ψ Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet and N.A.T.O. Mediterranean Command.

Malta possesses a University (299 full-time students in 1962); 6 grammar schools (3,543 pupils); 114 primary schools (52,345 pupils); 5 technical schools (1,081 students); 3 secondary technical schools (1,659 pupils) and 89 private schools (18,797 pupils). Adult education classes, instituted in 1946, had an attendance of 845 in 1961. English and Maltese are the only languages taught in the Government primary schools. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognized by the Crown, consisting of 28 families.

English and Maltese are the official languages of administration and Maltese is the official language in all the Courts of Law and the language of general use in the Islands. The Court may order the use of the English language in any proceedings before it where any party or any accused person does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed; but when all parties or accused persons are English-speaking, the use of English is obligatory. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused they are translated. In 1934, Maltese was substituted for Italian as the principal language of the Courts of Law.

FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62
Public revenue.	£11,952,814	£13,124,950
Ordinary expenditure.	12,360,615	12,923,725
Capital expenditure.	4,337,345	3,672,205

Only notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency are now legal tender. In addition, British coins, including silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins, are legal tender.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£10,983,673	£11,667,578
Exports to U.K.	981,034	1,377,884

The principal imports for home consumption are foodstuffs—mainly wheat, meat and hullocks, milk and fruit—fodder, heverages and tobacco, fuels, chemicals, textiles and machinery (industrial, agricultural and transport). The chief domestic exports are scrap-metal, hides and skins, potatoes and onions, smoking requisites, gloves, bosiere, buttons, beer, mineral waters, canned fruits, edible oil, talow, fresh flowers and flower-cuttings.

CAPITAL, Ψ Valletta. Population (1961) 18,287.

MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY is September 8, commemorating the raising of the sieges of 1565 and 1940-43.

GOVERNMENT

After the war Malta was granted a measure of self-Government (subject to the reservation of certain powers to the Governor) under a Constitution introduced by Letters Patent dated September 5, 1947. On April 30, 1958, a state of emergency was declared and the direct administration of the Island was assumed by the Governor. On April 15, 1959, the state of emergency was brought to an end, and the 1947 Constitution was revoked and replaced by an interim Constitution established by the Malta (Constitution) Order in Council, 1959, and the Malta Royal Instructions, 1959.

Under this Constitution all legislative and administrative powers were vested in the Governor, acting, except in certain specified cases, in consultation with the Executive Council. The Executive Council was composed of 3 *ex officio* members (Chief Secretary, Legal Secretary, Financial Secretary), 3 other nominated official members, and 4 nominated unofficial members.

Following the report of a Constitutional Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Hilary Blood, a new Constitution for Malta was introduced by the Malta (Constitution) Order in Council, 1961, under which the Island is now known as "the State of Malta". The Constitution provides *inter alia* for the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual; the United Kingdom Government still retains responsibility for defence and external affairs; the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is required to consult with the Cabinet composed of a Prime Minister and 7 Maltese Ministers, in exercising all his powers, with certain exceptions; a United Kingdom Commissioner is appointed to represent the Government of the United Kingdom in Malta. There is also provision for the appointment of a Consultative Council composed of the Governor as Chairman, the Prime Minister, the United Kingdom Commissioner, not more than 3 members appointed by a Secretary of State and not more than 3 members appointed by the Prime Minister, providing for consultation on policy relating to defence and external affairs, and on any matters affecting the relations between the United Kingdom Government and the Government of Malta as may be referred to it by either Government.

Elections for the 50 seats in the Legislative Assembly, as opposed to 40 seats under the 1947 Constitution, were held in February 1962, and resulted as follows: Nationalist Party, 25 seats; Malta Labour Party, 16; Christian Workers Party, 4; Democratic Nationalist Party, 4; Progressive Constitutional Party, 1.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Maurice Dorman, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1962). £7,000

CABINET

(March 5, 1962)

Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning and Finance, G. Borg Olivier, LL.D.

Minister of Industrial Development and Tourism, C. Felice, LL.D.

Minister of Education, A. Paris, M.D.

Minister of Agriculture, Power and Communications, C. Caruana, LL.D.

Minister of Justice, T. Caruana Demajo, LL.D.

Minister of Works and Housing, J. Spiteri, LL.D.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, A. Caccia Zammit, M.D.

Minister of Health, P. Borg Olivier, M.D.

THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Anthony Mamo, O.B.E. £2,250
Judges, Dr. A. J. Montanaro-Gauci, C.B.E.; Dr. W. Harding, C.B.E.; Dr. T. E. Gouder; Dr. A. V. Camilleri; Dr. J. Caruana Colombo; Dr. J. H. Xuereb; Dr. J. Flores each £1,750

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. G. Ellis.

U.K. COMMISSIONER IN MALTA

Sir Edward Wakefield, C.I.E.

(+ *allice*. £1,565) £4,115

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL IN LONDON

Malta House, Haymarket, S.W.1.

[Trafalgar; 5033]

Commissioner-General, J. AXISA, M.B.E.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'–57° 46' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58'–20° 33', and comprising with its dependencies an area of 805 square miles. The resident population at the census of 1952 was 501,415, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and persons of mixed descent. The total population, including dependencies, was estimated (Dec. 31, 1961) at 687,450.

Mauritius was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1638 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Isle de France, but did not settle it until 1721. Under the French it became a great centre of trade. In 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. A British garrison remained on the island until its withdrawal in June 1960. There is a Naval Volunteer Force, and a special internal security force was set up in 1960. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule though the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored. There are 4 bi-lingual French-English daily papers and 5 Chinese daily papers.

Of the total cultivable area of about 226,000 acres, 210,000 are under sugar, about 600 under aloe (regular plantations), 300 under maize, 4,400 under tea, 900 under tobacco and the rest under other foodcrops and mixed farming. The sugar crop of 1961 was about 553,000 metric tons.

Situated just within the tropics but being a small land mass in a large ocean area, Mauritius has a climate more subtropical than tropical except at low altitudes. In summer, conditions are sometimes trying because of high humidities and light winds rather than because of the relatively high temperatures. The island lies in that region of the South Indian Ocean where tropical cyclones are most frequent. At times, as in 1892, 1931, 1945, 1960 and 1962 they are very severe and do much damage to crops and buildings.

Railways and Shipping.—There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered in 1961 amounted to 1,580,587 tons, and the shipping cleared to 1,579,572 tons. In 1961 there were 77½ miles of railway (4 ft. 8½ in. gauge), 76 post-offices and postal agencies, 48 telegraph offices and 15 telephone-exchange offices in the island, with 210 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph of the railway and 11,140 miles of underground and overhead (Government) telephone wires and 8,989 telephone installations.

Civil Aviation.—Air services are operated by: (1) B.O.A.C. to Nairobi, Khartoum, Rome and London; (2) Air France to Réunion, Madagascar, Dar-es-Salaam, Nairobi, Athens, Nice and Paris; (3) South African Airways to Johannesburg, Cocos Islands and Perth (West Australia); (4) QANTAS to Johannesburg, Cocos Islands, Perth and SYDNEY.

Education.—The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Educational facilities are available up to University entrance level. Primary education is provided in 295 schools, of which 120 are Government and 76 aided. Secondary education is given in 3 Government and 81 private schools. There are also 2 central schools, a technical institute and a teacher training college. Current expenditure on education in 1960-61 totalled Rs.19,658,525.

FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62*
Public revenue . . .	Rs.146,725,843	Rs.158,603,800
Public expenditure . . .	153,350,479	157,759,560
	*Estimated.	

The Public Debt, at June 30, 1961, was Rs.135,609,390.

Currency—Rs. = Rupee = 1s. 6d.

TRADE

	1960	1961
Total imports	Rs.331,867,947	Rs.322,962,507
Total exports	177,777,655	291,490,818
Imports from U.K. . . .	£7,319,929	£6,576,600
Exports to U.K. . . .	11,582,993	10,850,175

The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. 83 per cent. of the island's trade was with Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries in 1961.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor with an Executive and Legislative Council. The Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, provides for a Legislative Council consisting of the Speaker three *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), forty elected members and 12 nominated non-official members.

The Colony is divided into 40 single member Constituencies and every person (male or female) has the right to vote who—(a) is a British subject of the age of 21 years or upwards; and (b) has resided in the Colony for a period of at least 6 months immediately before the date of registration or is domiciled in the Colony and is residing therein at that date; and (c) has resided in the constituency in which he claims to be registered as a voter for a period of at least 6 months immediately before the date of registration.

The Executive Council consists of the 3 *ex officio* members above mentioned and 10 members appointed by the Governor from elected or nominated members of the Legislative Council. The *ex officio* members and the appointed members are styled Ministers.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Shaw Rennie, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1962)	Rs.80,000
Chief Minister and Minister of Finance, Dr. Hon. S. Ramgoolam	36,000
Chief Justice, Sir Ramparsad Neerunjun, O.B.E.	41,200
Speaker, Legislative Council, H. R. Vaghjee	36,000
Chief Secretary, T. D. Vickers, C.M.G.	40,000
Financial Secretary, A. F. Bates, C.M.G.	36,000
Attorney-General, J. J. M. Lavolpierre, Q.C.	36,000
Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs, Hon. A. Beejadhur	36,000

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Hon. S. Boolell.....	Rs. 36,000
Minister of Health and Reform Institutions, Hon. J. G. Forget.....	36,000
Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development, Hon. F. Laventure.....	36,000
Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning, Hon. A. R. Mohamed.....	36,000
Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications, Hon. A. L. Nairac, C.B.E., Q.C.....	36,000
Minister of Labour and Social Security, Hon. V. Ringadoo.....	36,000
Minister of Works and Internal Communications, Hon. H. E. Walter.....	36,000
Minister of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications, Hon. A. H. M. Osman.....	36,000
Senior Puisne Judge, M. J. J. L. Rivalland, M.B.E.....	34,000
Puisne Judges, J. G. H. Glover; M. J. G. Lalouette..... each	32,000
CAPITAL, ΨPort Louis. Population (1961), 92,400; other centres are Curepipe (38,300), Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (37,300), Vacoas and Phoenix (37,000), Quatre Bornes (23,150) and ΨMahebourg (12,250).	
British Council Representative, G. de G. Sells, D.S.O., D.F.C.	

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

Rodrigues, 350 miles east-north-east of Mauritius, area, 40 square miles. Population (1961) 18,300. Cattle, beans, salt fish, sheep and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius. Magistrate, P. Lefebure.

Trade with Mauritius

	1960	1961
Total imports.....	Rs. 4,088,819	Rs. 3,508,587
Total exports.....	1,555,535	1,400,081

Other Dependencies.—Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coconut oil. The most important are the Oil Islands Group, the largest of which, Ψ*Diego Garcia* (pop. 1961, 600), lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour; other islands are Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Agalega, St. Brandon, Solomon, and Trols Frères. The total area of the "Other Dependencies" is about 47½ square miles, with a population (1961) of 1,910.

Trade with Mauritius

	1960	1961
Imports.....	Rs. 723,955	Rs. 720,782
Exports.....	1,280,106	1,495,993

THE NEW HEBRIDES

The *New Hebrides Group*, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles, is administered by a British-French Condominium Government.

The principal islands are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Aneityum, Aoba, Maewo and Pentecost, The British Resident Commissioner, exercising

powers delegated to him by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and the French Resident Commissioner, representing the High Commissioner for France in the Pacific Ocean, are the joint heads of the Administration. They each have small staffs of national officers who assist them in general administrative work and the running of social services (health and education) financed from national funds, part of which come from the Metropolitan Governments. In addition they jointly control the "mixed" public services (posts and telegraphs, public works, mines, meteorology, etc.) which are financed from funds raised in the Territory. The population (1960) was 60,374, of which 55,428 is the estimated number of native inhabitants. Principal products are copra, coffee, cocoa, kauri timber and sandalwood. Imports for 1960 totalled £2,384,205, of which £1,003,261 was the value of imports from Australia. Exports in 1960 were valued at £1,715,504, £1,109,938 being the value of exports to France. Joint revenue, 1960, £547,883; expenditure on joint services, £592,344.

Attached to the New Hebrides are the Banks (309 sq. miles, pop. 2,475) and Torres (40 sq. miles, pop. 164) Islands.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration—Ψ Vila, Efate, pop. about 1,900.

French High Commissioner, L. Pêchoux.

British Resident Commissioner (vacant).

French Resident Commissioner, M. Delauney.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

(Western Pacific High Commission)

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir David Clive Crosbie Trench, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1961)..... (+ <i>allice</i> , £A1,315)	£A4,375
Chief Justice, G. G. Briggs.....	3,645
Chief Secretary, M. D. I. Gass, C.M.G.....	3,645
Financial Sec., A. M. Wilkie, C.M.G.....	3,295
Secretary for Protectorate Affairs, R. Davies, O.B.E.....	3,095
Senior Assistant Secs., T. Russell; L. M. Davies, O.B.E.....	2,730

The principal groups under the High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands are (1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) The New Hebrides; (4) The Central and Southern Line Islands. The headquarters of the High Commissioner are at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

The *Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony*, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formerly a Protectorate, and was formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The total land area of the Colony is about 360 sq. miles with a population (Census, 1947) of 36,000 (304 Europeans, 142 Chinese, 29,923 Micronesians and 5,066 Polynesians), estimated at 47,508 at the end of 1961. Expressed in Australian currency, the estimated revenue of the Colony in 1962 was £753,435; expenditure £752,567.

The Government maintains one boys' and one girls' boarding school and 27 primary schools. Village school primary education is mainly run by missionary societies, with financial assistance from the Government, and at the end of 1961 these schools were attended by 8,831 pupils. Missions have in recent years entered the field of secondary education, and supported 5 secondary schools at the end of 1961.

The *Gilbert Group*, situated between 4° N. and

3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 16 islands, Makin, Butaritari, Marakel, Abaiang, Tarawa (Headquarters of the Colony), Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae. The area of the group is 114 sq. miles and the population (estimated 1961) 35,493. The *Ellice Group* of 9 islands (Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaele and Niulakita) lies between lat. 5° 30' and 11° SE. and long. 176° E. and 180° E. The area of the group is 9½ sq. miles and the population (estimated 1961) 5,114. *Ocean Island* (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E. was proclaimed British in 1900. The *Line Islands* between lat. 4° 40' and 2° N. and long. 160° 20' and 157° W. include Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands. *Fanning* and *Washington Islands* were included in the Colony in 1916, *Christmas Island* in 1919. Christmas Island is the largest atoll in the Pacific. The boundaries of the Colony were extended (March 18, 1937) to include the *Phoenix Islands* (Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands), between 3° and 5° S. and 170° and 175° W. Enderbury and Canton Islands are for common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications, under an agreement made on April 6, 1939. Canton Island is an international airport on the Trans-Pacific route between Fiji and Honolulu, although, with the development of long-range jet aircraft, it has lost much of its former importance.

In each island of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups (except Niulakita) and in two islands in the Phoenix Group there is a native Government under an appointed native magistrate whose court administers a code of native laws. The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Valdemar Jens Andersen, O.B.E., (1962)..... (+ allice, £175) £A3,645

The *British Solomon Islands Protectorate*, established in 1893, now includes all the islands in the Solomons Archipelago S. and S.E. of the large island of Bougainville. The main islands in the Protectorate are Choiseul, Santa Isabel, Shortland Group, Vella Lavella, Kolombangara, Ganongga, Glzo, the New Georgia Group, the Florida Group, Guadalcanal, the Russell Islands, Malaita and San Cristobal, and the outlying islands of Bellona, Rennell, Santa Cruz, Vanikoro, Tikopia, Swallow (or Reef Islands) and Duff Groups, the Stewart Islands and the Ontong Java Atoll. The Protectorate is situated between 5°-13° S. lat. and 155°-170° 20' E. long. It has a total land area of about 11,500 sq. miles. The latest census (1959) gave the population as 781 Europeans, 366 Chinese, 117,620 Melanesians, 4,625 Polynesians, 459 Micronesians and 225 others; total 124,076. Estimated revenue (1962) £A1,905,000 (including Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (£A337,000) and Grant-in-Aid from the United Kingdom (£A512,000)); estimated expenditure (1962) £A1,905,000; Imports (1961) £A2,045,663; domestic exports £A1,866,484. The main imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods and building materials. Principal exports are copra, timber and trochus shell. A small export of cocoa has recently begun. On October 18, 1960, the British Solomon Islands (Constitution) Order in Council, 1960, came into operation. An Executive Council and a Legislative Council were established for the Protectorate, replacing the former Advisory Council. The Legislative Council has an official majority with 11 ex officio and official members and 10 unofficials, all of whom are appointed by the High Commissioner.

The High Commissioner presides over both Councils.

The High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific was reconstituted by the Western Pacific (Courts) Order in Council 1961, which came into operation in April 1962, as the High Court of the Western Pacific with the powers and jurisdiction of a Superior Court of Record exercised by the Chief Justice and puisne judges.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The South Pacific Commission, an advisory and consultative body set up by the six Governments responsible for the administration of island territories in the South Pacific region, recommends to the member Governments means for promoting the well-being of the peoples of these territories. It is concerned with social, economic and health matters. *Headquarters, Nouméa, New Caledonia.*

The Commission was established by an Agreement between the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, signed at Canberra in 1947 and ratified on July 29, 1948. Until November 7, 1951, the area of the Commission's activities comprised territories lying generally south of the Equator from and including Netherlands New Guinea in the west to the French Establishments in Oceania and Pitcairn in the east. On November 7, 1951, an additional Agreement was signed extending the scope of the Commission to include Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration. The Commission consists of twelve Commissioners, two from each Government, and normally holds one session each year. The first Session was held in May, 1948.

There are two auxiliary bodies, the Research Council and the South Pacific Conference. There is a Research Council meeting yearly, which may be either a meeting of the full Council, or of one or other of its three main sections, specializing in health, economic development and social development. Members of the Council are appointed by the Commission and are selected for their special knowledge of the questions with which the Commission is concerned, and the problems of the Territories in these fields. The chief function of the Research Council is to advise the Commission what investigations are necessary. Arrangements to carry out those which are approved are the responsibility of the Secretary-General and other principal officers. The South Pacific Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years, consists of delegates from the territories who may be accompanied by advisers. The first Conference was held in Fiji in April, 1950, the second in New Caledonia in April, 1953, the third in Fiji in April-May, 1956, and the fourth in New Britain in April-May, 1959. The fifth South Pacific Conference was held in American Samoa in July, 1962.

Secretary-General, T. R. Smith.
Executive Officers, Dr. J. Barrau (Economic Development); Dr. R. Seddon (Social Development); Dr. G. Lolson (Health).

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

AREA AND POPULATION

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland covers an area of 486,109 square miles (S. Rhodesia, 150,333; N. Rhodesia 290,410; and Nyasaland 45,366 square miles), including approximately 9,380 square miles of water.

Population.—The estimated total population of

the Federation (December, 1961) is 8,630,000 of all races (S. Rhodesia 3,200,000; N. Rhodesia 2,510,000; Nyasaland 2,920,000).

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The Federation extends from latitude 22° 30' South to latitude 8° 15' South. On the South it is bordered by the Republic of South Africa, on the West by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Portuguese West Africa, on the North-West and North by the Congolese Republic, on the North by Tanganyika and on the East by Portuguese East Africa.

Relief.—Most of Rhodesia is at an altitude of between 3,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level, the highest land lying on the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia where some mountains rise above 8,000 feet above sea level (Mt. Inyangani 8,541 feet). In the large river valleys, the Zambezi, Sabi, Kafue and Luangwa, the level of the land falls below 2,000 feet.

In Nyasaland, the level of the littoral of Lake Nyasa and of parts of the Shire River Valley is 1,500 feet above sea level. Elsewhere the altitude varies between 2,000 and 8,000 feet with the crest of the Mlanje Mountain massif rising to 10,000 feet above sea level. Lake Nyasa itself, the greatest depth of which is about 2,500 feet, is a southward extension of the Great Rift Valley.

Rivers.—Portions of the Zambezi River, Lake Nyasa, Lake Bangweulu, the Luapula River and the Chambeshi River are navigable and are extensively used by waterborne transport. The Federation has, however, no great natural waterways, either to provide access to the sea or to connect major industrial centres, but there are a number of large rivers which could be brought into the service of agriculture for irrigation and of power supplies for hydro-electric schemes. The recently completed Kariba Dam, on the Zambezi, is 175 miles long and 2,000 sq. miles in area, provides hydro-electric power from the Copper Belt to Bulawayo. The principal rivers, in addition to the Zambezi, are—in Southern Rhodesia: the Sabi River and its tributaries (irrigation and power potentialities); the Hunyani River (already dammed at several points); and the Umfuli River (irrigation potentialities). In Northern Rhodesia: the Kafue River (power potentialities); the Mulungushi and Lunsemfwa Rivers (already supplying hydro-electric power to Broken Hill mine and town); and the Zambezi River at the Victoria Falls (supplying hydro-electric power to Livingstone). In Nyasaland: the Shire River (power and irrigation potentialities).

Climate.—Though the entire Federal area lies within the tropics most of it is at an altitude which gives climatic conditions favouring permanent European settlement. The main rainfall throughout the area is concentrated into a season extending from about November to March. Average rainfall (except for certain somewhat arid low-lying regions on the one hand and some high altitude areas of very heavy rainfall on the other) is 25 to 30 inches a year.

GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being on September 4, 1953, when the first Governor-General assumed office. The Order-in-Council authorizing the setting up of the Federation was approved by Her Majesty the Queen on August 1, 1953. An interim Ministry was sworn in on September 7. The first elections to the Federal Assembly took place on December 15,

1953. In the first months of the Federation only the minimum administrative machine was created and the Federal Government assumed its functions from the territories by degrees. By July 1, 1954, the Federal Ministries had taken over most of their duties.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C.; born Oct. 17, 1914; assumed office, October, 1957

(+£3,500 *allice*) £5,000

Official Secretary and Comptroller, Commander J. P.

P. Michell, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. H. G. Senior; Capt. E. M. Sobey.

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY

(November, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs,

Rt. Hon. Sir Roy Welensky, K.C.M.G.

(+£1,000 *tax free allice*) £4,000

Minister of Law and of Home Affairs, Hon.

J. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., Q.C. *£3,250

Minister of Transport and of Posts, Hon.

F. S. Owen *£3,250

Minister of Commerce and Industry, Hon.

J. A. Clark *£3,250

Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir Donald

Macintyre, C.B.E. *£3,250

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. C. Graylin *£3,250

Minister for the Public Service, Hon. J. M.

Caldicott, C.M.G. *£3,250

Minister of Education, Hon. J. P. G.

Duncan, M.B.E. *£3,250

Minister of Health, Hon. B. D. Goldberg. *£3,250

Minister of Economic Affairs, of Defence and

of Power, and Deputy Prime Minister,

Hon. Sir Malcolm Barrow, C.B.E. *£3,250

Minister of Works, Hon. G. W. R.

L'Ange, C.B.E. *£3,250

Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and External

Affairs, F. H. N. Parry, C.B.E.

Secretary for Defence, M. B. Benoy, C.B.E.

Secretary for Transport, T. S. Bell.

Secretary for Commerce and Industry, D. H. Cum-

mings, O.B.E.

Secretary for Home Affairs, A. D. Evans, C.B.E.

Attorney-General, R. A. Yates, Q.C.

Postmaster-General, Lt.-Col. C. R. Dickenson.

Secretary for Education, D. C. Ferrer.

Secretary for Agriculture, C. A. Murray, O.B.E.

Secretary for Health, Dr. D. M. Blair, O.B.E.

Under Secretary for Power, E. R. Fothergill, O.B.E.,

M.C., E.D.

Secretary for Law and Government Solicitor, D. D.

O'Donovan.

Secretary for Economic Affairs, H. C. Ballingall.

Secretary for the Public Service Commission, D. R.

Allen.

Secretary for Finance, H. M. McDowell, C.B.E.

Under Secretary for Works, R. W. Petheram, M.B.E.

Comptroller and Auditor General, D. J. Morris.

* Plus £500 *tax free allowance*.

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

UNITED KINGDOM

Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2

High Commissioner, Sir Albert Robinson.

Deputy High Commissioner, M. J. Lamb.

GHESIA, Lagos (*High Commissioner*).—M. M. Hove, M.B.E.

SOUTH AFRICA, Pretoria (*Head of Mission*).—J. W. M. Fitt, O.B.E.

U.S.A., Washington (*Minister*).—O. B. Bennett.

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER IN SALISBURY

High Commissioner, His Excellency the Lord Alport, P.C., T.D.

Deputy High Commissioner, D. A. Scott.

Military Adviser, Brig. C. V. Halden, M.B.E., T.D.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. H. G. Slade, A.F.C.

Economic Adviser, G. W. Brazendale, C.M.G.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Assembly consists of 59 members and is composed as follows: forty-four elected members (Southern Rhodesia, 24; Northern Rhodesia, 14; Nyasaland, 6); eight African elected members (Southern Rhodesia, 4; Northern Rhodesia, 2; Nyasaland, 2); 4 specially elected African members (Northern Rhodesia, 2; Nyasaland, 2); and three European members charged with special responsibility for African interests, of whom one is elected in Southern Rhodesia and the other two appointed, one each by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The main matters on which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws are external affairs, defence, immigration, financial and economic affairs, inter-territorial roads, railways, European agriculture in the Rhodesias, posts and telegraphs, education except African primary and secondary education and Federal courts. In addition, there are a number of matters on which both the Federal and Territorial Legislatures have powers to make laws. They include the development of industries, electricity, scientific and industrial research, health, town planning, archives, census and statistics.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS BOARD

A Standing Committee of the Federal Assembly, known as the African Affairs Board, consists of the three European members representing African interests and one of the elected African members from each territory. The Board makes representations to the Federal Government on matters within the authority of the Federation in the interests of Africans; to assist a Territorial Government, at its request, in the study of matters affecting Africans, and to draw attention to any Federal legislation of a differentiating character and to ask that it should be reserved for the consideration of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Speaker of the Federal Assembly, Hon. T. I. F. Wilson, C.M.G.

Clerk of the House, E. Grant-Dalton.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

The Court, constituted under the Federal Constitution of 1953, came into being on July 1, 1955.

Chief Justice of the Federation, Hon. Sir John Clayton.

Federal Justice, Hon. Sir Vincent Quénet.

The Chief Justices of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are *ex officio* members of the Court.

DEFENCE

The Army of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with headquarters in Salisbury is comprised of regular and territorial forces. The regular forces include a battalion of the Rhodesia Light Infantry, a

battalion of The Rhodesian African Rifles, a battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and two battalions of the King's African Rifles, units of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Engineers, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Signals, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army Service Corps, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Medical Corps and the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army Pay Corps. The Territorial Force comprises three active force battalions and four reserve battalions of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, with headquarters at Salisbury, Bulawayo and Kitwe. There are also three major training establishments. The Federation has its own regular air force, the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, which is equipped with Canberra and Vampire jet aircraft, as well as trainers, transport aircraft and helicopters.

EDUCATION

The Federal Government is responsible for all education other than that of Africans, that is for European, Asian and Coloured children. In July, 1960, the numbers of such children at school were as follows: Southern Rhodesia, 48,493 (178 schools); Northern Rhodesia, 17,381 (70 schools); Nyasaland, 4,700 (35 schools). In addition to the Government Schools, there are 60 State-aided private schools, attended by a further 11,642 children.

FINANCE

The ninth Federal Budget was presented on June 28, 1962. Loan vote estimates for 1962-63 totalled £7,936,337.

Revenue vote expenditure in 1962-63 is estimated at £70,936,579 against a total estimated revenue of £68,703,000.

	1961-62	1962-63 *
Revenue.....	£66,606,000	£68,703,000
Expenditure from revenue funds...	£70,488,213	£70,936,579
Expenditure from loan funds.....	£9,669,294	£7,519,337

*Estimated.

The public debt amounted to £324,000,000 at June 30, 1962.

Currency.—Federal currency is linked to British sterling and currency backing is held in London in balances, in British Treasury Bills and in Government securities issued in the United Kingdom. The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was established by an Act of the Federal Assembly in 1960, is responsible for the issue of the currency.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—European agriculture in Southern and Northern Rhodesia is the administrative responsibility of the Federal Government, the remainder of the agricultural industry of the Federal area being in the charge of the various Territorial Governments. Production of principal crops in 1961 was:

	Southern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Northern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Nyasaland '000 lb.	Total '000 lb.
Tobacco †	219,643	15,866	25,735	262,344
Cotton ...	2,529	47	25,926	28,502
Tea	2,379	—	31,518	33,897
Wattle Extract.	24,962	—	—	24,962

† All types except Turkish. Production of flue-cured tobacco, mainly in Southern Rhodesia,

totalled 236,778,000 lb. and of all fire-cured tobacco, mainly in Nyasaland, 15,628,000 lb.

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK, 1961

	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland	Total
Cattle ..	3,487,000	1,283,000	374,000	5,144,000
Sheep ..	362,000	38,000	82,000	482,000
Goats ...	451,000	148,000	529,000	1,128,000
Pigs	112,000	75,000	101,000	288,000

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1961

	Quantity	Value
Copper	625,000 tons	£17,354,000
Gold	570,000 oz.	7,164,000
Asbestos	162,000 tons	8,747,000
Chrome	590,000 tons	3,364,000
Zinc	33,000 tons	2,205,000
Lead	17,000 tons	1,010,000
Cobalt	—	1,985,000
Manganese	59,000 tons	466,000

Manufactures.—Since 1955-56, the census of industrial production has been held on a federal basis, giving a gross output of £157,000,000 and a net output of £66,000,000 for the year 1960. Tobacco, textiles and garments, foodstuffs and metal products remain the most important groups, drawing largely for their materials on local sources.

EXTERNAL TRADE

In 1961, the eighth year for which statistics of external trade were available for the Federation as a single trading entity, total external trade was valued at £361,786,000.

With exports valued at £206,780,000 and imports at £155,006,000, there was a favourable balance of trade of £58,865,000 (including net gold sales of £7,091,000).

About 67 per cent. of the exports consisted of minerals—copper, gold, asbestos, lead, zinc, chrome being the most important. About 21 per cent. of all exports consisted of tobacco.

The remaining 12 per cent. was made up of a wide range of products, including manufactured articles of which textiles are the most important.

About 24 per cent. of imports in 1961 were metals and machinery, a high proportion being mining, electrical and agricultural machinery, railway materials and other durable producers' goods required for the growth of industry, agriculture and basic services such as communications and the provision of electric power.

The most important market for the Federation's products was the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1961 were made up mainly of copper (£52,000,000), tobacco (£27,000,000), asbestos and tea. The most important supplier of the Federation's requirements in 1961 was the United Kingdom.

Total	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£47,977,097	£47,259,855
Exports to U.K.....	103,046,637	101,833,298

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The two Rhodesias are served by the Rhodesia Railways which connect with the South African Railways at Mafeking. The main line forks at Bulawayo; the northern section runs *via* the Victoria Falls through Northern Rhodesia to the Copperbelt and on to the Congo Border where it connects with the Katanga system. The eastern section runs along the watershed of Southern Rhodesia to serve the main centres and ends at Umtali where it joins the Portuguese system to provide access to Beira. With branch lines, the

total mileage of the Rhodesia Railways is over 2,600 miles, including the line linking the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia with the port of Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa, which was completed in 1955.

Nyasaland is served by a Railway system (the Trans-Zambezia Railway, the Central Africa Railway and the Nyasaland Railways) which connects Beira with Nyasaland. The total length of the system is nearly 500 miles.

Roads.—Main roads, which are in process of modernization, connect all the main centres of the Federation with one another and with adjacent territories, and secondary roads serve rural areas. The total route mileage of roads is about 62,000 miles (36,000 miles in Southern Rhodesia, 20,000 miles in Northern Rhodesia and nearly 6,000 miles in Nyasaland) of which some 11,600 miles are designated as main or principal roads (5,000 miles in Southern Rhodesia, 3,700 miles in Northern Rhodesia and 2,900 miles in Nyasaland, excluding roads within municipal areas). Major bridges, many of which were the gift of the Beit Trustees, span the larger rivers on main roads, the Beit Bridge over the Limpopo, the Ottobert Bridge at Chirundu over the Zambezi and the Birchenough Bridge over the Sabi River being noteworthy.

Air Services.—Civil aviation has made rapid progress in the Federal area since the war. The existing airline was reconstituted in partnership between the three territories as the Central African Airways Corporation, Flying Viscount, Dakota and Beaver aircraft, Central African Airways provide daily services between the major towns of the Federation as well as services to Nairobi, Johannesburg, Lourenço Marques, Durban, Ellsabethville and Beira. Beaver aircraft provide services between many of the smaller centres in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Links to overseas countries are provided by a number of the major world airlines which operate through the international airport at Salisbury. The travelling time between the Federation and London is 17 hours by B.O.A.C. Comet and 15½ hours by S.A.A. Boeing 707's.

CAPITAL

SALISBURY, the Federal capital, is also the principal city of Southern Rhodesia. It is built round the site where the Pioneer Column ended its march into Mashonaland in 1890. Situated in the north-east of Southern Rhodesia, it is on the main railway line which traverses the more closely settled areas of the Colony. Branch railway lines run north-east and north-west. It is the centre of the tobacco industry—the tobacco auction sales at Sallsbury are the largest in the world—and an industrial centre of considerable importance. Estimated population, including townships on the periphery of Sallsbury; Europeans, 89,000; Africans, 205,000; Aslans and Coloured, 5,900. Total: 299,900.

FLAG

Shield bearing emblems of the colonies, with dovetailing to show their unification, gold sun rising on blue sky, lion red on white, 13 black and white wavy bars—all on a Blue Ensign.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland, Mashonaland and Manicaland, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,333 square miles. The estimated population, at Dec. 31, 1961, numbered

221,000 Europeans, 17,800 Asiatics and Coloureds and 2,960,000 Africans, giving a combined total of approximately 3,298,000. In 1961 the birth-rate was 24 per thousand and the death-rate 6.

The majority of the natives of Southern Rhodesia (members of the so-called Bantu race), are known as Mashona. In the Western portion of the Colony are the descendants of the Amandebele who conquered and settled down among the Mashona, and from whom the Province of Matabeleland derives its name.

Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company from the date of occupation (1890) to 1923, when responsible government was granted. On this latter date the Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land of Southern Rhodesia except in those estates which it was already developing on July 10, 1923. A Land and Agricultural Bank grants loans for farm development and acquisition of residential property on easy terms of repayment. Of the Colony's 97,184,000 acres, 21,020,000 have been allocated for Native Reserves, 8,052,000 for Native Purchase Areas and 12,878,000 for Special Native Areas.

FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62
Revenue.....	£20,911,000	£24,210,000
Expenditure from revenue funds.....	23,274,000	24,621,000
Expenditure from loan funds.....	8,306,000	4,044,000

(A large proportion of the Public Debt has been taken over by the Federal Government.)

EDUCATION

Native education comes under the Minister for Native Education in the Southern Rhodesian Government. Expenditure in 1960-61 was £4,800,000. There are 3,326 schools enrolling 593,000 pupils with 15,000 teachers. Both Mission and Government training centres provide for lower and higher primary teachers' courses. Secondary schools provide a standard of education up to Cambridge School Certificate, while post primary schools include such subjects as building, carpentry, agriculture and home craft. In addition four special schools cater for the blind, the deaf and dumb. Eighty-five per cent. of pupils of school-going age are now to attend school.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony obtained self-government in 1923 and has a Parliament of 30 members and a Cabinet of 6 members. The Queen is represented by a Governor who presides over the Executive Council. The Southern Rhodesian Government is responsible for native affairs, bridges, irrigation, roads, power, local government, labour, housing and social welfare. All discriminatory legislation is reserved for the consent of the British Government.

Municipal self-government has been established in the city of Salisbury, the city of Bulawayo, and in the towns of Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria. Smaller areas are administered by Town Management Boards. Over the past ten years local self-government among the Africans has been encouraged and by the end of 1962 there were 57 Native Councils raising their own rates.

Governor, His Excellency Hon. Sir Humphrey Vicary Gibbs, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959).

MINISTRY (Feb. 18, 1958)

Prime Minister, Hon. Sir Edgar Whitehead, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, Hon. A. E. Abrahamson.

Minister of the Treasury and of Mines, Hon. C. J. Hatty.

Minister of Roads, of Irrigation and of Lands, Hon. A. R. W. Stubbs.

Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, Hon. R. Knight, O.C.

Minister of Local Government and of Native Education, Hon. R. M. Cleveland, O.B.E.

Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. H. J. Quinton.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Dr. the Hon. W. Alexander.

Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Office, G. B. Clarke, I.S.O.

Secretary, Division of Justice and Internal Affairs, J. W. Pithey.

Director of Mines, W. Ralston, O.B.E.

Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, S. E. Morris, C.M.G.

Secretary to Treasury, C. E. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Secretary, Division of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, C. L. Honey, C.B.E.

SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,850 ft., population (estimated) 299,900, including 89,000 Europeans. BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,450 ft., estimated population 195,600, including 50,000 Europeans. Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria.

Salisbury is 5,600 miles from London (air route) transit 17 hours; by sea, *via* Cape Town, 17 days (approx.).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between the latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. Its area is 288,130 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,575 miles in length.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River Valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

Although Northern Rhodesia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

At June 30, 1960, the estimated population of Northern Rhodesia was 76,000 Europeans, 8,000 Asiatics, 2,000 mixed races and 2,340,000 Africans.

FINANCE

	1959-60	1960-61*
Revenue.....	£15,837,855	£18,239,705
Expenditure.....	16,179,899	18,637,854

* Estimated.

With the coming into being of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federal Government assumed, under the Constitution, powers to impose certain important taxes formerly enjoyed by the Northern Rhodesia Government and also took over responsibility for the administration of various departments and services.

GOVERNMENT

Government is carried on by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of four officials and six unofficial members, of whom two must be Africans. The Legislative Council consists of thirty members, of whom six are official, two are nominated by the Governor and the rest are elected. Of the elected members in the present Council, 14 are European and eight are Africans. The Governor's nominees consist of one African and one Asian, and the official members are all European. The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker who is an unofficial but not a member of the Council.

Governor of Northern Rhodesia, His Excellency Sir Evelyn Dennison Hone, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (1958).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chief Secretary, R. E. Luyt, D.C.M.	£3,450
Legal Affairs, B. A. Doyle, Q.C. (<i>Attorney-General</i>)	3,200
Finance, T. C. Gardner, C.B.E. (<i>acting</i>)	3,200
Native Affairs and Chief Commissioner, F. M. Thomas, C.M.G.	3,200
Labour, Mines and Local Government, H. L. Jones	3,200
Transport and Works, H. Franklin, O.B.E.	3,200
Lands and Natural Resources, Sir John Moffat, O.B.E.	3,200
African Education, A. H. Gondwe	3,200
African Agriculture, E. Mwamba	3,200

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice of the High Court, Sir Diarmaid Conroy, C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D.	£3,550
Puisne Judges, W. E. Evans; M. W. D. Dennison, M.C.; T. Pickett; W. E. Windham; J. R. Blagden	2,900

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Provincial Commissioners, M. G. Billing, C.M.G.; F. M. Thomas; E. C. Thomson; A. St. J. Sugg; E. L. Button, M.B.E.; G. C. M. Heathcote	2,900
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British Council Representative in N. Rhodesia, R. P. R. Sangster.

CAPITAL AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Lusaka, situated in the Midlands (1956 Census, European pop. 9,440). Other centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Mongu, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufupira, Chingola, Bancroft and Kitwe (the main copper mining town of the copper belt—European pop. 9,680).

Commissioner in London, J. P. Murray, C.M.G., 57 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The Nyasaland Protectorate comprises Lake Nyasa and its western shore, with the high tableland separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River, the watershed forming the western frontier with Northern Rhodesia; south of the lake the Protectorate reaches almost to the Zambezi and is surrounded by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) the frontier lying on the west on the water-

shed of the Zambezi and Shire Rivers and to the east on the Ruo, a tributary of the Shire, and Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa. This boundary reaches the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa and extends up the mid-point of the lake for about half its length where it returns to the eastern and northern shores to form a frontier with Tanganyika.

Nyasaland has a total area of 45,747 sq. miles (land area, 36,481) with an estimated population at the end of 1961 of 2,921,100 (2,900,000 Africans, 8,800 Europeans and 12,300 Asians and other non-Africans).

The seat of Government is Zomba (estimated population 1961, 7,500), the other main centres being Blantyre/Limbe, the commercial and industrial centre and headquarters of the Southern Province; Lilongwe, headquarters of the Central Province; Mzuzu, headquarters of the Northern Province; Cholo, Manje, Fort Johnston and Mzimba. A single-track railway runs from the south end of the lake (itself served by one passenger and a number of cargo boats) through Blantyre/Limbe to the southern frontier, whence, crossing the Zambezi by a bridge 12,050 feet long, it reaches the coast at the Mozambique port of Beira, which handles the bulk of the Territory's imports and exports. A good-class earth road system covers the whole country and is already tar-macadamized from Manje through Blantyre/Limbe and Zomba to the Shire River 30 miles further north, and also from Lilongwe to the lake-shore at Salima, northern terminus of the railway.

FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62
Revenue	£6,330,160	£7,243,567
Expenditure	6,940,179	8,189,172
Development Fund Expenditure.*	3,456,445	3,961,481

* Financed by loans, grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, contributions from recurrent revenue, etc.

In 1953, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland assumed responsibility for the servicing of the public debt of the Protectorate, then amounting to £6,228,488. The Nyasaland Government is responsible for the servicing of the Public Debt raised since Oct. 23, 1953, totalling (at June 30, 1961) £7,021,232.

GOVERNMENT

The Government, under the new Constitution introduced in 1961, consists of the Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils. The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor and is advisory to him. It consists of 10 Ministers, 3 of whom are civil servants *ex officio* and 7 are elected members of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council, elected in August, 1961, on a qualified franchise consisting of Higher and Lower Rolls, is presided over by a Speaker, appointed by the Governor, who is not a member of the Council. The Council consists of the 3 *ex officio* Ministers and 28 members, 8 elected by the Higher Roll (4,401 registered voters; 2,895 Europeans, 1,035 Asians and 471 Africans) and 20 by the Lower Roll (107,076 registered voters of whom 10,185 were women; all Africans except 597 Asians and 16 Europeans).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Glyn Smallwood Jones, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., *apptd.* 1961 (+ *allice* £1,700) £5,400

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chief Secretary, Hon. R. S. Foster, C.M.G.	£3,250
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Leader of the Majority Party, Minister of Natural Resources and Surveys and Minister of Local Government, Dr. Hon. H. K. Banda.....	£3,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. J. B. Pine, Q.C.....	3,000
Financial Secretary and Minister of Finance, Hon. H. E. I. Phillips, C.M.G., M.B.E.....	3,000
Minister of Education and Social Development, Hon. M. W. K. Chiume.....	3,000
Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. A. W. Bwanausi.....	3,000
Minister of Works and Transport, Hon. C. Cameron.....	3,000
Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. J. D. Msonthi.....	3,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. W. Chokani.....	3,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. M. Mkwandawire.....	

Chief Justice, E. I. G. Unsworth, C.M.G.... £3,350

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Central Province, Maj. P. F. C. Nicolson.....	2,800
Northern Province, M. A. Sharpe, M.B.E.....	2,800
Southern Province, H. R. H. Rowland....	2,800

British Council Representative, R. P. K. Harrison, M.B.E., Sharrers Road, Blantyre.

ST. HELENA

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in $15^{\circ} 55' S.$ lat. and $5^{\circ} 42' W.$ long. It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with an estimated population at Dec. 31, 1961, of 4,648. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in 1502 (probably on St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 1821 the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, 1821. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lacemaking industry has been established. Ψ St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the Island, possesses a good anchorage.

GOVERNMENT

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of up to 4 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is also assisted by an Advisory Council of up to 10 unofficial members chosen to represent, as far as possible, all unofficial sections of the community, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Ψ Jamestown, population (1956), 1,568.

Governor, His Excellency Sir John Osbaldiston Field, C.M.G. (1962) (+allice.) £2,000

Government Secretary, B. J. Weston, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	£1,400
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, J. O. Talbot-Phibbs.....	1,200
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. J. S. Noaks.....	2,500
Agricultural and Forestry Officer, R. B. Johnston.....	(+allice.) 1,150
Distance from Londou: 4,472 miles; transit. 14 days.	

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1960	1961
Public revenue.....	£250,342	£258,132
Expenditure.....	253,732	291,541
Total imports.....	275,712	258,432
Total exports.....	99,051	69,454
Imports from U.K.....	246,321	267,654
Exports to U.K.....	67,132	53,964

ASCENSION

An isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 500 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated $7^{\circ} 55' 55'' S.$ lat. and $14^{\circ} 25' 55'' W.$ long. It is said to have been discovered by João de Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; on Dec. 31, 1961, the population was 336. Ascension was administered by the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Ψ Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited from January to May by the sea-turtle, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

Resident Magistrate, J. R. Bruce.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. $37^{\circ} 6' S.$ and long. $12^{\circ} 2' W.$, discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles and in 1921 the inhabitants numbered 127, increased in 1959 to 292. The main island is about 1,800 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,600 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,320 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817. William Glass, a corporal of artillery (died 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with two ex-Navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and three masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed a settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and after wards, others from Cape Colony, joined the party.

In 1961 the population numbered 280 persons, the islands being administered by the Colonial

Office through a resident Administrator, with headquarters at the settlement of Edinburgh.

In October, 1961, a volcano, believed to have been extinct for thousands of years, erupted and mounds of earth were thrown up in some cases to a height of 35 feet. In view of the danger of further volcanic activity, the inhabitants were evacuated on Oct. 10 to Nightingale Island and taken by a Dutch liner to Cape Town. The British Government assumed responsibility for the transport and resettlement of the party which reached the United Kingdom on Nov. 23, 1961. The islanders were housed in permanent houses at Calshot, Hants, in January, 1962, and jobs were found for most of the able-bodied members of the party. In the spring of 1962 a geological expedition organized by the Royal Society made a seven-week survey of the island, reporting in April that there was a risk of further volcanic activity. In September, 1962, it was reported that a party of 12 islanders on a private visit of inspection had found the volcano still smoking.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Seals, innumerable penguins, and vast numbers of sea-fowl visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S. and 9° 44' W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and sea-elephants and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population, but there is a meteorological station maintained on the island by the South African Government and manned by South Africans.

By Letters Patent dated January 12, 1938, the Islands of *Tristan da Cunha*, *Gough*, *Nightingale* and *Inaccessible* in the South Atlantic were made Dependencies of the Island of St. Helena.

SARAWAK

Sarawak is a British Colony on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of 48,250 square miles, and a population estimated in 1960 at 744,529, composed of various races, of whom the Sea Dyaks (Ibans), Malays, Chinese, Land Dyaks, Melanau, Kayans and Kenyahs are the most numerous. The government of Sarawak was granted in 1841 by the Sultan of Brunei to Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions were made in 1861, 1882, 1885, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent State, and under an agreement of 1888 the State was placed under British protection. In 1941 the centenary of Brooke rule was celebrated throughout the State.

Sarawak was ceded to Great Britain by the Rajah on July 1, 1946.

The territory of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of North Borneo. The southern boundary is, except for a few short stretches, formed by outstanding ridges of hills; the eastern boundary is a broken range of moun-

tains with peaks rising to over 5,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles).

The country produces rubber, oil, bauxite, timber, sago, rice, ilipe nuts, birds' nests, gold, pepper, rattans and jungle produce. There are also known coal deposits.

FINANCE		1960
Revenue		\$84,484,062
Expenditure (Recurrent)		83,304,790*
Expenditure (Capital)		28,531,764

* Including \$27,589,180 to Capital Account.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K. ...	£1,430,500	£1,464,687
Exports to U.K.	4,978,388	5,584,691

GOVERNMENT

By the Sarawak (Constitution) Order in Council, 1956, a new constitution was granted to Sarawak, which came into force on April 1, 1957. Under this the Council Negri, in which legislative powers and the control of finance are vested, has a majority of elected unofficial members. There are 24 elected members, 14 *ex officio* members, 4 nominated members and 1 standing member who was elected for life prior to cession. The new Supreme Council (i.e. Executive Council) has 3 *ex officio* and two nominated members and 5 members elected by the elected members of the Council Negri by secret ballot from among the elected, nominated or standing members of the Council Negri. The elected members of Council Negri are elected by divisional advisory councils (except for the Kuching Municipal and Sibul and Miri Urban District Councils which each elect one representative directly). The divisional advisory councils are elected by district councils and the Kuching Municipal Council.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i> , His Excellency Sir Alexander Nicol Anton Waddell, K.C.M.G., D.S.C. (1959) (duty allowance £2,500)	£4,500
<i>Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei</i> , Sir (Alfred) John Ainley, M.C. ...	\$29,040
<i>Chief Secretary</i> , F. D. Jakeway, C.M.G., O.B.E.	27,240
<i>Attorney-General</i> , P. E. H. Pike, Q.C.	24,480
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , B. A. St. J. Hepburn, C.M.G.	24,480
<i>Deputy Chief Secretary</i> , A. R. Snelus, C.M.G.	23,040
<i>Chairman, Public Service Commission</i> , R. L. V. Wilkes	22,440
<i>Senior Residents</i> , J. C. B. Fisher, O.B.E.; A. F. R. Griffin	22,440
<i>Residents</i> , A. J. N. Richards; A. R. Meikle; R. H. Morris; G. Lloyd-Thomas	20,760
<i>Senior Puisne Judge</i> , L. D. Smith	22,440
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , A. H. Simpson; E. R. Harley	20,760
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , J. K. Wardzala ...	22,440
<i>Commissioner of Constabulary</i> , P. E. Turnbull	22,440
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , J. Cook, C.B.E.	22,440
<i>Director of Education</i> , M. G. Dickson, C.M.G.	22,440
<i>Director of Medical Services</i> , Dr. D. A. Baird, O.B.E.	22,440
<i>British Council Representative</i> , H. R. Crooke.	

Chief Town, Ψ Kuching; population of municipal area, 50,576. Distance from London 8,700 miles; distance from Singapore 400 miles.

SEYCHELLES

The Colony of Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, consists of two distinct collections of islands—the Mahé group, 32 islands in all, granitic with high hills and mountains (highest point 2,971 feet) and the Out-lying Islands, the Coralline group, numbering 60 more and, for the most part, only a little above sea-level. Proclaimed as French territory in 1756, the Mahé group began to be settled as a dependency of Mauritius from 1770, was captured by a British ship in 1794 and was finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By Letters Patent of September, 1903, these islands, together with the Coralline group, were erected into a separate Colony. The total area of the Granitic group is 87 square miles, of which Mahé, the largest island and the seat of Government, claims 55. The next largest island is Praslin, home of the unique double coconut, Coco de Mer. Islands of the Coralline group lie at distances from Mahé varying between 60 to 612 miles and, exclusive of the Aldabra lagoon (50 sq. miles), have a total area of approximately 13 sq. miles. Aldabra is famous for the gigantic land tortoises. These islands have no permanent population and, where worked, are supplied by contract labour from the Granitic group. The population on May 4, 1960, was 41,425, of whom only 1,292 were residing in the Coralline group. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death and birth rates in 1961 were 13.4 and 41.3 per 1,000 respectively. There are 30 primary schools, 9 secondary schools and a teachers' training college.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 4 *ex officio* members and 4 unofficial members appointed by the Governor, and by a Legislative Council of 4 *ex officio*, 5 elected and 3 nominated members. One of the nominated members is an unofficial.

FINANCE

	1960	1961
Revenue.....	Rs.5,510,855	Rs.5,804,513
Expenditure.....	6,739,226	7,037,550

Rs = Rupees.

Exchange rate 1 Rupee = 1s. 6d. The colony is grant-aided; expenditure from Colonial Office funds in 1960 was Rs.303,469; in 1961, Rs.2,730,057.

TRADE

	1960	1961
Imports.....	Rs.10,963,527	Rs.12,011,349
Exports.....	7,371,375	6,643,394
Imports from U.K....	£320,380	£284,415
Exports to U.K.....	113,067	60,152

The principal imports are cereals, sugar, cotton piece goods and manufactures. The chief exports are copra, essential oils, vanilla, cinnamon bark, patchouli leaves, guano and dried fish.

CAPITAL, Ψ Victoria (population 1960, 10,500), on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, C.M.G. (1961).....	Rs.36,000
Chief Justice, N. P. F. Bonnetard, Q.C. . .	26,000
Colonial Secretary, G. P. Lloyd	25,000
Attorney-General, A. F. M. A. Sauzier . . .	23,500
Administrative Secretary, J. W. Jeffrey,	
M.B.E., D.S.C.	23,500
Financial Secretary (vacant).....	23,500
Principal Auditor, W. A. Peel, M.B.E.	20,000
Director of Medical Services (vacant) . . .	23,000
Chief Police Officer, B. H. Nealon. O.B.E..	22,000
Director of Public Works, K. B. Thomas,	
M.C.	22,000
Director of Education, F. J. F. Tingay	22,000

Director of Agriculture, G. Lionnet, M.B.E. Rs.22,000
Director of Tourism and Information, D.

Knox..... 20,000

Letters to and from London—2 to 6 weeks.

SINGAPORE

The State of Singapore consists of the island of Singapore and the adjacent islets with a total area of 224.5 sq. miles.

Singapore Island is situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is joined by a causeway, carrying a road and a railway, across the Straits of Johore, which are about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is 26 miles and its breadth 14 miles; its population at June 30, 1961 was estimated at 1,687,300, comprising 1,269,100 Chinese, 236,400 Malaysians, 141,500 Indians and Pakistanis, 40,300 others.

FINANCE

	1960	1961*
Revenue.....	\$300,348,735	\$384,000,000
Expenditure.....	238,408,500	385,400,000

*Provisional

The currency is linked to sterling and the rate of exchange is \$1.00 = 2s. 4d.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Singapore handles the major proportion of the imports and exports of the Federation of Malaya, and much of the external trade of her other neighbours passes through her. The chief exports are rubber, tin, timber, petroleum products, copra, canned pineapples, coconut oil and spices. A wide range of manufactured consumer and capital goods is imported for local consumption and re-exports. In 1961, imports totalled M\$3,967,800,000 and exports M\$3,309,700,000.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£33,638,197	£37,442,608
Exports to U.K.....	21,914,334	19,150,256

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution Order-in-Council which gives Singapore full internal self-government and leaves the U.K. responsible only for defence and external affairs came into force on June 3, 1959. Singapore has a parliamentary form of government with a separate judiciary. There is a fully elected 51-member Legislative Assembly with a Speaker of the members' own selection. There is a Cabinet of 9 elected Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister. The Ministers are collectively responsible to the Assembly for policy, but have full executive authority over their respective Ministries. Each Ministry has a Parliamentary Secretary (an elected Assemblyman) and a Permanent Secretary (a civil servant) who exercises supervision under the direction of the Minister.

Head of State, The Yang di-Pertuan Negara, Inche Yusof bin Ishak (Dec. 3, 1959).

U.K. High Commissioner, The Earl of Selkirk, P.C., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., A.F.C.

Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew.

British Council Representative, D. Hardwick, M.B.E.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

(See MALAYA)

SWAZILAND

(See BASUTOLAND)

TONGA

The Tongan or Friendly Islands form a self-governing State under the protection of Great Britain, in accordance with the terms of the revised Treaty of Friendship signed at Nuku'alofa on Aug. 26, 1958. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific some 300 miles to the E.S.E. of Fiji, with an area of 270 square miles, and population (1959) of 61,899. The largest island, Tongatapu, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Tofua, Kao and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S., and 173° and 177° W. Nuku'alofa, on the island of Tongatapu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote Tubou, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., succeeded her father the late King George Tubou II on April 12, 1918. The constitution provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a privy council and cabinet, a legislative assembly and a judiciary. The legislative assembly has 21 members, with a Speaker, and includes the Ministers of the Crown, the two Governors of island groups, and the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each), who are elected triennially. In 1960, women were allowed to vote for the first time. Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra. Revenue 1961 £T728,374; expenditure £T811,092. There is no debt. Total imports (1961) £T1,424,201; total exports £T1,374,658. The total shipping cleared in 1961 was 176,101 tons. Tongan currency is on parity with Australian currency in relation to sterling.

British Commissioner and Consul, E. J. Coode
(1960) (and duty allowance £200) £2,100.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

AREA AND POPULATION

Trinidad, the second largest and most southerly of the West Indian Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 2'—10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'—61° 56' W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,864 square miles, and a population (Census of 1960) of 827,957 (including Tobago). The racial groups at the 1960 census were: African 43 per cent., East Indian 36 per cent., Mixed or Coloured 16 per cent., European 2 per cent., Chinese 1 per cent. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards, capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). Two mountain systems, the Northern and Southern Ranges, stretch across almost its entire width and a third, the Central Range, lies somewhat diagonally across its middle portion; otherwise the island is mostly flat. The highest peaks are in the Northern Range (Aripo 3,085 ft., E. Tucuche 3,072 ft.). The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 70° to 90° F. and a rainfall ranging from 100 inches in the north east to 50 inches in the west. There is a well-marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. The nights are invariably cool. The main tourist season is from December to April.

Tobago lies between 11° 8' and 11° 21' N. lat. and between 60° 30' and 60° 50' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 19 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.W. of Barbados. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1814 and amalgamated with Trinidad in 1838. The island is 26 miles long, and 7½ broad, and has an area of

116 square miles, with a population (Census of 1960) of 38,333. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies and a popular tourist resort. The main town is Ψ Scarborough.

Other Islands.—Corozal Point and Iacos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria, and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos, Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most important. On Chacachacare is a leper settlement, the Medical Superintendent of which appeals for Sunday and weekly editions of British newspapers.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Port of Spain (pop. 93,954), one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, omnibus and telephone services. Other towns of importance are Ψ San Fernando (pop. 39,830), about 33 miles south of the capital, and Arima (pop. 10,982).

GOVERNMENT

The Territory of Trinidad and Tobago became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on August 31, 1962, under the Trinidad and Tobago Independence Act, 1962. There is a legislature consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives with an elected Speaker. The Senate has 21 members nominated by the Governor-General, 12 appointed on the advice of the Premier, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and 7 to represent religious, economic or social interests, chosen after consultation with appropriate organizations.

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Solomon Hochoy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1962–July, 1963).

CABINET

(August 31, 1961)

Premier and Minister of External Affairs, Dr. Hon. E. Williams.

Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Hon. P. V. J. Solomon.

Education and Culture, Senator D. Pierre.

Health and Housing, Hon. D. Granado.

Public Utilities, Hon. K. Mohammed.

Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Hon. J. O'Halloran.

Local Government and Community Development, Hon. S. Mohammed.

Labour, Hon. R. E. Wallace.

Finance, Hon. A. N. R. Robinson.

Works, Hon. G. Montano.

Attorney-General, Senator G. A. Richards.

Without Portfolio, W. J. Alexander.

Speaker, House of Representatives, C. A. Thomasos.

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. E. E. I. Clarke, C.M.G.

Puisne Judges, Hons. A. H. McShine; M. H. A.

Corbin; N. A. M. Peterkin; C. E. G. Phillips;

K. P. de la Bastide; I. E. Hyatali; E. A. Durity;

E. A. Rees.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATION

Port-of-Spain

United Kingdom High Commissioner, His Excellency N. E. Costar, C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, S. J. G. Fingland.

London

High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Sir Lealie Constantine, M.B.E., 51 South Audley Street, W.1.

EDUCATION

The system of education is being reformed to co-ordinate more closely the interlocking levels—

primary, post-primary/secondary and higher. The system will provide for education of the pupils from 5 to 12 in primary schools—431 at present—and from 12 plus to 18 in a present total of 23 Government and assisted secondary schools—grammar, modern and technical—with a further 4 under construction. There are also about 25 recognized private secondary schools. Figures for 1960 of primary enrolment amount to 181,800, with an average attendance of 150,100. The Government Polytechnic Institute was established in 1959 and has an enrolment of about 1,000.

British Council Representative (Port-of-Spain), J. Makin, M.B.E.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There are 109 miles of public railway and the total mileage of main and local roads maintained during 1959 was 2,519. There are 105 post offices and postal agencies, 56 of which transact savings bank and money order business. There is an internal telegraph system and two local broadcasting stations.

Trinidad is well served by steamship lines and there are deep water wharf facilities at Port of Spain. Eleven international scheduled airlines operate to and through Trinidad (Piarco), which acts as a focal point for air traffic between the Americas. There were 11,961 movements of aircraft in 1961. A domestic air service between Trinidad and Tobago is operated by B.W.I.A. Flights in 1961 averaged three per day. Air transit to U.K., 36 hrs.; to U.S.A., 24 hrs.

PRODUCTION

Oil is the principal export. A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which in 1961 154,212 tons of natural asphalt were removed. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, coconuts and coconut products, citrus and coffee. Agricultural exports totalled \$50,072,000 in 1961.

FINANCE

	1960	1961
Revenue.....	\$186,608,607	\$137,060,163
Expenditure.....	191,660,561	168,542,226
Gross public debt.....	97,820,525	85,168,102

TRADE

	1960	1961
Imports.....	\$504,590,600	
Exports.....	491,836,600	
Imports from U.K....	£28,293,758	£25,364,026
Exports to U.K.....	37,992,058	33,995,120

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Sudan; on the east, the western boundary of Kenya Colony; on the south, Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; and on the west, the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie Lake Victoria (part), Lake Edward (part), Lake George, Lake Albert (half), Lake Kyoga, Lake Sallsbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Total area, 93,981 square miles, including 13,689 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

(1) Buganda (East Mengo, West Mengo, Masaki and Muhende).

(2) Eastern (Teso, Busoga, Bugisu, Bukedi, Mhale Township).

(3) Western (Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Kigezi).

(4) Northern (Achoi, Lango, West Nile and Karamoja).

The estimated population of Uganda (1959) was 6,538,175, composed as follows: Africans 6,451,117; Asians 71,933; Europeans 10,866; Arabs, 1,946; other races 2,313. About 2,500,000 Africans, who occupy the Central and Southern parts of the Protectorate, speak Bantu languages of which the most important is Luganda (the language of the Baganda tribe, from whom the present name of the Protectorate was originally derived). Ki-Swahili in a dehased form is also spoken as a trading language and is used by the Police. The tribes occupying the North of the Protectorate are closely related to various tribes in the South of the Sudan. They speak a series of widely differing languages, now distinguished as belonging to the Sudanian, Nilotic and Nilohamitic clusters.

GOVERNMENT

The Uganda Protectorate attained internal self-government on March 1, 1962. The government of the country is now the responsibility of the majority party in the National Assembly headed by the Prime Minister who is assisted and advised by his Cabinet. Elections on a common roll were held in all parts of Uganda except Buganda Kingdom in April, 1962. In Buganda elections were carried out through the Great Lukiko of the Kingdom acting as an electoral college. There are also 9 specially elected members. Uganda was due to achieve self-government on October 9, 1962.

Office	Holder	Salary
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency	Sir Walter Fleming Couetts, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (1961) (and £2,500 duty allowance)	£6,000
Chief Justice	Sir Audley McKisack	3,400
Chief Secretary	G. B. Cartland, C.M.G.	3,500
Speaker, National Assembly	Sir John Griffin, Q.C.	1,500
Prime Minister	A. Milton Obote	3,400
Minister of State	G. B. K. Magezi	3,000
Minister of Justice	G. S. K. Ihingira	3,000
Minister of Finance	A. K. Sempa	3,000
Minister of Internal Affairs	W. W. K. Nadiope	3,000
Minister of Education	Dr. J. S. L. Zake	3,000
Minister of Economic Affairs	J. T. Simpson, C.B.E.	3,000
Minister of Health	Dr. E. B. S. Lumu	3,000
Minister of Regional Administrations	C. J. Obwangor	3,000
Minister of Works and Labour	F. K. Onama	3,000
Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives	M. M. Ngobi	3,000
Minister of Minerals and Water Resources	J. W. Lwamafa	3,000
Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism	A. A. Nekyon	3,000
Minister of Animal Industry, Game and Fisheries	J. K. Babiha	3,000
Minister of Community Development	L. Kalule-Settala	3,000
Minister without Portfolio	B. K. Kirya	3,000
Attorney-General	G. Binasa, Q.C.	3,000
Chairman, Public Service Commission	Y. K. Lule	3,000

Development.—A five-year development plan involving the expenditure of approximately £34,000,000, was completed in 1960.

A dam at the Owen Falls on the Nile, near Jinja,

provides hydro-electric power for industrial development. An eighth generator was installed in 1959, bringing the generating capacity up to 120,000 kW. The potential generating capacity of the dam is 150,000 kW. Power is now available over a wide area.

Mineral resources are mainly concentrated in two widely separated areas. In the west on the slopes of the Ruwenzori Mountains are found limestone, copper, cobalt and salt whilst around Tororo in the east the Sukulu mineral complex includes limestone, magnetite, apatite (phosphate), and pyrochlore (nlobium).

In 1952, the Uganda Development Corporation Limited was established with a capital of £5,000,000 now increased to £8,000,000, of which £6,400,000 has been issued. Its object is to promote and assist the further expansion of the economy of the Protectorate by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital wherever possible. The Corporation's Technical Development Division also undertakes research into technical aspects of industrial development and its services are available not only to its own associated and subsidiary companies but to industry generally. Developments which the Uganda Development Corporation has sponsored in participation with private enterprise include the mining and production of copper and cobalt from Kilembe, in the Ruwenzori Range, plans for the exploitation of the apatite and pyrochlore deposits at Tororo, and the manufacture of textiles at Jinja from locally grown cotton.

A subsidiary of the Corporation, the Uganda Cement Industry Limited, at Tororo, can produce sufficient cement to meet all Uganda's requirements with a surplus for export. The Corporation is also concerned through subsidiaries with fish marketing, building, hotel development, cattle ranching and tea growing.

Education.—Separate schools are provided for members of the African, Asian and European communities, though since 1957 an effort has been made to extend multi-racial schools. The majority of African schools are managed by voluntary agencies, especially by Mission Societies. Substantial grants are provided by Government towards teachers' salaries, boarding and equipment, and there are about 354,500 children in grant-aided primary schools and about 21,000 in post-primary institutions, including training colleges and technical schools. There are 20,180 in Government and grant-aided Asian schools. Over 1,200 European children attend Government and grant-aided schools in the Protectorate, but there are no secondary schools in Uganda for European children and the majority of them attend secondary schools in Kenya or the United Kingdom. Total expenditure by the Protectorate Government in 1959-60 was £5,008,903. Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, is an autonomous inter-territorial foundation. It was granted special relationship with London University in 1949, and London external degrees were awarded for the first time at the end of 1953.

Communications.—The main line of the East African Railways in Kenya and Uganda extends from Mombasa, *via* Nairobi, Tororo, Jinja and Kampala to Kasere near the Congolese Republic border. There are branches from Tororo to Soroti, from Mbulamuti to Namiasagali on Lake Kyoga, and from Kampala to Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The Railway Administration maintains a regular steamer service on Lake Kyoga between Namiasagali and Masindi Port; and on Lake Victoria between Port Bell, Entebbe, Kisumu and Tanganyika Ports. A service is maintained on Lake Albert and

the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule (connected by motor road with Juba in the Sudan) and between Butiaba and the Congolese Republic port of Kasenyi. A road transport service operates between Masindi Port and Butiaba, and a freight service is thus provided by the Railway Administration from Mombasa to the Sudan and the Congolese Republic. The Uganda Public Works Department maintains 2,964 miles of main roads, of which 520 miles are tarmac; the various African local governments between them maintain a further 8,300 miles of roads of variable standard. There is a joint East African Posts and Telecommunications Service which operates throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Entebbe has a first-class international airport, and is a principal stopping place on the main B.O.A.C. routes through East Africa. Other airlines operating regularly through Entebbe include Alitalia, Sabena, Central African Airways and E.A.A.C. and British United Airways. It is also a stopping point on many charter flights. There are landing grounds at Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Gulu, Soroti, Arua, Lira, Mbarara, Moroto, Murchison Falls, Kisenyi (on Lake George) and Kasere. There are hotels at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Mbale, Kasere, Masindi, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mbarara, Gulu and Masaka.

Production.—Agricultural production is largely in the hands of Africans, the most important crops being cotton, coffee, tobacco, maize and groundnuts. Sugar, coffee and tea are the main crops on non-African estates. The potential mineral wealth is considerable, tin ore, wolfram and copper being won in the Western Province.

FINANCE

A. Revenue Budget:

	1960-61	1961-62*
Revenue.....	£21,763,135	£17,648,610
Expenditure.....	22,694,810	18,661,180

B. Capital Budget:

Revenue.....	1,904,090	1,762,580
Expenditure.....	5,632,005	5,464,800

* Estimated.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£25,534,133	£26,030,950
Total exports.....	42,091,433	41,588,430
Imports from U.K.....	4,972,910	4,883,382
Exports to U.K.....	5,892,176	5,329,337

The Customs Services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika are administered jointly by the Customs and Excise Department of the East Africa High Commission. The country's export trade is mainly in raw cotton, coffee, oil seed cake, tea, hides and skins and groundnuts. The chief imports are cotton and rayon fabrics, machinery and transport equipment, base metals and metal manufactures. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Japan and West Germany.

Trade Enquiry Office in London, Uganda House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

JUDICATURE

<i>Puisne Judges, K. G. Bennett; I. E. G. Lewis; D. J. Sheridan; R. H. Keatinge;</i>	
<i>D. J. Jones.....</i>	<i>each £3,625</i>

British Council Representative, P. Marsh.

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), ENTEBBE (8,000). Commercial centre, Kampala. Other chief towns are Jinja and Mbale.

THE WEST INDIES

Trade Enquiry Office in London, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, 6-10 Bruton Street, W.1.

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 50° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela; the British colonies in the Lesser Antilles are Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are independent, 12,300 British, 3,890 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 90 Venezuelan.

The West India Islands that lie nearest the East have been called the *Windward Islands*; the others the *Leeward Islands*, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern point in those quarters.

CARIBBEAN ORGANIZATION

Established in September, 1961, by agreement between the Governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, as the successor to the Caribbean Commission, the organization gives advice on social, cultural and economic matters of common interest to the Caribbean area, particularly agriculture, communications, education, fisheries, health, housing, industry, labour, music and the arts, social welfare and trade.

The members of the Organization are France for the Departments of French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique; the Netherlands Antilles; Surinam; British Guiana; the British Virgin Islands; The West Indies; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and the Virgin Islands of the U.S.

The Central Secretariat of the Organization is situated in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Federation of the West Indies, set up on January 3, 1958, under the British Caribbean (Federation) Act, 1956, of ten colonies with dependencies, came to an end in 1962. Jamaica became an independent state on August 6, 1962, and Trinidad and Tobago on August 31, 1962. (See separate articles.) The United Kingdom Government is empowered under the West Indies Act, 1962, to make provision for the administration of the remaining West Indian Colonies and for the establishment of common courts. Agreement was reached at a conference in London in May, 1962, on the formation of a new *West Indies Federation* of eight members—Barbados, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat) and the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent), with the Federal Capital in Barbados.

TERRITORIES

	Area sq. miles	Population
Antigua.....	171	57,000
Barbados.....	166	241,706
Cayman Islands.....	100	8,803
Dominica.....	290	59,479
Grenada.....	133	88,608
Jamaica*	4,411	1,606,546

	Area sq. miles	Population
Montserrat.....	32	12,157
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.....	153	57,472
St. Lucia.....	238	86,200
St. Vincent.....	150	80,000
Trinidad and Tobago*	1,984	827,957
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	166	5,716

* For Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, see separate articles.

ANTIGUA

Antigua lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coastline of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which one central sugar factory has been erected. Cotton is now planted on a large scale and the island also exports molasses, tomatoes and rum. The population, with Barbuda, is estimated at 57,000.

Finance and Trade

	1960	1961
Revenue.....	£1,862,719	£2,023,115
Expenditure.....	1,977,318	2,074,284
Public debt.....	596,612	619,417
Total imports.....	3,255,718	4,067,855
Total exports.....	890,130	943,353

Government

A new constitution, which came into effect on January 1, 1960, provides for the office of Chief Minister and three other Ministers making the number four in all as against three formerly. All the members of the new Executive Council are unofficers except the Attorney-General, who is an official. The Administrator continues to preside in Executive Council.

Administrator, His Hon. I. G. Turbott, C.M.G.

(plus £300 allowance and house).....	£3,000
Attorney-General, Hon. D. K. McIntyre..	1,750
Financial Secretary, K. E. Bohne.....	1,650
Senior Medical Officer, K. H. Uttley, M.D....	1,750
Director of Agriculture, H. A. L. Francis..	1,000

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 42' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and mostly stony, producing cotton, corn and ground-nuts. Wild deer are found, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Warden, A. Dyer (and quarters), £825 to £937.

Redonda is uninhabited.

CAPITAL Ψ St. John. Population (1960), 21,000.

BARBADOS.

the most easterly of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4' N., and longitude 59° 37' W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166 sq. miles, about 68,875 acres being cultivated. The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1961, was 241,706. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, margarine, lard and laundry soap, and the imports meat, rice, salted fish, dairy products, flour, corn meal, lumber, textiles, animal foods and chemical fertilizers.

FINANCE

	1950-60	1960-61
Revenue.....	\$23,153,937	\$24,685,743
Expenditure.....	22,253,497	23,572,073
Public debt.....	22,388,088	25,013,891

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	\$74,429,535	£83,299,000
Total exports.....	46,690,867	40,912,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports.....	£5,901,961	£6,065,579
Exports.....	4,398,462	4,521,239

Barbados \$=4s. 2d.

Net tonnage of merchant shipping entered and cleared in 1961, 2,572,670 tons.

GOVERNMENT

Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1627. The Crown has a veto on legislation. The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected every five years by adult suffrage.

A ministerial system of Government was introduced in 1954 and a cabinet system in Jan. 1958. There are a Premier and five other Ministers, responsible for the executive functions of Government except defence and security, personnel, establishment and external affairs. Since the attainment of full internal self-government on Oct. 16, 1961, the Executive Council has been replaced by a Privy Council and the Judicial and Legal Service Commission and the Public Service Commission have full executive powers of appointment and discipline.

Governor, Sir John Montague Stow,
K.C.M.G. (1959) (+ duty allowance \$7,200) \$26,400

Premier and Minister of Finance, Hon. E. W. Barrow.

Minister of Social Services, Hon. A. da C. Edwards.

Minister of Development, Trade, Industry and Labour, Hon. A. W. Crawford.

Minister of Communications, Works, Housing and Tourism, Hon. G. G. Fergusson.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Hon. C. E. Talma.

Minister of Education, Hon. J. C. Tudor.

Chief Judge, Sir Kenneth Stoby..... \$13,200

President of Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Grey Massiah, C.B.E.

Speaker, House of Assembly, J. E. T. Brancker, Q.C.

Attorney-General, C. A. Burton, Q.C..... 11,340

Financial Secretary, E. S. S. Burrowes, C.M.G. 11,340

Auditor-General, C. D. Gittens, O.B.E..... 9,480

Chief Technical Officer, A. de K. Frampton, C.M.G..... 10,200

Director of Medical Services, Dr. M. A. Byer, O.B.E..... 10,200

Director of Education, R. A. Jordan..... 9,480

The CAPITAL and port is Ψ Bridgetown (estimated pop., 18,850). A new deep-water harbour with berths for 8 ships was opened in July, 1961.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, between $79^{\circ} 44'$ and $81^{\circ} 26'$ W. and $19^{\circ} 15'$ and $19^{\circ} 46'$ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles.

Population (estimated Dec. 31, 1959), 8,803. The constitution provides for an Administrator, Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator, not less than two nor more than three nominated members, not less than two nor more than three official members and 12 elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator and two official members appointed from among the official members of the Assembly, one nominated member appointed from among the nominated members of the Assembly and two elected members, elected by the non-official members of the Assembly from among the elected members of the Assembly. The normal life of the Assembly is three years. Supervisory powers over the government of the islands exercised by the Government of Jamaica came to an end in August, 1962.

The principal town is Ψ George Town, in Grand Cayman, population (1943) 1,462.

FINANCE

	1958-59	1959-60
Revenue.....	£187,167	£202,267
Expenditure.....	183,982	203,670
Public Debt.....	80,442	80,000

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports.....	£901,528	£750,000
Total exports.....	39,596	31,988

Administrator, His Hon. Jack Rose,
M.B.E., D.F.C..... (+ *allice*, £300) £2,000
Stipendiary Magistrate and Judge of the
Grand Court, E. M. Robinson. £1,200 to £1,400

MONTSERRAT

is situated in $16^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ} 15'$ W. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of $32\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, population (1960 census), 12,000. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1783. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest capable of cultivation. The chief exports are sea island cotton, tomatoes, carrots, onions, limes and lime products, bananas and livestock.

Finance and Trade

	1959	1960
Revenue.....	£484,081	£471,864*
Expenditure.....	459,094	471,864*
Public debt.....	38,742	35,096
Total imports.....	373,743	410,675
Total exports.....	100,752	56,783

* Estimated

Government

The Executive Council is composed of 4 unofficial members and 2 *ex officio* members, and the Legislative Council consists of 7 elected, 2 *ex officio* and 1 nominated members.

Administrator, His Hon. D. A. Wiles, O.B.E.

(1960) (+ allowances of £300 and £200 and quarters)..... £2,250

Crown Attorney and Magistrate, D. F.

Johnson..... 1,500

Director of Agriculture, F. M. Bain..... 2,000

Senior Medical Officer, Z. P. Walczak
(acting)..... 1,500

CHIEF TOWN. Ψ Plymouth (3,500).

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla are united to form one Territory, and taken together they have a population (1960) of 57,472, and a total area of about 153 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (population 1960, 38,624), the principal island, was the first possession of the British West Indies to be colonized (1623); it is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands; in the West Indies, a continuous line of green sugar estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,792 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Ψ Basseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (population 1960, 12,916) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton is exported and coconuts are now processed for the oil-extraction plant. The raising of livestock and cultivation of vegetables are also important features of the island's economy. Its greatest elevation is 3,595 feet. The chief town, Ψ Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 1960, 5,932) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

Finance and Trade

	1959	1960
Public revenue	£1,147,625	£1,025,423
Expenditure	1,188,197	1,067,286
Public debt	343,048	324,500
Imports	2,519,274	2,634,583
Exports	2,001,166	2,113,958

Government

The Administrator normally acts in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council in the exercise of the executive authority of the Territory. The Executive Council consists of a Chief Minister, three other ministers and one other member, a nominated member from the Legislature, and one *ex officio* member (the Attorney-General). The Legislative Council consists of two official members, three nominated members and eight elected members. Since January, 1960, four elected members in the Executive Council have held the portfolios of Chief Minister, Minister of Social Services, Agriculture and Labour and Communications and Works respectively.

Administrator, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. A. C.

Howard, C.M.G. (1957) (+ <i>allice</i>)	810,800
<i>Accountant-General</i> , J. E. D. Osbourne	6,000
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , A. Halsey	7,020
<i>Magistrates</i> , J. S. Archibald; L. James	6,060
<i>Attorney-General</i> (vacant)	8,400
<i>Warden, Nevis</i> , W. Maguire	6,240
<i>Warden, Anguilla</i> , V. F. Byron	5,520
<i>Senior Medal Officer</i> (vacant)	8,400
<i>Agricultural Superintendent</i> , S. H. Abbott	6,240

84.80 = £1

CAPITAL, Ψ Basseterre (St. Kitts). Population (1960), 15,897.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahamas group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. From 1873 until 1962 they were annexed to Jamaica,

from which they are distant about 450 miles, reverting to U.K. administration on August 6, 1962, upon Jamaica's attainment of independence. They have an area of about 166 square miles, and a population (1960 census, preliminary figures) of 5,716, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 2,139. Ψ Grand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing some of the finest salt in the world. Other exports are sisal, crawfish and conches. A considerable number of men are employed overseas in the Bahamas. There is a U.S. Air Force base and a Naval facility at Grand Turk, and a government-owned airstrip at South Caicos, at present used mainly for emergency purposes.

FINANCE

	1959	1960
Revenue	£94,104	£67,565
Expenditure	171,259	155,563

TRADE

	1959	1960
Total imports	£189,132	£216,686
Total exports	55,627	88,463

The Constitution provides for an Administrator, a Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator, not less than two nor more than three official members, not less than two nor more than three nominated members and nine elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator, two official members from among the official members of the Assembly, one nominated member from among the nominated members of the Assembly and two elected members, elected by the non-official members of the Assembly from among the elected members of the Assembly. The normal life of the Assembly is three years.

Administrator, His Hon. Geoffrey Colin Guy, M.B.E. (+*duty allice*, £350)

£1,700

Assistant Administrator, J. S. Evans,

(+ *overseas allice*, £150)

1,200

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands consist of the four colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica with their dependencies; the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 821 square miles, with a population estimated (1958) at 328,625. There is an Administrator in each of the four islands and an elected majority in each of the four Legislative Councils. The ministerial form of government was introduced in 1956.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 13'–11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 133 square miles; estimated population (including some of the Grenadines), 88,608 (1960). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonized by the French, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, sugar cane, cotton, coconuts, limes and fruit are grown. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, wheat flour, dried fish, bread-stuffs, hardware, etc.

Ψ St. George's (population approximately 7,305), on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

Finance

	1961	1961
Public revenue.....	\$7,547,530	£8,082,794
Expenditure.....	7,401,500	8,199,522
Public debt.....	13,116,834	12,716,450

Trade

	1960	1961*
Total imports.....	\$14,831,753	\$16,128,976
Total exports.....	7,172,764	6,110,247

*Provisional

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 13 members, of whom 2 are nominated and 10 elected and one (the Principal Law Officer) is an *ex officio* member.

Administrator, His Honour J. M. Lloyd,	
C.M.G.....	£2,500
Financial Secretary, G. E. C. Stanford....	1,650
Senior Medical Officer and Registrar-General,	
F. C. Alexis.....	1,750
Magistrates, S. J. Bain (S. District); G. A.	
Redhead, (W. and N. Districts); O. C.	
Gill (E. District).....	£975 to £1,400
Secretary to Government, H. H. Williams..	£1,650
Chief of Police, J. H. Holley, M.B.E.	

Attorney-General, E. A. Heylinger.....	£1,250 to £1,500
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The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. 6,431.

ST. LUCIA,

the second largest and the most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54' N. lat. and 60° 50' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with an estimated population (1960) of 86,200. About 56,000 acres are devoted to agriculture. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are bananas, sugar, copra, coconuts, cocoa, edible oil, lime oil, fresh fruit and vegetables. Over 3,500,000 stems of bananas were exported in 1961. The chief imports are flour, machinery, cotton-piece goods, sacks and bags.

Castries, the capital (estimated population, 32,215) is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season. In 1961, 1,475 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 1,395,041 called at Castries.

Finance and Trade

	1960
Public revenue.....	\$7,825,682
Expenditure.....	7,437,945
Public debt.....	5,775,582
Total imports.....	11,995,381
Total exports.....	5,604,582

Government

There is an Executive Council over which the Administrator presides, consisting of a Chief Minister, three other ministers, one other member and one *ex officio* member, (the Principal Law Officer). There is a Legislative Council consisting of one *ex officio* member (the Principal Law Officer), 2 nominated members and 10 elected members.

Administrator, G. J. Bryan, O.B.E., M.C.	
(acting) (+allce. \$2,880).....	\$12,000
Chief Minister, G. F. L. Charles.....	8,160
Attorney-General, W. Cenac (acting).....	7,440
Chief Secretary, G. S. Da Broc.....	7,200
Financial Secretary, Col. A. G. Tubb, C.B.E.	7,200

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (1960) of 80,000. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 7,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the three other islands of the group. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are bananas, arrowroot, cotton, copra, coconuts, rum, sugar, cassava, cocoa, ground provisions, and spices. Its chief imports are foodstuffs (including canned and pickled meat, salted and pickled fish, butter, rice and flour), cotton and woollen piece goods, hardware, lumber, iron and steel manufactures, cement and fertilizers.

There were 54 primary schools with 21,500 pupils in 1961, and 2 Government secondary schools with an attendance of 502. In addition, there are 2 grant-aided secondary schools with an attendance of 452.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1960), 16,141.

Finance and Trade

	1959	1960
Revenue (incl. Grants).....	\$6,118,519	\$5,906,572
Expenditure (do.).....	5,894,074	5,869,437
Public debt.....	500,749	482,267
Total imports.....	10,508,310	12,972,900
Total exports.....	6,267,610	5,970,400

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 1 *ex officio* member, 2 nominated and 9 elected members, and a Speaker elected from outside the House.

Administrator, S. H. Graham, O.B.E.....	\$12,000
Attorney General, B. F. Dias.....	\$8,400
Financial Secretary, C. A. Jacobs.....	\$7,920
Senior Medical Officer (vacant).....	\$8,400
Magistrates, C. A. E. Rawle; K. Lewis	

Registrar and Additional Magistrate, H. M.	\$5,280 to \$6,720
Squires.....	\$5,280 to \$6,720

DOMINICA

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 7, 1940. It is situated between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 290 sq. miles, of which about 35,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa, copra and vanilla. Population (est. 1960, 59,124). The principal towns are Ψ Roseau, on the south-west coast, population (1960), 12,577 and Portsmouth, population (1960), 2,209.

Education.—There are 52 elementary schools, of which 49 are Government and 3 assisted. Of the 4 secondary schools, 3 receive a grant-in-aid and one is maintained by the Government.

Finance and Trade

	1959	1960
Revenue (incl. Grants).	£1,057,850	\$4,972,014
Expenditure (do.).....	1,176,488	6,661,200
Public debt.....	17,000	81,600
Imports.....	2,069,969	10,022,000
Exports.....	1,385,971	6,230,000

Government

There is an Executive Council composed of one official and five unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of one official, 2 nominated and 11 elected members. Four of the elected members of the Executive Council are styled Ministers and control departments representing the major part of the Government's activity.

Administrator, Col. A. Lovelace, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C. (1960).

Chief Secretary, L. A. Roberts.

WESTERN SAMOA

Joint Heads of State, H.H. Malietoa Tanumafili II, C.B.E., and H.H. Tapua Tamasese Meaole, C.B.E.

Prime Minister, Hon. Flame Mata'afa Faumuina Mulinu'u II, C.B.E.

Formerly administered by New Zealand (latterly with internal self-government), Western Samoa became, on January 1, 1962, the first fully-independent Polynesian State. It is for the present being treated as a member country of the British Commonwealth, pending a final decision by the Government.

Western Samoa consists of the islands of Savai'i (703 sq. miles) and of Upolo, which with its adjacent islands, has an area of 430 sq. miles. All the islands are mountainous. Upolo, the most fertile, contains the harbours of ΨApla and ΨSaluafata. The islanders are Christians of different denominations. A census held on Sept. 25, 1961, showed a total population of 114,427, of whom 101,288 were Samoans and 11,813 part-Samoans.

The chief exports are copra, of which 12,922 tons were exported in 1961, valued at £672,899; bananas, 560,430 cases valued at £644,495; and cocoa, 4,101 tons (£597,592). Total trade in 1961 was valued at—Exports, £1,962,531; Imports, £2,536,188. Total revenue, 1961: £1,539,870; total expenditure, £1,763,077.

CAPITAL.—ΨApla (population 16,000).

FLAG.—Five white stars (different sizes) on an oblong of royal blue at top next staff, all on a red ground.

ZANZIBAR

(The Zanzibar Protectorate)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Abdulla bin Khalifa, K.B.E., C.M.G., born Feb. 12, 1910; succeeded Oct. 17, 1960.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north to Warskeikk; but they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiamboni (Dick's Head) and the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu.

Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles with a population of 165,253 (1958 Census); Pemba (380 square miles) population, 133,858; total area, 1,020 square miles; total population, 299,111.

Production, etc.—The islands produce a large percentage of the world's supply of cloves and clove oil (cloves exported in 1961 were valued at £2,413,970 and clove bud and stem oil at £122,339). They also exported £210,829 of coconut oil, £403,326

of copra, and £91,185 of coconuts in 1961. Clove and coconut products constituted 96 per cent. of the Protectorate's total exports.

Education.—In 1961 there were 76 primary schools, of which 63 were government schools, 10 grant-aided and 3 private. There were 5 secondary schools, open to all pupils from all communities. There are government training colleges for men and women primary teachers. The total enrolment in all government and grant-aided primary and secondary schools in October, 1961, was 21,815. The total expenditure from local revenue in 1961 was £417,870.

Communications.—There are 341 miles of road suitable for motor traffic in Zanzibar and 107 miles in Pemba. Radio telephone communication is available from Zanzibar to the three mainland territories and to Pemba, though it is not yet possible to telephone from Pemba to the mainland. The town of ΨZanzibar, on the island of the same name, has a population of 45,284. It possesses a good anchorage, which provides facilities for shipping and trade generally.

A civil aerodrome is situated 5 miles south-east of the town, linked with Tanganyika and Kenya by charter and daily scheduled services. There is also a civil aerodrome in Pemba linking the island with Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika by regular services with the East African Airways Corporation.

FINANCE

	1960	1961
Revenue.....	£2,573,318	£1,463,627
Expenditure.....	2,525,293	1,670,515

TRADE

The principal imports are rice, grain, groceries, sugar, tobacco, ivory, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves, copra, marine products, clove oil, coconut oil, oil cakes and coir fibre in addition to re-exports of previously imported ivory and piece-goods.

	1960	1961
Imports.....	£5,351,117	£6,318,091
Exports.....	5,726,859	5,226,932

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£705,886	£788,600
Exports to U.K.....	334,062	300,389

GOVERNMENT

The government is administered by a British Resident. His Highness the Sultan presides over a Privy Council, and the British Resident presides over the Executive Council, on which there are 3 ex officio members, the Chief Minister, 4 Ministers and 1 assistant Minister. The Legislative Council, presided over by a Speaker, has 3 ex officio, 23 elected and 5 appointed members.

British Resident, Sir George Mooring,

K.C.M.G. (1959)
Chief Justice, Sir Gerald Mahon..... £3,750

Civil Secretary, Hon. P. A. P. Robertson,
C.M.G..... 3,625

Chief Minister, Hon. Muhammad Shamte
Hamadi, M.B.E.

Minister for Education and Welfare, Hon.
Ali Muhsin Ali.

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Juma Aley
el-Abrawy.

Minister for Works, Communications and
Land, Hon. Ibuni Saleh.

Minister of Health, Hon. Ahmad Abdul
Rahman Baalawy.

Trade Enquiry Office in London, Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Ireland

See also Northern Ireland, pp. 688-691; Republic of Ireland, pp. 798-800.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 21'$ N. latitude and from $5^{\circ} 25'$ to $10^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Annagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast-line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Harbour, and the *Suir*, *Barrow* and *Nore*, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which *Lough Neagh* (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the *Erne* Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughtier*, *Lower Erne*, and *Erne*; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north-west; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, the extreme range of temperature readings being from 2° F. to 90° F. (compared with -12° F. to 100° F. over Great Britain). The average annual rainfall varies from 27 inches at Dublin to more than 100 inches in the mountains of Connemara. The rainfall is also more uniform from year to year than in Great Britain.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing a polished stone axhead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goldels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

History.—According to Irish legends, the island of *Ierne* was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailch, Orlel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Hibernia was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Findgaill* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgaill* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingal," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaid's-tir, Laigin's-tir, Mumans-tir and Kunak's-tir). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill

king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Duhllin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Rualdhról O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though under Henry VII., Sir Edward Poyning's, as Lord Deputy had passed at the *Parliament of Drogheda* (1494) the act later known as *Poyning's Law*, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the Earls of Kildare retained effective power until, in 1534, Henry VIII. began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in 1541 recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

Republic of Ireland

Area and Population.—The Republic has a land area of 26,600 sq. miles, divided into the four Provinces of LEINSTER (Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laoighis, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow); MUNSTER (Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford); CONNACHT (Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo); and part of ULSTER (Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan). Total population of the Republic at the Census held on April 9, 1961 (preliminary figures) was 2,814,703 (males 1,415,100; females 1,399,603), a density of 106 persons per sq. mile. Provisional figures showed 59,826 births, 15,140 marriages and 34,548 deaths in the year 1961.

THE PRESIDENT

Uachtarán na hÉireann (President), Éamon de Valera, born 1882, assumed office June 25, 1959.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

<i>Taoiseach, Seán F. Lemass</i>	£3,000
<i>Tánaiste and Minister for Health, Seán Mac an tSaoi (Seán MacEntee)</i>	2,000
<i>Finance, An Dr. Seamas Ó Riain (Dr. James Ryan)</i>	2,000
<i>External Affairs, Proinsias Mac Aogáin (Frank Aiken)</i>	2,000
<i>Agriculture, Pádraig Mac Gabhaan (Patrick Smith)</i>	2,000
<i>Transport and Power, Erskine H. Childers</i> ..	2,000
<i>Industry and Commerce, Seán Ó Loinsigh (John Lynch)</i>	2,000
<i>Local Government, Niall Bléine (Neil T. Blaney)</i>	2,000
<i>Social Welfare, Caoimhghin Ó Beoláin (Kevin Boland)</i>	2,000
<i>Lands and the Gaeltacht, Micheál Ó Móráin (Michael Moran)</i>	2,000
<i>Posts and Telegraphs, Micheál Hilliard (Michael Hilliard)</i>	2,000
<i>Education, An Dr. Pádraig Ó hRíghile (Dr. Patrick J. Hillery)</i>	2,000
<i>Defence, Gearóid Mac Pharlbaláin (Gerald Bartley)</i>	2,000
<i>Justice, Cathal ÓhEochaidh (Charles Haughey)</i>	2,000

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution.—The Constitution approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the re-integration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as a second official language.

The President.—The President—*Uachtarán na hÉireann*—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves Dáil Éireann on the advice of the *Taoiseach* (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

The Legislature.—The Parliament—*Oireachtas*—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—*Dáil Éireann*—and a Senate—*Seanad Éireann*.

Dáil Éireann is composed of 144 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the *Taoiseach* and 49 are elected; three by the National University of Ireland, three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

The Executive.—The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to Dáil Éireann, meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The *Taoiseach* is appointed by the President on the nomination of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the *Taoiseach* with the previous approval of Dáil Éireann. The *Taoiseach* appoints a member of the Government to be the *Tánaiste* who acts for all purposes in the place of the *Taoiseach* in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the *Taoiseach*. The *Taoiseach*, the *Tánaiste* and the Minister for Finance must be members of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government must be members of Dáil Éireann or Seanad Éireann, but not more than two may be members of Seanad Éireann.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (*Dáil Éireann*) and a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). Dáil Éireann is composed of 144 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. The same Dáil does not continue for a longer period than seven years, but a shorter period of five years has been fixed by existing legislation. The present (17th) Dáil was elected on October 4, 1961, and met on October 11, 1961.

Party Strength (Dáil Éireann)

	1960	1961	1962
Fianna Fáil	78	75	70
Fine Gael	40	41	47
Labour	11	11	15
Farmers (Clann na Talmhan)	3	3	2
Independent	7	7	6
Clann na Poblachta	1	1	1
Sinn Féin	4	4	0
National Progressive Democrats	2	2	2
Speaker	1	1	1
Vacancies	—	2	—
Total	117	147	141

*** Members of Dáil Éireann are paid an allowance of £1,000 per annum (and members of Seanad Éireann £750) and are allowed free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach and to the Minister of Defence, Seosamh ó Braonáin (Joseph Brennan).

Do. to the Minister for Finance, Donnchad ó Máille (Donogh Brandon O'Malley).

Do. to the Minister for Lands, Brian óLuineacháin (Brian Joseph Lenihan).

Attorney-General, Aindrias Ó Caoimh, S.C.

Secretary to the Government, Nioclís Ó Nualláin ph.D. (Nicholas G. Nolan).

Assistant Secretary to the Government, Tadhg Ó Cearbhaill (Tadhg O'Carroll).

United Kingdom Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland

H. E. Sir Jan MacLennan, K.C.M.G., 39 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Counsellor, G. E. Crombie, C.M.G.

First Secretary, A. H. Reed.

Military Attache, Brig. R. N. Thicknesse.

Trade Commissioner, G. L. Pearson, M.C.

Diplomatic Representatives Abroad

The Holy See: T. V. Commins (Ambassador).

Argentina: M. L. Skentelberg (Minister).

Australia: S. Kennan (Chargé d'Affaires).

Austria: W. Warnock (Minister).

Belgium and Luxembourg: F. Biggar (Ambassador).

Canada: W. P. Fay (Ambassador).

Finland: J. A. Belton (Minister).

France: D. R. McDonald (Ambassador).

Federal Republic of Germany: B. Gallagher (Ambassador).

Great Britain: H. J. McCann (Ambassador), 17 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1.

Italy: J. F. Shields (Ambassador).

Netherlands: J. W. Lennon (Ambassador).

Federation of Nigeria: E. L. Kennedy (Ambassador).

Norway: J. A. Belton (Minister).

Portugal: Count G. O'Kelly (Chargé d'Affaires).

Spain: T. J. Horan (Ambassador).

Sweden: J. A. Belton (Ambassador).

Switzerland: W. Warnock (Ambassador).

U.S.A.: T. J. Kiernan (Ambassador).

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—*Cúirt Uachtarach*. The Courts of First Instance include a High Court—*Ard-Chúirt*—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, subject to exceptions and regulations prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting the question of the validity of any law from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Cearbhaill Ó Dálaigh (Daly) £4,850

President of the High Court, Hon. Cahrl Davitt 3,700

Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Cecil Lavery; Hon. T. C. Kingsmill Moore; Hon. Kevin Haugh each 3,700

Judges, High Court, Hon. F. G. O. Budd; Hon. R. McLoughlin; Hon. Thomas Teevan; Hon. George Murnaghan; Hon. Brian Walsh; Hon. Seán Kenny; Hon. Barra O'Brien (*ex officio*) each £3,250
Master of High Court, John O. Leary, S.C.,

DEFENCE

Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, 1954, the military command of the Defence Forces is exercisable by the Government through the Minister for Defence. To aid and counsel the Minister for Defence on all matters in relation to the business of the Department of Defence on which he may consult it, there is a Council of Defence consisting of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, the Secretary of the Department of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Establishments provide at present for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 13,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1963, provide for approximately 26,000 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum term of enlistment for the Army is three years in the Permanent Defence Force with, in most cases, nine years in the Reserve Defence Force. Suitable men may complete twenty-one years service in the Permanent Defence Force. For the Naval Service, enlistment is for six years in the Permanent Defence Force and six years in the Reserve Defence Force. The Naval Service comprises three corvettes and three tenders. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1963, provide for an expenditure of £8,848,100.

FINANCE

	1961-62 (Actual)	1962-63 (Estimated)
Revenue.....	£151,686,000	£162,952,000
Expenditure.....	176,250,000	187,624,000

The expenditure figures include certain services of a capital nature regarded as proper to be met from borrowing. Issues for these services in 1961-62 amounted to £23,856,000 and for 1962-63 are estimated at £24,672,000.

The estimated Revenue for 1962-63 includes: Customs £47,150,000; Excise, £37,025,000; Estate, etc., Duties, £2,850,000; Income Tax, Sur-tax and Super-tax, £34,363,000; Corporation Profits Tax, etc., £4,040,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £7,150,000; Stamp Duties, £3,100,000; Post Office Services, £11,640,000.

The principal items of estimated Expenditure for 1962-63 are Debt Service, £34,879,000; Agriculture, land division, etc., £32,889,000; Army, £8,848,000; Police, £5,017,000; Education, £19,413,000; Social Insurance, £6,479,000; Social Assistance, £20,015,000; Health Services £10,634,000; Postal Services, £9,597,000; Superannuation, £7,193,000.

The Gross Debt on March 31, 1962, was £542,000,000 with Assets £289,000,000, leaving the net total of the debt at £253,000,000.

RELIGION (Census of 1946)

Catholics.....	2,786,033
Protestant Episcopalians.....	124,829
Presbyterians.....	23,870
Methodists.....	8,355
Others.....	12,020
Total.....	2,955,107

EDUCATION

Primary Education is directed by the State (4,880 schools with an enrolment of 490,016, and average daily attendance 87.3 per cent.). Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders (542 recognized schools with 80,400 pupils 12-20 years of age). Vocational (Continuation and Technical) Education is conducted by 38 local Committees in 289 permanent schools (excluding 12 residential school of domestic training and one day trades preparatory school) and a large number of temporary centres (27,150 whole-time day students and 64,927 other students). There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Dublin, Cork and Galway) with 566 Professors, etc., and 7,249 students; and Trinity College, Dublin with 216 Professors, etc., and 2,748 students in the academic year 1959-60. The estimated State expenditure on education in 1962-63, excluding administration and inspection, is Primary £12,239,000; Secondary £3,140,750; Vocational £2,001,390; Science and Art £287,170. The vote for Universities and Colleges for 1962-63 amounts to £1,780,830, while in addition grants of £238,284 are provided in respect of the Faculties of General Agricultural and Dairy Science.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1961 these were 1,081,000 acres under corn crops, 505,700 under root and green crops, 12,100 under fruit and 1,889,100 under hay, a total of 3,487,900 acres. The principal produce in 1961 was: oats, 375,400 tons; wheat, 462,500 tons; barley, 507,300 tons; turnips 2,079,900 tons; potatoes 2,111,100 tons; sugar beet, 877,800 tons; and hay 4,051,900 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,713,300 cattle, 4,527,600 sheep, 1,056,400 pigs and 207,100 horses.

Minerals.—1,400 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1960 and 232,000 tons of coal won.

Sea Fisheries.—5,712 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1961, the total value of all fish (excluding salmon) landed being £1,357,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—In the year ended March 31, 1961, there were 1,747 miles of railway all of standard (5 ft. 3 in.) gauge; 11,053,487 passengers and 2,510,382 tons of merchandise were conveyed; the receipts were £8,375,912 and expenditure £8,853,383. These figures are in respect of railway working by *Córas Iompair Éireann*, the national transport undertaking which is now the only concern operating a rail service in the State.

Road Motor Services.—In 1961 road motor vehicles carried 295,143,248 passengers, the gross receipts being approximately £6,571,821.

Shipping.—In 1961 the number of ships with cargoes and in ballast entered at the various ports, Dublin, Cobh (Queenstown), Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown), Whitgate, Cork, Waterford, Rosslare, Drogheda, Limerick, Galway, Foynes, Dundalk, etc., was 10,649 of 10,190,399 tons, of which 1,752 (1,385,692 tons) were Republic of Ireland flag, and 5,229 (5,792,225 tons) British.

CIVIL AVIATION

Shannon Airport, 15 miles W. of Limerick, is on the main transatlantic air route. In 1961 the airport handled 383,366 passengers, 23,660 tons of cargo and 4,076 tons of mail.

Dublin Airport, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-channel and European services operated by the Irish national airline *Aer Lingus* and other air-

lines. During 1961 the airport handled 963,382 passengers, 15,772 tons of cargo and 1,732 tons of mail.

Licensed private aerodromes include: Weston, 9 miles W. of Dublin; Dunmore East, 10 miles S.E. of Waterford; Coonagh, 2 miles W. of Limerick; Oranmore, 5 miles E. of Galway; Killarney Racecourse, 1 mile S. of Killarney; Farmers' Cross, 4 miles S.W. of Cork; Rosapenna Strand, 16 miles N. of Letterkenny.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	£	£	£
1950	159,393,975	72,390,761	- 87,003,214
1951	204,595,585	81,220,383	- 123,075,202
1952	172,309,040	101,599,437	- 70,709,603
1953	182,480,351	114,097,495	- 68,382,946
1954	179,890,195	115,341,682	- 64,548,513
1955	207,663,264	110,851,440	- 96,811,824
1956	182,848,621	108,126,933	- 74,721,688
1957	184,171,966	131,340,964	- 52,831,002
1958	198,957,116	131,293,044	- 67,664,072
1959	212,646,748	130,706,519	- 81,940,229
1960	226,228,389	152,703,014	- 73,525,375
1961	261,271,468	180,285,894	- 80,985,574

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Imports (1961)

The principal groups were: food £31,815,873; machinery and electrical goods £31,611,038; vehicles £25,347,544; textiles (excluding clothing) £25,285,569; oils, fats, resins and gums £20,614,523; live animals £15,394,884; chemicals, perfumery, dyes and colours £14,162,003; non-metalliferous mine and quarry products £13,199,850; iron and steel £12,592,442; paper and cardboard £7,996,175; fertilizers £6,313,306.

Domestic Exports (1961)

Principally live animals £55,382,338; food £55,135,791; textiles (excluding clothing) £12,825,042; drink £7,418,055.

CAPITAL

Dublin (*Baile Atha Cliath*) is a City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1961, its population was 535,488. There are many notable public buildings in the City, among them the two Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament) and Trinity College (the only constituent College of the University of Dublin). University College is a constituent college of the National University of Ireland. A large export trade of agricultural products passes through the city and there is a considerable brewing industry, while there is an increasing amount of light manufacturing.

Other cities and towns are Cork (pop. 77,860), Dún Laoghaire, formerly Kingstown (47,803), Limerick (50,497), Waterford (28,138), Galway (21,989), Dundalk (19,706), Drogheda (17,071), Sligo (13,138), Wexford (10,002), Bray (11,680), Kilkenny (10,158), Tralee (10,714), Clonmel (10,614) and Athlone (9,624).

ARMS OF IRELAND

Azure a harp or stringed argenti.

FLAG

Equal vertical stripes of green, white and orange.

The United States of America

Area and Population

	Laud Area, 1960 (sq. miles)	Population	
		Census 1950	Census 1960
The United States*	3,548,974	151,325,798	179,323,175
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.....	3,421	2,210,703	2,349,544
Possessions.....	450	106,219	123,151
Guam.....	209	59,498	67,044
Virgin Islands of U.S.....	132	26,665	32,099
American Samoa.....	76	18,937	20,051
Midway Islands.....	2	416	2,356
Wake Island.....	3	349	1,097
Canton Island and Enderbury Island	27	272†	320†
Johnston Island and Sand Island....	—	46†	156†
Swan Islands.....	1	36†	28†
<i>Other Outlying areas:</i>			
Panama Canal Zone.....	362	52,822	42,122
Cora Islands.....	4	1,304	1,872
Pacific Islands Trust Territory.....	687	54,843	70,724†
Population Abroad.....		481,545	1,374,421
Total.....	3,553,898	154,233,234	183,285,009

* The 50 States and the Federal District of Columbia (see p. 803).

† The islands of Enderbury, Sand, Little Swan and Little Crane were uninhabited at the time of enumeration.

‡ Census held 1958. *Italic figures are estimates.*

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Cal-endar Year	Live Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
*1952	3,846,986	24.7	1,496,838	9.6
*1953	3,902,120	24.6	1,517,541	9.6
*1954	4,017,362	24.9	1,411,091	9.2
1955	4,047,295	24.6	1,528,717	9.3
*1956	4,163,097	24.9	1,564,476	9.4
*1957	4,254,784	25.0	1,633,128	9.6
*1958	4,203,812	24.3	1,647,886	9.5
*1959	4,244,756	24.1	1,656,814	9.4
*1960	4,257,850	23.7	1,711,982	9.5
§1961	4,282,000	23.4	1,702,000	9.3

* Births based on 50 per cent. sample. § Estimated. Includes data for Alaska.

Note.—Figures tabulated are for the United States, including (from 1959) Alaska and (from 1960) Hawaii. Deaths exclude foetal deaths. Except for 1960, birth and death rates are based on the population as estimated on July 1, 1960 figures are based on the Census taken on April 1.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

From 1820 to 1961, 42,112,305 immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of those admitted in 1961, 22,717 were born in the United Kingdom; 29,048 in Germany; 1,735 in Austria; 6,067 in Scandinavia; 20,652 in Italy; 3,957 in

France; 1,466 in Hungary; 21,338 in Asia; 32,038 in Canada; and 41,632 in Mexico. The total number of immigrants admitted in 1961, was 271,344. 132,450 alien residents of the United States became naturalized citizens during that year.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Laws of marriage and of divorce are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State. Each State legislature enacts its own laws prescribing rules and qualifications pertaining to marriage and its dissolutions.

Year	Marriages	Per 1,000 Pop.	Estimated Divorces	Per 1,000 Pop.
1952	1,539,000	9.9	392,000	2.5
1953	1,546,000	9.8	390,000	2.5
1954	1,490,000	9.2	379,000	2.4
1955	1,531,000	9.3	377,000	2.3
1956	1,585,000	9.5	382,000	2.3
1957	1,518,000	8.9	361,000	2.2
1958	1,451,000	8.4	368,000	2.1
1959	1,494,000	8.5	395,000	2.2
1960	1,527,000	8.5	391,000	2.2
*1961	1,547,000	8.5	..	..

* Preliminary figures.

Note.—Figures include Alaska (from 1959) and Hawaii (from 1960). Rates are based on population as estimated on July 1, except for the Census year of 1960.

Increase of the People.

Year of Census	Total Population				Increase over preceding census	Inter-Censal Immigrants*
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,827,793	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	110,286,740	11,891,143	597,163	122,775,046	17,064,420	4,107,209
1940	118,214,070	12,865,518	588,887	131,669,275	8,894,229	528,431
1950	134,942,028	15,042,286	713,047	150,697,391	19,028,086	1,035,039
1960	158,831,732	18,871,831	1,619,612	179,323,175	28,625,814	2,515,479†

* Includes immigrants to territorial possessions, etc.

† Total for 10 years to June 30, 1960.

National Origins of the Population

In 1960, of a total white population of 158,837,671, 5.9 per cent. were foreign born; of the total non-white population of 20,488,000, 2.2 per cent. were foreign born. 34,950,406 persons in the United States were of foreign stock, the countries of origin being:

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
United Kingdom... 2,884,651		France..... 351,681		Finland..... 240,827		Canada..... 3,181,051	
Elre..... 1,773,312		Germany..... 4,320,664		Roumania... 233,805		Mexico..... 1,735,992	
Norway..... 774,754		Poland..... 2,780,026		Greece..... 378,586		Other American Countries... 580,679	
Sweden..... 1,046,942		Czechoslovakia 917,830		Italy..... 4,543,935		All other..... 140,309	
Denmark.... 399,350		Austrla..... 1,098,630		Portugal.... 277,402			
Netherlands... 398,658		Hungary..... 701,637		Other European Countries... 492,386			
Switzerland... 263,054		Yugoslavia... 448,503		Asia..... 1,141,839			
		U.S.S.R..... 2,693,113					

Nineteen per cent. of the U.S. population are first or second generation Americans. Of the above, 9,738,143 persons were foreign born and 24,312,263 born in the United States with one or both parents foreign born. Third and subsequent generation Americans (native born of native parents) numbered 145,275,265 in 1960.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The conterminous States of the Republic occupy nearly all that portion of the North American Continent between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° 50'–49° 23' North and longitude 66° 57'–124° 44' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico. The separate State of Alaska reaches a latitude of 71° 23' N., at Point Barrow, a distance of 2,504 miles from the geographic centre of the United States.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 3,651 miles on the Atlantic, 1,872 miles on the Pacific, 2,608 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 2,470 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 3,860 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follow:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Appalachian Highlands, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense prairies. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, mined chiefly in Colorado, California, Montana, Utah, and Idaho. The highest point is Mount McKinley (Alaska), 20,320 feet above sea level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley (Inyo, California), 282 feet below sea-level. The mean elevation of the United States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 50 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 30 were admitted after such organization), and of 1 organized Territory. Hawaii formally entered the Union as the 50th State on Aug. 21, 1959, from which date the flag of the United States has 13 stripes and 50 stars in 9 horizontal rows of six and five alternately.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to twenty-third Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 16, 1920, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933, Feb. 26, 1951 and March 29, 1961), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election to one additional term. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the sixth day of January by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not

exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice President, who, on the death of the President, becomes President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the year in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice President, a statute provides for the succession.

The President must be at least 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a taxable salary of \$100,000 with a taxable expense allowance of \$50,000 and a non-taxable travelling allowance of not exceeding \$40,000. Under the XXIIrd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT

President of the United States (January 20, 1961, to January 20, 1965), JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, born May 29, 1917, sworn in as President (in succession to Dwight D. Eisenhower), January 20, 1961. Democrat.
Vice-President, Lyndon Baines Johnson, of Texas, born Aug. 27, 1908, elected Nov. 8, 1960. Democrat.

THE CABINET

(Each \$25,000)

Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, of New York (born Feb. 9, 1909), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
Secretary of Treasury, Douglas Dillon, of New Jersey (born Aug. 21, 1909), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
Secretary of Defence, Robert S. McNamara, of Michigan (born June 9, 1916), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
Attorney-General, Robert F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts (born Nov. 20, 1925), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
Postmaster-General, J. Edward Day, of California (born Oct. 11, 1914), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
Secretary of Interior, Stewart L. Udall, of Arizona (born Jan. 31, 1920), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, of Minnesota (born May 9, 1918), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
Secretary of Commerce, Luther H. Hodges, of N. Carolina (born Mar. 8, 1898), appointed Jan. 21, 1961.
Secretary of Labour, W. Willard Wirtz, of Ohio (born Mar. 14, 1912), appointed Aug. 30, 1962.
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Anthony J. Celebrezze, of Ohio (born Sept. 4, 1910), appointed July 31, 1962.

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a veto power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 301,154. The Senate consist of 100 members. The salary of a Senator is \$22,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 437 Representatives (435 from Nov. 6, 1962), and a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$22,500 per annum with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On July 1, 1950, there were 47,860,228 men and 49,556,137 women of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Noon of Jan. 3, 1961, to Noon of Jan. 3, 1963.*
President of the Senate, Lyndon B. Johnson,
Texas..... \$30,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
John W. McCormack, Mass..... \$30,000
Secretary of the Senate, Feiton M. Johnston,
Miss.
Clerk of the House of Representatives, Ralph R.
Roberts, Ind.

Members of the 87th Congress were elected on Nov. 8, 1960.

The 87th Congress is constituted as follows:

Senate.—Democrats, 64; Republicans, 36. Total, 100.

House of Representatives.—Democrats, 263; Republicans, 174. Total 437.

* Legislation to permit the appointment of a different day was in progress during the 87th Congress.

CAPITAL OF THE U.S.

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital *Washington* and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the Capitol building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the *District of Columbia* (with which the City of Washington is considered co-extensive) is 69,245 square miles, with a population at the Census of 1960 of 763,956.

The District of Columbia is ruled directly by the President and Congress through a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President.

The City of Washington, the Capital of the United States, is considered co-extensive with the District of Columbia. It is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 107 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 186 from the Atlantic Ocean.

THE JUDICATURE

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The *United States Courts of Appeals*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The 93 *District Courts*, served by 199 District Court Judges.

THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.)
Chief Justice, Earl Warren, Cal., born March 19, 1891, appointed Sept. 30, 1953..... \$35,500

Associate Justices (each \$35,000)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Hugo L. Black, Ala.	1886	1937
Wm. O. Douglas, Conn.	1898	1939
Tom C. Clark, Texas	1899	1949
John M. Harlan, N.Y.	1899	1955
William J. Brennan, Jr., N.J.	1906	1956
Potter Stewart, Ohio	1915	1958
Byron R. White, Colo.	1917	1962
Arthur J. Goldberg, Ill.	1908	1962

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, John F. Davis.
Chief Deputy Clerk, Edmund P. Cullinan.
Marshal, T. Perry Lippitt.
Reporter of Decisions, Walter Wyatt.
Librarian, Helen Newman.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

(Crime Index, 1958)

Crime	No. of Offences	
	1959	1960
Murder.....	8,589	9,140
Rape.....	15,160	15,560
Robbery.....	75,200	88,970
Aggravated Assault.....	123,590	130,230
Burglary.....	698,300	821,100
Larceny (\$50 and over)....	415,800	474,900
Thefts of Automobiles.....	293,800	321,400
Total.....	1,630,430	1,861,300

DEFENCE

Department of Defence.

Secretary of Defence (in the Cabinet), Robert S. McNamara (Jan. 21, 1961).
Secretary of the Army (not in the Cabinet), Cyrus R. Vance.
Secretary of the Navy (not in the Cabinet), Fred Korth.
Secretary of the Air Force (not in the Cabinet), Eugene Zuchert.

The Defence Reorganization Act, making important changes in the organization of the United States armed forces, came into effect on Jan. 1, 1959. It provided for unified command of the three services and their central control by the Defence Department, which also became responsible for research and development of new weapons. The Secretary of each service, Army, Navy and Air Force, became responsible to the Secretary of Defence for the operation and efficiency of his department. Existing practice by which service chiefs and individual departments might approach Congress on their own initiative was, however,

continued. The Secretary of Defence assumed powers under the Act to abolish, merge or transfer functions of the individual services, provision being made for proposals of this kind to be laid before Congress and the Senate for thirty days, with the possibility of a veto if objections were raised.

Unified Defence Commands

U.S. European Command, Paris.—Cdr., Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer (concurrently NATO Supreme Allied Commander).
Caribbean, Panama Canal Zone.—Cdr., Lt.-Gen. Andrew P. O'Meara (U.S. Army).
Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia.—Cdr., Adm. Robert L. Dennison (U.S. Navy) (concurrently NATO Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic).
Pacific, Hawaii.—Cdr., Adm. Harry D. Felt (U.S. Navy).
E. Atlantic and Mediterranean, London.—Cdr., Adm. Harold P. Smith (U.S. Navy).
Continental Air Defence Command, Colorado Springs.—Cdr., Lt.-Gen. John K. Gerhart (U.S.A.F.).
Strategic Air Command, Omaha.—Cdr., Gen. Thomas S. Power (U.S.A.F.).
Alaska Command, Anchorage, Alaska.—Cdr., Lt.-Gen. G. W. Mundy (U.S.A.F.).

Army.—The Army of U.S. had a strength of 8,291,336 on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30, 1959, to 591,700 (excluding Air Corps). The strength on April 30, 1962, was 1,080,847. Stationed in Europe were five divisions and other large combat elements of less than division size. There were two divisions in Korea and one in Hawaii. Strong combat units were on duty in the Caribbean area and in Alaska and units of approximately brigade strength were in Italy. The need for flexibility in combined-arms forces capable of rapid deployment to areas threatened by aggression prompted the inclusion of the Strategic Army Corps (STRAC) in a new unified command, the U.S. Strike Force. Some 5,600 fixed-wing and helicopter aircraft were in Army service, including helicopters of observation, utility and transport types. First quantity production of the Chinook helicopter, a transport type, was ordered in 1961. Under a 10-year modernization programme, the Army expects to reduce the number of aircraft models in service, but the number of Army aircraft is to rise to about 8,000 by 1970.

Navy.—The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps) in the summer of 1945 was 3,855,497. The strength on April 20, 1962, was 670,412. Strength of the Marine Corps, 189,891.

The U.S. Navy had in service in June, 1962, approximately 900 vessels including attack carriers (16), anti-submarine carriers (10), cruiser types (13), destroyer types (238), command ship (1), submarines, including 25 nuclear submarines (9 of the *Polaris* type) (118), minelayers (84), patrol craft (70), amphibians (130) and auxiliaries (218).

Naval construction authorized for the 1962 programme included 13 nuclear-powered submarines (10 to carry *Polaris* missiles), 7 guided-missile frigates (1 nuclear-powered), 3 escort ships, 3 guided missile escort ships, an amphibious assault ship, 3 amphibious transports and several other special task and research vessels. Further supply of *Bullpup*, *Sidewinder* and *Sparrow* air-launched missiles and of *Tartar*, *Terrier* and *Talos* surface-to-air missiles was also authorized. The *Bullpup* missile, a radio-guided missile, carries a conventional warhead at supersonic speed and has a range of over 15,000 feet. Guided missile capability has been greatly increased with approximately 100 ships either fitted with or scheduled to receive the *Tartar*, *Terrier*, or *Talos* missile system and 41 *Polaris*-firing submarines either built or authorized

The five *Regulus*-firing submarines, one of which is nuclear powered, remain operational in the fleet. The first amphibious assault ship specially designed for helicopter transportation, the *Iwo Jima* was brought into service in 1961. It can carry 2,000 troops and 20 large transport helicopters. A nuclear-powered cruiser, *Long Beach*, was also commissioned.

Air.—The U.S. Air Force was formerly the Army Air Corps and directly under command of the War Department. In 1947 an independent Department of the Air Force was established under a Secretary of the Air Force. The Navy and Marine Corps retained separate air organizations. Strength of the Air Force (March 31, 1962), 888,737.

In 1961, the Air Force assumed new and significant responsibilities in the field of military space systems and its requirements for both manned and unmanned weapons were extended. Early in the year provision was made to increase production capacity for the *Minuteman* missile. The proportion of the strategic bomber force maintained

on a 15-minute ground alert was raised from one-third to one-half. Steps were also taken to strengthen the air defence command and control systems.

A new command, the Air Force Communications Service, was established to operate and maintain inter-base communications and flight and air traffic control. The initial strength of the Command was 30,000.

The B-52H bomber, equipped with turbo-fan engines which give a range of over 9,000 miles, was flown for the first time in March, 1961, in preparation for supply to the Strategic Air Command. Extensive testing of the intercontinental ballistic missiles, *Atlas*, *Titan* and *Minuteman*, was conducted during the year and system improvement proved successful. In the initial test flight of the X-15 experimental rocket plane, equipped with a 57,000 lb. thrust rocket engine, a speed of 2,905 m.p.h. was attained at 77,000 feet in a powered flight of 2 minutes 5 secs. Later X-15 flights attained a top speed of 3,920 m.p.h. and an altitude record of 217,000 feet.

FINANCE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1961 and 1962

BUDGET RECEIPTS	1961 Actual	1962 Actual
Individual income taxes.....	\$41,338,000,000	\$45,559,000,000
Corporation income taxes.....	20,954,000,000	20,516,000,000
Excise taxes.....	9,063,000,000	9,581,000,000
Estate and gift taxes.....	1,896,000,000	2,015,000,000
Customs.....	982,000,000	1,142,000,000
Miscellaneous receipts.....	4,080,000,000	3,190,000,000
Total.....	78,313,000,000	81,993,000,000
<i>Deduct</i> Interfund Transactions.....	654,000,000	633,000,000
Net budget receipts.....	77,659,000,000	81,360,000,000
BUDGET EXPENDITURE	1961 Actual	1962 Actual
National defence.....	47,494,000,000	51,082,000,000
International affairs and finance.....	2,500,000,000	2,703,000,000
Space research and technology.....	744,000,000	1,257,000,000
Agriculture and agricultural resources.....	5,173,000,000	6,041,000,000
Natural resources.....	2,006,000,000	2,133,000,000
Commerce and transportation.....	2,573,000,000	2,754,000,000
Housing and community development.....	820,000,000	335,000,000
Health, labour, and welfare.....	4,244,000,000	4,425,000,000
Education.....	943,000,000	1,076,000,000
Veterans benefits and services.....	5,414,000,000	5,404,000,000
Interest.....	9,050,000,000	9,218,000,000
General government.....	1,709,000,000	1,874,000,000
Total.....	82,169,000,000	88,301,000,000
<i>Deduct</i> Interfund Transactions.....	654,000,000	633,000,000
Net budget expenditure.....	81,515,000,000	87,668,000,000

PUBLIC DEBT

On June 30, 1961, the *Federal Public Debt* of the United States stood at \$288,971,000,000; the level at the end of the fiscal year 1960 was \$286,331,000,000.

COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumer Price Index (for city wage-earner and clerical worker families in 46 cities representative of all cities in the United States) showed a monthly average during the calendar year 1961 of 104.2 (the basic figure of 100 being the 1957-59 average). The average of consumer prices for the first four months of 1962 was:

January, 104.5, February, 104.8, March, 105.0 and April, 105.2.

According to figures prepared by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the index of consumer prices (all items) rose from 103.8 to 104.5 during the calendar year 1961, displaying price stability. In the year to April, 1962, transportation rose from 106.0 to 107.2. Food rose from 102.5 to 103.4; medical care from 112.6 to 113.9; personal care from 105.6 to 106.3; apparel from 101.8 to 102.7; rent from 105.1 to 105.4; and reading and recreation from 108.5 to 109.4. During the first four months of 1962, the consumer price index for transportation rose from 106.0 to 107.2, and all other major groups increased.

The wholesale price index of all commodities showed a monthly average during 1959 of 100.6 (the average for the years 1957-59=100). The monthly average fell to 100.3 in 1961 and fell to 100.2 in May, 1962. Wholesale prices for farm products fell from 97.2 in 1959 to 96.9 in 1960, and remained steady at 96.9 in April, 1962. Industrial prices fell from 101.3 in 1960 to 100.8 in 1961, and rose to 100.9 in April, 1962.

PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose from \$383.3 billion in 1959 to \$402.2 billion in 1960 and further to \$416.7 billion in 1961. In the year 1961, labour income rose by \$11.8 billion, business and

professional income by \$1.4 billion and personal interest income by \$1.4 billion. Non-agricultural personal income rose by \$26.8 billion. Farm proprietors' income rose by \$0.7 billion. Other main groups of personal income rose slightly. Preliminary estimates for May, 1962 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) showed personal income at \$440.0 billion, an increase of \$23.3 billion over the 1961 level. Labour income rose from \$290.8 billion in 1961 to \$310.5 billion in May, 1962, an increase of \$19.7 billion. Transfer payments rose from \$32.9 billion in 1961 to \$33.7 billion in May, 1962, business and professional incomes rose from \$36.5 billion in 1961 to \$38.0 billion in May, 1962, and personal interest income rose from \$27.3 billion in 1961 to \$29.3 billion in May, 1962.

PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding island possessions and Alaska, is 1,901,680,000 acres of which about 59 per cent. is in farms. The total number of farms in 1959 (1959 Census of Agriculture) was 3,703,642. The cash income from crops in 1956 was \$14,252,000,000; in 1957, \$12,461,000,000; in 1958, \$14,182,000,000; in 1959, \$14,656,000,000; in 1960, \$15,103,000,000; and in 1961, \$15,836,000,000. Cash income from livestock and livestock products in 1956, \$16,312,000,000; in 1957, \$17,363,000,000; in 1958, \$19,223,000,000; in 1959, \$18,856,000,000; in 1960, \$18,909,000,000 and in 1961, \$19,416,000,000.

Acreege reductions in major crops, particularly feed grains, prevented the 1961 total crop production from reaching record proportions. The all-crop production Index at 119 (1947-49=100) was 2 per cent. below 1960, but exceeded all previous years. The composite yield per acre Index for 1961 was 147 (1947-49=100), a new record and more than 2 per cent. above 1960. Acreege planted or grown for the 59 major crops totalled 310,000,000 acres, 4.5 per cent. less than in 1960 and the smallest planted acreege since 1912.

Live Stock on Farms, Jan. 1.

	1960	1961	1962
All cattle . . .	96,236,000	97,319,000	99,500,000
Cows	19,527,000	19,342,000	19,215,000
Hogs	59,006,000	55,443,000	56,982,000
Sheep	33,170,000	32,967,000	31,446,000
Stock Sheep	28,819,000	28,555,000	27,281,000
Chickens . . .	369,484,000	360,576,000	365,477,000
Turkeys . . .	5,633,000	6,772,000	6,352,000

The index of livestock and poultry numbers on farms and ranches on January 1, 1962, was 2 per cent. higher than a year earlier.

MINERALS

The value of mineral production in continental United States in 1961 totalled an estimated \$18 billion. The comparable value for 1960 was \$17.9 billion and for 1959 was \$17.2 billion.

Nearly 71 per cent. of the mineral production of the United States (in value) consists of fuels. In 1961 U.S. production of crude petroleum amounted to 2,620 million barrels, about 45,000,000 barrels more than in 1960.

Bituminous coal and lignite produced in 1961 totalled 400 million tons, 16,000,000 tons less than

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1960 (Adjusted)

Group	No. of Employees	Payroll	Value added by Manufacture
Food and kindred products	1,712,939	\$8,268,704,000	\$19,660,542,000
Tobacco products	82,500	319,386,000	1,545,009,000
Textile mill products	901,530	3,216,012,000	5,613,457,000
Apparel and related products	1,223,019	3,827,506,000	6,681,583,000
Lumber and wood products	595,969	2,151,516,000	3,457,555,000
Furniture and fixtures	364,602	1,529,808,000	2,618,501,000
Paper and allied products	580,236	3,120,332,000	6,568,545,000
Printing and publishing	908,314	5,064,435,000	9,262,335,000
Chemicals and allied products	722,450	4,420,527,000	14,380,033,000
Petroleum and coal products	168,334	1,126,070,000	3,201,312,000
Rubber and plastics products	378,095	1,998,110,000	3,772,630,000
Leather and leather products	357,682	1,227,298,000	2,043,601,000
Stone, clay and glass products	589,013	2,983,115,000	6,347,962,000
Primary metal industries	1,178,422	7,230,688,000	13,314,076,000
Fabricated metal products	1,085,273	5,881,008,000	10,284,676,000
Machinery, except electrical	1,424,254	8,466,097,000	14,377,631,000
Electrical machinery	1,340,309	7,344,911,000	13,068,668,000
Transportation equipment	1,588,192	10,367,234,000	17,977,997,000
Instruments	333,844	1,976,154,000	3,763,074,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing	588,174	3,122,574,000	5,273,331,000
Administrative and auxiliary	602,048	4,467,895,000	—
Total	16,726,109	\$88,015,133,000	\$163,230,807,000

in 1960. The average value of soft coal at the mine was estimated at \$4.65 a ton, compared with \$4.69 in 1960.

MANUFACTURES

The leading five States according to value added by manufacture (adjusted) for the 1959 Annual Survey were: New York (\$17,522,976,000), Ohio (\$13,850,502,000), California (\$13,589,103,000), Illinois (\$12,869,163,000), and Pennsylvania (\$12,643,651,000).

The average number of employees in 1959 for the United States as a whole was 16,670,794, salaries and wages totalling \$85,746,060,000. The value added by manufacture (value of output less cost of materials and supplies, plus value created by merchandising operations, etc.) was \$161,220,288,000.

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

Organized Labour.—On December 5, 1955, the American Federation of Labour (AFL), founded in 1881, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), formerly established in 1938, merged into an organization called the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The combined membership is now 15,072,000 (including 927,000 members in Canada). There are also 3,045,000 members of unions not affiliated to the AFL-CIO.

Approximately one-third of the non-agricultural labour force of the United States is estimated to be organized.

Work Stoppages.—There were 3,367 stoppages recorded in 1961, involving 1,450,000 workers. There were 16,300,000 man-days of idleness, representing 0.14 per cent. of estimated working time of all workers.

Employment and Unemployment.—The civilian labour force (working population) was 71,922,000 in May, 1962. This includes self-employed, wage and salary-earners, and unpaid family workers, employed and unemployed. Unemployment was estimated at 3,719,000 (5.2 per cent.). In addition there were 2,032,000 temporarily stopped, and 12,657,000 working fewer than 35 hours a week.

Wages

	Average Weekly Earnings	Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
March 1962			
Manufacturing.....	\$65.91	40.3	\$2.38
Durable.....	104.45	40.8	2.56
Non-durable.....	85.32	39.5	2.16
Coal Mining.....	117.69	37.6	3.13
Bituminous.....	118.76	37.7	3.15
Building construction	118.05	36.1	3.27
Gas, Electricity and Sanitary Services...	115.34	40.9	2.82
Wholesale trade.....	95.18	40.5	2.35
Retail trade.....	65.39	37.8	1.73
(except eating and drinking places)			
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants.....	49.41	38.6	1.28

In March, 1961, gross average weekly earnings by industry ranged from \$156.35 per week in electrical work to \$42.01 in the manufacture of workshirts (35.6 hours and \$1.18 average hourly earnings). The average for all manufacturing was \$90.71, almost a four-fold increase since 1939 but in terms of 1947-49 purchasing power, the increase was 1½ times.

On Sept. 3, 1961, the minimum wage set by federal law became \$1.15 an hour for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or in activities

closely related and directly essential to such production. The law requires at least time and a half of an employee's regular rate of pay for all hours over 40 a week. From September 3, 1963, the minimum wage for these employees becomes \$1.25 an hour.

Other employees employed in certain large enterprises having some employees engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce, on September 3, 1961, became entitled to a minimum wage of \$1.00 an hour. Overtime premium pay will not become due to these workers until September 3, 1963, and then only after 44 hours in a week. The minimum wage and overtime premium pay for these employees will gradually be changed until on September 3, 1965, all employees to whom the law applies will have a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour and overtime premium pay after 40 hours in a week.

There are certain exemptions from these monetary requirements in specific occupations and industries.

In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of "fringe" benefits—the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of insurance and health fund; financed by the employer or by employer and employees jointly.

RECLAMATION

Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Interior Building, 18th and 19th Streets (between C and E streets), N.W., Washington, D.C. *Commissioner*, Floyd E. Dominy.

The Bureau of Reclamation constructs and operates irrigation, power and other multiple-purpose projects in the area west of the 97th meridian. It is the Federal agency with principal responsibility for water conservation in this region. Over 8 million acres of lands in the arid and semi-arid west can be irrigated by works constructed by the Bureau. In June, 1962, the Bureau had in operation, under construction or authorized, 135 irrigation and multiple-purpose projects. Among them are the multi-State Missouri River Basin Project; the Central Valley Project, California; the Columbia Basin Project, Washington State and the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project, Colorado, which will divert water from the western to the eastern slope of the Continental Divide.

Work is well advanced on the billion-dollar Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects which will aid economic expansion in 5 Western States—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico. The 408-foot-high *Navajo Dam*, on the San Juan River in New Mexico, was dedicated on Sept. 15, 1962. Other CRSP units are Glen Canyon, Flaming Gorge, and Curecanti storage units, and the Transmission Division. Work is also proceeding or completed on 7 of the participating projects which will benefit from storage of water in the main units.

Major dams on which the Bureau began construction in 1962 included; Yellowtail Dam, to be 520 feet high, on the Big Horn River in Montana; Sanford Dam, to be 200 feet high and 6,390 feet long, on the Canadian River in Texas; Norman Dam, to be 100 feet high and 7,220 feet long, on the Little River in Oklahoma; Cheney Dam, to be about 86 feet high and over 4.5 miles long, on the North Fork of the Neenesah River in Kansas; and Norton Dam, to be 100 feet high and 6,450 feet long, on Prairie Dog Creek in Kansas.

The total value of crops grown on all reclamation projects in 1961 was \$1,114,876,461. Cumulative value of all reclamation harvests since 1902 exceeded \$17.6 billion.

Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia River in the State of Washington, is the largest concrete structure in the world by volume (10,585,000 cubic yards). Its installed hydro-electric power plant capacity is 1,974,000 kW.

Hoover Dam (Arizona and Nevada), on the Colorado River, is the highest dam in the United States (726 ft.), and has an operating power plant with a capacity of 1,344,800 kW.

Shasta Dam (602 ft. high), on the Sacramento River in California, is a major feature of the Central

Valley project. It was completed in 1945, and the power plant has a rated capacity of 379,000 kW.

Hungry Horse Dam, completed in 1953, on the Flathead River in Montana, is 564 feet high and has a power capacity of 285,000 kW.

Trinity Dam, also a major feature of the Central Valley Project, is on the Trinity River in California. Completed in 1961, it is the world's highest earth dam at 537 feet, and will have an installed power capacity of 100,000 kW when the powerplant is completed.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Figures for all periods shown have been adjusted to include imports of uranium ore and exports of uranium and other nuclear fuels.

Year	General Imports	Total Exports and Re-exports	Excess of Non-Imports Exports over Imports
1955.....	\$11,491,000,000	\$15,550,000,000	+ \$2,803,000,000
1956.....	12,774,000,000	19,095,000,000	+ 4,564,000,000
1957.....	13,255,000,000	20,862,000,000	+ 6,252,000,000
1958.....	13,255,000,000	17,916,000,000	+ 3,118,000,000
1959.....	15,627,000,000	17,633,000,000	+ 779,000,000
1960.....	15,017,000,000	20,558,000,000	+ 4,592,000,000
1961.....	14,720,000,000	20,874,000,000	+ 4,344,000,000

EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1961

Commodity	Value
Animals and animal products.....	\$713,700,000
Vegetable food products.....	2,525,200,000
Wheat.....	1,228,800,000
Coarse grains.....	516,500,000
Vegetables.....	122,630,000
Fruits.....	271,800,000
Vegetable products (inedible).....	1,375,100,000
Rubber and manufactures.....	330,400,000
Synthetic rubber.....	172,100,000
Tobacco.....	498,900,000
Textile fibres and manufactures.....	1,583,100,000
Raw Cotton.....	874,600,000
Wood and paper.....	649,600,000
Coal and products.....	350,400,000
Petroleum and products.....	444,700,000
Metals and manufactures.....	1,920,900,000
Machinery and vehicles.....	6,161,300,000
Electrical apparatus.....	867,700,000
Industrial machinery.....	2,743,300,000
Automobiles, parts, etc.....	1,118,100,000
Aircraft and engines.....	350,900,000
Chemicals and related products.....	1,708,800,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,111,300,000

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1961

Commodity	Value
Cocoa.....	\$159,500,000
Coffee.....	964,000,000
Cane sugar.....	457,500,000
Whisky.....	228,300,000
Crude rubber.....	216,600,000

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1961

Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Argentina.....	\$423,900,000	\$101,900,000
Australia.....	318,200,000	183,700,000
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	420,400,000	351,600,000
Brazil.....	486,100,000	562,000,000
Canada.....	3,643,100,000	3,266,600,000
Chile.....	226,700,000	184,200,000
Colombia.....	245,000,000	275,500,000
France.....	564,900,000	435,500,000
Germany, West.....	1,075,500,000	855,700,000
India.....	482,600,000	252,200,000

Commodity	Value
Vegetable oils.....	\$131,300,000
Tobacco.....	114,200,000
Textiles.....	1,179,900,000
Wood.....	286,600,000
Pulp, Paper and Products.....	1,093,000,000
Petroleum and Products.....	1,615,900,000
Diamonds.....	261,800,000
Iron Ore, etc.....	250,300,000
Uranium Ore.....	276,100,000
Iron and Steel Mill products.....	422,000,000
Iron and Steel Manufactures.....	121,900,000
Non-ferrous metals.....	1,069,300,000
Aluminium.....	238,800,000
Copper.....	278,600,000
Lead.....	89,200,000
Nickel.....	185,200,000
Tin.....	120,100,000
Chemicals, etc.....	390,000,000
Machinery and vehicles.....	1,377,100,000
Miscellaneous.....	897,400,000

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY ECONOMIC CLASS, 1961

Class	Imports (1)	Exports (2)
Crude materials..	\$3,151,800,000	\$2,546,100,000
Crude foodstuffs..	1,716,600,000	1,897,300,000
Manufactured do..	1,601,500,000	1,155,800,000
Semi-manufactures	3,083,900,000	3,287,300,000
Finished manuf..	5,074,600,000	11,741,100,000

Total..... \$14,628,500,000 \$20,628,500,000

(1) Imports for consumption.

(2) Exports of United States merchandise, including civilian supplies sent to occupied areas.

Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Italy.....	\$794,000,000	\$375,900,000
Japan.....	1,739,300,000	1,054,700,000
Mexico.....	796,600,000	538,300,000
Netherlands.....	696,600,000	207,900,000
Peru.....	173,100,000	194,300,000
Philippines.....	332,800,000	316,500,000
Sweden.....	259,700,000	141,000,000
Switzerland.....	271,200,000	190,700,000
S. Africa.....	228,100,000	209,200,000
U.K.....	1,130,400,000	900,800,000
Venezuela.....	509,800,000	898,300,000

COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS

Data pertaining to Class I and II Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

	1960
Capital Stock outstanding.....	\$7,403,178,232
Funded Debt outstanding.....	8,730,551,088
Total Railway capital actually outstanding.....	16,133,729,320
Dividends declared.....	411,649,958
Interest accrued.....	391,913,550
Total dividends and interest.....	803,563,508
Railway operating revenues.....	9,641,592,812
Railway operating expenses.....	7,657,328,712
Number of passengers carried earning revenue.....	327,171,745
Number of passenger-train cars in service.....	25,739
Number of freight-train cars in service.....	1,694,722
Number of railway employees....	793,071
Miles operated.....	230,169

ROADS

In 1960 there were 3,545,693 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which 3,116,125 miles were in rural areas and 429,568 miles were in urban areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for 2,556,970 miles of the total; 988,723 miles are unimproved and graded and drained. State primary roads, including extensions in urban areas, total 444,194 miles (439,992 surfaced). Other roads under State control total 264,860 miles (227,222 surfaced); 2,724,727 miles are under local control (1,862,368 surfaced); and 111,912 miles (27,388 surfaced) are under Federal control (in National forests and parks).

An estimated total of \$10,614,000,000 was spent in 1961 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total \$6,915,000,000 was spent for State highways, \$1,783,000,000 was spent for county and local rural roads, \$1,738,000,000 was spent for city streets, and \$178,000,000 was spent on roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounted for 62.7 per cent. of the total expenditure; 25.4 per cent. was spent for maintenance; 4.7 per cent. for administration; 3.2 per cent. for highway police and safety; and 4 per cent. for interest on highway bonds.

*Motor Vehicles and Taxation**.—The number of motor vehicles registered in 1961 in the United States was 75,846,532, an increase of 2.8 per cent. over the 1960 total of 73,768,865. In 1941 the registrations in the U.S.A. were 34,894,134. The State Governments received \$1,468,554,000 in 1941 and \$5,509,512,000 in 1961, respectively, from motor-fuel, motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes. In 1961 the Federal Government received \$4,340,441,000 from excise taxes on motor vehicles

and parts, tyres and tubes, gasoline, diesel and special fuels and lubricating oil.

Accidents.—In 1960 there were 38,200 deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per 100,000,000 miles of travel was 5.3 in 1960, compared with 5.4 in 1959.

SHIPPING

The active ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on June 1, 1962, consisted of 908 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 880 were privately owned and 28 were government-owned ships under charter or general agency agreement with private companies. There were 1,861 government-owned vessels in the reserve fleets. Of the active vessels, 573 were dry cargo ships, 29 were combination passenger and cargo and 278 were tankers.

AIR TRANSPORT

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1961 were estimated to have carried 58,441,000 passengers over 39,827,000,000 passenger miles, over half of which were flown in jets. The freight flown by the scheduled airliners during 1961 totalled 732,946,000 ton-miles, and express 61,167,000 ton-miles. In addition, the airliners flew 299,216,000 ton-miles of mail, an increase of 24.4 per cent. over 1960.

Total operating revenues of all U.S. scheduled airlines reached the record figure of \$3,073,292,000 in 1961, an increase of 6.5 per cent. over 1960. Similarly, total operating expenses rose to a record high total of \$3,016,537,000 last year, or 7.45 per cent. more than the previous year. The net operating income (i.e. before deduction of taxes, interest, etc.) was \$56,755,000, a decrease of 26.76 per cent. from the previous year, resulting in a loss of \$36,887,000 compared with a profit of \$8,604,000 in 1960.

Nine principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States, (a) The Domestic Trunk Lines (11); (b) Local Service Lines, operating the low-density traffic routes between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (13); (c) The International and Territorial Group, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the U.S.A. and foreign countries, between foreign countries and into Mexico, the Caribbean and to Alaska and Hawaii (18); (d) Intra-Hawaiian Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2); (e) Intra-Alaskan Carriers, providing service within Alaska (12); other classes are (f) Certified All Cargo Lines (6); (g) Helicopter Operators (3); (h) Supplemental transport carriers (29); and (i) air freight forwarders (75) and air taxi operators, of which there are 2,618 authorized.

In 1961, 171,610 persons were employed by the domestic and international airlines, 2.4 per cent. more than in 1960.

U.S. SCHEDULED AIRLINE INDUSTRY STATISTICS, 1961 (Thousands)

	Domestic Trunk Lines	Local Service Airlines	Intra-Hawaiian Airlines	Helicopter Airlines	Intern'l & Territorial Airlines	Intra-Alaskan Airlines	All Cargo Carriers
Revenue passengers.....	44,781	6,478	838	430	5,698	216	—
Revenue passenger miles....	29,534,800	1,343,800	125,600	8,604	8,768,500	46,000	—
Air-mail ton miles.....	144,690	3,356	96	93	135,712	2,208	13,061
Express ton miles.....	56,745	3,019	NA	40	605	NA	758
Freight ton miles.....	384,161	5,491	1,847	7	216,561	2,829	122,050
Revenue ton miles.....	3,435,200	142,400	12,500	969	1,362,400	11,800	428,200
Revenue plane miles.....	676,800	103,300	5,200	2,157	161,400	7,400	13,200

EDUCATION

State School Systems

Almost every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or be lawfully employed. In the States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

In 1961-62 the total number of children in the United States of 5 to 17 years of age was 45,132,000, of whom 38,633,000 were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 34,518,000, the average length of school term was estimated at 178 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled at 160. In 1961-62, 1,454,000 teachers were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$5,527.

The total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was about \$16,646,781,000. Of this amount, about \$68,634,000 was received from Federal sources, \$6,700,585,000 from State sources and \$9,337,562,000 from county and local sources. Current expenditure was \$14,568,255,000. \$2,953,999,000 was expended for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment and \$553,031,000 for interest.

Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1961 enrolment in institutions of higher education numbered 3,891,000.

Institutions of higher education include universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools, and junior colleges. The 1961 survey of enrolments covered 1,985 institutions classified as follows: 1,458 universities, colleges and professional schools enrolling 3,370,000 students; and 527 junior colleges enrolling 521,000 students. There are 105 institutions of higher education attended predominantly by Negroes, enrolling 101,000 students included in the foregoing figures.

During the school year 1959-60, 394,889 bachelor's degrees were conferred, 255,504 to men and 139,385 to women; 74,497 masters' degrees, 50,937 to men and 23,560 to women; and 9,829 doctorates, 8,801 to men and 1,028 to women. Education, Business and Commerce, and Engineering, were, in that order, the fields in which most students received baccalaureate degrees. There were 90,179 bachelor's degrees in Education, 51,522 in Business and Commerce, and 37,808 in Engineering. The three leading fields of study for the master's degree were Education (33,512), Engineering (7,159) and Business and Commerce (4,643). The most popular fields of study on the doctorate level were Education (1,590), Chemistry (1,048) and Engineering (786).

Particulars of some of the Universities are: Harvard (11,677 students, including 342 women in 1961), founded at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; Yale (8,270 students, including 659 women, in 1961), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794) (837 men); Brown, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 4,128 students, including 1,130 women, in 1961); Columbia, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 23,500 students, including 9,200 women, in 1961); Cornell (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., 1865; 11,889 students, including 2,879 women, in 1961); Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769, 3,304

students including 6 women in 1961); Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789; 6,269 students, including 1,016 women, in 1961); North Carolina. Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789; 10,021 students including 2,272 women, in 1961); Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 18,194 students, including 5,105 women, in 1961); Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787; 13,623 students, including 3,968 women in 1961); Princeton, Princeton N.J. (founded 1746; 3,973 men); Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 13,457 students, including 4,086 women, in 1961); William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693; 4,430 students, including 1,935 women, in 1961); New York University, founded in 1831 at New York, had 32,475 students, including 8,281 women, in 1961.

Private Schools and Colleges

In 1961-62 it was estimated that there were about 5,300,000 pupils in private kindergarten and elementary schools, 1,200,000 pupils in private high schools and academies and 1,540,000 students in privately controlled institutions of higher education. In addition there were some 21,000 pupils enrolled in privately controlled elementary and secondary schools for exceptional children.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY

The *Weights and Measures* in the United States in common use are of British origin and in the case of weights and linear units correspond in large part with those now employed in Great Britain. The *short ton* of 2,000 pounds (20 hundred weight of 100 pounds each) is generally used instead of the *long ton* of 2,240 pounds. The old "Winchester" bushel and the wine gallon and their subdivisions are used instead of the British Imperial units of capacity; 1 U.S. bushel = 0.9689 British bushel, and 1 U.S. gallon = 0.83267 British gallon. The U.S. *liquid quart* is divided into 32 fluid ounces. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is not extensively used except in scientific and pharmaceutical work. The unit of currency is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 84.

RELIGIONS IN U.S., 1960

	Members
Adventist.....	348,000
Baptist.....	21,000,000
Congregationalist.....	1,400,000
Disciples of Christ.....	1,801,000
Lutheran.....	8,021,000
Methodist.....	12,358,000
Presbyterian.....	4,203,000
Protestant Episcopal.....	3,127,000
Jewish.....	5,700,000
Roman Catholic.....	40,871,000
Latter Day Saints.....	11,612,000
Eastern Orthodox.....	2,807,000

INDIAN POPULATION

On October 1, 1961, the estimated Indian population of the United States exclusive of Alaska, was 552,000. This includes 14,400 persons of Indian blood among the 43,000 natives of Alaska. There are many persons of Indian blood who are not enrolled with any recognized tribe, have no rights in tribal property, and receive no services from the Government. The States with the largest estimated number of Indians still residing in reservation areas and receiving some services from the Government are: Arizona, 83,387; Oklahoma, 64,689; New Mexico, 56,225; South Dakota, 25,794; Montana, 21,181.

THE UNITED STATES

State (with date and order of admission)	Area Sq. M.±	Census Population 1960	Capital	Governor (term of office in yrs. and date of completion*)
Alabama (Ala.) (1819) (22).....	51,609	3,266,740	Montgomery...	John Patterson, D. (4—1963)..... \$25,000
Alaska (1959) (49).....	586,400	226,167	Juneau.....	William A. Egan, D. (4—1963)..... 25,000
Arizona (Ariz.) (1912) (48).....	113,909	1,302,161	Phoenix.....	Paul Fannin, R. (2—1963)..... 18,500
Arkansas (Ark.) (1862) (25).....	53,104	1,786,222	Little Rock.....	Orval E. Faubus, D. (2—1963)..... 10,000
California (Cal.) (1850) (31).....	158,693	15,717,204	Sacramento.....	Edmund G. Brown, D. (4—1963)..... 40,000
Colorado (Colo.) (1876) (38).....	104,247	1,753,947	Denver.....	Stephen L. R. McNichols, D. (4—1963) 20,000
Connecticut (Conn.) § (1788) (9).....	5,009	2,535,354	Hartford.....	John Dempsey, D. (4—1963)..... 15,000
Delaware (Del.) § (1787) (1).....	2,057	446,292	Dover.....	Elbert N. Carvel, D. (4—1965)..... 17,500
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) (1791).....	69	763,956		
Florida (Fla.) (1845) (27).....	58,560	4,951,560	Tallahassee.....	Farris Bryant, D. (4—1965)..... 22,500
Georgia (Ga.) § (1788) (4).....	58,876	3,943,116	Atlanta.....	S. Ernest Vandiver, D. (4—1963)..... 12,000
Hawaii (1959) (50).....	6,423	632,772	Honolulu.....	William F. Quinn, R. (4—1963, Dec.) 25,000
Idaho (1890) (43).....	83,557	667,191	Boise.....	Robert E. Smylie, R. (4—1963) (c)..... 12,500
Illinois (Ill.) (1818) (21).....	56,400	10,081,158	Springfield.....	Otto Kerner, D. (4—1965)..... 30,000
Indiana (Ind.) (1816) (19).....	36,291	4,662,498	Indianapolis.....	Matthew E. Welsh, D. (4—1965)..... 15,000
Iowa (Iowa) (29).....	56,290	2,757,537	Des Moines.....	Norman A. Erbe, R. (2—1963)..... 20,000
Kansas (Kan.) (1861) (34).....	82,276	2,178,611	Topeka.....	John Anderson, Jr., R. (2—1963)..... 15,000
Kentucky (Ky.) (1792) (15).....	40,395	3,038,156	Frankfort.....	Bert Combs, D. (4—1963, Dec.)..... 18,000
Louisiana (La.) (1812) (18).....	48,223	3,257,022	Baton Rouge.....	Jimmie H. Davis, D. (4—1964, May)..... 18,000
Maine (Me.) (1820) (23).....	33,215	969,265	Augusta.....	John H. Reed, R. (4—1963)..... 10,000
Maryland (Md.) § (1788) (7).....	10,577	3,100,689	Annapolis.....	J. Millard Tawes, R. (4—1963)..... 15,000
Massachusetts (Mass.) § (1788) (6).....	8,257	5,148,578	Boston.....	John A. Volpe, R. (2—1963)..... 20,000
Michigan (Mich.) (1837) (26).....	58,216	7,823,194	Lansing.....	John B. Swainson, D. (2—1963)..... 22,500
Minnesota (Minn.) (1858) (32).....	84,068	3,413,864	St. Paul.....	Elmer L. Anderson, R. (2—1963)..... 19,000
Mississippi (Miss.) (1817) (20).....	47,716	2,178,141	Jackson.....	Ross R. Barnett, D. (4—1964)..... 15,000
Missouri (Mo.) (1821) (24).....	69,674	4,319,813	Jefferson City.....	John M. Dalton, D. (4—1965)..... 25,000
Montana (Mont.) (1889) (41).....	141,138	674,767	Helena.....	Donald G. Nutter, R. (4—1965)..... 12,500
Nebraska (Nebr.) (1867) (37).....	77,227	1,411,330	Lincoln.....	Frank B. Morrison, D. (2—1963)..... 11,000
Nevada (Nev.) (1863) (36).....	110,540	285,278	Carson City.....	Grant Sawyer, D. (4—1963)..... 18,000
New Hampshire (N.H.) § (1788) (9).....	9,304	606,921	Concord.....	Wesley Powell, R. (2—1963)..... 15,000
New Jersey (N.J.) § (1787) (3).....	7,236	6,066,782	Trenton.....	Richard J. Hughes, D. (4—1966)..... 30,000
New Mexico (N.Mex.) (1912) (47).....	121,666	951,223	Santa Fe.....	Edwin L. Mechem, R. (2—1963)..... 17,500
New York (N.Y.) § (1788) (11).....	49,576	16,782,304	Albany.....	Nelson A. Rockefeller, R. (4—1963)..... 50,000
North Carolina (N.C.) § (1789) (12).....	52,712	4,556,155	Raleigh.....	Terry Sanford, D. (4—1965)..... 15,000
North Dakota (N.Dak.) (1889) (39).....	70,665	632,446	Bismarck.....	William L. Guy, D. (2—1963)..... 10,000
Ohio (Ohio) (17).....	41,222	9,706,397	Columbus.....	Michael V. DiSalle, D. (4—1963)..... 25,000
Oklahoma (Okla.) (1907) (46).....	69,919	2,328,284	Oklahoma City.....	J. Howard Edmondson, D. (4—1963) 15,000
Oregon (Oreg.) (1859) (33).....	96,981	1,768,687	Salem.....	Mark O. Hatfield, R. (4—1963)..... (a) 17,500
Pennsylvania (Pa.) § (1787) (2).....	45,333	11,319,366	Harrisburg.....	David L. Lawrence, D. (4—1963)..... 35,000
Rhode Island (R.I.) § (1790) (13).....	1,214	859,488	Providence.....	John A. Notte, Jr., D. (2—1963)..... 15,000
South Carolina (S.C.) § (1788) (8).....	31,055	2,382,594	Columbia.....	Ernest F. Hollings, D. (4—1963) (c)..... 15,000
South Dakota (S.Dak.) (1889) (40).....	77,047	680,514	Pierre.....	Archie Goodbrud, R. (2—1963)..... 13,000
Tennessee (Tenn.) (1796) (16).....	42,244	3,567,089	Nashville.....	Burford Ellington, D. (4—1963) (c)..... 12,000
Texas (Tex.) (1845) (28).....	267,339	9,579,677	Austin.....	Price Daniel, D. (2—1963) (c)..... 25,000
Utah (1896) (45).....	84,916	890,627	Salt Lake City.....	George D. Clyde, R. (4—1965)..... 12,500
Vermont (Vt.) (1791) (14).....	9,609	369,881	Montpelier.....	F. Ray Keyser, Jr., (2—1963)..... 20,000
Virginia (Va.) § (1788) (10).....	40,815	3,966,949	Richmond.....	Albert S. Harrison, D. (4—1966)..... 25,000
Washington (Wash.) (1889) (42).....	68,192	2,853,214	Olympia.....	Albert D. Rosellini, D. (4—1965)..... 15,000
West Virginia (W.Va.) (1863) (35).....	24,181	1,860,421	Charleston.....	William A. Barron, R. (4—1965)..... 17,500
Wisconsin (Wis.) (1848) (30).....	56,154	3,951,777	Madison.....	Gaylord A. Nelson, D. (2—1963)..... 15,000
Wyoming (Wyo.) (1890) (44).....	97,914	330,066	Cheyenne.....	Jack R. Gage, D. (4—1963)..... 15,000

OUTLYING TERRITORIES

AND POSSESSIONS	Area Sq. M.	Census Population	Capital	Governor
Puerto Rico (1899).....	3,435	2,349,544	San Juan.....	L. Muñoz-Marin, For. Dom. (4—1965) (b) 10,600
Guam (1899).....	206	66,910	Agaña.....	William P. Danley (4—1965)..... 19,000
Panama Canal Zone (1904).....	553	41,684	Balboa Heights.....	Mal-Gen. W. E. Potter (Pres. and Gov.).....
Samoa (1900).....	76	20,040	Pago Pago.....	H. Rex Lee (c).....
Virgin Islands (1917).....	133	31,904	Charlotte Amalie.....	Ralph M. Palewosky, R. (c)..... 19,000

D.—Democratic Party. R.—Republican Party

* Term expires in January of the year unless otherwise stated. † The capital territory is governed by Congress through a three-member Commission (see p. 803). ‡ Gross area, including water. (a) plus expenses \$9,000. (b) plus expenses \$4,800. (c) plus residence. (e) term appointed by the President.

Largest Cities

With populations from the Census of 1960

ψ New York, N.Y.....	7,781,984	San Antonio, Texas.....	587,718	ψ Oakland, Calif.....	367,548
Chicago, Ill.....	3,550,404	ψ San Diego, Calif.....	573,224	Fort Worth, Texas.....	356,268
ψ Los Angeles, Calif.....	2,479,015	ψ Seattle, Wash.....	557,087	ψ Long Beach, Calif.....	344,168
ψ Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,002,512	Buffalo, N.Y.....	532,759	Birmingham, Ala.....	340,887
Detroit, Mich.....	1,670,144	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	502,550	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	324,253
ψ Baltimore, Md.....	939,024	Memphis, Tenn.....	497,524	Rochester, N.Y.....	318,611
ψ Houston, Texas.....	938,219	Denver, Colo.....	493,887	Toledo, Ohio.....	318,003
Cleveland, Ohio.....	876,050	Atlanta, Ga.....	487,455	St. Paul, Minn.....	313,411
WASHINGTON, D.C.....	763,956	Minneapolis, Minn.....	482,872	ψ Norfolk, Va.....	305,872
St. Louis, Mo.....	750,026	Kansas City, Mo.....	475,539	Omaha, Nebr.....	301,598
Milwaukee, Wis.....	741,324	Indianapolis, Ind.....	476,258	ψ Honolulu, Hawaii.....	294,144
ψ San Francisco, Calif.....	740,316	Columbus, Ohio.....	471,316	ψ Miami, Fla.....	291,688
ψ Boston, Mass.....	697,197	Phoenix, Ariz.....	439,170	Akron, Ohio.....	290,351
Dallas, Texas.....	679,684	Newark, N.J.....	405,220	El Paso, Texas.....	276,687
ψ New Orleans, La.....	627,525	Louisville, Ky.....	390,639	Jersey City, N.J.....	276,101
ψ Pittsburgh, Pa.....	604,332	ψ Portland, Ore.....	372,676	Tampa, Fla.....	274,970

ψ Seaport.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name	Party	Born	Inaug.	Dict	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, <i>Va.</i>	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, <i>Va.</i>	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, <i>Va.</i>	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, <i>Va.</i>	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison†, <i>Ohio</i>	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (a), <i>Va.</i>	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor†, <i>La.</i>	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, <i>N.H.</i>	Dcm.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, <i>Pa.</i>	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†§, <i>Ill.</i>	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a), <i>Tenn.</i>	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, <i>Ill.</i>	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, <i>Ind.</i>	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
24. William McKinley†§, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
25. Theodore Roosevelt (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
26. William Howard Taft, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
27. Woodrow Wilson, <i>N.J.</i>	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
28. Warren Gamaliel Harding†, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
29. Calvin Coolidge (a), <i>Mass.</i>	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
30. Herbert C. Hoover, <i>Iowa</i>	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	..	..
31. Franklin Delano Roosevelt†, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 12	63
32. Harry S. Truman, (a), <i>Missouri</i>	"	1884, May 8	1945	..	..
33. Dwight D. Eisenhower*.....	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	..	..
34. John F. Kennedy.....	Dem.	1917, May 29	1961	..	..

* Re-elected Nov. 6, 1956. † Died in office. § Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President.

‡ Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1944.

TERRITORIES AND PRINCIPAL ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: Palmyra Island; Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Canton and Enderbury Islands (jointly administered with Great Britain); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other Islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and a population of 77,913 in 1961. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the principal export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Office of Territories, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

CANTON AND ENDERBURY

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1928, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications. The islands, which are about midway between Hawaii and Australia, extend to a total of 27 sq. miles with a population of 391 in 1962.

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 209 square miles, with a population of 67,044 at the 1960 Census. The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941, but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress), Guam has

statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. A governor is appointed for a four-year term. A 21-member unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law.

Governor, William P. Daniel.

Secretary, Manuel F. Leon Guerrero.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Ψ Apra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 3 sq. miles and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. *Wake Island* was occupied by Japanese Dec. 27, 1941; it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945. Population (1960), 1,007.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 28 sq. miles and a population (1960) of 2,356, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,300 miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population. The group is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between $17^{\circ} 50' - 18^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. and $65^{\circ} 30' - 67^{\circ} 15'$ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 2,349,544 (1960 Census). The majority of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent and Spanish and English are the official languages. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. *Puerto Rico* was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified on April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. 4,536 miles of paved roads were in use in 1958. There are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The Constitution approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with full powers of local self-government. Legislative functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 2 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members (2 from each of 8 senatorial districts and 11 at large) and the House of Representatives of 51 members (1 from each of 40 representative districts and 11 at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for a term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 9 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 9 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. The Governor appoints all judges. *Puerto Rico* is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but not a vote. Great improvement has been made in the progress, industrialization and welfare of the island during the present century. A programme of tax exemption has raised income from industry to a level higher

Ψ Seaport.

than that from agriculture. Public schools are established throughout—enrolment in 1961 reached 626,420. The capital, Ψ San Juan, had 588,805 inhabitants in 1960, other major towns being Ψ Ponce 145,586, Ψ Mayaguez 83,850, Caguas 65,098, Ψ Arecibo 69,879 and Bayamón 72,221.

FINANCE

	1960	1961
Revenue.....	\$204,000,000	\$273,000,000
Expenditure.....	262,000,000	318,000,000

TRADE

	1960	1961
Total Imports.....	\$911,980,393	\$930,000,000
Total Exports.....	611,838,292	674,000,000

Governor, Luis Muñoz Marín, elected 1948; re-elected 1952, 1956 and 1960.

Resident Commissioner, Antonio Fernós Isern.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Anuu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of 76.5 square miles and a population of 20,051 in 1960, distributed as follows:—Tutuila and Anuu'u 17,250; Rose Island, uninhabited; Manu'a group (Ofu, Ta'u and Olosega Islands) 2,695; and Swain's Island.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of 52 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Ψ Pago Pago (pop. 1960, 1,251), the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 24 square miles. Tuna and copra are the chief exports.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July 1, 1951, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, a bicameral legislature and a judiciary. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces.

Governor, H. Rex Lee.

Secretary, Eric J. Scanlan.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude 1° to 20° north and from longitude 130° to 172° east. They cover an ocean area of 3,000,000 square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 96 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1961 was 77,913. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary markedly among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine mutually unintelligible languages are spoken in the territory.

The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947, administration being under the general jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into seven districts: Saipan, Rota, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Local governments exist within each district.

High Commissioner, M. Wilfred Goding.

Deputy High Commissioner, José A. Benitez.

CAPITAL (Provisional).—Saipan, Mariana Islands.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed,

January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 133 sq. miles, with a population of 32,099 (1960 Census). *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 16,201; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 14,973; *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 925. *St. Croix* exports sugar and rum; *St. Thomas* is famous for its harbour.

CAPITAL, *Charlottesville Amalie* (11,000) contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, Ralph M. Palewosky.

Government Secretary, Cyril E. King.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal and its adjuncts, including the related commercial enterprises in the Canal Zone, are operated by the Panama Canal Company, which was formed on July 1, 1915, under the provisions of the Panama Canal Company Act. The Canal Zone is governed by the Canal Zone Government, which was established simultaneously with the new Canal Company. Both organizations are headed by Major-General Robert J. Fleming, Jr., U.S.A., who holds the joint title of Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company.

In 1823, Charles V of Spain ordered an investigation as to the possibility of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. From then until 1904, the principal maritime nations of the world gave earnest consideration to the project. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. For various reasons, including those of finance and an inability to master the health problems on the humid isthmus, the initial effort failed. A receiver was appointed in 1889 and a second French company undertook the last project, with excavation work resuming in 1894. This was continued until the United States Government acquired the effects of the French company in Panama on May 4, 1904.

Congress authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the rights and property of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognized by the United States, and a treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The U.S. guaranteed the Republic of Panama's independence and agreed to pay it \$10,000,000 and an annuity which was to begin nine years after the ratification of the treaty. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. Under the terms of a treaty between Panama and the United States, signed at Panama in January, 1955, the United States increased its annuity to Panama from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000 and agreed to hand over to

the Republic land and railroad yards valued at \$25,000,000, to construct a high-level bridge over the Pacific entrance to the Canal at a cost of about \$20,000,000 and to extend various commercial and other privileges to the Republic. The Canal Zone has an area of 533 sq. miles (land area, 362 sq. miles) and a population of 42,122 (Census 1960).

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights; 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, 1 step at Pedro Miguel and 2 at Miraflores on the Pacific side. Each lock chamber is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Transit from sea to sea usually takes 8 hours. The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The Panama Canal Company is engaged in a \$60,000,000 Canal improvement programme which will result in a minimum channel width of 500 feet in the Cut. Gatun Lake is 85 feet above sea-level. The Canal's minimum channel depth, including Gaillard Cut, is 42 feet.

Including only ocean-going commercial vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over, against which tolls were collected, the volume of commercial traffic passing through the Canal during each of the last 23 fiscal years is shown below:—

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits	Canal. * Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1940	5,370	24,144,366	27,299,016
1941	4,727	20,642,736	24,950,791
1942	2,688	11,010,004	13,607,444
1943	1,822	8,233,999	10,599,950
1944	1,562	6,073,457	7,003,487
1945	1,939	8,380,959	8,603,607
1946	3,747	17,516,517	14,977,949
1947	4,260	20,233,043	21,670,513
1948	4,678	22,902,064	24,117,738
1949	4,793	23,473,236	25,305,153
1950	5,448	28,013,235	28,872,233
1951	5,593	27,180,425	30,073,023
1952	6,524	30,674,302	33,610,599
1953	7,410	36,678,636	36,095,349
1954	7,784	38,027,812	39,095,057
1955	7,997	38,643,797	40,646,301
1956	8,209	41,273,020	45,119,042
1957	8,579	43,714,264	49,702,209
1958	9,137	47,968,018	48,124,809
1959	9,718	52,216,061	51,153,096
1960	10,795	58,301,926	59,258,219
1961	10,866	61,826,002	63,669,738
1962	11,149	65,378,845	67,524,552

* Net Tonnage figures are estimated figures based on revised measurement rules which became effective March 1, 1938.

Distance from New York to Various Points (Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (a)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (b)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

(a) Via Strait of Magellan 11 341.

(b) Via Strait of Magellan 8,383.

Distance from Liverpool to Various Points

	Nautical Miles.)		
	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Ceion	4,543	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,095	12,461	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,275	11,535	—
Manila	14,122	9,049	—
Hong Kong	13,761	9,743	—

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

BRITISH EMBASSY

3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington 8, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir (William) David Ormsby-Gore, K.C.M.G. (1961) £7,015

Minister, The Viscount Hood, K.C.M.G.

Minister (Economic), D. B. Pitblado, C.B., C.V.O.

Minister (Commercial), J. O. Rennie, C.M.G.

Minister (Information), M. A. M. Robb, C.M.G.

Minister (Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs), O. B. Bennett.

Defence and NATO Adviser, Gen. Sir Michael West, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Naval Attaché, Vice Adm. Sir William Crawford, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. J. M. McNeil, C.B.E.
Air Attaché, Air Vice Marshal R. H. E. Emson, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Attaché for Defence Research, Dr. H. M. Wilson, M.B.E.

Counsellors, D. A. Greenhill, C.M.G., O.B.E.; T. Brimelow, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. T. D. Ledward, C.M.G.; S. J. L. Olver, M.B.E.; M. Gale, M.B.E. (Commercial); J. A. McCaig Judson; P. S. Rankine, C.B.E.; P. F. Barrett, O.B.E. (Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs); H. F. B. Fane, O.B.E. (Labour); J. B. Culien (Commercial); E. E. Y. Hales (Education); M. Oidfield, C.B.E.; N. M. P. Reilly, C.M.G. (Financial); T. M. London.

1st Secretaries, H. C. M. Stone; P. Wilkinson; D. J. Speares; R. Arculus (Commercial); I. D. Adams (Information); F. J. Pelly, M.B.E. (Commercial); I. J. M. Sutherland; J. B. Denson; J. A. Thomson; R. W. H. du Boulay; J. D. B. Shaw, M.V.O.; Miss J. Forsyth (Financial); M. C. Kennedy; D. M. Day (Information); R. A. G. Clark; H. N. Walmsley; F. Mitchell (Press); A. S. Clark.

2nd Secretaries, Miss B. M. Hutchinson; Miss C. J. Tash; P. R. H. Wright; C. R. E. Brooke; Miss G. E. Lawrence; G. T. Burgess (Commercial); H. C. L. Fassnidge (Commercial); W. R. Mills; H. G. F. Harcombe; D. G. Madgett (Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs).

Attachés, E. I. R. MacGregor (Civil Air); A. B.

Powell (Petroleum); G. R. W. Brigstocke (Shipping); J. D. Hennings (Colonial); Dr. H. T. Hookway (Scientific); I. Stephenson (Atomic Energy); S. F. Nicholls, M.B.E.; Group Captain J. S. Rowlands, G.C., O.B.E.; R. G. Barratt; R. H. Parker; Miss S. C. Stirling.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN

EMBASSY

1 Grosvenor Square, W.1

[GROsvenor 9000]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency David K. E. Bruce, C.B.E. (1961).

Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Hon. G. Lewis Jones.

Minister for Economic Affairs, Hon. Wilson T. M. Beale, Jr.

Counsellors, Elin O'Shaughnessy (Political); T. Elliot Weil (Consular); William L. Clark (Public Affairs); Nathaniel Knowles (Commercial); Findley Burns, Jr. (Administration).

1st Secretaries, Walter A. Radius; Raymond F. Courtney; John F. Correll (Labour); Joseph J. Wagner; David D. Newsom; Albert E. Irving; Edward T. Lampson; Malcolm Toon; Carleton B. Swift, Jr.; George R. Jacobs; Joseph A. Greenwald (Commercial); Sam L. Yates; Paul S. Brumby; Oscar V. Armstrong; Charles Gilbert; Paul J. Campbell (Admin.); Lewis M. Purnell; Alfred W. Wells.

2nd Secretaries, Henry J. Lilienfeld; Henry H. McKee (Admin.); Roberta McKay; Jack L. Vrooman (Admin.); Frazier Meade; Mary E. Lyddane; Malcolm Lawrence; Paul J. Hoylen; Helen M. Bailey; Alfred Harding; Raymond J. Swanson; J. Marshall Pifer; James O. Belden; Jackson L. Smith; Gordon Chase (Admin.); Bernice T. Jones; Bernice M. Kelly (Admin.); Alan G. Mencher (Science); David P. Banowitz.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Rear-Admiral Richard B. Lynch, U.S.N.

Air Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Grover C. Brown, U.S.A.F.

Deputy Air Attaché, Col. John F. Splain, U.S.A.F.

Army Attaché, Col. Kenneth R. Dyer, G.S., U.S.A.

Senior Assistant Army Attaché, Col. John H. Boegty, G.S., U.S.A.

Attachés, Robert N. Anderson (Agriculture); Robert W. Bean (Financial); Dr. William W. Greulich (Science); Archibald B. Roosveit, Jr.; Dr. Edward D. Myers, Jr. (Cultural); John N. Hutchison (Public Affairs); James C. Graham; Morton J. Schwartz (Economic); Duncan N. Scott (Public Affairs); Paul J. Findlen (Agriculture); Virgil L. Barr; Edward J. McHale (Public Affairs); William C. Beinert; Eva May Morris (Administration).

FASTEST ATLANTIC PASSAGES

Year	Days	Ship	Tons	Year	Days	Ship	Tons
1862a	9	Scotia	3,871	1932c	4d. 15h. 56m.	Europa	51,656
1869a	8	City of Brussels	3,081	1933c	4d. 17h. 43m.	Bremen	51,650
1882a	7	Alaska	6,400	1934d	4d. 6h. 58m.	Emp. of Britain	42,348
1889a	6	City of Paris	10,669	1935f	4d. 3h. 2m.	Normandie	80,000
1894a	5½	Lucania	12,950	1936f	4d. 0h. 27m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1897b	6	Kaiser Wilhelm	14,349	1936g	3d. 23h. 57m.	Queen Mary I	81,237
1903c	5½	Deutschland	16,502	1937f	3d. 23h. 2m.	Normandie	80,000
1909a	4d. 10h. 41m.	Mauveantania	30,695	1938f	3d. 21h. 45m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1924e	5d. 1h. 49m.	Mauveantania	30,695	1938g	3d. 20h. 42m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1929c	4d. 18h. 17m.	Bremen	51,650	1952f	3d. 12h. 12m.	United States	51,500
1930c	4d. 17h. 6m.	Europa	51,655	1952g	3d. 10h. 40m.	United States	51,500

a From Queenstown; b from Southampton; c from Cherbourg; d Quebec to Cherbourg; e to Cherbourg; f Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light (2,907 miles); g Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock (2,938 miles).

The United Nations

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944. The design was discussed and criticized at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York.

The following 108 states are members of the United Nations:—

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congolese Republic (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaya, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Ruanda, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Voltaic Republic, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The principal organs of the United Nations are:—(1) The General Assembly; (2) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

1. The General Assembly

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session normally beginning on the third Tuesday in September. Special Sessions may also be held.

The work of the General Assembly is divided between seven Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:—

(1) Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Trusteeship (including Non-Self Governing Territories); (5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also a Special Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committees—a General Committee and a Credentials Committee; and three standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a Committee on Contributions and a Disarmament Commission.

The General Assembly appoints such *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time

for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission.

2. The Security Council

The Security Council consists of eleven Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five *permanent Members* (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) and six non-permanent Members elected for a two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of seven Members must include the concurring votes of the *permanent Members*, and it is this clause which makes the *Veto* possible. The only exception to this rule is that in regard to measures for peaceful settlement a party to a dispute must refrain from voting.

The General Assembly, any member of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General, can bring to the Council's attention any matter considered to threaten international peace and security. A non-member State can bring a dispute before the Council provided it accepts in advance the U.N. Charter obligations for peaceful settlement.

A *Committee on the Admission of New Members* was set up by the Security Council on May 17, 1946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes.

3. The Economic and Social Council

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Statistical, Human Rights, Social, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, International Commodity Trade, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of fourteen related agencies.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), London Office, 14-15 Stratford Place, W.1.—Established by the United Nations in 1946, to meet the emergency needs of children, particularly in war-devastated countries. UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public, which amounted to £9,178,500 in 1960 and assisted 409 projects in 104 countries and territories.

4. Trusteeship Council

The establishment of a Trusteeship Council in connection with territories placed under United Nations supervision through individual Trusteeship Agreements was made possible after the General Assembly on December 13, 1946, approved the

following eight Trusteeship Agreements: *New Guinea* (with Australia); *Ruanda-Urundi* (Belgium); *French Cameroons* and *French Togoland* (France); *Western Samoa* (New Zealand); *British Cameroons*, *British Togoland*, and *Tanganyika* (the United Kingdom); a ninth agreement was afterwards approved concerning *Nauru* (administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and U.K.). The Trusteeship Agreement for British Togoland ceased to have effect in March, 1957, when that country was united with Ghana. The trusteeships in the French Cameroons and French Togoland came to an end in 1960 with the achievement of full independence by these States. The Trusteeship Agreements for the British Cameroons, Tanganyika and W. Samoa ended in 1961 and for Ruanda-Urundi in 1962.

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese mandated islands, the *Marshall's*, *Marianas* and *Carolinas*, was submitted by the United States to the United Nations, and after approval by the Security Council, came into force on July 18, 1947.

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Italian Colony of *Somaliland*, in force from Dec. 2, 1950, ended on July 1, 1960.

The Trusteeship Council is composed of countries administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council, and enough other countries (elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms) to make an equal division between countries which administer Trust Territories and countries which do not.

The Trusteeship Council considers reports from administering authorities; examines petitions in consultation with the administering authority; makes periodic inspection visits; and checks conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

5. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the Court is an integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to it. The Court is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and meets at The Hague.

If any party to a case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General, U. Thant (*Burma*) (*acting*).

Under Secretaries

Special Political Affairs, Ralph J. Bunche (*U.S.A.*).

Chef de Cabinet, C. V. Narasimham (*India*).

Conference Services, Jiri Nosek (*Czechoslovakia*).

Economic and Social Affairs, P. de Seynes (*France*).

Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, D. Protitch (*Yugoslavia*).

Political and Security Council Affairs, E. Kiselev (*U.S.S.R.*).

Personnel, Sir Alexander McFarquhar (*U.K.*).

Public Information, H. Tavares de Sa (*Brazil*).

U.N. Information Centre, 14-15, Stratford Place, W1.

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The financial year coincides with the calendar year. On February 13, 1946, the General Assembly established a Working Capital Fund of \$25,000,000 (U.S.).

For the year 1961, the gross appropriation was \$72,969,300 (£26,000,000). The scale of assessments for the 1961 budget for British Commonwealth countries was: Australia, 1.79 per cent.; Canada, 3.11 per cent.; Ghana, 0.07 per cent.;

India, 2.46 per cent.; Malaya, 0.17 per cent.; New Zealand, 0.42 per cent.; Pakistan, 0.40 per cent.; South Africa, 0.56 per cent.; United Kingdom, 7.78 per cent. The United States contribution was 32.51 per cent.; U.S.S.R. was 13.62 per cent.; France was 6.40 per cent.; and China was 5.01 per cent. A new scale of assessment has been approved.

UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES New York

Permanent Representative to the Security Council and Representative to the United Nations, Sir Patrick Dean, K.C.M.G. £7,015

Deputy Permanent Representative, C. T. Crowe, C.M.G.

Ministers, C. H. W. Hodge (*Treasury Adviser*); Miss B. Salt, C.B.E. (*Adviser for Economic and Social Affairs*).

Counsellors, A. H. Campbell (*Head of Chancery*); Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge, C.B.E. (*Legal Adviser*).

1st Secretaries, H. P. L. Atllee; W. R. Haydon; K. C. Thom; W. Bentley; S. J. G. Cambridge;

A. A. Acland; E. G. White.
3rd Secretary, D. E. Tatham.

Minister and Permanent Representative to the Trusteeship Council, Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, J. A. Scott (*Commonwealth Relations*); J. A. Sankey (*Colonial Affairs*).

Geneva

Permanent Representative to the U.N. European Office, P. L. Carter.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Kärntnering 11-13, Vienna I.

Set up on July 29, 1957, to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure that assistance provided by it is not used to further any military purpose. Agreements have been reached concerning the Agency's working relationship with the United Nations and its international agencies. In 1962, 77 states were in membership.

A General Conference of all members meets in regular annual session and in such special session as may be necessary. A Board of Governors (23 members) carries out the functions of the Agency. *Director-General*, Sigvard Eklund (*Sweden*).

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Twelve other international organizations, having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational and other related fields, carry out their functions in co-operation with the United Nations under agreements made with a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) Geneva (London Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, S.W.1).—Established in 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations and recognized in 1946 by the United Nations as a special agency, the ILO exists to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice and by international action to improve labour conditions and living standards, and to promote economic and social stability. In June, 1962, the Organisation had 102 member States.

A *General Conference*, composed of national delegations of two government delegates, one delegate representing labour, meets annually and formulates international social standards.

A 40-member *Governing Body*, composed of the representatives of 20 Governments, ten worker members and ten employer members, supervises the

work of the *International Labour Office* and of the various committees and commissions. Ten Governments hold seats on the Governing Body because of their industrial importance. These are at present Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

The *International Labour Office* provides the Secretariat of the Organisation, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, directs technical and co-operation activities and issues publications.

Director-General, David A. Morse (U.S.A.).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.—Established on October 16, 1945, to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products and to better the condition of rural populations, thus contributing to the expansion of world economy. Among its many activities the Organization promotes the global exchange of new types of plants, combats epidemics of animal diseases in many countries and provides technical assistance in such fields as nutrition and food management, soil erosion control, re-afforestation, irrigation engineering, control of infestation of stored foods, production of fertilizers, control of crop pests and diseases, and improvement of fishing vessels, fish distribution and marketing. A world-wide Freedom from Hunger Campaign will continue until 1965, and a World Food Congress will be held at Washington in 1963. Current work of the Organization includes a \$100,000,000 World Food Programme. The 1961 Conference approved a budget of \$31,185,000 for the 1962-63 biennium. In addition to these funds, the UN Special Fund and the Expanded Technical Assistance Program (ETAP) have allocated \$25,868,719 to FAO.

The policy of the Organization is directed by a two-yearly Conference of the 100 members and associates. A council (27 members) acts for the Conference between its sessions.

Director-General, B. R. Sen (India).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 9 Place de Fontenoy, Paris, 7^{ème}.—Unesco was established on Nov. 4, 1946, to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations; to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, . . . to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, . . . to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge.

The three main bodies of the Organization are: a *General Conference* which meets every two years to approve the programme and budget, an *Executive Board* of 24 members and the *Secretariat*. In addition, National Commissions are set up in Member States to serve as a link with Unesco and carry out the programme of the Organization.

This programme is essentially designed to stimulate and expand international co-operation and national efforts in the fields of education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication and exchange of persons for study and educational travel abroad. Current activities of the Organization focus on development of

international co-operation among specialists and non-governmental organizations, the collection and dissemination of information, direct action to promote education and science in under-developed countries and the preparation of international agreements related to Unesco's interests. Member States at July 1, 1962, 106. Approved budget for 1962, U.S. \$16,498,000.

Director-General, René Mahen (France) (acting).

World Health Organization (WHO), Palais des Nations, Geneva. Established on April 7, 1948, the World Health Organization exists to forward the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Its services are of two kinds—advisory, to spread knowledge, help to train personnel and assist countries on such subjects as malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases and other communicable diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and environmental health—and technical services of world wide interest such as biological standardization and unification of pharmacopœias, collection and dissemination of epidemiological intelligence, medical research and publication of technical and scientific works. Revised budget estimates for 1962 amount to \$24,863,800 and the approved working budget for 1963 is \$29,956,000. Membership (June, 1962), 115, including 4 Associate Members.

Organs are a *World Health Assembly* meeting annually to frame policy, an *Executive Board* (24 members), meeting at least twice a year, and a *Secretariat*. Operations in member countries are entrusted to six regional organizations.

Director-General, Dr. M. G. Candau (Brazil).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1818 H Street, Washington, 25 D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources; and to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of the International Bank's members. Loans made by the Bank since its inception to June 30, 1962, totalled \$6,500,000,000. Subscribed capital, July 5, 1961, \$20,485,100,000.

The *Board of Governors* consists of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each of the 75 member countries.

Eighteen *Executive Directors* exercise all powers of the Bank except those reserved to the Board of Governors. The *President*, selected by the Executive Directors, conducts the business of the Bank, with the assistance of an international staff. *President*, Eugene R. Black (U.S.A.).

International Finance Corporation (IFC), 1818 H Street, Washington 25, D.C.—The IFC is an international investment institution with capital of \$96,469,000 subscribed by 63 member governments. It is closely affiliated with the World Bank, but its operations are distinct as IFC deals exclusively with private business. Its purpose is to further economic growth in its developing member countries by investing—without government guarantee—in productive private enterprises, in association with private capital and management. In this connection, IFC seeks to attract private investment capital and bring together businessmen from the developing and industrialized areas, who

are seeking partners for joint ventures. IFC is essentially an investing rather than a lending institution, and it judges projects on their merits as investments for private capital. It supplements rather than competes with private capital, and it does not exercise management functions.

By June 30, 1962, IFC made 48 investments totaling \$65,735,000 in 20 member countries.

IFC is controlled by a *Board of Directors* consisting of the President (*Chairman*) and those Executive Directors of the World Bank who represent at least one government which is a member of IFC. A President is selected by the Board of Directors. *President*, Eugene R. Black (U.S.A.).

International Monetary Fund, 19 and H Streets, Washington 25, D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, the Fund exists to promote international monetary co-operation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements and avoid competitive exchange depreciations; and to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade. Total drawings from the Fund up to April 30, 1962, amounted to \$6,265,500,000.

Managing Director, Per Jacobsson (Sweden).

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 1080 University Street, Montreal, 3—Established on April 4, 1947, to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation, ICAO encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simpler procedures at international borders. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. With the co-operation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. It has secured much simplification of government customs, immigration, and public health regulations as they apply to international air transport. 97 states are now members of ICAO. The net budget for 1961 was \$4,057,000 (Canadian).

An *Assembly* of delegates from member states meets annually. A *Council* of 21 members is elected by the Assembly, taking into account the countries of chief importance in air transport and the need for representation of the main geographical areas of the world. The Council is the executive body, working through subsidiary committees. *Secretary-General*, R. M. Macdonnell (Canada).

Universal Postal Union (UPU), Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne.—Established on October 9, 1874, by the postal Convention of Berne and in operation from July 1, 1875, UPU exists to form a single postal territory of all the countries, members of the Union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence in order to secure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. The Union comprises all the countries of the world with the exception of the Maldives and Laccadive Islands. Budget, 1962, about \$788,000.

A *Universal Postal Congress* meets at five-yearly intervals.

Director, Dr. Edouard Weber (Switzerland).

International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Place des Nations, Geneva.—Founded at Paris in

1865 as the International Telegraph Union, ITU was re-organized in 1947 and since 1961 has been governed by the Convention adopted by the Geneva Conference held in 1959. ITU exists to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone, and radio services to further their development and extend their utilization by the public, at the lowest possible rates; to promote international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation. ITU allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments. It studies, recommends, and collects and publishes information on telecommunication matters. The budget for 1962 was \$3,538,710.

Secretary-General, Gerald C. Gross (U.S.A.).

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva.—Established on March 23, 1950. WMO exists to facilitate world-wide co-operation in establishing networks of stations making observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres providing meteorological services; to promote the establishment of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure their uniform publication; to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities; to encourage research and training in meteorology and to coordinate their international aspects. The budget for 1960-63 is \$2,649,484.

A *World Meteorological Congress* meets at least once every four years. An *Executive Committee* (18 members), meeting at least annually, carries out the resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. Other organs are six *Regional Meteorological Associations* (Africa, Asia, S. America, N. and Central America, Europe and South-West Pacific), technical commissions and a Secretariat.

Secretary-General, D. A. Davies (U.K.).

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—Established on March 17, 1958, to provide machinery for cooperation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters, including those concerning safety at sea; to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and of unnecessary restrictions by governments; to consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns; to consider any matters concerning shipping that might be referred to it by any organ or specialized agency of the United Nations; and to provide for the exchange of information among governments. In June, 1962, membership consisted of 51 nations. Budget, 1962-63, \$802,350.

An *Assembly* of all members meets every two years. A *Council* (16 members) acts for the Assembly between sessions.

Secretary-General, W. Graham (U.K.) (*acting*).

International Trade.—A draft charter for an international trade organization was completed in 1948, but it became clear that the leading trading powers would not ratify it without considerable delay. The organization has not yet been established.

An international treaty to which 43 countries are parties, the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)* was signed in 1947, with the object of lowering and stabilizing tariffs, expanding international trade and promoting economic development. Five tariff conferences have since been held at which members have reduced or frozen their tariffs on various items.

Executive Secretary, E. W. White (U.K.).

Foreign Countries

The following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

Salaries and Allowances.

The Salaries of Officers of Branch "A" of H.M. Foreign Service are shown below. In addition foreign allowances and furnished accommodation (or rent allowances in lieu thereof) are assigned to Officers serving abroad:—

Grade I—£7,015.	Grade V—£3,415.
Grade II—£5,015.	Grade VI—£2,715 to £3,415.
Grade III—£4,215.	Grade VII—£1,904 to £2,634.
Grade IV—£4,115.	Grade VIII—£1,456 to £1,785.
Grade IX—£823 to £1,331.	

NOTE.—Salaries of Ambassadors and of Ministers Plenipotentiary at British Embassies and Legations abroad shown in the following articles are in each case the maximum salary for the post and exclude *Frais de Représentation*.

ABYSSINIA. See Ethiopia.

AFGHANISTAN

(Afghānistān)

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Zahir Shah, born Oct. 15, 1914, acceded Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, Nadir Shah); married Nov. 7, 1931, Humaira, daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has surviving issue four sons and two daughters: H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, b. Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Prince Mohammad Nadir, b. 1941; H.R.H. Prince Daud, b. 1949; H.R.H. Prince Mir Wais, b. 1957; and H.R.H. Princess Bilqis, b. 1931; H.R.H. Princess Maryam, b. 1936.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.
[Kensington: 8891]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Mohammed Kabir Ludin.

1st Secretary, Faiz Ahmad Zikria.

2nd Secretary, Ghulam Farouq.

Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Western Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the 1st century B.C. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at about 10 to 12 millions. The population is very mixed. The most numerous race is the Pathan which predominates in the South and West, the main divisions being the Durranis, from whom the Royal family springs, and the Ghilzais. Then come the Tajiks, an Iranian people mainly cultivators and small traders. There are also Uzbeks and Turkomen in the North, Hazaras in the centre, Baluchis in the South-West and the Nuristanis who live near the Chitral border. All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the

N.W. Frontier Province (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers") which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission in 1948. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Patban tribes, who have a strong tradition of independence and are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into seven major provinces, Kabul, Mazar-i-Sbarif, Kandahar, Herat, Nengrahar (formerly Eastern), Paktya (formerly Southern) and Qataghan, and eight minor provinces, Parwan, Ghazni, Farah-Chakhansur, Girishk, Maimana, Badakhshan, Shibarghan and Ghore. Each province is under a Governor (called in major provinces *Naib-ul-Hakumiah*, and in minor provinces *Hakin-i-Ala*).

Government.—Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organization, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by annual calls; service is for two years with the colours and eight with the reserve. The peace strength is about 64,000. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. All military and air force equipment is now of Russian pattern. Factories for munitions and for various commercial products have been erected in Kabul and elsewhere.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5, the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dacca was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanulla of Afghanistan and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left formally free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921 (renewed in 1930), Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular offices. As successor state to the British Government, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty.

Under the Constitution of Oct. 31, 1931, there is a Senate of 43 nominated members and a National Council of 171 elected members, with a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirgch*) which is summoned on important occasions. The administration is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

The laws of Afghanistan are based on the "Sharlat," or Islamic law, and tribal custom.

Production.—Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakul, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woolen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.

The following main roads are open to motor traffic. (a) Internal: Kabul—Kandahar (310 miles); Kandahar—Farrah—Herat (400 miles); Herat—Maimana to Mazar-i-Sharif (500 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif—Kabul (380 miles). Also Kabul—Khanahad—Faizabad (450 miles); Kabul—Gardez (80 miles); Kabul—Bamian (140 miles). The road from Kabul to the North is being shortened by cutting through the Salang pass. (b) Roads to the frontiers: Kabul—Khyber (175 miles); Kandahar—Chaman (70 miles) and roads from Herat to the Russian and Persian borders. Work on the metalling of the Kabul—Khyber road by American engineers has begun and a new metalled road from Kabul to Kandahar and Spin Baldak is shortly to be constructed under an I.C.A. contract. The Pakistan North-Western Rly. is to extend a spur from Chaman to Spin Baldak. An agreement has recently been signed with the Soviet Government for the construction of a road from the Russian border at Kushk to Herat and Kandahar. Otherwise roads are unmetalled. A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Goods are still conveyed by pack animals, but motor transport is rapidly taking the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (190 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles).

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Persian and Pushtu and Turki (spoken by Uzbeks and Turkoman tribes in the North). The Turki language is unwritten in Afghanistan. All schoolchildren learn both Persian and Pushtu. The Government is encouraging the spread of Pushtu, the language of the Pathans. Education is free and nominally compulsory. elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

The annual revenue, of some 2,000,000,000 *Afghanis*, consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties; in addition certain businesses and individuals have now become eligible for income-tax.

There are various official rates of exchange for the Afghani which apply mainly to government departments trading in certain commodities. The free rates fluctuate as much as 20 per cent. or more but in June, 1960, were approximately as follows: 700 *Afghanis* = 100 Indian Rupees; 550 *Afghanis* = 100 Pakistani Rupees; 106 *Afghanis* = £1; 38 *Afghanis* = \$1.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£640,587	£459,183
Exports to U.K.	3,681,486	3,701,410

Exports are mainly Persian lambskins (Karakul), fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and spices, while

the imports are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, sugar, jute manufactures, paper and cement.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 300,000). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (77,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (75,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (42,000), Jalalabad (22,000) and Khanabad (18,000).

FLAG. Vertical stripes of black, red and green, with white device in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Kabul)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Michael Cavenagh Gillett, K.B.E. C.M.G. (1957) £4,115

1st Secretary, H. J. Downing.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. W. H. R. Clifford, O.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, H. H. Hale; N. J. Barrington; J. F. Taylor (Consul).

Kabul is distant 7,500 miles from London, transit 21 days; by air 2-4 days.

ALBANIA

Head of the State, Hadji Lechi, assumed office, July 24, 1953.

Prime Minister, General Enver Hodja.

Situated on the Adriatic Sea, Albania is bounded on the north and east by Yugoslavia and on the south by Greece. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with a population (1955) of 1,394,000.

On Nov. 10, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to recognize the Albanian administration under Colonel-General Enver Hodja as the provisional government of Albania on the understanding that free elections would be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government could be formed. Elections were held in December, 1945, on Jan. 11, 1946, the Constituent Assembly declared Albania an independent Republic, and on Aug. 7, 1946, Albania applied for admission to the United Nations, but its entry was vetoed by Great Britain and the U.S.A. It was admitted in 1955. United Kingdom diplomatic relations with Albania ceased in 1946.

Albania is almost entirely an agricultural country and the staple crops are wheat and maize.

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 50,000).

FLAG.—Black two-headed eagle surmounted by yellow outline star, all on a red field.

ALGERIA

(Republic of Algeria)

President, Ahderrahman Farès.

Vice-President, Dr. Roger Roth.

*Provisional Executive**

The Executive, installed on April 7, 1962, consists of the President and Vice-President, five other F.L.N. members, 3 other Moslems and 3 Europeans.

General Affairs, Dr. Chawki Mostefai.

Economic Affairs, Abdesselam Belafid.

Agriculture, Mohammed Cheikh.

Finance, Dr. Jean Mannoni.

Administration, Abderrazak Chentouf.

Public Order, Abdelkader El Hassar.

Social Affairs, Dr. Hadji Boumedienne Hamidou.

Public Works, Charles Koening.

Cultural Affairs, Sheikh Mohammed Bayoud.

Posts and Telegraphs, Mohammed hen Teftifa.

*Mr. Ben Bella was elected on Sept. 26, 1962, by the Algerian National Assembly to be the first Prime Minister of Algeria.

Algeria lies between 8° 45' W. to 12° E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to a southern limit about 19° N. Area, 855,900 sq. miles (estimated). Population (1960), about 10,095,000.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Algiers, population (1961), 870,000.

Government.—Algiers surrendered to a French force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. From 1881 the three northern departments of Algiers, Oran and Constantine formed an integral part of France. Between 1955 and 1960 these were re-organized to form 13 departments: Algiers, Tizi-Ouzou, Orleansville, Médéa, Constantine, Bône, Setif, Batna, Oran, Tlemcen, Mostaganem, Saida and Tlaret. An armed rebellion led by the Moslem *Front de Libération Nationale (F.L.N.)* against French rule broke out on Nov. 1, 1954. On May 13, 1958, demonstrations by the European population in favour of keeping Algeria French led to the formation of a Committee of Public Safety under the Commander-in-Chief, General Salan, and to the investiture of General de Gaulle as Prime Minister of France on June 1, 1958. General Salan became Delegate General of the French Government in Algeria. He was succeeded in December, 1958, by M. Paul Delouvrier.

On September 16, 1959, General de Gaulle announced plans for the self-determination of Algeria, but the Moslem Nationalist Rebellion continued. In January 1960, the European population of Algiers staged a seven-day revolt against General de Gaulle's policy, and barricades were erected in the streets. Peace talks between representatives of the French government and the Moslem Nationalist Leaders at Melun in June, 1960, proved abortive. M. Paul Delouvrier was replaced as Delegate General by M. Jean Morin on November 19, 1960. Further European riots at Algiers and other cities against the self-determination policy took place in Algeria in December, 1960, and were followed by Moslem demonstrations in favour of an independent Algeria.

On April 22, 1961, a military junta led by a former Commander-in-Chief in Algeria, General Challe, and pledged to ensure that Algeria would remain French, seized power in Algiers, but the revolt collapsed within four days. A further series of peace talks between representatives of the French Government and the Nationalists opened at Evlau on May 20, 1961. After two interruptions, agreement was finally reached between the French Government and the representatives of the Algerian Nationalists on March 19, 1962. This agreement covered future relations between France and Algeria if a referendum in Algeria confirmed the choice of the Algerian people for independence with continued cooperation with France. The terms of the agreement were confirmed by a referendum in France on April 8 and further by a referendum held in Algeria on July 1. President de Gaulle declared Algeria independent on July 4. (See also EVENTS OF THE YEAR.)

French Ambassador in Algiers, Jean-Marcel Jeanneney.

Economic.—Total value of imports in 1961 was N.F. 5,055,000,000 and of exports 1,820,000,000. The bulk of the trade is with France.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K. . .	£3,258,171	£3,005,978
Exports to U.K. . . .	12,073,485	9,208,780

Exports are mainly wine, barley and other cereals, skins, olives, fruits, iron and zinc ores, phosphate rock, corkwood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, vegetables and crude petroleum. The principal imports from the United Kingdom

were tractors and agricultural machinery, earth-moving and public works machinery, engines, machine tools and other machinery, rubber manufactures and metal manufactures. Natural gas from the Sabara is being supplied to the coastal area and exported in specially-designed tankers. There are plans for a pipe-line to France. In a few years crude oil and natural gas will probably represent important elements in the Algerian economy. Iron, zinc, lead and quicksilver mines are being worked. In 1961 there were 2,580 miles of railways open for traffic, and in 1961 the number of ships in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 24,863. 34,473 commercial aircraft arrived at or departed from Algerian airports in 1961.

The principal town is Ψ Algiers, the capital. It has expanded considerably in the last six years and its population (1960) is 870,000. Other towns include Ψ Oran (430,000), Constantine (217,000), Ψ Bône (144,000), Sidi-Bel-Abbes (101,000), Tlemcen (80,000), Ψ Philippeville (85,000), Blida (87,000), Mostaganem (64,000), Tizi Ouzou (40,000).

Saharan Departments (previously known as the Southern Territories).—The territories of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt and the Saharan Oasis were formed into a separate colony on December 24, 1902. In 1957, a Ministry for the Sabara was set up in Paris, and two Saharan Departments, Saoura and the Oasis, were formed, with administrative headquarters at Colomb-Béchar and Laghouat respectively. (The administrative capital of the Oasis was moved to Ouargla in 1959). The Saoura consists of the former territories of Ain Sefra and the Oasis, of the former Territory of that name, together with parts of Ghardaia and Touggourt. The parts of Ain Sefra, Ghardaia and Touggourt lying north of the Saharan Atlas mountains were merged with the Algerian Departments of Saida and Médéa. In 1957, a joint organization for the Sahara (O.C.R.S.) was set up to control the economic development of the entire Saharan region, including the former French Sudan (now Mali), Niger and Chad, which were represented on the mixed Commission, and a Delegate General was appointed by the French Government to be responsible for the execution of the programme and for defence and public order. In May, 1961, the O.C.R.S. was re-organized so as to separate the functions of the Minister of the Sahara and those of the Delegate General to the O.C.R.S.

Oil, natural gas and iron ore were found to exist in quantities in the Saharan regions. Substantial oil and gas deposits are now being worked. In 1961, 8,400,000 tons of crude oil were exported.

ANDORRA

A small, neutral principality situated on the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, between Spain and France, with an approximate area of 180 square miles and population of approximately 6,000. It is surrounded by mountains which attain an altitude of from 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Historians place the origin between the eighth and ninth centuries. Andorra is divided into six Parishes each of which has four Councillors elected by vote to the Valleys of Andorra Council of Twenty-four (Heads of families only may vote). The nominal heads of the state are the Bishop of Urgel, Spain, and the President of the French Republic. These two "co-princes" can veto certain decisions of the Council of the Valleys but cannot impose their own decisions without the consent of the Council. Each co-prince nominates his own representative and has a Permanent Delegation and a Supreme Tribunal for the hearing of civil causes. These two Tribunes together form the Supreme Courts. The official language of the country is Catalan. Spanish *pesetas* and French *francs* are the accepted

currency. A good road crossing the Valleys from Spain to France is open most of the year. Andorra has deposits of iron and quantities of alum and lead, stone quarries, granite, jasper and marble. Slate is abundant. Timber includes pine, fir, oak, birch and box-tree. Potatoes and cereals are produced in the highlands and tobacco in the plains. The climate is naturally cold for six months, but mild in spring and summer. The mountain slopes are suitable for skiing, and it is estimated that 400,000 tourists visit the Valleys during the year. The imports from U.K. during 1961 were £42,939.

There are two radio stations in Andorra, one privately-owned and one operated by a French Government corporation. Both pay dues to the Council of the Valleys.

CAPITAL: Andorra la Vella (population 2,200).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red; Andorran coat of arms frequently imposed on central (yellow) band but not essential.

H.M. Consul-General, L. Pott, C.B.E. (*Resident at Marseilles*).

ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 10,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in Egypt and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and One Night"), historical and biographical studies, and, resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

See also.—BAHRAIN; KUWAIT; MUSCAT AND OMAN; QATAR; SAUDI ARABIA; TRUCIAL STATES; YEMEN.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(República Argentina.)

President, Dr. José María Guido; born August 20, 1910; assumed office, March 29, 1962.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior (vacant).

Foreign Affairs (vacant).

Economy, Ing. Alvaro Alsogaray.

Education and Justice, Dr. Miguel Sussini.

National Defence (vacant).

Social Assistance and Public Health, Dr. Tiburcio Padilla.

Labour and Social Security, Sr. Galilco Puente.

Public Works and Service, Ing. Julio C. Crivelli.

Secretaries of State (*Subordinate to the Minister of Economy*):

Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Cesar I. Urien.

Treasury, Dr. Rafael Ayala.

Commerce, Dr. Jorge Zaefferer Toro.

Industry and Mining, Sr. Fernando Meijide.

Fuel and Power, Dr. Jorge Bermudez Emperanza. (*Subordinate to the Minister of National Defence*):

War, Gen. Juan Bautista Loza.

Marine (vacant).

Air, Brig. Jorge Rojas.

(*Subordinate to the Minister of Public Works and Services*):

Communications, Gen. Pedro Maristani.

Transport, Ing. Roberto Servente.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 3717]

Antibassador (vacant).

Counsellors, Dr. Juan Angel Peña Gaona; Luis Francisco Bengolea.

Military Attaché, Col. Ricardo Gutiérrez.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Raúl Francos.

Air Attaché, Commodore Egidio José Eyherabide.

Economic Counsellor, Raúl E. Delean del Castillo.

Financial Counsellor, Dr. Carlos C. Helbling.

First Secretaries, Andres E. Ceustermans; Federico Diego Erhart del Campo.

Second Secretary, Vicente Guillermo Arnaud.

Third Secretaries, Roberto Dellepiane Rawson; Guillermo Jorge McGough.

Economic Counsellor, Dr. Alfredo Louro.

Consul-General, Raúl Eduardo Sidders.

Consulate-General, 53 Hans Place, S.W. 1 (Knights-bridge: 1701).

There are also Consulates in Liverpool and Cardiff.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaux, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries: on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Río Negro; and south of the Río Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Córdoba by the San Luis

and Córdoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; and the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Río Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to cold temperate.

The Republic consists of 23 provinces and one federal district (Buenos Aires), comprising in all an area of 1,079,965 square miles, with an estimated population of 20,959,100 (June 30, 1960).

In 1959 births numbered 467,300 and deaths 165,000, and in Jan.-June, 1960, 228,700 and 81,500 respectively.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. This city was abandoned and later founded once more by Don Juan de Garay in 1580. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9), after a long campaign of liberation conducted by General José de San Martín, the independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. A revolt in September, 1955, overthrew the Government under the presidency of General Juan D. Perón and an interim Provisional Government was formed by the late General Eduardo Lonardi. This Provisional presidency passed to General Pedro Aramburu in November, 1955.

A Constituent Assembly, elected on July 28, 1957, decided that the country should revert to the 1853 Constitution, in accordance with which, on February 23, 1958, general elections were held and Dr. Arturo Frondizi was elected President and Dr. Alejandro F. Gomez, Vice-President, for the normal period of six years. They assumed office on May 1, 1958, but several months later, owing to dissensions, Dr. Alejandro Gomez, the Vice-President, was forced to resign. The vice-presidency has not since been filled. Following Peronist victories in the partial elections of March, 1962, the armed forces arrested Dr. Frondizi and the Chairman of the Senate. Dr. Guido then assumed the Presidency. The elections were later annulled and Congress declared to be in recess.

Agriculture.—Of a total land area of approximately 700,000,000 acres, farms occupy about 425,000,000. About 60 per cent. of the farmland is in pasture, 10 per cent. in annual crops, 5 per cent. in permanent crops and the remaining 25 per cent. in forest and wasteland. A large proportion of the land is still held in large estates devoted to cattle raising but the number of small farms is increasing. The principal crops are wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, linseed, sunflower seed, alfalfa, sugar and cotton. Argentina is pre-eminent in the production of beef, mutton and wool, being self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs and conducting a large export trade in many others. Pastoral and agricultural products provide more than 90 per cent. of Argentina's exports and they originate mainly from the pampas or rich central plain which embraces the

provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Córdoba and La Pampa.

The following table shows the yield of the more important crops:

Crop	1960-61 Tons
Wheat.....	3,960,000
Maize.....	930,000
Linseed.....	562,000
Oats.....	843,000
Barley.....	773,000
Rye.....	595,000
Sunflower seed.....	600,000
Rice.....	152,000
Canary seed.....	24,800
Cotton (fibre production).....	90,000
Sugar cane.....	9,800,000
Millet.....	257,000
Tea.....	25,930
Tobacco.....	42,600

Livestock.—Livestock population (in millions) in 1959 was: cattle, 41; sheep, 46; pigs, 4; horses, 5.5; and goats, 5. 9,200,000 cattle, were slaughtered in 1959. 8,700,000 sheep and 2,000,000 pigs. Cattle stocks are estimated at 46,000,000 head. Meat exports to U.K. in 1960 were 243,000 tons, compared with 258,000 in 1959; total meat exports fell from 512,728 tons in 1959 to 414,492 tons in 1960.

Mineral Production.—Oil is found in various parts of the Republic and is obtained to a considerable extent at Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut), Mendoza, Plaza Huincul (Neuquen), Tartagal (Salta) and in other districts. A natural gas pipeline between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires has been in operation since 1949. An oil pipeline from Campo Duran (Salta) to a refinery in San Lorenzo (Santa Fé) was put in service in March, 1960, as was also a natural gas pipeline from the same source to the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

The production of oil is of first importance to Argentina's rapidly expanding industries and, to some extent, to her economic and financial development. The crude oil output in 1960 and 1961 was:

	1960	1961
	Cubic Metres	
State oilfields and tractors.....	9,591,200	12,908,300
Private companies.....	561,700	520,000
Total.....	10,152,900	13,428,300

Coal, lead, zinc, tungsten, iron ore, sulphur, mica and salt are the other chief minerals being exploited. There are small worked deposits of beryllium, manganese, bismuth, uranium, antimony, copper, kaolin, arsenate, gold and silver. Coal production is approximately 300,000 tons per year (1961, 342,000 tons); this is produced at the Río Turbio mine in the province of Santa Cruz. The output of other materials is not large but greater attention is now being paid to the development of these natural resources.

Industries.—Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile industry and in engineering, especially in the production of motor vehicles and steel manufactures.

Communications.—There are 27,874 miles of railways of which 15,604 miles are broad gauge (5' 6"), 1,940 miles standard (4' 8½"), 9,664 miles of 1 metre, 537 miles of 0.75 metre and 129 miles of 0.60 metre. They are all State property. Plans are in hand for complete re-organization of the railways which is expected to bring a substantial reduction in the lengths of lines operated. The

combined national and provincial road network totals approximately 91,500 miles of which 7,500 miles are surfaced. World Bank and other important loans are to be used for a considerable extension and surfacing improvement. There are air services between Argentina and all the neighbouring republics, Europe, Canada and the U.S.A.

Total tonnage entering Argentine ports was 9,418,876 in 1961. Of the latter figure, 1,287,713 tons were Argentine; 1,482,788 British; 932,316 Norwegian; 789,357 Italian; 782,404 U.S.A.; 649,694 Netherlands; 504,430 Panamanian; 414,506 German; 395,493 French; 317,509 Swedish; 308,798 Liberian; 304,801 Greek; 351,015 Spanish and 203,897 Danish.

There are now 13 short-wave broadcasting stations, 67 medium wave (of which 17 are official), 4 television stations in Buenos Aires, 1 each in Mar del Plata, Mendoza and Córdoba. Television receivers numbered 800,000 at the end of 1960.

Defence.—The Army is organized in 5 infantry, 1 motorised, 1 armoured and 3 cavalry divisions and 3 mountain groups, and numbers about 5,000 officers, 15,000 N.C.O.s and 65-70,000 men on a peace footing.

The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 training cruiser, 9 destroyers, 7 frigates, 1 ice-breaker, 8 minesweepers, 9 motor torpedo boats, 2 submarines, 23 landing craft, 7 oilers, 8 transports, 2 survey ships and auxiliary vessels; 4 squadrons Naval Air Arm. Strength about 2,000 officers and 25,000 men.

The Air Force consists of 5 brigades and a training force, with a strength of about 1,500 officers and 35,000 other ranks. The aircraft include Meteor IV., Lincoln, Lancaster, Viking, Bristol 170 and Dove.

Education.—Primary Education is free and compulsory for four years between the ages of 6 and 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitutes a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Illiteracy of adults has fallen in the last 20 years; it is now almost non-existent except in the north and far south, where it is still about 42 per cent. Secondary Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, in Normal Schools, and in Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are National Universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, San Miguel de Tucumán, Santa Fé, Mendoza, La Plata and Bahía Blanca.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as an inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature before the break from Spain, but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century, particularly journalism. Under the Perón régime many newspapers and reviews were closed down and others turned into Government mouthpieces. Since the 1955 revolution the traditional freedoms have been restored. Over 400 daily newspapers are published in Argentina, including 64 in the city of Buenos Aires. The English language newspaper is the *Buenos Aires Herald* (daily). There are numerous other foreign language newspapers.

	1960	1961
	Dollars U.S.	
Total Imports . . .	1,249,273,000	1,460,325,000
Total Exports . . .	1,079,155,000	964,116,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£41,884,003	£50,533,047
Exports to U.K.	97,734,413	75,095,438

For Exchange Rates see p. 84.

Capital, Ψ Buenos Aires, Pop. (Dec. 1958), 4,500,000. Other large towns are: Ψ Rosario de Santa Fé (720,000), Córdoba (635,000), Ψ La Plata (410,000), Avellaneda (380,000), San Miguel de Tucumán (251,000), Santa Fé (275,000), Ψ Mar del Plata (270,000) and Mendoza (165,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag).—3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

NATIONAL DAYS.—May 25, July 9 and July 20.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir George Humphrey Middleton, K.C.M.G. (1961) . . . £5,015

Minister, J. E. Chadwick, C.M.G.

Counsellor, R. M. Sancer, C.B.E.

Minister and Consul General, F. C. Ogden, C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, R. E. C. Parsons; H. J. Griffiths (Commercial); B. H. Ashford-Russell, M.B.E. (Information); J. M. Carlin (Labour); S. M. Mackenzie.

2nd Secretaries, M. A. Cafferty (Commercial); G. C. Tout, M.B.E. (Commercial); M. W. Atkinson (Information).

3rd Secretaries, K. G. MacInnes; E. C. F. Macpherson.

Junior Attachés, R. P. Breakspear; A. E. Daley.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. F. D. Holford, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attaché, Gp. Capt. G. F. Lerwill, D.F.C.

Agricultural and Food Attaché, A. G. Mill.

Veterinary Attaché (vacant).

Vice-Consul, B. Kelly, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, A. G. A. Spiller.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Buenos Aires, Bahía Blanca, Comodoro Rivadavia, Córdoba, La Plata, Puerto Deseado, Río Gallegos, Río Grande, Rosario de Santa Fé (Salta) and Trelew.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Argentine, Dr. N. A. R. MacKay, O.B.E., Lavalle 190, Buenos Aires.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Calle Bartolomé Mitre 441. (6 Piso), Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days by steamship; 1 day by air.

AUSTRIA

President of the Austrian Republic, Dr. Adolf Schaerf, born 1890; elected May 5, 1957.

CABINET.

(April 11, 1961)

Chancellor, Dr. Alfons Gorbach (*Austrian People's Party*).

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Bruno Pittermann (*Socialist*).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bruno Kreisky (*Socialist*).

Interior, Josef Aflritsch (*Socialist*).

Justice, Dr. Christian Broda (*Socialist*).

Defence, Dr. Ing. Karl Schleinzner (*Austrian People's Party*).

Finance, Dr. Josef Klaus (*Austrian People's Party*).

Education, Dr. Heinrich Drimmel (*Austrian People's Party*).

Commerce and Reconstruction, Dr. Bock (*Austrian People's Party*).

Agriculture and Forestry, Ing. Eduard Hartmann (*Austrian People's Party*).

Transport and Electricity Industry, Ing. Karl Waldbrunner (*Socialist*).

Social Welfare, Karl Proksch (*Socialist*).

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

18 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
[Belgravia: 3731]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Johannes Schwarzenberg (1955).

Counsellor, Dr. Friedrich Kudernatsch.

2nd Secretaries, Dr. Egon Libsch; Dr. Heinrich Blechner.

Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Franz Attems-Petzenstein.

Attachés, Dr. Peter Jankowitsch; Dr. Franz Parak.

Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland. Its area is 32,376 square miles and its population 7,067,432 (1961).

Government.—The Austrian Federal Republic comprises nine States (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland) and was established in 1913 on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. On March 13, 1938, as a result of the *Anschluss*, Austria (*Oesterreich*) was incorporated into the German *Reich* under the name *Ostmark*. After the liberation of Vienna in 1945, the Austrian Republic was reconstituted within the frontiers of 1937 and, after a period of provisional government, a freely elected Government took office on December 20, 1945. The country was divided at this time into four zones occupied respectively by the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France, while Vienna was jointly occupied by the four Powers. On May 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers and of Austria. This Treaty recognized the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, having the same frontiers as on January 1, 1938. It entered into force on July 27, 1955.

There is a National Assembly of 165 Deputies. At the last general elections in May, 1959, the Government Coalition of Austrian People's and Socialist Parties increased its large majority by one seat. The present state of the parties is as follows:

Austrian People's Party.....	79
Socialist Party.....	78
Freedom Party (right wing).....	8

Religion and Education.—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Language and Literature.—The language of Austria is German, but the rights of the Slovene- and Croat-speaking minorities in Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland are protected. The press is free. There are now 10 daily papers in Vienna and 23 in the provinces, as well as numerous weeklies and monthlies.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important industry, the arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and pigs. Timber forms a valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth with about 35 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate and account for more than 80 per cent. of the timber under cultivation. Hard-wood trees are mainly confined to Lower Austria. Spruce is the most common among the conifers (about 60 per cent. of

the total) and beech is the most prevalent of the broad leaf trees.

Austria has important heavy industries. Production figures for 1961 include (in thousands of metric tons): pig iron 2,262, crude steel 3,101, rolled products 2,119. Raw magnesite, nitrogenous fertilizers, paper and chemical pulp are produced in quantity. In addition, motor cycles and motor-scooters, tractors and motor lorries are produced.

Hydro-electric power offers great possibilities in Austria. Much has already been done to develop it, and a long-term plan has been evolved for further development including greater export of electric current to surrounding countries. Production in 1961 was 16,628 million kWh.

Minerals.—There are large iron ore deposits and, in Eastern Austria, large oil deposits. In addition there are useful deposits of brown coal, magnesite, salt and lead. There are also limited deposits of copper.

FINANCE.

Budget	1961 (Schillings)
Ordinary Budget:	
Expenditure.....	47,001,000,000
Revenue.....	48,884,000,000
Extraordinary Budget:	
Expenditure.....	2,840,000,000
Revenue.....	40,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£21,146,469	£21,938,551
Exports to U.K.....	11,788,986	14,159,599

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*, reintroduced in December, 1953. The official rate of exchange was fixed in May, 1953, at 72.80 Austrian schillings=£1, for all purposes.

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the Danube, population 1,627,566. Other towns are Graz (237,080), Linz (195,978), Salzburg (108,114), Innsbruck (100,695) and Klagenfurt (69,218).

FLAG.—Horizontal stripes of red, white, red, with eagle crest on white stripe.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Vienna.

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Siborne Henderson, K.C.M.G. (1961)..... £7,015

Minister Counsellor, J. Y. Mackenzie.

Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, A. C. Maby, C.B.E.

There are British Consular Offices at Vienna and Innsbruck.

British Council Representative, C. R. Hewer.

O.B.E., Freyung 1, Vienna 1.

BAHRAIN

Ruler, H. H. Shaikh Isa bin Sulman Al Khalifah, born 1932; acceded Nov. 2, 1961.

Bahrain consists of a group of low-lying islands situated halfway down the Persian Gulf some 20 miles off the east coast of Arabia. The largest of these, Bahrain Island itself, is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide at its broadest. The two most important towns are Manama (61,726) and Muharraq (32,302). The latter is situated on a separate island of the same name which is connected with Bahrain Island by a causeway 1½ miles long. The population of the islands at the Census held in 1959 was 143,135, of whom about half are the original inhabitants belonging to the Shia Sect, the remainder, including the ruling family, being Sunnis. There are 2,815 Europeans and Americans (about

75 per cent. of whom live at the Bahrain Petroleum Company's town of Awall) and 21,586 non-Bahrainis of whom about half are Iranians, Indians and Pakistanis. The standard of living is high among the large and influential merchant class and steadily rising among the lower social groups.

Bahrain enjoys a typical Persian Gulf climate with long, mild winters and an annual rainfall of about 3". Summer extends from May to October, with temperatures between 90° F and 100° F and humidity often approaching 100 per cent. The surrounding sea abounds in a variety of fish, and some of the best prawns in the world inhabit the warm sheltered waters.

The ruling family (Al Khalifah) came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The state is administered under the Ruler by a number of departmental heads whose activities are co-ordinated by the Secretariat. A small Administration Council consisting of members of the ruling family and heads of departments has been created by the Ruler to consider and advise on general matters; Health, Education, Port, Agriculture and Water Councils exist to advise the respective departments. Local government is the responsibility of six municipalities and the Rural Affairs Department which cares for the villages. Half of the members of four of the municipal councils (Manama, Muharraq, Rifaa and Hidd) are elected by the public and half nominated by the Government; all the members of the other two, which were created later (Sitra and Jidhafs) are nominated by the Government. In addition to the Department of Rural Affairs, there is a Department of Social Affairs, a Labour Department, a Lands Department and a Public Works Department. There is free primary and secondary education and free medical treatment.

In earlier days the only industry was the pearl trade, of which Bahrain was an important centre, but this has declined since the advent of the cultured pearl and petroleum dominates the scene. Oil was discovered in 1932 and The Bahrain Petroleum Company, Limited (BAPCO), has its headquarters in Awall, some eleven miles from Manama. The company also operates a refinery and about 80 per cent. of the oil refined is piped from Saudi Arabia.

The second source of revenue is that of Bahrain's traditional *entrepôt* trade. The island is conveniently situated to handle goods in transit to the mainland and it is estimated that not less than 70 per cent. of the imports unloaded at Bahrain were, up to a few years ago, destined for onward movement. A decline in this *entrepôt* trade has, however, occurred as there is a growing tendency, as new developments occur, for eastern Saudi Arabia, Qatar and other places in the Gulf to import direct. (In 1960 Bahrain re-exported 36.45 per cent. of its imports and in 1961, 25.71 per cent.) To counteract this trend and to encourage the *entrepôt* trade, free transit facilities were introduced in the port of Bahrain on January 1, 1958, and a new harbour, named the Mina Sulman after the late Ruler, was opened in May, 1962.

The principal imports and re-exports are household goods, foodstuffs, piece-goods, timber and building materials (especially cement), vehicles and machinery.

Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends for two miles along the northern shore of Bahrain Island and is a regular port of call for thirty steamship lines. Bahrain is also a port of call for B.O.A.C. and other international airlines, with a newly-opened air terminal and facilities for jet airlines. Banking services are provided by the Bank of Bahrain and by branches of the Eastern

Bank, the British Bank of the Middle East and of the Arab Bank. There is a radio-telephone service to the United Kingdom and many other parts of the world. The electricity supply system is being extended over the island and piped water supplies are being introduced into the principal towns and villages.

The principal coin in use is a rupee introduced especially by the Reserve Bank of India for circulation in the Persian Gulf States. The value of this special rupee is the same as that of the Indian rupee (Rs. 13.285 = £1).

FLAG: Red, with vertical straight or serrated white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL, ♀ Manama; population, 61,726. *Secretary to the Government*, G. W. R. Smith, M.B.E. *H.M. Political Agent*, E. P. Wiltshire (1959). Bahrain is the headquarters of H.M. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Sir William Luce, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, H.M. King Baudouin, born Sept. 7, 1930; succeeded July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August 11, 1950; married Dec. 15, 1960, Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragón.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Albert, born June 6, 1934, brother of the King; married July 2, 1959, Donna Paola Ruffo di Calabria, and has issue Prince Philippe Léopold Louis Marie, b. April 15, 1960; Princess Astrid Josephine-Charlotte Fabrizia Elisabeth Paola Marie, b. June 5, 1962.

CABINET.

(April 25, 1961)

Prime Minister, M. Théo Lefevre (CS).
Assistant Prime Minister and Foreign and African Affairs, M. Paul-Henri Spaak (Soc.).
National Defence, M. P. W. Segers (CS).
Justice, M. P. Vermeylen (Soc.).
Interior, M. A. Gilson (CS).
Economic Affairs, M. A. Spinoy (Soc.).
Finance, M. A. Deque (CS).
Social Security, M. E. Leburton (Soc.).
Agriculture, M. C. Heger (CS).
Public Works, M. J. Merlot (Soc.).
Public Health and Family, M. J. Custers (CS).
Labour, M. L. Servais (CS).
Foreign Trade and Aid to Underdeveloped Countries, M. M. Brasseur (CS).
Education and Culture, M. V. Larock (Soc.).
Assistant Foreign Affairs, M. H. Fayat (Soc.).
Communications, M. A. Bertrand (CS).
Posts and Telegraphs, M. M. Busieau (Soc.).
Middle Classes, M. A.-M. Declercq (CS).
Assistant Finance, M. F. Tielemans (Soc.).
Assistant National Education and Culture, M. R. van Elslande (CS).

CS = Christian Social Party. Soc. = Socialist.

BELGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Chancery and Passport Office, 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 5422]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Jacques de Thier (1961).
Minister Counsellor, M. Jacques Graeffe.
Counsellor (Commercial), M. Charles Michel Werck.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. Yves van Strydonck de Burckel.
Counsellors, M. Guy Stuyck; M. Georges Elliott; M. Robert Thissen.
1st Secretary, M. Hedwig Coecons.

Shipping Counsellor, Baron Philippe de Gerlache de Gomery.

Asst. Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Comdt.

Georges Cuissart de Grelle, M.B.E.

Agricultural Attaché, M. Maurice Cammaerts.

Attachés, M. Jean Coene; M. Maurice Carmen; Mlle. F. van Haelewyck.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,775 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1961 (including Eupen and Malmedy) of 9,228,729. The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a sea-board of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 49° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Since 1938 there has been an increase in the Flemish population of almost 517,000 and in the Walloon population of about 100,000. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Government.—The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September, 1944. A monument at Hertain in the province of Hainault (where British forces crossed the frontier on Sept. 3, 1944), set up by the Anglo-Belgian Union, was unveiled on St. George's Day, 1949.

According to the Constitution of 1831 the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is partly directly and partly indirectly elected (or co-opted) for 4 years. 100 members out of 175 are directly elected. The Chamber of Representatives consists of not more than 1 per 40,000 inhabitants and is elected directly by all adult nationals.

The elections of March 26, 1961, returned to the Senate 81 Social Christians (Catholics), 73 Socialists, 17 Liberals, 1 Communist and 3 others, total, 175; and to the Chamber of Representatives 96 Social Christians (Catholics), 84 Socialists, 20 Liberals, 5 Communists and 7 others, total 212.

Production.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. With no natural resources except coal, annual production of which formerly

averaged some 30,000,000 tons but which dropped to 21,512,000 tons in 1961 following the closing of uneconomic pits, industry is based largely on the processing for re-export of imported raw materials. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and forestry, the former supplying four-fifths of the population's needs. Principal industries are coal, steel and metal products (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainault, Brabant and Limburg), textiles (Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, Verviers, etc.), glass, nitrogen, heavy chemicals, sugar, breweries, etc. Steel output in 1961 was 6,880,000 metric tons.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 261 State grammar and high schools. In addition there are 83 elementary schools under the control of the State and 296 under the control of local government authorities. There are 1,037 private colleges and secondary schools. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are independent institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution.

Language and Literature.—Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, Liège and the southern half of Brabant. Legislation enacted on Feb. 15, 1962, provided for a fixed linguistic border between the Flemish-speaking and French-speaking areas of Belgium. Flemish is recognized as the official language in the northern areas and French in the southern (Walloon) area and there are guarantees for the respective linguistic minorities. The City of Brussels and the University of Louvain are bilingual, though the latter is situated in a Flemish-speaking area. The linguistic border runs from a point south of Ypres and on the French frontier, to a point south of Brussels, then to a point north of Liège and east to the German frontier south of Aachen.

The literature of France and the Netherlands is supplemented by a current of indigenous Belgian literary activity, in both French and Flemish. Maurice Maeterlinck (1862-1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Louvain library, which ranked among the great libraries of the world, was destroyed by German invaders in the war of 1914-18; reconstructed, mainly by American funds, after peace was declared, it was again destroyed in May, 1940, by German invaders. There are about 58 daily newspapers (French, Flemish and some German) in Belgium.

FINANCE.

Francs

Revenue (1962) Ordinary Budget estimate).....	131,750,176,000
Expenditure (1962 Ordinary Budget estimate).....	132,177,800,000
Budget Estimate (1962) Extraordinary:	
Revenue.....	665,034,000
Expenditure.....	15,106,600,000

The unit of currency is the Belgian franc. On July 1, 1962, the Bank of England official rate of exchange was 140 francs=£1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE.

	1960	1961
Total Imports	Fr. 197,854,439,000	Fr. 210,951,736,000
Total Exports	188,771,893,000	196,219,720,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£64,741,122	£77,253,887
Exports to U.K.	68,205,930	64,873,820

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1961, there were 4,620 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the Belgian National Railways, of which 956 kilometres were electrified; the length of light railways operated in 1961 was 821 kilometres (of which 708 were electrified). Belgian National Railways also operate 9,202 kilometres of regular bus routes. On Dec. 31, 1961, there were 823,643 telephone subscribers in Belgium.

Ship canals include *Ghent-Terneuzen* (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands; constructed 1825-27) which, under the terms of an agreement recently signed by the Belgian and Netherlands Governments is to be improved to permit the passage to Ghent of ships up to 50,000 tons; *Roupele* (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft. reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922); and *Bruges* (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 6½ miles; opened in 1922). The *Albert Canal* (79 miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944), for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 at the cost of £13,500,000, and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. The modernization of the port of Antwerp begun in 1956 is now well advanced. Inland waterway approaches to Antwerp are also to be improved. The river Meuse from the Dutch to the French frontiers, the river Sambre between Namur and Monceau, the river Scheidt from Antwerp-Ghent and the Brussels-Charleroi Canal will be widened or deepened to take barges up to 1,350 tons. These improvements are expected to be completed in 1966 and to cost £78,500,000. There are 10,169 kilometres of State roads and 1,288 kilometres of provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1961) of 91 vessels (625,667 tons), in addition to which there are 412 fishing boats (29,580 tons).

The Belgian National Airline operates regular services between Brussels and London, Manchester and many continental centres, as well as overseas services to the United States, the Congo and the U.S.S.R. A passenger and mail-carrying helicopter service, the first of its kind in the world, was inaugurated in 1953. Many foreign air-lines call at Brussels.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1961) of 1,019,543 (with suburbs). Other towns are Ψ Antwerp, the chief port (643,464); Ψ Ghent (229,860), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; Liège (448,155), the centre of the iron industry, and Charleroi (283,221), the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; Mecheien or Malines (64,701); Ψ Ostend (56,747); Ψ Bruges (52,167). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, by rail and sea, 8 hrs.; by air, 1 hr.

NATIONAL FLAG.—3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—July 21.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

2 Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Consular Section, 44 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Visa Section, 48 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Walter Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960) £5,015

2 D*

Counsellor, C. O. I. Ramsden.

Military and Naval Attaché, Brig. P. R. Ashburner, M.C.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. R. Gardiner.

Commercial Counsellor, I. B. Wright, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, F. W. Stockwell.

1st Secretary (Commercial), R. A. Hibbert.

1st Secretary and Consul, P. I. Lake, M.C.

1st Secretary (Information), Dr. C. G. Thornton, M.V.O., O.B.E.

1st Secretary and Labour Attaché, R. O. Barritt.

2nd Secretaries, H. Carr; A. B. Milne.

Junior Attachés, T. A. Duncan; K. O. Kenneth; A. H. B. Tyrrell.

Archivist, Miss E. M. Broomer.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

204 Rue Royale, Brussels.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Brussels*, *Antwerp* and *Ostend*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

23 Avenue Marnix, Brussels.

Representative, M. H. Cardiff, O.B.E.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area, about 18,000 sq. miles; pop. about 700,000, mainly Buddhists) is an independent State bounded on the North and East by Tibet, on the South by India, and on the West by Sikkim, which is now a Protectorate of the Republic of India. In 1949, a treaty was concluded with the Government of India under which the Kingdom of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, but it still retains complete independence, issues its own passports and has diplomatic representatives in Tibet as well as in India. It also receives from the Government of India an annual payment of about £35,000 as compensation for portions of its territory annexed by the British Government in India in 1864. The principal cottage industries are weaving, metal works and crafts, and the main exports are timber, rice and wheat. The first motor road in Bhutan, 107 miles long, from Paro, the winter capital, to Phuntsholing in W. Bengal, was completed in February, 1962. The road took 2 years to build and reaches a height of 8,500 feet above sea level. Three other roads linking Bhutan with India are under construction or projected. The present Ruler is Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wangchuk who was born in 1929 and succeeded his father in March, 1952. The Government of India has a diplomatic representative whose headquarters are situated at Gangtok, capital of the neighbouring State of Sikkim.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

BOKHARA. See U.S.S.R.

BOLIVIA

(República de Bolivia)

President of the Republic, Señor Victor Paz Estensoro, assumed office, August 6, 1960.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

106 Eaton Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 4248]

Ambassador, His Excellency Don Manuel Barrau Pelaez (1959).

Consulate, 106 Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.

Hon. Consul, Reginald Bird.

There are Bolivian Consular Offices in *Liverpool*, *Birmingham*, *Hull*, *Cardiff* and *Glasgow*.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 69° 45' W., and its area is estimated at 415,000 square miles with an estimated population (1960) of 3,462,002. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years by direct popular vote. Under the 1961 Constitution, a President may be re-elected for a second term; after this 4 years must elapse before he is again eligible for election. A Vice-President is elected for 4 years and may be re-elected for a second term or as President; after a total of two terms, 4 years must elapse before he is again eligible for election. Since 1952 the National Revolutionary Movement has been in power. Dr. Paz was President from 1952 to 1956, Dr. Hernan Siles Zuazo from 1956 to 1960 and Dr. Paz was re-elected in 1960.

The National Congress consists of a Senate of 27 members elected for 6 years, with one-third renewable every two years and a Chamber of Deputies of 68 members elected for four years, one-half renewable every two years.

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamore, and Madre de Dios.

Mining, petroleum and agriculture are the principal industries. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of Malaya, the largest in the world, 20,735 metric tons being exported in 1961: copper, antimony, lead, zinc, asbestos, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are found, and petroleum is also produced. The Republic has been self-supporting in most petroleum products since January, 1954, and crude petroleum exports in 1961 to neighbouring countries, mainly Argentina, were valued at over \$U.S. 2,138,000. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, sugarcane, maize, cotton, indigo, rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, brazil nuts, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state, but the Government plans to encourage their development under a policy of "diversification of the economy". There are 1,454 miles of railways in operation. New lines are under construction from Corumbá to Santa Cruz (405 miles) and from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz (312), both of which are virtually completed. Work on a third new line, from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, was suspended some years ago. Another railway project from La Paz to Coroico is partially completed. There are about 10,950 miles of telegraphs, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandí (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (32 hours), Arica (10 hours), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi, and from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital. The principal railway line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (749 miles), which is under British administration on behalf of the Bolivian Government. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno.

Commercial Aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Pan American-Grace Airways and Braniff Inter-

national Airways (American) and Lloyd Aereo Boliviano (Bolivian), the two former providing international connections with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone, Brazil and Argentina; Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, maintaining a service to Lima and Buenos Aires and attending to local flights, links La Paz with Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, &c., and connects with LAN of Chile, Argentine Airlines and Cruzeiro do Sul of Brazil. There is a new line from La Paz to Asuncion and Buenos Aires, also operated by Lloyd Aereo Boliviano.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish, but the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak either Quechua or Aymará, the two races being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion was disestablished in 1961 but relations between it and the State are good. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. The high percentage of illiterates is yielding to modern methods; all illiterates under 21 are nominally compelled to attend school. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are seven other universities, the largest being the University of San Andres at La Paz. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are seven principal daily newspapers in Bolivia, with an estimated daily circulation of 80,000-100,000.

FINANCE.

The 1962 figure for estimated revenue and expenditure is Bs. 464,000,000,000.

On December 15, 1956, the *Boliviano* was made freely convertible for all purposes without restriction. The rate of exchange in 1961 was Bs. 11,865 = U.S. \$1; Bs. 33,222 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£1,120,887	£1,081,488
Exports to U.K.	11,792,310	12,465,947

The principal exports are tin (almost all of which is exported to the U.K.), lead and antimony ores, silver, copper, wolfram, zinc, gold, nuts, hides and skins, vicuña wool and coffee; Bolivia also ranks as the second rubber-exporting country in South America after Brazil. The chief imports are wheat and flour, sugar, iron and steel products, machinery, vehicles and textiles.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population (estimated 1960) 347,394. Other large centres are Cochabamba (90,037), Oruro (81,553), Santa Cruz (66,548), Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (60,092), Potosi (53,528), and Tarija (20,127).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green; device on yellow band

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(2732, 2740 and 2754 Avenida Arce, La Paz.)
British Ambassador, His Excellency Leonard Gibson
 Holliday, C.M.G. (1960).....£4,115
 1st *Secretary and Consul*, E. A. W. Bullock.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. F. C. Melrose, D.F.C.
 (resident in Lima, Peru).
 1st *Secretary (Press and Information)*, R. D. C. Sturgess.
 1st *Secretary (Labour)*, F. E. Sharples.
 2nd *Secretary (Commercial)*, S. W. Martin.
Vice-Consul, K. R. Harman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *La Paz* and *Cochabamba*.

BRAZIL

(República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

President, Sr. João Belchior Marques Goulart, assumed office Sept., 1961.

MINISTRY*

(July 13, 1962)

Prime Minister, Dr. Francisco Brochado da Rocha.
Foreign Affairs, Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco.
Finance, Walter Moreira Salles.
Justice and Interior, Candido de Oliveira Neto.
Industry and Commerce, José Ermirio de Moraes.
Labour, Prof. Hermes Lima.
Health, Dr. Marcolino Candau.
Agriculture, Renato da Costa Lima.
Education, Roberto Lyra.

*Dr. Brochado resigned in September, 1962, and the President, under emergency powers, appointed Prof. Hermes Lima, Minister of Labour in the retiring Cabinet, to be Prime Minister pending elections on October 7, 1962.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

54 Mount Street, W.1.

[Mayfair: 0155]

Ambassador, His Excellency Senhor José Cochrane de Alencar (1961).

Minister-Counsellor, Senhor G. E. Nascimento e Silva.

Minister for Economic Affairs, Sr. Miguel Franchini-Netto.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. Alexandrino Ramos de Alencar.

First Secretary, Senhor F. J. Novaes Coelho.

Second Secretaries, Sr. Guilherme Weinschenk; Sr. R. F. Leite Ribeiro; Sr. L. P. Lindenbergette; Sr. Luiz Carlos Barreto Thedim; Sr. Francesco Thompson Flores.

Commercial Attaché, Sr. Antonio Marinho.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Consul-General, Senhora Beata Vettorli.

Consul, Senhor Heitor Soares de Moura.

There are also Brazilian Consular offices at *Liverpool*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, *Southampton*, *Cardiff* and *Glasgow*.

POSITION AND EXTENT.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 16' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,683 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,289,440 square miles with a population (estimated December, 1960) of 66,302,000.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; and the *Serra Geral* (Caparaó 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolomi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Paranaíba*,

between Golaz and Minas Gerais, the *Serra dos Aynores*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Gurgueia*, *Brauca* and *Araípe*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapaçós*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goiás to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnaíba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia on its way to the eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the *Ignassu*, which unites with the Upper Parana at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Ignassu* (200 ft.), and on the *São Francisco* are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Afonso* (260 ft.).

Government.—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. Constitutional Government, under the Constitution of 1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Dr. Getulio Vargas, who had been Chief of the Provisional Government since 1930, was elected President and assumed office on July 20, 1934. By a *coup d'état* of Nov. 10, 1937, he closed Congress, abolished the old political parties and issued a new Constitution. On Sept. 18, 1946, the *Estado Novo* established by Vargas was superseded by a new constitution, limiting the Presidential term to 5 years (in place of 7) and restoring a Congress of two chambers. In October, 1960, elections took place in which Sr. Jânio Quadros was elected President to succeed Dr. Kubitschek. Sr. Quadros resigned in August, 1961, and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Sr. Goulart.

Production.—There are large and valuable mineral deposits including among others, iron ore (hematite), manganese, bauxite, beryllium, chrome, nickel, tungsten, cassiterite, lead, gold, monazite (containing rare earths and thorium) and zirconium. Diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones are also found. The mineral wealth is still exploited to only a very limited extent. Production is increasing, but is capable of great further development. The iron ore deposits are particularly rich. The estimated production of iron ore in 1961 was 9,346,000 metric tons. Oil production in 1961 was 34,807,000 barrels. Coal production in 1961 was estimated at 2,330,000 metric tons. 2,070,000 metric tons of steel ingots and 76,896,000 barrels of refined petroleum products were produced in 1961. Licences for new foreign investments amounting to U.S.\$39,200,000 were issued in 1961, bringing the total value of licences issued in the seven-year period since 1955 to U.S.\$489,800,000. Investment has been particularly marked in the motor, tractor, shipbuilding and engineering industries.

Brazil's agricultural and vegetable produce is abundant, coffee, cotton, maize, sugar, cocoa, rice, citrus fruits and bananas being the main agricultural products, and rubber, carnauba wax, maté, jute and

other fibres being the main vegetable extracts. Timber is also important.

The main exports of agricultural produce in 1961 were:

	Metric Tons	Value \$U.S.
Coffee	1,018,018	710,386,000
Cotton	205,676	109,682,000
Cocoa beans.....	104,170	45,923,000

Coffee is grown mainly in the States of São Paulo and Paraná and to a lesser extent in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

Defence.—The peace-time strength of the Army is 120,000, with an immediate reserve of 250,000. The Navy consists of 1 aircraft carrier, 2 cruisers, 19 destroyers and escorts, 11 corvettes, 3 submarines, 15 submarine chasers, 1 sail training ship, 3 ocean-going tugs, 3 survey vessels, 2 river monitors and various auxiliaries. The strength of the Navy is about 30,000 all ranks. The Air Force is the largest in South America, with 650 aircraft and a strength of 35,000 all ranks.

Education.—Primary education is carried out by State governments and municipalities and private initiative, in some cases with a Federal subsidy. In 1958 there were 82,953 primary schools (not including kindergartens) with an enrolment at the beginning of the school year (March) of 5,775,000 pupils. There were 182,602 teachers in the primary schools.

Secondary education is carried out by the Federal Government, State and Municipal Governments and by private schools. In 1959, there were 3,435 schools and 794,690 pupils. Other establishments classified at an intermediate level are 1,256 commercial schools with an enrolment of 171,994 pupils; 1,149 normal schools with 81,526 scholars; 420 industrial training schools with 22,312 pupils; 88 agricultural schools with 5,679 students.

A total of 89,586 students attended 20 Federal and State Universities and other establishments offering courses at a university level in 1959. There were 544 faculties in all the universities of Brazil, and also 502 isolated faculties. Of this total (1,046), there were 331 federal, 138 State, 23 municipal and 554 private faculties.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is the language of the country, but Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic are spoken by immigrant minorities, and newspapers of considerable circulation are produced in those languages. English and French are currently spoken by educated Brazilians.

Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers; 25 daily newspapers are published at Rio de Janeiro.

Communications.—In 1960 there were about 38,339 kilometres of railways in service, largely of 1 metre gauge, but including some 4,000 kilometres of other gauges. Traffic carried in 1960 was—Passengers, 420,583,000; Freight, 43,727,000 metric tons; Livestock, 4,339,000 head. During 1961 the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos together were used by 7,983 vessels representing 28,042,000 registered tons.

Nine foreign airlines, Air France, B.O.A.C., SAS, KLM, Aerolinas Argentinas, Swissair, Iberia, Alitalia and Lufthansa (in addition to Panir do Brasil)

operate services between Brazil and Europe. Pan American World Airways, Braniff, Varig and Real Aerovias Brazil operate services between Brazil and U.S.A., and there are connections with all Latin American countries. Eight major domestic airlines, as well as the Brazilian Air Force, maintain services throughout the country. During 1960, 7,367,701 passengers passed through Brazilian airports; 77,400 tons of cargo were received and 75,993 despatched. The airports of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo alone recorded 147,271 aircraft arrivals and departures in 1961.

Postal facilities in Brazil include approximately 5,750 post offices and 50,000 miles of telegraph. In 1958, 874,000 telephones were in use, of which a large proportion are dial operated.

	FINANCE.	
	1961 (millions of Cruzeiros)	1962* (millions of Cruzeiros)
Revenue.....	317,500,000	439,016,079
Expenditure....	419,900,000	573,536,278
	*Estimated	

The total external debt of Brazil on December 31, 1961, was U.S.\$2,834,912,000. The total internal debt of the Union in 1961 amounted to Crs.28,719,592,000; States (1960)Crs.39,447,066,000. The average for the year 1961 of the official selling rates of the Bank of Brazil was Crs.53.204 = £1. Crs.18.92 = U.S.\$1. The free exchange market for the year 1961 gave an average of Crs.893.48 = £1 and Crs.316.16 = U.S.\$1.

TRADE (1961)	
Total Imports.....	\$U.S.1,460,093,463*
Total Exports.....	\$U.S.1,402,970,040*
	*Converted at official exchange rate.

Trade with U.K.		
	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£18,898,451	£16,088,645
Exports to U.K.	29,114,286	29,653,294

The principal imports are fuel oils, machinery, wheat, chemicals, industrial raw materials and newsprint. The principal exports are coffee (about 70 per cent. of the total value of exports), cocoa, timber, iron ore, sugar, fruit, tobacco, wax, hides and skins and fibre.

CAPITAL.—Brasília (inaugurated on April 21 1960). Population (estimated 1960), 142,000. Other important centres are the former capital ΨRio de Janeiro, with a population (est. 1960 of 3,288,000); São Paulo 3,850,000; ΨSalvador (Bahia) 656,000; ΨRecife (Pernambuco) 784,000; ΨBelém (Para) 401,000; ΨBelo Horizonte (Minas Gerais) 600,000; ΨFortaleza (Ceará) 514,000; ΨNiterói (Rio de Janeiro) 245,000; Curitiba (Paraná) 362,000; ΨPorto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul) 643,000.

FLAG.—Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

BRITISH EMBASSY.	
Rio de Janeiro	
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Arnold Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1958).....	£5,015
Residence, Rua São Clemente 360.	
Chancery, Praia do Flamengo 284, 2º andar.	
Counsellor, R. A. Burroughs.	
1st Secretaries, C. de Salis; Hon. T. E. Bridges (Commercial); R. L. Morris (Labour); G. S. L. Cook (Information); R. T. Landale (Consular); R. J. D. Evans (Information).	
2nd Secretaries, Hon. E. H. B. Gibbs; M. Elliott (Commercial).	
Minister (Commercial), R. S. Isaacson, C.M.G.	

Administration Officer, T. G. Simon.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt.
 P. H. Baldwin, O.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Rio de Janeiro*, *São Paulo*, *Belém (Para)*, *Belo Horizonte*, *Vitoria*, *Salvador (Bahia)*, *Manaus*, *Fortaleza*, *Porto Alegre*, *Rio Grande*, *Curitiba*, *Santos* and *Recife*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Brazil*, J. A. Cayton, O.B.E., Avenida Portugal, 360, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Rua da Conceição 105, 22nd Floor, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SÃO PAULO, Rua Barão de Itapetinga 275, Caixa Postal 1621, São Paulo. (Correspondents at *Santos* and *Porto Alegre*.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London; transit, 15 days.

BULGARIA

(Bulgariya.)

President of the Presidium of the National Assembly,
 Dimitar Ganev.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (1960)

President, Anton Yugov.

First Vice-Presidents, Georgi Traikov; Raiko Damyanov.

Vice-Presidents, Ivan Mihailov (*Army General*); Zhivko Zhivkov; Stanko Todorov; Georgi Tsankov.

Minister of Education and Culture, Gancho Ganchev.

National Defence, Dobri Dzhurov (*Army General*).

Internal Trade, Peko Takov.

Foreign Trade, Luchezar Avramov.

Transport and Communications, Dancho Dimitrov.

Foreign Affairs, Karlo Lukanov.

Interior, Diko Dikov.

Agriculture, Ivan Prumov.

Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Peter Kolarov.

Finance, Kiril Lazarov.

Justice, Peter Tanchev; Marin Grashnov.

President of the State Planning Commission, Zhivko Zhivkov.

President of the Committee for State Control, Ninko Stefanov.

Industry, Atanas Dimitrov.

Labour and Prices, Stoyan Tonchev.

Technical Progress, Nacho Papazov.

Building and Architecture, Dimitar Kotev.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.
 [Knightsbridge: 9400]

Minister, His Excellency Radenko Grigorov (1962).

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population at the end of 1959 of 7,797,800. The largest religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church. For secular purposes the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom,

but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Roumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 10. The armistice with the Allies was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 a *coup d'état* gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT.—On Sept. 8, 1946, a referendum was held, at which, according to the published results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a Republic. On Oct. 27, a general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make a constitution) was held; the Opposition won 201 seats out of 465. According to the present Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Subranie* elected by adult suffrage on the basis of one deputy to every 25,000 inhabitants for a maximum term of four years. The opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed on Aug. 24, 1947, following the pronouncement of the death sentence on its leader, Nikola Petkov. The opposition newspapers ceased to appear after April, 1947. Nine opposition Social Democrats continued to sit in the National Assembly until they were placed under restraint in July, 1948. The Government Social Democratic Party fused with the Workers' (Communist) Party on Aug. 11, 1948.

Bulgaria linked herself to the other countries of Eastern Europe by a series of treaties of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid, the first of which was signed with Yugoslavia on November 27, 1947. This was followed by similar treaties with Roumania (January 16, 1948), the Soviet Union (March 18), Czechoslovakia (April 26), Poland (May 30) and Hungary (July 6). The treaty with Yugoslavia was abrogated in 1949.

PRODUCTION.—Bulgaria is essentially an agricultural country, but is engaged upon an elaborate programme of industrialization. Over 90 per cent. of the country's agriculture has been collectivized, and a much smaller proportion mechanized. The principal crops are wheat, maize, beet, tomatoes, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, fruit, vegetables and cotton. The live-stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses, mules and water buffaloes.

In 1961 electricity generating capacity totalled 5,406 million kWh., compared with 4,675 million

kWh. in 1960. Much of this increase is from hydro-electric stations. The considerable progress which has been made in the exploitation of Bulgaria's mineral resources, is shown by the following production figures:—

	Production 1961	Percentage increase over 1960
Coal	18,600,000	109
Lead	41,000	101
Zinc	22,000	131
Copper concentrate (20 per cent. copper base)	82,000	115
Steel	340,000	134

There are other mineral deposits of varying importance, but no production figures are available. There are also a number of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernized. Bulgaria's newly acquired heavy industry includes an iron and steel works which inaugurated its first blast furnace in 1957, a nitrogenous fertilizer plant and other chemical works.

DEFENCE.—Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but it is believed at present to be at least 200,000 strong.

EDUCATION.—Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, 1950, and in 1960-61 there were 2,408 elementary schools, 93 secondary schools, 3,060 combined elementary and secondary schools, 144 grammar schools (gymnasias), 172 schools for all levels and 231 vocational training schools; there were 1,306,327 pupils and 56,414 teachers.

There are 20 universities (known as Higher Educational Establishments and including universities proper and Academies of Music, Science, etc.), including those of Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna. In 1960-61 there were stated to be 54,965 students at higher educational establishments.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Russian (see U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is a modern literature, chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic, as in Russia. In 1960 there were 6 daily newspapers in Sofia.

	1962
	leva

Budget revenue (estimated)	37,665,000,000
Budget expenditure (estimated)	37,447,000,000

TRADE.

The principal imports are wool, industrial and agricultural machinery, metals, tools, chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, rubber, paper. The principal exports are cereals, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, oil seeds, oils, fats, textiles, eggs, chemicals, essential oils including attar of roses, hardwoods, non-ferrous metals, and livestock. In 1960, 82 per cent. of Bulgaria's foreign trade was with the Soviet bloc, including 54 per cent. with the Soviet Union.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£2,671,583	£1,805,870
Exports to U.K.	2,197,987	3,266,035

CAPITAL, Sofia. Pop. (1956), 725,756, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of ΨVarna (119,769) and 125 miles from Lom (23,015), on the Danube; ΨBurgas (72,795) is also a Black Sea port, those on the Danube being ΨRusé (83,472), ΨSvishtov (18,537), ΨVidin

(23,984). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv (162,518) and Pleven (57,758).

FLAG.—3 horizontal bands, white, green, red; national emblem on white stripe near hoist.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Residence, 69 Boulevard Tolbuhin, Sofia.
British Minister, His Excellency Anthony Handley
Lincoln, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1960) £4,115
1st Secretary and Consul, M. E. Heath.
Military Attaché, Col. J. B. Sanderson.
2nd Secretary (Consular and Commercial), Miss D. G. Hammond.
Attaché, J. M. Lessey.

BURMA

(Republic of the Union of Burma.)

Revolutionary Government

Chairman and Member for Defence, National Planning, Finance, Judicial Affairs, General Ne Win.

BURMESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1.

Ambassador, His Excellency U Hla Maung (1961).

Area and Population.—Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between 9° 58' and 28° N. latitude and 92° 11' and 101° 9' E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately 1,200 miles and an extreme width of 575 miles. It has a sea coast on the Bay of Bengal to the south and west and a frontier with Pakistan and India to the north-west; in the north and east the frontier with China was determined by a treaty with the People's Republic in October, 1960, and is now in process of demarcation; there is a short frontier with Laos in the east, while the long finger of Tenasserim stretches southward along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, forming a frontier with Thailand to the east. The total area of the Union is about 262,000 square miles, with an officially estimated population of 21,526,824—about 82 persons to the square mile.

Political Divisions.—The Union of Burma comprises Burma proper (at about 145,000 sq. miles by far the largest unit), administered direct by the Central Government, and also the Shan State (about 57,500 sq. miles), Kachin State (about 29,500 sq. miles), Karen State (about 11,600 sq. miles) and Kayah State (about 4,600 sq. miles) each with their own State Governments. There is also the Special Division of the Chins (about 14,000 sq. miles). Two additional States—Arakanese and Mon—arc proposed.

Physical Features.—Burma falls into four natural divisions, Arakan (with the Chin Hills region), the Irrawaddy basin, the old Province of Tenasserim, including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula, and the elevated plateau on the east made up of the Shan States. Mountains enclose Burma on three sides, the highest point being Hka-kabo Razl (19,296 ft.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Fopa, 4,981 ft., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma. The principal river systems are the Kaladan-Lenro in Arakan, the Irrawaddy-Chindwin and the Sittang in Central Burma, and the Salween which flows through the Shan Plateau.

Races, Language and Religions.—The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Tai

groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians and Pakistanis (about 800,000), Chinese (about 300,000), with Europeans and Anglo-Burmans numbering less than 10,000. Burmese is the official language, but minority languages include Shan, Karen, Chin, and the various Kachin dialects. English is still spoken in educated circles in Rangoon and elsewhere. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people, with 5 per cent. Animists, 4 per cent. Moslems, 4 per cent. Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent. Christians.

Government.—Burma formed part of British India until April 1, 1937, when it became a separate territory with a considerable measure of self-government. The country was invaded by the Japanese in December, 1941, and until October, 1945, the Civil Government functioned in India.

The Treaty which made Burma an Independent State outside the British Commonwealth was signed in London on Oct. 17, 1947, and came into force on Jan. 4, 1948. For the first three years of its existence the Republic was torn by insurrection, mutiny and disorder. By 1951 the Union Government had recovered control of most of the country, though Papun, the capital of the Karen rebels, was not recovered till 1955.

The first general election under the new Constitution, during 1951, resulted in the return to power of the "Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League." At the second general election in April, 1956, the A.F.P.F.L. was returned with a reduced majority (171 out of 250 seats). In April, 1958, U Nu quarrelled with his principal supporters and in September invited General Ne Win and a caretaker Government to take office. In February, 1959, this arrangement was prolonged for another year. Elections were held in February, 1960, resulting in overwhelming victory for the "Clean" faction of the A.F.P.F.L. led by U Nu, now renamed the Union Party. U Nu's Government took office on April 4, 1960. On March 2, 1962, it was replaced by a revolutionary council of senior officers headed by General Ne Win after a *coup d'état* staged by the Army.

Education.—The literacy rate is high compared with other Asiatic countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture and retail trade. The University of Rangoon was founded in 1920 with a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Teachers' Training College attached. The Intermediate College at Mandalay was granted full university status in 1958; there are also intermediate colleges at Moulmein, Bassein, Taunggyi, Magwe, and Kyaukpya (in Arakan) and a new one is planned at Myitkyina. Good progress is being made in re-organization and extension of the educational system.

Finance.—The chief sources of revenue are profits on state trading, income-tax, customs duties, commercial taxes and excise duties; the chief heads of expenditure are general administration, defence, education, police and development. The budget estimates for 1961-62 were (in terms of sterling): receipts £110,250,000; expenditure £117,525,000.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—Two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture; the chief products are rice, oilseeds (sesamum and groundnut), maize, millet, cotton, beans, wheat and grain. Rice is the mainstay of Burma's economy; before the war Burma was the world's largest exporter of rice, her total production of over 7,000,000 tons a year being derived from 12,000,000 acres or 70 per cent. of the country's total cropped area. The pre-war yearly average of rice exports was over 3,000,000 tons. In 1961 exports were

1,624,000 tons. The net area sown to all crops in 1960-61 was 17,951,000 acres and reserved forests covered 22,264,960 acres. The principal export after rice is teak, of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually before the war. The 1961 figure was 90,000 tons. Burma is rich in minerals, including petroleum, lead, silver, tungsten, zinc, tin, wolfram and gemstones. Of these, petroleum is the most important. Production in 1961 was 147,522,277 gallons. There is a refinery at the main oilfield, Chauk, and an output of 685,000 gallons per day is planned for the Syriam refinery near Rangoon. Their combined output of petroleum products is sufficient for most of Burma's needs. The main production of petroleum is handled by a joint venture between the Burma Oil Company and the Union Government.

Under the Government's development plan, a steel rolling mill, a jute bag and twine mill, two cotton spinning and weaving mills, a pharmaceutical plant, a large hydro-electric scheme and three sugar factories are in production. Other industrial projects are being considered in connection with the £30,000,000 loan from the Chinese Communist Government and Japanese reparations which Burma hopes to have enlarged.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£11,545,343	£12,120,304
Exports to U.K.....	10,083,797	9,999,495

Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952 and is now receiving important assistance from member countries.

Communications.—The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo (900 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.

ψ The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein.

The Burma Railways had a total length in 1949 of 2,300 miles, extending to Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy. The first diesel locomotives were introduced in 1958 and a further 50 diesel-electric locomotives have been purchased with a recent World Bank loan. There are about 5,472 miles of main roads. Since the war a considerable network of internal air services has come into being. The airport at Mingaladon, about 9 miles north of Rangoon, has been reconstructed and handles much international traffic.

Chief Towns.—The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Sbwé Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1953), about 740,000. Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma had a population of (1953) 186,000, Moulmein one of 103,000 and Bassein 78,000. Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred buildings of interest to antiquaries.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The Union flag is red, with a canton of blue bearing a large white five-pointed star surrounded by 5 smaller stars.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(80 Strand Road, Rangoon.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Gordon Coligny Whlteridge, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1962)..... £4,115
Counsellor, S. H. Hebblethwaite.
Counsellor (Commercial), A. R. K. Mackenzie.
Consul, A. C. Dugdale.

Transit from London to Rangoon: by sea, 26-35 days; by air, 1 day.

Representative of British Council, W. R. McAlpine, 67-69 Lewis Street, Rangoon.

BURUNDI

(Kingdom of Burundi)

Ruler, Mwambutsa IV, Mwami of Urundi.

Formerly a Belgian trusteeship under the United Nations, Burundi was proclaimed an independent State on July 1, 1962. Situated on the east side of Lake Tanganyika, the State has an area of 10,747 sq. miles and a population estimated at 2,213,000, mainly of the Bahutu and Batutsi tribes engaged in agriculture and the rearing of livestock. The chief crop is coffee much of which is exported to the United States. Other exports are livestock and hides from the large herds maintained.

CAPITAL: Kitega. The principal town and commercial centre of Burundi is Usumbura.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Usumbura

Ambassador, His Excellency James Murray (1962).

CAMBODIA

(Kampuchea)

Queen-Dowager (symbol of the Throne), Her Majesty Kossamak Nearing, widow of King Norodom Suramarit (died April, 1960).

Head of Government, H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

An interim Government, in which Chan Sen Chhum, President of the National Assembly, was appointed Prime Minister, assumed office on August 6, 1962.

ROYAL CAMBODIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
26 Townshend Road, N.W.8.
[Primrose: 8011]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Au Chheun.
1st Secretary, Chea San.
3rd Secretary, Limhoeur Limtouch.
Attaché, Meas Sonn.

Area and Population.—A kingdom with an area of some 70,000 square miles and a population of 5,000,000 (estimated), Cambodia is situated between Thailand to the west and South Vietnam to the east. It is bordered on the north and south respectively by Laos and the Gulf of Siam.

History.—Once a powerful kingdom, which, as the Khmer Empire, flourished between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863 and was granted independence within the French Union as an Associate State in 1949. Two years earlier Prince (then King) Norodom Sihanouk had promulgated a constitution providing for parliamentary government. The Geneva Conference of 1954 took Cambodia further along the road to independence by ensuring the withdrawal of French and Viet-minh forces from the country, and the process was completed when, in January, 1955, Cambodia became financially and economically independent not only from France but also from Laos and Vietnam. All governments since then have been drawn from the Popular Socialist Community, a movement formed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who abdicated from the throne in March, 1955, in favour of his parents, King Norodom Suramarit and Queen Kossamak. The community holds all 77 seats in the National Assembly as a result of the last general elections which were held in June, 1962. Following the death of King Norodom Suramarit in April, 1960, a Council of Regency was in being

until June, when Prince Norodom Sihanouk assumed office as Head of State.

Geography, Economy and Communications.—Cambodia is largely underdeveloped and underpopulated with an economy based on agriculture, fishing and forestry, the bulk of its people being rice-growing farmers living in the basins of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers. In addition to rice, which is the staple crop, the major products are rubber, livestock, maize, timber, pepper, palm sugar, fresh and dried fish, kapok, beans, soya and tobacco. Rice and rubber are the main exports. Fifty per cent. of the total land area is forest or jungle abounding in wild life of all kinds, including big game. The climate is tropical monsoon with a rainy season from May to October.

The country has some 4,000 kilometres of roads, of which about a third are hard-surfaced and passable in the rainy season. There is one railway which runs from Phnom-Penh to the Thai border. Phnom-Penh is a river port capable of receiving ships of up to 2,500 tons all the year round. The main installations of a deep water port at Sihanoukville (Kompong Som) on the Gulf of Thailand have been completed and can receive ships up to 10,000 tons. The port is linked to Phnom-Penh by a modern highway. A railway linking Sihanoukville to the capital is under construction. There is as yet no large-scale industry, but a textile mill and plywood and paper factories have been constructed with Chinese aid and a cement factory is under construction; a jute mill is also scheduled for construction under the Five Year Plan (1960-64). Cambodia receives substantial foreign aid, notably from the U.S.A., China, France, the Soviet Union, the Colombo Plan countries and Japan. Since 1956, Cambodia has sought to increase her foreign trade by the conclusion of trade exchange and payments agreements with several countries, including China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, North Vietnam, Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, Laos and Japan.

The Cambodian airline, Royal Air Cambodge, operates services with Air Vietnam between Phnom-Penh and Saigon and with Cathay Pacific Airways between Phnom-Penh and Hong Kong. A service to Vietnam and Hanoi is planned. There are flights also to Siemreap where the famous ruins of Angkor Wat are situated. Cargo boats from Singapore and Hong Kong visit Phnom-Penh regularly.

Culture and Education.—Cambodian culture is predominantly Indo-Siamese and is distinct from Annamite culture which is largely derived from China. The state religion is Buddhism of the "Little Vehicle". There are fairly large Chinese (300,000) and Vietnamese (400,000) minorities. The national language is Cambodian, although French is widely spoken and is still largely the official language of government and commerce. Considerable efforts are now being devoted to the development of education and new schools, colleges and technical institutes have been established. A Buddhist University has been inaugurated in Phnom-Penh, where there are also Faculties of Medicine and Law. A residential teachers' training college is now in operation.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£729,494	£1,287,370
Exports to U.K.	117,661	610,804

CAPITAL, Phnom-Penh. Population (estimated, 1958), 550,000.

FLAG.—Horizontal stripes of blue, wide red stripe bearing emblem (Temple of Angkor Wat in white), and blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(96 Boulevard Préah Bat Norodom, Phnom-Penh).
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and
 Consul General, His Excellency Peter
 Murray, C.M.G. (1961).....* £3,415
*1st Secretary, R. Hanbury-Tenison (Head of Chan-
 cery and Consul).*
*2nd Secretaries, D. N. Higginbottom; D. Tonkin
 (Information); L. A. Taylor (Commercial).*
Vice-Consul, P. Kemp.

CAMEROON REPUBLIC

(Federal Republic of Cameroon)

*President, Ahmadou Ahidjo, elected for 5 years, May
 5, 1960.*

The Republic of Cameroon lies on the Gulf of Guinea between Nigeria to the west and the Central African Republic and Chad to the east. It has an area of approximately 160,000 sq. miles and a population estimated (1961) at 4,907,000. Principal agricultural products are cocoa, coffee, cotton, bananas, groundnuts, timber and palm-oil. Rubber and tea are also being grown. There is an important aluminium processing plant. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1961 amounted in value to: imports, £975,124; exports to U.K., £881,418.

Formerly part of the German colony of Kamerun, the territory was administered by France from 1916 until 1959 as a trusteeship, latterly under the auspices of the United Nations Organization. Agreement regarding independence for the territory was reached between the Prime Minister of the Cameroons and the French Government in October, 1958, and from December of that year the Cameroonian Government assumed responsibility for all matters except defence, external relations and currency which were reserved to France. Cancellation of the French trusteeship on Jan. 1, 1960, was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and on that date the territory became independent under the name of the Cameroon Republic.

Following a plebiscite held in Feb., 1961, in the area of the Cameroons under United Nations trusteeship, the Republic was enlarged by the addition of the former British-administered Southern Cameroons and a federal constitution was adopted on October 1, 1961. A Federal Cabinet of eight ministers was appointed in October, 1961. The added territory is known as West Cameroon.

CAPITAL.—Yaoundé (60,000). Ψ Douala (120,000), is an important commercial centre.

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, red and yellow with two five-pointed gold stars in upper half of green band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Yaoundé.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
 Excellency Cecil Edward King, C.M.G. (1961).*

£4,115

CHILE

(República de Chile.)

*President (1958-64), Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez,
 assumed office, Nov. 4, 1958.*

CABINET.

*Minister of the Interior and Public Health, Sotero del
 Rio Gundian.*

*Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Martinez Soto-
 mayor.*

Minister of Finance, Luis MacKenna Shiel.

*Economy, Development and Reconstruction, Luis
 Escobar Cerda.*

Education, Patricio Barros Alamparte.

*National Defence, Julio Pereira Larrain.
 Public Works, Ernesto Pinto.
 Agriculture, Orlando Sandoval Vargas.
 Labour and Social Security, Hugo Galvez.
 Land and Colonization, Julio Philippi Izquierdo.
 Mines, Julio Chana Cariola.*

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3, Hamilton Place, W.1.
 [Mayfair: 8382.]

*Ambassador in London, His Excellency Victor Santa
 Cruz (1959).*

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Rafael Vergara.

*Minister-Counsellor (Commercial Affairs), Señor
 Jorge Hayler.*

*2nd Secretaries, Señor Juan José Fernandez; Señor
 Mario Valenzuela.*

Naval Attaché, Captain Victor Wilson.

Air Attaché, Col. Carlos Toro-Mazote.

Consul, Señor Santiago Rogers.

Consulate, 3 Hamilton Place, W.1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 59' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is arid.

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (2 islands) about 360 miles distant from Valparaiso, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (*Robinson Crusoe*) shipwreck. *Easter Island* (27° 8' S. and 109° 28' W.), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

Chile is divided into 25 provinces and the total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 7,440,000 (April, 1959). In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000. Included in the total are four racial divisions: (a) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) indigenous Arucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; and (d) European immigrants.

In 1959 the registered births per thousand inhabitants numbered 35.4; marriages 7.4; and deaths 12.5.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipú* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), the President is elected by direct choice of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 147 Deputies. There is

universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll. Chilean women obtained equal voting rights with men on Dec. 21, 1948, before which they only participated in municipal elections.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations, though industrial development is being actively encouraged by the Government. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, chilli-pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is an important export item. Excellent wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world markets. There are large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which were exported to Europe and the Argentine, but high production costs have caused serious difficulties to this export trade. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. The production of refined copper in 1961 was 502,031 metric tons. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) from natural sources in the world. Production in 1961 (including potassium nitrate) was 1,110,405 metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, and a small quantity of gold. 11,763,800 metric tons of coal and 5,255,468 metric tons of iron ores were produced in 1961. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Production of refined sulphur has hitherto been in relatively small quantities. Annual production is between 25,000 and 50,000 metric tons. Oil was struck in Magalanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945, and the industry is now self-supporting. Production in 1961 was 1,472,703 cubic metres. An oleoduct 70 kilometres long now joins the principal field in Cerro Manantiales with Clarence Bay. Almost all the production is now being refined at Concon, a few miles north of Valparaiso. A large steel plant was completed and started operation during 1950 at Huachipato, near Concepción. In 1961 the output of steel ingots from Huachipato totalled 362,800 metric tons; rolling mill products totalled 283,800 metric tons.

In recent years a considerable cotton and woollen textile industry has developed. Minor industries include tanning, flour milling, lumbering, distilling, fish canning and whaling, brewing, and the manufacture of starch, soap, biscuits, rope, glassware, plastic goods, pottery, paint, boots and shoes, hosiery, millinery, cheese, furniture, matches, brushes, cordage, paper and newsprint, radio receivers and valves, rubber products, synthetic detergents, motor vehicle tyres and cigarettes. Domestic industries include weaving and embroidery.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Most of the country's commerce is distributed along its lengthy sea-board in Chilean ships, which have a virtual monopoly of cabotage. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America, or *via* the Panama Canal to Europe or *via* the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine in May, 1962, numbered 65 vessels (of over 100 tons gross) with a total gross tonnage of 319,345. Under a law promulgated in

June, 1956, 50 per cent. of Chile's foreign trade must be carried by Chilean vessels.

The first railway was opened in 1851 and there are now 6,575 miles of track, of which 5,360 miles are State owned. A metre-gauge line runs from Pisagua to La Cañera, just north of Santiago. From La Calera to Puerto Montt runs the wide-gauge (1.676 metre) main line of the State railways.

With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumba, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentine) was opened in 1948. Further south, the Trans-Andine Railway connects Valparaiso on the Pacific with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft.

Chile is served by 11 international airlines which, in 1958, carried 143,271 passengers in and out of the country. Four-fifths of the domestic traffic is carried by the State-owned Linea Aerea Nacional, which in 1960 carried 388,000 passengers over 429,900,000 passenger-miles. Chile has an extensive, system of airports which are being modernized with U.S. financial assistance.

Chile's road system is about 55,000 kilometres in length, but only an estimated 3,000 kilometres are first-class paved highways. At the end of 1960 there were registered 57,578 cars and taxis, 63,238 goods vehicles, 5,515 buses and 19,304 motor cycles and scooters.

The country had 192,000 telephone subscribers at the end of 1960. Telegrams are handled by 607 telegraph offices, mostly owned by the State.

DEFENCE.—Military service is compulsory, but not all those who are liable are required. Recruitment for the Navy is voluntary. In 1961 the Army had 6 infantry and 1 cavalry divisions with a total strength of 1,900 officers, 11,000 regular other ranks plus 11,000 conscripts. In addition there is a police force of "Carabineros" of 22,500 officers and men. The Air Force had 600 officers and 6,180 other ranks with a strength of 230 aircraft. The Navy consisted of 2 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 2 submarines, all operational. There is a support force of transports, tankers, 1 submarine depot ship and ancillary small craft. The strength of the Navy is 937 officers and 13,785 men, plus a Marine Force for coastal defence of 87 officers and 2,200 men.

EDUCATION is free, elementary education being compulsory since 1920. There are 8 Universities (3 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaiso, 1 in Antofagasta, 1 in Concepción and 1 in Valdivia). The religion is Roman Catholic.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señorita Gabriela Mistral, for Chilean verse and prose. There are over 100 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, including some devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects.

FINANCE. 1960
Escudos

Local Currency:	
Revenue.....	836,000,000
Expenditure.....	811,100,000
Foreign Currency:	
Revenue.....	\$93,400,000
Expenditure.....	93,600,000

At the end of 1961 bonded debt amounted to—Internal, E°46,971,270, \$158,956,047 and DM 50,000,000; External, \$80,439,000; £13,047,971 and Swiss Francs 66,415,900.

Chile's official exchange rate registered with the International Monetary Fund is $E^{\circ} 1,049 = U.S. \$1$. The official rate of exchange, June 30, 1962, was about $E^{\circ} 2.94 = \pounds 1$.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

	1960
Total imports.....	U.S. \$499,672,000
Total exports.....	\$490,017,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	$\pounds 13,507,318$	$\pounds 11,979,872$
Exports to U.K.....	33,136,475	27,946,692

The principal exports are metallic and non-metallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, iron ore, etc.), cereals, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports are industrial oils, raw cotton, chemicals, machinery, tools, electrical and transport equipment and sugar.

CAPITAL, Santiago (December, 1956) 1,627,962 (Greater Santiago). Other large towns are:— Ψ Valparaíso (261,684), Ψ Concepción (158,941), Temuco (109,141), Viña del Mar (107,563), Chillá (79,461), Talca (75,354), Ψ Antofagasta (74,050), Ψ Valdivia (72,988), Ψ Talcahuano (75,643), Ψ Iquique (47,906), Ψ Punta Arenas (44,597). Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

FLAG.—2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top sixth a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3^o Santiago (Casilla 72D).
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Robert David John Scott Fox, C.M.G. (1961) $\pounds 4,115$
Chancery, Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3^o, Santiago.
First Secretary, R. A. Sykes, M.C.
First Secretary (Commercial), H. T. Kennedy.
First Secretary (Information), A. W. D. Eves.
Naval Attaché, Capt. N. G. Hallett, D.S.C., R.N.
First Secretary and Consul, L. Borax, M.B.E.
First Secretary (Labour), J. M. Carlin, D.F.C.
Second Secretary (Commercial), Lord Nicholas Gordon-Lennox, M.V.O.
Third Secretary (Information), N. L. Shearman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Santiago, Antofagasta, Arica, Iquique, Valparaíso, Concepción, Coquimbo, Valdivia, Osorno and Punta Arenas.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Chile*, N. S. Whitworth, Teatinos 307, Santiago.

There are Anglophil Societies at Santiago, Valparaíso and Concepción.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Bandera 227 (Piso 4^o) Casilla 4087, Santiago.

Valparaíso is distant from London 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit 28 to 45 days.

CHINA

(Ta Chung-Hua Jen-Min Kung-Ho Kuo—
 The People's Republic of China.)

Chairman of the Central People's Government Council, Liu Shao-Chi, elected April, 1959.
Vice-Chairman, Gen. Chu Teh.

Prime Minister, Chou En-Lai.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, Gen. Chen Yi.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Lin Piao.

Minister of Agriculture, Liao Lu-Yen.

Minister for Internal Affairs, Tseng Shang.

LONDON OFFICE.

49 Portland Place, W.1.

Chargé d'Affaires, Huan Hsiang.

AREA and POPULATION.—Estimates of population vary considerably. A census was carried out in June, 1953, and on Nov. 1, 1954, the National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, announced a final figure of 582,603,417 for the population of mainland China. 11,743,320 Chinese were estimated to be resident or studying abroad. The Bureau stated that 51.82 per cent. of the mainland population were males and 48.18 per cent. females; the birth rate averaged 37 per 1,000 and the death rate 17 per thousand. Distribution of the population by nationalities was:—

Chinese..... 547,283,057 Mongolians .. 1,462,955
 Tibetans.... 2,775,622 *Tribal peoples

Manchus.... 2,418,931 Other 6,718,025

* Incl. many aboriginal or primitive tribes in remote western districts of Western China. The total area has been stated as approximately 4,300,000 sq. miles.

The population of China was estimated by the United Nations in 1959 at 640,000,000.

THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

The National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, published in 1954 the results of the 1953 Census of Population. Populations of the Chinese provinces, including Tibet and Inner Mongolia, are shown below. The Provinces of Jehol and Sikang were abolished on July 19, 1955, their territories being divided up; those of Jehol among Hopei, Liaoning and the Inner Mongolian Region; those of Sikang being absorbed by Szechwan Province.

Population Census of 1953.

†Anhui.....	30,343,637
†Chekiang.....	22,865,747
Chinghai.....	1,676,531
Fukien.....	13,142,721
*Heilungkiang.....	11,897,309
Honan.....	44,214,594
Hopei.....	35,984,644
Hunan.....	33,225,951
Hupeh.....	27,789,693
*Jehol.....	5,163,822
§Kansu.....	12,028,103
Kiangsi.....	16,772,856
†Kiangsu.....	41,252,192
*Kirin.....	11,290,073
Kwangsl.....	19,569,822
Kwangtung.....	34,770,059
Kweichow.....	15,937,310
Liaoning.....	18,545,117
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.....	6,100,191
Shansi.....	14,314,485
†Shantung.....	48,876,543
§Shensi.....	15,881,281
Sikang.....	3,381,064
§Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan).....	4,873,608
Szechwan.....	62,303,999
Tibet.....	1,273,969
Yunnan.....	17,472,737
*Manchuria.....	

† These 4 Eastern Provinces constitute the "East China People's Government" set up by the Communist Central Government in January, 1950. This regional régime includes the large centres of Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtao and Foochow.

§ These 3 Provinces constitute the "North-Western China People's Government."

§ Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) was converted into Sinkiang-Uigur Autonomous Region in July, 1955. Autonomous local governments were set up

by the various nationalities in the area—Uigurs, Kazakhs, Tadjikhs, etc. Sinkiang is the largest province of China, about one-sixth of the whole area of the country. Some 80 per cent. of its population are Uigurs, of the Moslem religion.

Government.—On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang.

Many years of internal dissension followed the establishment of the Republic, but in 1928 the *Kuomintang* (Nationalist Party) achieved supremacy and established a one-party government in Nanking which was accorded recognition by the Foreign Powers. After more than seven years of war with Japan (July 7, 1937, to Aug. 5, 1945), disputes arose between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists. There were hopes of a peaceful settlement in January, 1946, when, as a result of mediation by General George C. Marshall (then President Truman's special Envoy in China), an armistice was signed at Chungking and an all-party Consultative Conference was convened to resolve the disputed issues. These hopes of agreement were disappointed and hostilities broke out again.

On April 18, 1947, President Chiang Kai-shek attempted to unite the country by declaring one-party rule in China at an end and by announcing the formation of a new State Council to include representatives of the main political parties. The Communists declined to co-operate in the formation of this body and the Central Government's offer to reserve a number of seats for Communist representatives was later withdrawn.

A National Assembly was elected on Nov. 21, 1947, for six years. It had the power to elect and recall the President and Vice-President of the Republic, to amend the Constitution and to ratify amendments thereto proposed by the Legislative Yuan.

The year 1949 was marked by a rising tide of Communist successes. In January, 1949, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek resigned office as President and the authority of the Nationalist Government rapidly declined as province after province was occupied by Communist forces. The Nationalist Government abandoned Nanking on April 23, 1949, and headquarters were removed to Chungking. In August, the Communist forces advanced into South China, and by January, 1950, the Nationalists retained control only in the Islands of Formosa (Taiwan) and Hainan, and in some remote parts of Western China. Taipei, in Formosa, is now the Nationalist capital.

On Sept. 30, 1949, the "People's Political Consultative Conference" of 636 Delegates meeting at Peking elected a council of 56 members and a National Committee of 180 members to make proposals and recommendations to the Council. On October 1, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government, proclaimed at Peking the inauguration of the People's Republic of China.

The U.S.S.R. broke off negotiations with the Nationalist Government on October 2, 1949, and established diplomatic relations with the Central People's Government. The régime was recognized by all the Communist-dominated countries, by Great Britain on Jan. 6, 1950, and by a number of other countries.

Defence.—An order introducing compulsory military service for all men between the ages of 18 and 40 was passed by the Chinese Parliament in 1955. Regulations were also approved for the creation of an officer corps with ranks similar to those of the Russian Army. Nearly 80,000,000 men were made liable for service in the Army (3 years), the Navy (5 years) or the Air Force

(4 years). It was announced that the new Army would be organized in 14 combat and supporting corps, including a "political" division to serve with front-line troops.

Religion.—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. All three are professed and practised by Chinese other than Moslems, Christians and Jews.

Education.—Under the Nationalist Government education was compulsory from the age of 6 to 12. This policy is stated to have been continued by the Communists. In 1952 there were about 550,000 primary schools in operation with about 45,000,000 pupils. There were also 5,100 secondary schools, with about 2,000,000 pupils. The majority of the 35 provinces have provincial universities in addition to national and private institutions. In August, 1950, the Communist Government took over all schools supported by foreign missions, and in October, 1950, closed the Roman Catholic University in Peking.

Language and Literature.—The Chinese language has many dialects, Cantonese, Hakka, Swatow, Foochow, Wenchow, Ning-po and Wu, and, most important, Mandarin (of which the standard form is Pekinese). There are many sub-dialects of Mandarin, some of which are closely allied while others diverge so much as to be almost separate dialects. Chinese literature is among the richest in the world and paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years, movable wooden blocks having superseded carved wooden slabs many centuries ago. Confucian books of religion, histories, works dealing with philosophy and the arts, poetry, and literary criticism, novels and romances are abundant and many have been translated into other tongues. In 1937 there were 337 daily newspapers and 1,881 periodicals published at Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other large centres. All English-language newspapers in China had been closed down by March, 1951. As from Jan. 1, 1956, all Chinese newspapers appeared with characters printed horizontally, instead of in vertical form, and reading from left to right. Official approval was given in February, 1956, to a 30-letter Latin alphabet to replace some 30,000 ideographic characters at present used in written Chinese. The new alphabet has been introduced for trial in a Government campaign to modernize Chinese writing and eradicate illiteracy.

Currency and Exchange.—The *yuan* was re-valued with effect from March 1, 1955, on the basis of 10,000 old *yuan* for one new *yuan*. From the same date the official exchange rates for sterling and dollars were altered to:

6.893 *yuan* = £1; 2.46 *yuan* = \$1.

Production and Industry.—China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops.

It was estimated that 230,000 sq. miles of cultivated land, about one-half of the total, had been affected by a series of national disasters—drought, floods, typhoons and insect pests—during 1960. Strict food rationing was in force in August, 1960, and early in 1961 it was announced that 20,000,000 workers had been transferred from urban areas and rural subsidiary occupations to agricultural

work in the autumn of 1960. 750,000 tons (28,000,000 bushels) of wheat and 260,000 tons (12,133,000 bushels) of barley were purchased from Canada and 1,050,000 tons of Australian wheat and 40,000 tons of flour in 1960-61.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silkworm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities, and flour and rice milling have grown important in late years. The mineral wealth of the country is very great, coal of excellent quality being produced; iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundantly found. Oil is produced in the province of Kansu and in South Manchuria. Coal production in 1959 was 347,800,000 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. over 1958; crude oil production rose by 63 per cent. to 3,700,000, still a comparatively small amount. It was announced that 18,400,000 tons of steel were produced in 1960, compared with 13,350,000 tons in 1959 and 8,000,000 tons in 1958. Pig iron produced in 1959 totalled 20,500,000 tons.

Other production figures (with percentage increases over the year) were: Cotton, 2,410,000 tons (31 p.c.); Electricity, 41,500,000,000 kWh (51 p.c.); Cement, 12,270,000 tons (32 p.c.); Timber, 41,200,000 cu. metres (18 p.c.); Fertilizers, 1,333,000 tons (64 p.c.); Machine tools, 70,000 (40 p.c.); and Paper, 2,310,000 tons (31 p.c.).

The principal articles of export are animals and animal products; oils; textiles fibres; ores and metals and tea. The principal imports are raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; oils, fats and soap; motor cars and ships; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes, paints and varnishes.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K..	£31,433,308	£12,848,196
Exports to U.K....	24,719,428	30,869,389

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communications and travel are generally difficult and dangerous, the highest point being *Minyai Konka* (24,900 ft.) about 150 miles west of Chungking. To open up sea communications from the south-west the *Burma Road*, over 770 miles in length from Lashio, Burma, to Kunming in Yunnan, was constructed in 1937-39. The road was the chief highway for war supplies to China, until cut by the Japanese in 1942; the success of the Allies in Burma in 1945 restored the use of the road and of communication between Yunnan and Burmese ports. Motor lorries perform the journey in seven days, in contrast with the difficult and lengthy pack-mule transit before the road was constructed. There is motor road and railway connexion between Chungking and French Indo-China. In districts not served by roads the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, of which the principal are the Yangtse (3,400 miles), Hoangho or Yellow (2,600) and the West River (1,650), and from N. to S. by the Grand Canal.

Telegraphs connect Peking with Europe and Tibet. There are about 97,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, municipal and long-distance, are in general use in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

SPECIAL TERRITORY

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The

area is estimated at 463,000 square miles with a population of 1,273,969 (1953 Census.) About one-fifth of the male population are monks and polyandry is common. There is an army with an establishment of 10,000 all ranks, consisting of infantry serving on a militia basis and armed with modern weapons. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk; musk, horn and herbs are sent to China. The imports are chiefly cotton and woollen goods, grain, hardware, glass, sugar, biscuits, dried fruits and tobacco, with silver bullion and coined rupees to balance the excess of exports. The present currency is reckoned in *sangs* (mostly paper). The 1939 value was about 8 *sangs* = 1 rupee, which has risen in favour of Tibet to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ *sangs* = 1 rupee (1946). Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces.

In October, 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left Lhasa and set up his Government at Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby Tibet accepted Chinese suzerainty. The Communist army was allowed entry into Tibet and a Communist military and administrative headquarters set up.

A series of revolts against Chinese rule over several years culminated on March 17, 1959, in a rising in Lhasa. Heavy fighting continued for several days before the rebellion was suppressed by Chinese troops and military rule imposed. The Dalai Lama fled to India where he and his followers were granted political asylum. On May 4, the Indian Government announced that an estimated 9,000 Tibetans had entered India or the Himalayan hill states. The 7,000 refugees who had entered Assam would be settled in a suitable region of India. On March 28, 1959, the Chinese Prime Minister issued an order dissolving the Tibetan Government and setting up a 16-member Preparatory Committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region, with the Panchen Lama as Chairman and including 4 Chinese officials.

CAPITAL.—Peking, population, 2,768,149 (Census of 1953). The population of the principal ports and trade marts is estimated as follows: Nanking, 1,020,000; Amoy, 240,000; Antung, 200,000; Canton, 1,496,000; Changsha, 700,000; Chefoo, 250,000; Chinkiang, 220,000; Chungking, 1,110,000; Foochow, 400,000; Hangchow, 600,000; Hankow (including Wuchang and Hanyang), 800,000; Harbin, 638,000; Hsinking, 420,000; Ichang, 110,000; Kirin, 150,000; Mengtze, 200,000; Mukden, 1,551,000; Ncwchwang, 170,000; Ningpo, 300,000; Shanghai, (1953) 6,204,417; Shasi, 150,000; Soochow, 300,000; Swatow, 200,000; Tientsin, (1953) 2,693,831; Tsingtao, 756,000.

FLAG OF "PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC."—The "Gate of Heavenly Peace" at Peking, superimposed on the national flag, with a large star and four small stars at the top, and a wheel at the base. The whole is encircled by ears of wheat and rice.

OFFICE OF THE BRITISH CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES

5 Kuang Hua Lu,

Chien Kuo Men Wai, Peking.

Minister and Chargé d'Affaires, His Excellency Terence Willcocks Garvey, C.M.G. (1962) £4,115

Counsellor, H. T. Morgan.

1st Secretaries, L. S. Ross (Commercial); R. M. Evans; D. R. A. Spankie.

2nd Secretaries, D. K. Timms; G. E. Clark.

Attachés, G. E. Trinick; M. W. Hewitt.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires also maintains an office in Shanghai.

FORMOSA

(Taiwan)

President, General Chiang Kai-shek, born 1886, assumed office 1949.

An island of some 13,800 sq. miles in the China Sea, Formosa lies 90 miles east of the Chinese mainland in latitude $21^{\circ} 45' N.$ — $25^{\circ} 38' N.$ The population, principally Chinese, was 10,050,000 at the census of 1961. The territory of Formosa includes the Pescadores Islands (Quemoy and Matsu) a few miles from the mainland, area 50 sq. miles. Originally settled by the Chinese, the island has been known as Ryukyu and Taiwan. It has been colonized in part by Dutch and Spanish expeditions and latterly by Japan. Japanese administration lasted from 1894 to 1945. General Chiang Kai-shek withdrew to Formosa in 1949, towards the end of the war against the Communist régime, accompanied by 500,000 Nationalist troops, since when the territory has continued under his presidency. American forces have intervened on several occasions to maintain the status quo, the United States recognizing the Formosa régime as Nationalist China.

The eastern part of the main island is mountainous and forest covered. Hsinkingshan (14,720 ft.) and Tz'ukaoshan (12,480 ft.) are the highest peaks. The western plains are watered by many rivers and the soil is very fertile, producing sugar, rice, tea, bananas, pineapples and tobacco. Formosa is a main producer of camphor. Coal, sulphur, iron, petroleum, copper and gold are mined. There are important fisheries. The principal seaports Ψ Tamsui and Ψ Keelung (145,200) are situated at the extreme north of the island. Goods to the value of £2,500,435 were exported to the United Kingdom in 1961; imports from U.K., £874,521.

CAPITAL.—Taipei (population 1961, 927,400). Other towns are Kaolisiung (275,600) and Tainan (229,500).

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia.)

President, Sr. Guillermo-León Valencia, elected May 4, 1962

EMBASSY IN LONDON

3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

[Kensington: 9177]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant). Counsellor, Señor Pedro Felipe Valencia.

1st Secretary, Señor Joaquín Fonseca.

Consulate-General, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

Consul-General, Señor Pablo Uribe Grajales.

There is a Colombian Consular Office at Liverpool.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between $2^{\circ} 40' S.$ to $12^{\circ} 25' N.$ lat. and 68° to $79^{\circ} W.$ long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (estimated 1958) of 13,500,000.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Jiménez de Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 Simón Bolívar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were

formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

Following a period of dictatorship and government by decree from 1953, a military junta established on May 10, 1957, prepared the way for a return to democratic government. Congressional elections were held on March 16, 1958, which yielded a Liberal majority of votes. A plebiscite voted on December 1, 1957, had made constitutional changes by which the office of president would during the next sixteen years alternate between candidates of the Liberal and Conservative parties who would hold office for terms of four years, while the two parties would have equal representation in Congress and in the national and departmental governments. On May 4, 1962, presidential elections returned Señor Guillermo-León Valencia.

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo and Patía. The Patía flows through the famous *Minitima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Rio Bogotá is the Great Fall of Tequendama, 482 feet in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive: among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; in 1960 some 55 million barrels of petroleum were produced and prospecting for new sources of production is in progress in many parts of the Republic. The principal agricultural products are coffee (which accounts for 80 per cent. of total exports by value), cotton, bananas, rice, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, maize, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, mainly for home consumption, consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, asbestos-cement goods, many pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, including motor tyres, furniture, boots and shoes, confectionery, cigarettes, beer, cement, glass containers and, since the latter part of 1954, steel. Successive foreign exchange crises have led to the encouragement by the Government of the rapid development of new industries, including the local assembly and partial manufacture of motor vehicles, radio sets and office machinery.

The Navy consists of 4 destroyers, 3 frigates, some gunboats and some other small craft, with personnel about 4,500, including one battalion of marines; a battalion of the Colombian army served with the United Nations forces in Korea. The first railway was opened in 1855, about 1,914 miles being open in 1949. The "Atlantic Railway" running through the Magdalena Valley, which links the departmental lines running down to the river, and completes the connection between Bogotá and Santa María, was opened in July, 1961. There are about 2,200 miles of rail in use at present. There were also (1955) some 13,125 miles of metalled roads, of which 8,440 miles are national highways and the remainder departmental and municipal highways; this excludes "dirt" roads

(passable by motors in dry weather only). Colombia was granted loans totalling \$47,300,000 (118,500,000 pesos) by the International Bank, towards the total of 515,000,000 pesos expected to be required to complete the rehabilitation of highways which is now in progress. The national telephone and telegraph system consists primarily of wireless links between the more important centres. Large appropriations have been made for modernization of the country's telecommunication system. A large volume of traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogotá and all the principal towns. There are daily services to the U.S.A., frequent services to other countries in South America, a direct B.O.A.C. *Britannia* service once a week to London, and other services to London daily *viâ* New York, three times a week *viâ* Jamaica and twice a week *viâ* Paris, and air mail is delivered to the United Kingdom 3 to 5 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations in the main cities, and a television station in Bogotá with relays to Manizales, Medellín, Cali and Tunja.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great efforts have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated that about 60 per cent. of those over 10 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University with headquarters at Bogotá there are 20 other universities. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

FINANCE. 1960

Actual budget revenue	pesos 2,554,303,000
Actual budget expenditure	2,458,962,000
Debt, December 31, 1960:—	
Internal	814,850,000
External	\$U.S. 101,785,000

Peso = 15 cents U.S. approx. (June 30, 1961).
(See also p. 84).

TRADE.

	1959 pesos	1960 pesos
Total imports	2,534,931,500	3,392,281,000
Total exports	2,406,090,130	2,453,288,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1951
Imports from U.K.	£9,333,004	£10,923,619
Exports to U.K.	8,751,839	8,694,834

CAPITAL, Bogotá, pop. (1958 estimate), 1,064,740. Bogotá is an inland city in the Eastern Cordilleras, at an elevation of 8,600 to 9,000 feet above sea-level. Other centres are Medellín (545,360), Cali (503,530), Barranquilla (392,330), Bucaramanga (173,740) Ψ Cartagena (162,610), and Manizales (156,270).

FLAG.—Broad yellow band in upper half, surmounting equal bands of blue and red.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Carrera 8, No. 15-46, Bogotá.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alfred Stanley Fordham, C.M.G. (1960) £4,115

1st Secretary, D. P. S. Cape.

Naval Attaché, Capt. D. K. Buchanan-Dunlop, D.S.C., R.N.

Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. M.

Morgan, D.F.C. (resident at Lima, Peru).

1st Secretary (Commercial), A. C. Buxton.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), H. F. Franks.

Information Secretary, J. Tobon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Bogotá, Barranquilla, Medellín, Cali and Cartagena.

BRITISH COUNCIL—Representative in Colombia, G. F. de Sausmarez, Calle 22, No. 6-21, Bogotá.

Distant from London 6,200 miles; sea and local air transit, to Bogotá (*viâ* Cartagena or Barranquilla), 22 days. Also *viâ* New York, minimum 12 days. By air, direct or *viâ* New York, Paris or Jamaica, 1 day.

THE CONGOLESE REPUBLIC

President, Joseph Kasavubu, assumed office June 30, 1960.

The State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908, and was administered by Belgium until June 30, 1960. Situated between long. 12°-31° E. and lat. 5° N.-13° S., the Congolese Republic comprises an area of 905,582 sq. miles, with a population estimated (1961) at 14,150,000.

Government.—On June 30, 1960, the Belgian Congo became an independent unitary state under the Presidency of M. Kasavubu with a provisional constitution, the *Loi Fondamentale*, drawn up by the metropolitan Belgian Parliament. On July 11, M. Moïse Tshombe announced the independence of the State of Katanga and although he failed to obtain international recognition he continued to act in an independent manner with the creation of a visa system, a Katanga franc, etc. M. Albert Kalondji followed in August with the creation of the "Autonomous Mining State of South Kasai" at Bakwanga.

By August there were about 25,000 U.N. troops in the Congo, sent at the request of the Prime Minister, M. Lumumba, but they were unable to prevent his attack on South Kasai. This action finally persuaded President Kasavubu to dismiss Lumumba on September 5 and to appoint M. Ileo, President of the Senate, in his stead. On September 14, Col. Mobutu, Chief of the General Staff, announced that he had decided to "neutralize" all politicians and political institutions until January 1, 1961. The Congo would be governed by a College of Commissioners General under the chairmanship of M. Justin Bomboko.

Many of the ministers of the Lumumba government fled to Stanleyville in October and on December 14, M. Antoine Gizenga, Vice-Premier in the Lumumba government, announced that he had decided to transfer the capital of the Republic to Stanleyville where the "legal" government would in future reside. His government was recognized by the Soviet Union, countries of the Eastern bloc and some members of the Afro-Asian bloc. In Leopoldville the College of Commissioners General continued in office until February 9, 1961, when, following a rumour that the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union had made an agreement to disarm the Congolese army, a pre-Round Table conference of Congolese leaders meeting at Leopoldville called for the immediate formation of a provisional government. M. Ileo was again appointed Prime Minister by the President. In March, 1961, all Congolese leaders, with the exception of M. Gizenga, met at Tananarive to discuss the future political structure of the Congo. It was decided in principle that it should become a Confederation of an as yet undetermined number of sovereign states. In the weeks following the conference 14 new states were formed but none of them had a legal basis for their existence pending the legal modification of the *Loi Fondamentale*. A further conference met at Coquilhatville at the end

of April to discuss the implementation of the Tananarive decisions. M. Gizenga again stayed away. M. Tshombe attended and was detained.

In June, 1961, however, M. Tshombe was released and announced that he had reached an agreement with the Central Government and had also made a military agreement by which General Mobutu would henceforth command the Katangan gendarmerie as well as the national army. These agreements were subsequently denounced by the Katangan National Assembly after M. Tshombe's return.

In July, the Parliament met at Lovanium University (outside Leopoldville) under the protection of the U.N.: the Stanleyville regime sent representatives but M. Tshombe did not. M. Adoula was elected Prime Minister and M. Gizenga accepted the post of Deputy Prime Minister. M. Tshombe subsequently announced that he would send Katangan representatives to the newly elected Parliament at Leopoldville. General Mobutu also declared his loyalty to the new Government. During September tension between the Katangan Government and the U.N. mounted and on September 13 fighting broke out. Mr. Hammarskjöld was killed in a flying accident on his way to meet M. Tshombe in an effort to bring an end to hostilities and achieve a settlement. On September 21 a cease-fire was declared.

An uneasy peace endured until December when fighting broke out again in connection with freedom of movement and free access to the airport in Elisabethville. A *de facto* cease-fire was announced on December 18. Messieurs Tshombe and Adoula met at Kitona two days later and announced an agreement, which M. Adoula later accused M. Tshombe of betraying. M. Tshombe came to Leopoldville in March, 1962, under a U.N. safe conduct but returned to Elisabethville in April with little achieved. He came again to Leopoldville the following month and protracted discussions followed resulting in the agreeing of terms of reference for four commissions to examine the outstanding problems connected with the reintegration of Katanga. However, no agreed communiqué was issued and future progress remained uncertain.

Meanwhile M. Gizenga had remained at Stanleyville, although those foreign countries (mostly from the Communist bloc) who had diplomatic missions in Stanleyville sought to transfer them to Leopoldville. After some months of fruitless efforts to negotiate, the Central Government arrested M. Gizenga in February, 1962 and he was held in detention near Leopoldville.

Proposals were put forward for the creation of a number of new provinces and consideration was given to the drafting of a new "federal" constitution.

The constitutional and political position thus remained unsettled by the second anniversary of Independence on June 30, 1962.

Climate.—Apart from the coastal district in the West which is fairly dry, the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches. The average temperature is about 80° F., but in the South the winter temperature can fall nearly to freezing point. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing, and malaria is under control in Leopoldville and Matadi.

Extensive forest cover the central districts.

Production.—The cultivation of oil palms is widespread, palm oil now being the most important agricultural cash product, although the value of exports has declined slightly since 1958 (in 1961 exports totalled *Fr.* 2,089,000,000). Rubber (Exports in 1961, *Fr.* 1,122,000,000), coffee (*Fr.* 657,000,000) and timber (*Fr.* 447,000,000) are the

next most important agricultural exports. The production of cotton, tea, pyrethrum, copal and fibres has been severely reduced owing to internal insecurity in 1960 and 1961. The country is rich in minerals, particularly Katanga province. Provisional production figures for 1961 are: copper 293,000 metric tons; zinc concentrates 182,000 metric tons; cobalt 8,400 metric tons; cadmium 190 metric tons; silver 108 metric tons and germanium 14 metric tons. Production of diamonds in Kasai province reached the record total of 18,000,000 carats in 1961, almost all being industrial stones. The output of gems at Tshikapa concession ceased completely early in 1962. Production of cassiterite, wolfram, tin and tantalite fell markedly in 1961. Extensive radium deposits exist near Elisabethville and reef-gold exists in the north-east of the Congo.

There is a wide variety of small but flourishing secondary industries, the main products being: cotton fabrics, blankets, sacks, footwear, beer, cigarettes, cement, paint and sugar. There are very large reserves of hydro-electric power.

The chief exports are copper, palm-oil and palm-kernels, coffee, diamonds, rubber, cobalt and cassiterite.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£5,762,385	£5,581,950
Exports to U.K.....	4,806,915	3,683,289

Language, Religion and Education.—The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common language in the East and South, and Lingala along the river. It is estimated there are 5,000,000 African Christians in the Republic (Roman Catholic 4,200,000, Protestant 800,000).

CAPITAL. Leopoldville (pop. 389,547; 21,568 whites). Principal towns, ΨMatadi (59,184); Elisabethville (182,638); Jadotville (74,478); Stanleyville (79,941); Luluabourg (59,935); Coquilhatville (37,587); Kolwezi (47,712) and ΨBoma (31,598).

FLAG.—Large gold star in centre of pale blue ground, vertical row of six small stars by staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Leopoldville.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Derek Martin Hurry Riches, C.M.G. (1961)..... £4,115
Counsellor, F. W. Marten, M.C.
Military Attaché, Lt. Col. the Hon. J. R. K. Sinclair, M.B.E.

Air Attaché, Wing Commander J. C. Cogill, D.S.O., D.F.C.

1st Secretaries, T. X. H. Pantcheff; B. W. Gordon (Commercial and Consul); J. A. Stevens (Information Officer).

2nd Secretaries, J. B. Urc; L. R. Kay; P. J. Monk (Vice-Consul); D. J. Skinner; E. G. Baldwin; C. J. Sackur.

3rd Secretary, R. W. James.

There are British Consulates at Elisabethville and at Stanleyville.

British Council Representative, J. W. L. Gale, O.B.E., P.O. Box 597, Leopoldville.

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1958-62), Señor Mario Echaudi Jimenez, elected February 1958.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

4 Palace Gate, W.8.

Ambassador, Señora Maria del Carmen Guitterrez de Chittendam (1962).

1st Secretary and Consul-General (vacant).

Civil Attaché, Señor Marco Aurelio Guillén-Solano.

Cultural Attaché, Señor Don Alex de Soto-Montenegro.

Consul General, Miss O. Rodríguez-Quirós.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southerly State of Central America, extending across the isthmus between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of 19,653 English square miles, and an estimated population (Dec., 1961) of 1,240,296. The rate of increase is about 4 per cent., one of the highest in the world. The population is basically of European stock in which Costa Rica differs from most Latin American countries. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. 1, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, as the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have a tropical climate but the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys a temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific.

The principal agricultural products are coffee (of a high quality), bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile. Increasing attention is being paid to cattle raising.

The chief ports are Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. Bananas are principally exported from Golfito, a port which has been developed on the Pacific Coast by the United Fruit Co. In 1961, 1,043 ships of a gross tonnage of 4,164,681 entered at Costa Rican ports. About 400 miles of railroad are open. The country is well provided with airways, and Pan-American Airways, LACSA and TACA call at San José, while feeder services link the main centres of population with the capital.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free. The literacy rate is the highest in Latin America. In post-war years there has been a big advance in the provision of social services.

FINANCE.		1961
Revenue.....	Colones	365,498,143
Expenditure.....		408,150,135
Public debt (Dec. 1961):—		
External.....		182,184,814
Internal.....		412,693,198
Exchange rate: 6.62 Colones to U.S.\$ and 18.53 Colones to the £ Sterling.		

TRADE.		1960	1961
Total imports \$U.S.	110,339,451	\$U.S.	107,162,136
Total exports	89,027,601		79,781,562

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£1,941,875	£1,684,578
Exports to U.K.....	371,378	345,836

The chief exports (1961) were coffee, bananas, cocoa, tunny fish, sugar, timber and rice. The imports, 46.5 per cent. from U.S.A. and 5.5 per cent. from U.K., consisted of flour, copper sulphate, textiles, mineral oils, motor vehicles, chemical products, fertilizers, lard, powdered milk, cement, bicycles, chinaware, etc.

CAPITAL, San José, pop. (1961), 113,252; Alajuela, 19,453; Ψ Puntarenas, 19,115; Cartago, 18,540; Ψ Limón, 16,130; Heredia, 18,553 and Lihéria, 6,848.

FLAG.—Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others with emblem near staff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

San José.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Frederic Francis Garner, C.M.G. (1961)..... £3,475

1st Secretary and Consul, D. Reis, M.B.E.

3rd Secretary, E. W. Marchant.

Commercial Attaché, J. M. Bowden.

There is also a British Consular Office at Port Limon.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; sea transit direct 18 days; *viâ* New York, 20 days; Air Mails (*viâ* New York), 3 to 10 days from Loudon. Ocean Mail, 4 to 10 weeks.

CUBA

(República de Cuba.)

President, Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado, appointed July 17, 1959.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 5, 1959)

Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz.

Minister of State (Foreign Affairs), Dr. Raul Roa y Garcia.

Armed Forces, Major Raúl Castro Ruz.

Justice, Dr. Alfredo Yahur Maluf.

Treasury, Luis Alvarez Rom.

Interior, Maj. Romiro Valdes.

Communications, Maj. Fauré Chomon.

Public Works, Arch. Osmani Cienfuegos.

Foreign Trade, Alberto Mora Becerro.

Internal Trade, Manuel Luzardo.

Industry, Maj. Ernesto Guevara.

Public Health, Dr. J. Ramón Machado Ventura.

Education, Armando Hart Dávalos.

Labour, Augusto R. Martínez Sánchez.

National Economy, Dr. Regino Botí.

Transport, Capt. Omar Ferrández.

CUBAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

22 Mount Street, W.1.

[Mayfair: 6636]

Ambassador in London (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Federico de Cordova Castro.

Consul, Señor Julio del Castillo, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 10° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1955) of 6,125,000.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762-1763, when it was

returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war. In 1898 the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new Constitution was promulgated in 1940, but its operation was suspended for various periods until February 24, 1955, when the Government elected on November 1, 1954, took office. A revolution led by Dr. Fidel Castro overthrew the Government of General Batista on January 1, 1959. A provisional government was set up and elections were promised within four years. During 1961 the Revolutionary Government was carrying out a programme of land and urban reform. All the major industries had been nationalized or placed under Government control. Dr. Castro has since proclaimed the revolution to be Socialist and himself to be a Marxist-Leninist. He has announced the impending formation of a single party State, and a new Socialist constitution has also been promised, but no date has been fixed for its introduction.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1953), about 5,750,000 acres under cultivation, of which 61 per cent. was under sugar. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are sugar and tobacco; sugar crop (1959) 5,790,600 Spanish long tons; tobacco crop (1959) 40,500 metric tons; the chief product of the forests is mahogany. White cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The estimated livestock figures include (1955) 4,500,000 cattle and 400,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

11,256 route miles of railroad are open (public service 3,677; private lines on plantations and in mining areas 7,579) and about 12,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 8,291 miles of roads. The island forms an important stopping place for many international airlines.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728 but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. Public libraries have been established and there is a flourishing daily press with wide circulation.

FINANCE.

Public revenue in 1958 was estimated at \$365,247,946 and in 1959 at \$460,287,219. The

public debt stood at \$760,300,000 at the end of 1958.

Nominally \$=U.S. \$r. U.S. currency ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, 1951 (*see also* p. 84).

TRADE.

Imports, 1959.....	\$600,000,000
Exports, 1959.....	638,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£7,340,123	£4,415,581
Exports to U.K.....	£7,918,775	£5,350,494

The exports are principally molasses, tobacco and citrus fruit; the imports are mainly machinery.

CAPITAL. Ψ Havana (pop., Cens. 1953, 783,162); other towns are Ψ Santiago (166,565), Holguín (226,644), Camagüey (204,254), Santa Clara (144,630), an J Ψ Cienfuegos (99,000).

FLAG.—Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Chancery: Edif. Bolívar, Capdevila No. 101 9th Floor. Postal address: Apartado 1069, Havana.)
British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Herbert Stanley Marchant,
C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960)..... £4,115
Counsellor, K. R. Oakeshott.

1st Secretary (Consul.) J. W. Pethybridge.

2nd Secretaries, J. M. Brown; R. A. C. Byatt; J. R. Clube.

3rd Secretaries (Vice-Consuls), D. Fernyhough (Commercial); A. T. McIntyre.

Naval and Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wooten.
D.F.C., A.F.C. (Resident at Caracas).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Havana, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Socialistická Republika.)

President, Antonín Novotný, born December 10, 1904, elected November 19, 1957.

CABINET.

(March 21, 1953, since reconstructed)

Prime Minister, Viliam Široký.

Vice-Premiers, Dr. Jaromír Dolanský; Mrs. Ludmila Jankovcová; Jan Piller; Otakar Simunek.
Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy, Vratislav Krutina.

Food Industry, Josef Krosnar.

Heavy Engineering, Josef Reitmajer.

Consumer Goods Industry, Mrs. Božena Machacová-Dostálová.

General Engineering, Karel Poláček.

Finance, Julius Duriš.

Justice, Dr. Alois Neumann.

National Defence, Gen. Bohumír Lomsky.

Internal Trade, Jindřich Uher.

Interior, Lubomír Strougal.

Health, Dr. Josef Plojhar.

Construction, Josef Korečák.

Education and Culture, Dr. František Kahuda.

Foreign Trade, František Krajčír.

Fuel and Power, Oldřich Černík.

Metallurgy and Ore Mines, Josef Krejčí.

Chemical Industry, Josef Pučík.

Foreign Affairs, Václav David.

State Planning Commission, Otakar Simunek.

Transport and Communications, Dr. František Vlasák.

State Control and Statistics, Pavol Majling.

Without Portfolio, Vasil Bilak; Stanislav Vina; Vaclav Ouzky.

CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY IN LONDON.

6-7 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[Bayswater; 9191.]

Ambassador, His Excellency Zdenek Trhlik (1961).
Counsellor, Miroslav Jiraska.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Jaroslav Mikoška.

Commercial Counsellor, Ladislav Malý.

Commercial Attaché, Bohuslav Fremr.

1st Secretary, Dr. Jan Snobl.

2nd Secretary, Stanislav Kroupa.

3rd Secretaries, Jan Mrázek; Robert Husák.

Attachés, Milos Stepánek; Jaromir Johanes; Frantisek August; Eduard Sevčík.

Assistant Commercial Attaché, Jiří Nováček.

Area and Population.—Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory thus affected having an area of 53,700 square miles.

Since the War of 1939-45 the territory and population of the Republic have undergone change. By a treaty with the Soviet Union (June 29, 1945) Ruthenia was ceded to U.S.S.R., thus reducing the area by over 4,000 square miles and the population by over 750,000. In addition, the Sudeten German minority was expelled as sanctioned at the Potsdam Conference and the preliminary results of the census of March 1, 1961, gave the population as 13,742,000.

Government.—In September, 1938, Adolf Hitler demanded the cession of the Sudeten districts. On Sept. 29, 1938, a Four Power Conference at Munich acquiesced in the annexation of the territory on the understanding that no further demands would be made, but on March 14, 1939, Nazi troops invaded Czechoslovakia, in flagrant violation of the terms of the Munich Conference, and two days later Adolf Hitler proclaimed that Czechoslovakia had "ceased to exist": a "Slovak State" was established and Bohemia and Moravia were declared a Protectorate of the Reich.

On July 22, 1940, Great Britain recognized the Czechoslovak National Committee set up in London as a provisional Czechoslovak Government, and on July 18, 1941, Great Britain fully recognized the Czechoslovak Government headed by President Benés.

Following the liberation of Eastern Slovakia by Soviet forces in 1945, President Benés and most of the members of his Government left London for Moscow for discussions with the Czechoslovak émigré movement in the Soviet Union on the formation of a new Government which would have its seat on Czechoslovak territory. The composition and programme of this Government, which was headed by M. Z. Fierlinger, were announced at Koscice in Slovakia on April 4, 1945. The Koscice Government included equal representation of four Czech parties (Czech Socialists, Social Democrats, Communists and Popular Party) and two Slovak parties (Democrats and Communists).

The first elections in the liberated Republic were held on May 26, 1946, the Communists emerging as the leading party with 38 per cent. of the votes cast. On July 3, 1946, K. Gottwald, the Communist leader, formed a Government of parties participating in a National Front. The uneasy alliance between the parties was terminated by a crisis precipitated by the mass resignation on February 20, 1948, of Ministers representing parties opposed to the Communists in protest against the widespread introduction of Communists into the police force by the Communist Minister of the Interior. The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power, and on February 25 a new Government, pre-

dominantly Communist, was formed. On May 30, 1948, new elections were held, the choice lying between a single joint election list of parties in the National Front, and a blank vote. The Communist control of the country is now unqualified. On July 11, 1960, a new constitution was proclaimed, replacing that of 1948. Its purpose was to express the fact that Czechoslovakia is now deemed to have completed the construction of Socialism and to be on the road to true Communism. The official title of the State was accordingly changed to "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic".

The first Five-Year plan which came to an end in December, 1953, was largely concerned with extending heavy industry and industrializing Slovakia. It was officially claimed that production had doubled during the plan, but it was also admitted that the economy had been thrown out of balance by poor progress in the development of ore reserves, fuel, power and agricultural production. The second Five-Year plan covered the years 1956-1960, after two interim years (1954 and 1955) devoted to correcting these faults. During the second Five-Year plan gross industrial production increased by 66 per cent., the emphasis remaining on heavy industry. Progress in hard coal production and in increasing power generating capacity, however, was less good, and agricultural production remained virtually stagnant in spite of the continued formation of agricultural co-operatives. One of the major tasks of the third Five-Year plan (1961-65) is to increase agricultural production by improving the mechanization of agriculture.

Language and Literature.—Czech and Slovak are the official languages but the literature is mainly Czech in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The Reformation gave a widespread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415) familiarizing the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the seventeenth century when Amos Komensky, or Comenius (1592-1670) was expelled from the country. Under Austrian repression, and with the outlawing of the national language, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the early nineteenth century. Modern prose drama and fiction are represented by several authors of international reputation, notably K. M. Capek-Chod (1860-1927), F. X. Svoboda (1860-1943), Jaroslav Hilbert (1871-1936), Viktor Dyk (1877-1931), Arnost Dvortik (1880-1933), Ivan Olbracht (b. 1882), K. Capek (1890-1938), and Vladimir Vancura (1891-1942). Liberty of the press ceased with the violation of independence in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist coup of February 25, 1948, however, freedom of the press was "curtailed." All papers and periodicals were forced to follow the party line and a number of publications were banned.

Education.—In 1960-61 the number of pupils in general (primary and secondary) schools was given as 2,220,800. In addition there were, in 1960-61, 237,900 pupils at technical schools, including 92,400 adults studying extra-murally. Education is compulsory and free for all children from the ages of 6 to 14, and under the 1960 Education Act the school-leaving age is being raised to 15. There are four universities in Czechoslovakia of which the most famous is Charles University in Prague (founded 1348), the others being situated at Bratislava, Brno and Olomouc. In 1960-61 the number of university students was said to be 94,040, with another 26,740 extra-mural students.

Finance.—The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak Koruna (Kčs=Czechoslovak crown)

of 100 heller. From the devaluation of the pound in 1949 up to May 30, 1953, the exchange rate was Kčs. 130.58 = £1. On June 1, 1953, the official rate was changed to Kčs. 20.16 = £1, but a bonus of 100 per cent. was added to certain non-commercial transfers including the encashment of travellers' cheques. This change took place as the result of an internal currency reform when a new currency was issued at a basic exchange rate of Kčs. 1.00 of the new currency for Kčs. 5.00 of the old. The present rate is Kčs. 20.10 = £1. The 100 per cent. bonus still applies. The Budget estimates for 1962 total Kčs. 123,201,000,000 for expenditure and Kčs. 123,322,000,000 for revenue.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£7,755,694	£10,060,470
Exports to U.K.	11,215,814	13,588,975

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1961) of 1,003,341. Other towns are Brno (Brunn), capital of Moravia (314,379), Bratislava (Pressburg), capital of Slovakia (242,091), Ostrava (234,671) and Plzen (Pilsen) (137,673).

FLAG.—Two equal horizontal stripes, white (above) and red; a blue triangle next to staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Thunovská ulice 14, Prague I.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Cecil Cuthbert Parrott, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960) £4,115

1st Secretary, J. M. Hunter, M.C.

1st Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, W. N. Hillier-Fry.

Vice-Consul, E. P. G. Hawkins.

3rd Secretaries, J. R. Banks; D. Caccia.

Military Attaché, Col. P. J. Kent, O.B.E.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. W. J. Exley.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. G. H. Matthews, D.F.C.

Administrative Officer, D. M. Mitchell.

DAHOMEY

(Republic of Dahomey)

President, Hubert Maga, elected for five years, December 11, 1960.

President of the National Assembly, Valentin Djibodé Aplogan.

President of the Supreme Court and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Emile Zinzou.

Vice-President and Minister of Development, S. M. Apithy.

A republic situated in West Africa, between 2° and 3° W and 6° and 12° N., Dahomey has a short coast line of 78 miles on the Gulf of Guinea but extends northwards inland for 437 miles. It is flanked on the west by Togo, on the north by the Voltaic Republic and Niger and on the east by Nigeria. It has an area of about 47,000 square miles and a population estimated in 1961 at 1,934,000. Although poor in resources, Dahomey is one of the most thickly populated areas in West Africa, with a high level of education. It is divided into four main regions running horizontally: a narrow sandy coastal strip, a succession of intercommunicating lagoons, a clay belt and a sandy plateau in the north.

The first treaty with France was signed by one of the kings of Abomey in 1851 but the country was not placed under French administration until 1892. Dahomey became an independent republic within the French Community on Dec. 4, 1958; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 1, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in

Paris on April 24, 1961. Dahomey is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente* (see Ivory Coast). The official language is French.

The Constitution of Dahomey, adopted on November 25, 1961, provides for a presidential system of government, a single Chamber National Assembly and a Supreme Court. At elections held on Dec. 7, 1960 the newly-established *Parti Dahoméen de l'Unité* won a large majority.

Principal products are agricultural—palm oil, palm kernels, ground-nuts, maize, millet and sorghum, the first three providing the main exports. Anticipated revenue of the Republic in 1961, was francs CFA 6,337,594,000, of which 1,200,000,000 was foreign aid. Trade in 1961 was valued at: Imports, francs CFA 6,275,345,000; Exports, francs CFA 3,579,000,000. Imports from U.K., £295,037. The currency of Dahomey is the *Franc CFA* (francs CFA 50 = French N.F. 1).

CAPITAL.—Porto Novo (35,000). Principal commercial town and port, Cotonou (81,800).

FLAG.—Three stripes, one vertical, green, two horizontal yellow and red.

British Ambassador (see Ivory Coast).

DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Frederik IX, x.g., elder son of King Christian X, born March 11, 1899; suc. April 20, 1947; married May 24, 1935. *Princess Ingrid* (born March 28, 1910), daughter of H.M. King Gustav VI Adolf, King of Sweden; and has issue *Princess Margrethe*, born April 16, 1940 (*Heir Presumptive*), *Princess Benedikte*, born April 29, 1944, and *Princess Anne-Marie*, born Aug. 30, 1946.

CABINET.

(September 3, 1962)

Prime Minister, Jens Otto Krag.

Finance, Prof. Kjeld Philip.

Foreign Affairs, Per Haekkerup.

Interior, Lars B. Jensen.

Fisheries, A. O. Norman.

Defence, Poul Hansen.

Agriculture, Karl Skvitte.

Labour and Social Affairs, Kai Bundvad.

Education, K. Helveg Petersen.

Greenland, Mikael Gam.

Communications, Kai Lindberg.

Ecclesiastical Affairs, Mrs. Bodil Koch.

Commerce, Hilmar Baunsgaard.

Justice, Hans Hækkerup.

Economic and Nordic Affairs, Hans Knudsen.

Housing, Carl P. Jensen.

Cultural Affairs, Julius Bomholt.

ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON.

29 Pont Street, S.W.1

[Sloane: 9891.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Nils T. Svenningsen, G.B.E. (1961).

Counsellor, Albert W. Koenigsfeldt.

1st Secretary, Miss I. Ammentorp.

Secretaries, Jørgen Abrahamson; Lars Blinkenberg.

Naval and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Einer Beck Meincke.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H.H. Prince Georg of Denmark, C.V.O.

Agricultural Counsellor, P. A. Moltesen.

Asst. Agricultural Attaché, Anker Kloppenborg-Skrumsager.

Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, H. Agerbak.

Asst. Press and Cultural Attaché, S. S. Oestergaard.

Fisheries Attaché, J. C. Bogstad.

Consulate-General, 67 Pont St., S.W.1. [Kensington: 6656.]

Consul-General, Henning Hjorth-Nielsen (*Minister Plenipotentiary and Commercial Counsellor*).

Vice-Consuls, Niels Lassen (*Commercial Secretary*); Bent Richnagel (*Commercial Secretary*).
Consul, C. Jacobsen.
Vice-Consul, T. F. Germer.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'–57° 45' N. lat., and 8° 5'–15° 12' E. long., with an area of 16,608 square miles, and a population estimated (January, 1, 1960) at 4,565,500. In 1960 there were 76,195 births, 43,681 deaths and 36,176 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the *Folketing*, of not more than 179 members, including 2 for the Farøe and 2 for Greenland. The voting age is 21 years. In the 1960 elections the Social Democrats obtained 76 seats; Venstre 38; Conservatives 32; Radicals 11; Socialist People's Party 11; Farøe 2; Greenlanders 2; Slesvig Party (German Minority) 1; Independent 6.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1478) and Aarhus (1933).

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1875), Søren Kierkegaard (1813–1855) and Georg Brandes (1842–1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan (1857–1943) and Karl Gjellerup (1857–1919), who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen (1873–1950), who received the same award in 1945. Over 200 newspapers are published in Denmark; 11 daily papers are published in Copenhagen.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Twenty-one per cent. of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and about 48 per cent. by manufactures and trade. The chief products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, seeds, cattle, horses, pigs and dairy produce; manufactures based on imported raw material cover most of the home consumption.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Mercantile marine (ships above 100 gross tonnage) (December, 1959) 880 ships, with a gross tonnage of 2,208,033. In 1959 there were 4,301 kilometres of railway and 528,885 kilometres of telegraph and telephone lines.

FINANCE 1961–62

Revenue (<i>Budget estimate</i>).....	Kr. 7,719,000,000
Expenditure (<i>Budget estimate</i>)...	6,707,000,000
Government Debt (March 31, 1960):—	
Internal.....	7,208,000,000
External.....	1,153,000,000
Rate of Exchange—Kr. 19.36 = £1 (see also p. 84).	

TRADE 1960

Total Imports.....	Kr. 12,397,100,000
Total Exports.....	10,104,500,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K. £	89,501,597	91,965,039
Exports to U.K. £	144,488,551	142,086,005

The principal imports are base metals, transport equipment, machinery, cereals, textile fibres, yarns and fabric, feeding stuffs, wood and cork, coffee, cocoa, tea, fruit and vegetables, oil-seeds and nuts, tobacco, chemicals, fertilizers, paper and paperboard. The chief exports are agricultural produce, fish products, butter, bacon, eggs, meat

and livestock, ships, machinery, pharmaceuticals and ready made clothing.

CAPITAL. Ψ Copenhagen. Population (1955), 560,319. Other centres are Ψ Aarhus, 118,943; Ψ Aalborg 83,210; Ψ Odense, 105,915; Ψ Horsens, 56,567; Ψ Randers, 41,720; Ψ Esbjerg, 50,921; Ψ Fredericia 27,910; Ψ Kolding, 33,169; Ψ Vejle, 30,758 and Roskilde 28,878.

FLAG.—Red, with white cross.

Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles; transit 36 hours by sea.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Offices, Kastelsvej 38–40, Copenhagen.
 Residence, Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.
British Ambassador, His Excellency Hon. John Patrick Edward Chandos Henniker-Major, C.M.G., M.C. (1962) £4,115
Counsellor, R. W. Selby, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor (and H.M. Consul-General), C. B. B. Heathcote-Smith, C.B.E.
1st Secretaries, R. A. Noakes, M.B.E. (*H.M. Consul*); M. A. C. Cope; J. Mellon (*Agricultural and Food Attaché*); G. H. Greenhalgh (*Scientific Attaché (Resident in Stockholm)*); Miss M. I. Mackie (*Information*).
2nd Secretaries, W. F. Marshall; E. R. Powell.
3rd Secretaries, Major C. L. Bayliss, M.B.E.; R. J. Grimes.
Naval and Military Attaché, Cdr. Hon. D. W. E. Chubb, R.N.
Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. J. A. S. Walker (*Resident in Stockholm*).
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. B. Lord, A.F.C.
Assistant Air Attaché, Sqn.-Ldr. D. P. Roberts (*Resident in Stockholm*).
Chaplain, Rev. I. A. Cardell-Oliver.

There are also *Vice-Consulates* at *Aabenraa*, *Aalborg*, *Aarhus*, *Esbjerg* and *Odense*; and at *Thorshavn* (Farøe). There is a *Consular Agent* at *Klaksvig* (Farøe).

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative, M. W. Blake (*Cultural Attaché*), c/o The British Embassy.

Outlying Parts of the Kingdom

The outlying parts of Denmark have about 55,000 inhabitants. The FARØE, or Sheep Islands (540 sq. m. pop. (1955) 32,456), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a *Lagting* of 25 members, and send 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. On September 14, 1946, the *Lagting*, with the consent of the Danish Government, for its own guidance held a plebiscite on the Farøe. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting: of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At a subsequent general election for the *Lagting* a great majority voted in favour of remaining a part of the Kingdom of Denmark with a certain extent of home rule. In 1948 the Farøe received a certain measure of home rule. Special Farøese affairs are administered by a council of 3 members. Trade with U.K. in 1961 totalled: Imports, £475,952; Exports, £1,378,655. GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 132,000 sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m., population, Dec. 31, 1959, 31,855), is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). West Greenland (capital, Godthaab) has a *Landsraad* of 14 members and sends 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department; discoveries of lead were made in 1948. Imports from U.K. (1961), £141,650. The United States of America has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(República Dominicana.)

President, Lic. Rafael F. Bonnelly, assumed office January 1, 1962.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7
[Western: 1921]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Dr. Héctor García-Codoy (1959).

Consulate-General

4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7.
Consul-General, Señor Victor Cabral.

There are also Consular Offices at Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Grimsby, Sheffield, Southampton, Plymouth, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast.

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America.

The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered his brother, Bartolomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Sanjo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out on Feb. 27, 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives.

The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 until the adoption of a new Constitution in 1924. In July, 1924, a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the Customs and the redemption of foreign obligations, which continued to be administered by an American official.

From 1930 until May 30, 1961 (when he was assassinated) Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo ruled the country with an iron hand. Since January 1, 1962, legislative and executive powers have been vested temporarily in a seven-man Council of State headed by the President of the Republic. Elections for a constituent assembly to revise the constitution and later for a new President and Legislature were expected to be held before the end of 1962.

The Dominican Republic lies between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east and covers an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population of 3,013,525 at a Census held in August, 1960. The climate is tropical in the low lands and semi-tropical to temperate in the higher altitudes. According to local classification there are 2,398 miles of first class and 2,098 miles of second class and inter-communal roads in the Republic. There is a direct road from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey to be made in one day. There are about 80 miles (Sánchez-La Vega) of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the principal towns of the republic. The Dirección General de Comunicaciones, All American Cables, and Radio Corporation of America maintain an efficient telegraph service with all parts of the world. There are more than 60 commercial broadcasting stations and there

is a television station operated by Radio Santo Domingo, which with the help of relay stations provides reception of its programmes throughout the Republic. A second television station in Santo Domingo-Rahintel transmits to the local area.

Spanish is the language of the Republic.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are the most important crops. Other products are peanuts, maize, rice, bananas, molasses, salt, cement, timber, cattle, iron ore, sisal products, honey and chocolate. There are several light industries producing sisal bags and rope, glass products, cotton textiles, shoes, paper, rum, matches, peanut oil and other products.

The Republic is served by five airlines, Pan-American, Caribair, Compania Brasileira de Aviación (VARIG), Venezuelan National Airways (VIASA) and the Compania Dominicana de Aviación. The new international airport 18 miles to the east of the capital is now in full operation.

FINANCE

Budget	1961	1962†
Revenue . . .	RDS 126,744,235	RDS 128,400,000
Expenditure . .	125,990,087	147,000,000
	† Estimated.	

One Dominican Peso = \$1.00 U.S. (see also p. 84).

TRADE

	1960	1961
Imports . . .	RDS 87,022,913	RDS 69,489,393
Exports	180,366,732	143,147,623

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£1,514,445	£1,970,971
Exports to U.K.	9,370,345	6,495,599

The chief imports are machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel, cotton textiles and yarns, mineral oils (including petrol), cars and other motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, electrical equipment and accessories, construction material, paper and paper products, and rubber and rubber products; the chief exports are sugar, coffee, cocoa, chocolate and molasses.

The principal export to U.K. over a number of years has been sugar.

CAPITAL.—Santo Domingo (recently called Ciudad Trujillo), population of the Capital District (Census, 1960), 462,192; population of Santo Domingo urban area, 367,053. Other centres are: Santiago de los Caballeros (169,139); Concepción de la Vega (134,060); San Francisco de Macoris (100,726); San Juan de La Maguana (86,294); San Cristobal (85,657); Moca (81,839); Puerto Plata (62,052); and Bani (57,945).

FLAG.—Red and blue, with white cross bearing an emblem at centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Avenida Independencia, 84, Santo Domingo.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Stephen Alexander Lockhart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1962).
1st Secretary, G. W. Harding (Consul).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata and San Pedro de Macoris.

ECUADOR

(Republica del Ecuador)

President of the Republic, Dr. Carlos Arosemena; assumed office, Nov. 8, 1951.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[Knightsbridge: 1367]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Don Alfredo Ledesma Malo (1961).

Air Attaché, Col. Gonzálo Fernández.

2nd Secretary, Dr. Manuel Andrés Borrero.

3rd Secretaries, Señora Dora Paulson; Señor Alvaro Villagómez (*Consular Affairs*).

Consulats at *Liverpool*, *Birmingham* and *Glasgow*.

Area and Population.—Ecuador is an equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 4° 50' S., and between 75° 26' and 81° W. long., comprising an area reduced by boundary settlements with Peru (Jan. 29, 1942) to about 226,000 sq. miles.

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 20 provinces and one territory. It has a population estimated (June, 1959) at 4,169,204, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizos. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconcagua, in the Chilean sector (22,976 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,498 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carluhuariza (16,515 ft.); Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) Islands forming the province of Colon, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1959) of 1,790. The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the *Antarctic Humboldt Current*. The islands export guano, orchilla moss and cattle. There is an increasing amount of fishing, mainly for the North American market.

Government.—The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822). A new constitution was issued on Dec. 31, 1946.

Production and Industry.—The chief products are bananas, cocoa, coffee, rice, petroleum, straw hats, vegetable ivory and balsa wood. The petroleum, like the products of Ecuador's farm lands and cotton industry, which are extensive, is almost wholly consumed internally. Small amounts of gold, silver and lead are mined, and emeralds and rubies are occasionally found.

Communications.—There are about 2,000 miles of permanent roads and 2,500 miles of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are about 750 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. The laying of a new track from Ibarra to San Lorenzo has now been completed. Seven commercial airlines (Panagra,

Area, Braniff, K.L.M., Avianca, Equatoriana de Aviación and Air France), operate international flights, linking Ecuador with New York, Miami, Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, etc. Area and other Ecuadorian companies operate internal services between all important towns.

Defence.—The standing Army has a strength of about 8,000. There is an Air Force of some 40 front line aircraft and a small Navy. All are being advised by U.S. missions.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate of Congress is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write, and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 3 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 6 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1957-58 there were 501,622 pupils at the 4,661 primary schools and 53,840 pupils at the 249 High Schools. The 6 Universities (at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Loja and Portoviejo) and the Polytechnic School at Quito had 6,646 students in the same year.

FINANCE 1960

Revenue (<i>Budget Estimates</i>) . . .	1,550,403,590
Expenditure (<i>Budget Estimates</i>) . . .	1,550,403,590
Internal Debt (Sept. 30, 1959) . . .	715,914,000
External Debt (do.)	\$ U.S. 25,836,000

Official rate of Exchange: *Sucres* 42.42 = £1.
(See also p. 84.)

Multiple rates of exchange were discontinued on July 14, 1961, and the International Monetary Fund concurred on July 19 in a change of the par value of the *sucre* from 15 to 18 *sucres* = \$U.S. 1. In future about 90 per cent. of Ecuador's trade will be conducted within one per cent. of parity. Import licences are required for all merchandise and these are issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

TRADE

	1958	1959
Imports	\$U.S. 96,382,896	\$U.S. 97,245,975
Exports	87,243,879	92,164,437

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£2,730,185	£2,892,152
Exports to U.K.	365,560	239,525

In 1959 the United States sent about 51.2 per cent. of Ecuadorian imports and received about 63 per cent. of her exports.

The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, bananas, rice, caoutchouc, vegetable, ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats and coffee; the chief imports are textiles, machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods.

CAPITAL, Quito. Population (1959). 267,798, ΨGuayaquil (403,184) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca (57,338); and Rlobamba (34,268).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others); framed emblem in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Calle G. Suarez (P.O. Box No. 314), Quito
(from Mar., 1961).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Gerard Thomas Corley Smith, C.M.G.
(1962) £4,115

1st Secretary and Consul, R. F. Stretton.

3rd Secretary, B. T. Holmes.

Vice-Consul, Miss A. Renton.

There are British Consular Offices at Quito and Guayaquil.

EGYPT. See United Arab Republic

ETHIOPIA

(Ya Ityopia Nigusa Nagast Mangist)

Emperor of Ethiopia, Hls Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar; born July 23, 1892; married in July, 1911, Woizero (Lady) Mcnan, daughter of Jantrar Asfaw of Ambassal (who died February, 1962); and Woizero (Lady) Shein Mikael, daughter of King Mikael of Wollo, crowned as Negus Oct., 1928; proclaimed Emperor April 2, 1930; crowned as Emperor Nov. 2, 1930; in exile 1936-1940; led his patriot army 1940-41; returned to his capital May 5, 1941.

Crown Prince, H.L.H. Prince Asfa Wossen, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., eldest son of the Emperor, born July 27, 1916; married May 9, 1932, Walatta Israel daughter of Ras Siyum, whom he divorced in 1945, when he married Woizero Madferiash Worq, daughter of Major-General Ababa Damtaw.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

27 Princes Gate, S.W.7
[Kensington: 7212]

Ambassador, His Excellency Haddis Alemayehon (1961).

1st Secretaries, Berhane Deneke; Tesfaye Mekasha.
2nd Secretary, Amare Guga.
3rd Secretary, Bahta Mellus.

Position and Extent.—The Empire of Ethiopia, with which Eritrea has been federated since 1952, is in North-Eastern Africa, bounded on the north west by the Sudan; on the south by Kenya; on the east by French Somaliland and the Republic of Somalia; and on the north-east by the Red Sea. The area is estimated at 400,000 square miles (Eritrea approximately 50,000), with a population estimated (1961) at 21,800,000 (Eritrea 1,000,000), of whom about one-third are of the ruling race of Amharas and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, Sidama, Agao, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.

Ethiopia is mainly a mountainous country, volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simlela range in the north; many other mountains exceed 10,000 ft. Eritrea consists of a mountainous hog-back range up to 10,000 ft., interposed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The lower country and valley gorges of both Ethiopia and Eritrea are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with a genial climate. On the high plateaux there are two main seasons in the year, a dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of "small rains" occurring generally in March. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from Lake Tana; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

The Amharas, who inhabit the southern highlands of Eritrea, provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojjam, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church). The head of the Coptic Church is the Patriarch at Alexandria. Since 1959, however, the Ethiopian Church has been autocephalous; the Patriarch ranks immediately after the Alexandrian Patriarch. Moslems predominate in some areas, notably northern Eritrea, Harar and Jimma and Arussi, the Moslem centre being at Harar. The province of Gamu Gofa and parts of Sidamo and Arussi have considerable pagan elements.

GOVERNMENT

Ethiopia.—The Empire is governed by a Council of Ministers, responsible to the Emperor, and a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, in accordance with the constitution promulgated in 1955. Elections, on a basis of universal suffrage, were held in 1957, and the Chamber of Deputies met for the first time at the end of that year. The second General Election was held in 1961. The Chamber enjoys greater fiscal control than the previous Assembly and there is a limited degree of ministerial responsibility to Parliament. The Senate continues to be nominated by the Emperor.

Eritrea.—Eritrea was administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War until September 15, 1952, when in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown. A new Constitution for Eritrea was ratified by the Emperor on August 11, 1952. The Government of Eritrea has legislative, executive and judicial powers in domestic affairs, and its jurisdiction extends to all matters not vested in the Federal Government, including health, education, welfare, law and order, the levying of taxes and adoption of a budget. Defence, currency, foreign affairs, finance, foreign trade and communications (including ports) are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Full executive power is, subject to certain safeguards, in the hands of a Chief Executive elected by the Assembly to hold office during its own term, but not responsible to the Assembly. The single chamber Assembly is elected by all adult males of federal nationality. There is also in Eritrea a representative of the Emperor who has certain formal rights and prerogatives not affecting Eritrea's autonomy. English was adopted as the official language of the Eritrean Assembly.

Production and Industry.—The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes and oil seeds are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provided approximately 50 per cent. of the country's total exports by value in 1961. The forests are a potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Industry is small, the main products being textiles, foodstuffs, beer and cement.

Communications.—A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via* Dire-Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. In Eritrea a narrow gauge line runs from Massawa to Asmara and on to Agordat. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara, with a branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Gondar is linked to Asmara by a road through Axum and Adua. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Lekempi, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and in the East from Dire Dawa to Harar and the northern region of the Somali Republic. Partly financed by large loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, much further improvement and extension of roads is being undertaken. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to most of the provincial towns. External services are operated to Jibuti, Taiz, Hodeida, Port Sudan, Calro, Khartoum, Nairobi, Athens, Frankfurt, Lagos, Accra, Conakry and Monrovia.

Defence.—A Ministry of Defence has been instituted. The armed forces comprise the Imperial Army, the Imperial Bodyguard, the Imperial Air Force and the Imperial Navy. The Army consists of infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance, and supply services, and has an armoured squadron of light tanks and armoured cars. An American Military Mission trains the Army, and Swedish officers are employed in the Ministry of Defence. There is now a military academy at Harar. The Imperial Air Force comprises a ground attack wing, a transport squadron and a flying training school. The aircraft are of Swedish and American manufacture.

The Imperial Navy has a small headquarters in Addis Ababa with a naval base situated at Massawa. The training of the Navy is mainly in the hands of Norwegian instructors. The Fleet comprises two coastal cutters and two motor torpedo boats.

Education.—Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination by Government schools in the main centres of population; there are also Mission schools and cadet-schools for the Army, Air Force, and Police. Government secondary schools are found mainly in Addis Ababa, but also in most of the provincial capitals. In 1961 the Hailé Selassie I University was founded to co-ordinate the existing institutions of higher education (University College, Engineering, Building and Theological Colleges in Addis Ababa, Agricultural College at Alemaya, near Harar, and Public Health Centre in Gondar, etc.) and to provide a framework for future development. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English as the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa.

FINANCE

1961-62

	Ordinary	Extraordinary
Revenue.....	£27,100,000	£17,100,000
Expenditure.....	27,700,000	16,900,000

Currency.—The Ethiopian dollar has a value of 5.52 grains of fine gold and is divided into 100 cents. At Dec. 31, 1961, the combined note and coin issue amounted to £26,800,000; gold, silver and foreign exchange reserves amounted to £20,700,000. Eth. \$7 = £1.

TRADE

Total Imports (Yr. to Sept. 10, 1961)	£32,400,000
Total Exports (Yr. to Sept. 10, 1961)	26,300,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£2,392,805	£2,948,061
Exports to U.K.....	1,652,896	1,630,441

The chief imports by value are cottons, petroleum products, machinery, motor vehicles and parts; the principal exports by value being coffee, oilseeds, hides and skins, and pulses.

CAPITAL. Addis Ababa (population, estimated July, 1961, 449,021), also capital of the province of Shoa; Asmara (population 120,000) is the capital of Eritrea; other provincial capitals are Makale (Tigré), Gondar (Begemdir), Dessie (Wallo), Debra Markos (Gojjam), Lekempti (Wallega), Goré (Illababor), Jimma (Kaffa), Chenchä (Gamu-Gofa), Yirgalem (Sidamo), Aselle (Arusi), Goba (Bale), and Harar (Harar). Dire Dawa is the most important commercial centre after Addis Ababa and Asmara, Ψ Massawa and Ψ Assab (recently enlarged) are the two main ports. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

ETHIOPIAN FLAG.—Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red; bearing crowned lion at centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Addis Ababa)

Ambassador. His Excellency John Wriothlesley Russell, C.M.G. (1962) £4,115
Counsellor. D. R. Ashe.
Naval Attaché. Cdr. P. R. C. Higham, R.N.
Military Attaché. Lt.-Col. I. J. D. Stevenson-Hamilton, D.S.O.
Air Attaché. Wing-Cdr. D. B. Delany, A.F.C.
Civil Air Attaché. R. S. Swann.
Second Secretaries. E. A. J. Fergusson; Miss E. M. Dumbell, O.B.E.
First Secretary (Commercial). M. B. Eaden.
First Secretary and Consul. R. G. Peel, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Addis Ababa, Asmara and Mega.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative. P. G. Lloyd, P.O. Box 1043, Addis Ababa.

FINLAND

(Suomi)

President. Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, born 1900, elected Feb. 15, 1956; re-elected 1962, for term of six years.

CABINET

(April 13, 1962)

Prime Minister. Dr. Ahti Karjalainen.
Foreign Affairs. Prof. Veli Merikoski.
Interior. Eeli Erkkilä.
Justice. Dr. J. O. Söderhjelm.
Finance. Osmo Karttunen.
Defence. Arvo Pentti.
Education. Mrs. Arml Hosia.
Agriculture. Dr. Johannes Virolainen.
Communications. Erkki Savela.
Trade and Industry. Toivo Wihnerheimo.
Social Affairs. Olavi Saarinen.
Deputy Ministers. Onni Koski (*Finance*); Verner Korsbäck (*Agriculture*); Onni Närvinen (*Communications*); Miss Kyllikki Pohjola (*Social Affairs*).

FINNISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

66 Chester Square, S.W.1

(Sloane: 0771)

Ambassador in London. His Excellency Leo Tuominen (1957).

Area and Population.—A country situated on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,127 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, 9 per cent. cultivated, 9 per cent. lakes and 12 per cent. waste and other land, population (Jan. 1, 1961), 4,477,300. In 1959 the birth rate was 18.9, death rate 8.8 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate was 23.6 per 1,000 live births. 93.1 per cent. of the people are Lutherans, 1.6 per cent. Greek Orthodox and 5.3 per cent. others. The loss of Karelia meant resettling about 480,000 refugees mainly on some 46,000 new farms provided by the Government, partly from holdings exceeding 62 acres and partly by purchase.

The Aland Archipelago (Ahvenanmaa), a group of small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, covers about 572 square miles, with a population (1959) of 22,144 (97 per cent. Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

Government.—Under the Constitution there is a single Chamber (*Eduskunta*) for which women are eligible, now composed of 200 members, elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

Upon the re-election of the President, the Prime Minister, Mr. Martti Miettunen, tendered on Mar. 1, 1962, the resignation of his Government which had been in office since July 14, 1961. After prolonged negotiations Dr. Karjalainen formed a Government of all parties on April 13, 1962, supported by 113 of the 200 members of the Diet.

Defence.—By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the army is limited to a force not exceeding 34,000. The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with a personnel not exceeding 3,000. Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for 8-11 months. None of the defence forces has the full complement permitted.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free for all children from 7 to 15 years, and in 1960 there were 630,900 in attendance at primary schools, with 216,100 in secondary schools; and 31,000 in colleges for vocational training. In 1960 there were 11 Higher Schools with 6,300 students, and 4 universities; the State University of Helsinki (about 11,000 students); 2 at Turku (one Swedish-speaking); and a new university (400 students) at Oulu. Combined enrolment at Higher Schools and Universities was 21,350.

Language and Literature.—Most Finns are bilingual. 91.2 per cent. speak Finnish as their first language, 8.6 Swedish and the remaining 0.2 per cent. other languages (mainly Lapps living a nomadic life in the North). Since 1883 Finnish has been on an equal footing with Swedish as the official language of Finland, but since independence in 1919 Finnish has slowly been displacing Swedish. In literature also, until the close of the eighteenth century, Swedish was dominant, but awakening Finnish nationalism in the early years of the nineteenth century and the establishment of an association for the promotion of Finnish literature in 1831 gave Finnish the status of a literary language. There is a vigorous modern literature. Eemil Sillanpää was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939. There are 65 daily newspapers in Finland.

Production and Industry.—Finland has a greater area covered in forest than any other European country except the Soviet Union. Consequently the national economy is based on the timber, pulp and paper industries. These industries employ a large proportion of the working population and accounted in 1959 for 74 per cent. of Finland's foreign exchange earnings. The metal and metal working industries, producing 17 per cent. of Finland's export income in 1959, form the second important group. In the agricultural field, production is relatively low and the tendency is towards dairy farming. Exports of agricultural and dairy products amounted to 6 per cent. of total exports in 1959. The remaining export revenue came from the glass, ceramics and furniture industries. To a large extent domestic requirements in the textile, rubber, plastics, chemical and pharmaceutical, footwear and foodstuff trades, are met by local factories.

Communications.—There are 3,700 miles of railroad and a well-developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden

and U.S.S.R., passenger boat connection with most of the countries of Western Europe, and telephone communication with most countries of the world. External civil air services are maintained by BEAC (as far as Stockholm), Aero Oy (Finnish Airlines), Scandinavian Airlines System and Pan American Airways. Aero Oy and Aero Flot each maintain a service with Moscow twice a week. Aero Oy maintains an extensive internal air service. Aero Flot maintains a service twice a week with Leningrad and Czech State Airlines twice a week with Prague. The merchant fleet (June, 1961) consists of 204 steamships (298,095 tons gross), 241 motor vessels (501,188 tons gross), and 88 sailing ships with auxiliary engine (9,417 tons gross).

FINANCE		1961
Revenue (<i>Budget</i>).....	Marks	406,190,993,000
Expenditure (<i>do.</i>).....		406,184,331,000
Debt (March 1961).....		147,000,000,000
Finnish Mark 896 (approx.) = £1 (see also p. 84).		

TRADE		1960
Total Imports.....	Marks	339,747,000,000
Total Exports.....		316,523,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£47,836,556	£51,244,820
Exports to U.K....	95,669,215	94,898,220

The principal imports are raw materials, food-stuffs, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the timber mills (timber, cellulose and paper).

CAPITAL. Ψ Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (Jan., 1961), 462,300; other towns are Tampere (Tammerfors), 126,500; Ψ Turku (Åbo), 124,600; Lahti, 65,000; Pori (Björneborg), 54,100; Oulu (Uleaborg), 59,200; Ψ Vaasa (Vasa), 44,800; and Kuopio, 43,600.

FLAG.—White with blue cross.

NATIONAL DAY: December 6.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Helsinki

British Ambassador's Residence, It. Kaivopuisto 8B.
Chancery Offices, Korkeavuorenkatu 34.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hon. Sir Con Douglas Walter O'Neill, K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £4,115

1st Secretaries, W. N. Montieth; J. G. Coates; K. Kenney; P. D. Stobart (Commercial).

Naval Attaché, Cdr. J. N. Elliott.

Military Attaché, Col. C. P. Cooke.

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. H. B. Dixon.

2nd Secretaries, P. Maxey; R. Carter.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), G. W. Burnett.

3rd Secretary (Commercial), N. H. Young.

2nd Secretary and Consul, O. J. Tate.

3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, R. W. Irving.

There are British Consular offices at Helsinki,

Tampere, Turku, Pori, Kotka, Oulu, Hamina and Vaasa.

British Council Representative, R. P. H. Davies, Esplanadikatu, 22, Helsinki.

FRANCE

(La République Française)

President of the French Republic (1959-66), General Charles de Gaulle, born 1890, elected Dec. 21, 1958, assumed office, Jan. 8, 1959.

Secretary-General of the President's Office, M. Etienne Burin des Rozières.

CABINET

(April 14, 1962)

Prime Minister, M. Georges Pompidou.
 Ministers of State, M. André Malraux (*Cultural Affairs*); M. Louis Jacquinot (*Departments and Overseas Territories*); M. Louis Joxe (*Algerian Affairs*); M. Gaston Palewski (*Scientific Research and Atomic and Space Questions*).
 Public Works and Transport, M. Roger Dusseauix.
 Justice, M. Jean Foyer.
 Co-operation, M. Georges Gorse.
 Foreign Affairs, M. Maurice Couve de Murville.
 Interior, M. Roger Frey.
 Armed Forces, M. Pierre Messmer.
 Finance and Economic Affairs, M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.
 Education, M. Pierre Sudreau.
 Industry, M. Michel Maurice Bokanowski.
 Agriculture, M. Edgar Pisani.
 Labour, M. Gilbert Grandval.
 Health and Population, M. Raymond Marcellin.
 Housing, M. Jacques Maziol.
 Ex-Servicemen, M. Raymond Triboulet.
 Posts and Telegraphs, M. Jacques Marette.
 Repatriation, M. Alain Peyrefitte.
 Information, M. Christian Fouchet.

Secretaries of State, M. Robert Boulin (*Budget*); M. Jean de Broglie (*Public Services*); M. Pierre Dumas (*Public Relations*); M. François Missoffe (*Internal Trade*).

FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence: 11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8
 [Bayswater; 9411]

Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. [Belgravia; 8080].

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Geoffroy de Courcel, G.C.V.O., M.C. (1962).

Minister-Counsellor, M. Arnauld Wapler, K.C.V.O.

1st Counsellor, M. Gerard André, C.V.O.

2nd Counsellor, M. Jacques Dupuy.

1st Secretaries, M. Luc La Barre de Nanteuil;

Paul Henry Manière.

2nd Secretary, M. Michel Huric.

Attachés, MM. Emmanuel Arnauld d'Andilly;

Gérald de la Rochefordière.

Consul-Attaché, M. Charles Nupied, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Contre Amiral Jean Witrand.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Capitaine de Corvette

Lionel Marmier.

Military Attaché, Col. Gabriel Favreau, M.C.

Assistant Military Attachés, Lt.-Col. Guy de

Barbot; Lt.-Col. André Gille; Cdt. Jacques

Barjou.

Air Attaché, Col. Frédéric Baugnies de Paul de Saint

Marceaux, C.V.O.

Assistant Air Attaché, Col. Claude Devoucoux.

Labour Counsellor, M. Henry Hauck (*Minister*

Plenipotentiary).

Financial Counsellor, M. Louis Franck.

Financial Attaché, M. Daniel Deguen.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Georges Libersart

(*Minister Plenipotentiary*).

Assistant Commercial Counsellor, M. François

Gaufredoy Demoubynes.

Commercial Attachés, M. Jehan Dior; M. Corentin

Kérouédan; M. Didier Motchane; M. François

Mouton.

Assistant Commercial Attachés, M. Maurice Houin;

M. René Tranchant; M. Alexandre Apostol.

Press Counsellor, M. Yves Barbier.
 Cultural Counsellor, M. Cyrille Arnavon.
 Cultural Attaché, M. Jean Llasera.

POPULATION OF FRENCH DEPARTMENTS

(Estimated Jan. 1, 1960)

Ain.....	319,000	Lot.....	145,000
Aisne.....	511,000	Lot et Garonne	272,000
Allier.....	376,000	Lozère.....	80,000
Alpes, Basses..	85,000	Maine-et-Loire	543,000
Alpes, Hautes..	89,000	Manche....	467,000
Alpes Marl-		Marne.....	434,000
times.....	572,000	Marne, Haute	208,000
Ardèche.....	249,000	Mayenne....	249,000
Ardennes....	304,000	Meurthe-et-	
Arrière.....	141,000	Moselle....	668,000
Aube.....	248,000	Meuse.....	219,000
Aude.....	271,000	Morbihan....	530,000
Aveyron.....	290,000	Moselle (a)...	887,000
Bouches du		Nièvre.....	241,000
Rhône....	1,154,000	Nord.....	2,220,000
Calvados.....	477,000	Oise.....	486,000
Cantal.....	176,000	Orne.....	284,000
Charente.....	325,000	Pas-de-Calais	1,355,000
Charente-		Puy-de-Dôme	495,000
Maritime..	474,000	Pyrénées, Basses	443,000
Cher.....	286,000	Pyrénées,	
Corrèze.....	238,000	Hautes....	211,000
Corse.....	165,000	Pyrénées-	
Côte d'Or....	380,000	Orientales..	241,000
Côtes du Nord	495,000	Rhin, Bas (b).	740,000
Creuse.....	161,000	Rhin, Haute (c)	541,000
Dordogne....	379,000	Rhône.....	1,037,000
Doubs.....	359,000	Saône, Haute	216,000
Drôme.....	292,000	Saône-et-Loire	528,000
Eure.....	351,000	Sarthe.....	441,000
Eure-et-Loire.	267,000	Savoie.....	271,000
Finistère....	736,000	Savoie, Haute	312,000
Gard.....	416,000	Seine.....	5,653,000
Garonne,		Seine-Mari-	
Haute.....	564,000	time.....	1,034,000
Gers.....	187,000	Seine-et-Marne	518,000
Gironde.....	942,000	Seine-et-Oise..	2,062,000
Hérault.....	491,000	Sevres-Deux..	319,000
Ille-et-Vilaine	593,000	Somme.....	483,000
Indre.....	247,000	Tarn.....	315,000
Indre-et-Loir.	384,000	Tarn-et-	
Isère.....	681,000	Garonne....	178,000
Jura.....	226,000	Var.....	454,000
Landes.....	257,000	Vaucluse....	294,000
Loir-et-Cher..	239,000	Vendée.....	399,000
Loire.....	681,000	Vienne.....	331,000
Loire, Haute..	210,000	Vienne, Haute	317,000
Loire-		Vosges.....	391,000
Atlantique.	794,000	Yonne.....	270,000
Loiret.....	382,000	Belfort(Terr.de)	100,000

Departments of the District of Paris appear in italic type.

(a), (b), (c). These Departments correspond with the districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

Area and Population.—The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1939) at 212,895 square miles divided into 90 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The population of Metropolitan France on Jan. 1, 1962, was estimated at 46,200,000 by the French National Institute of Statistics. During 1960 there were 835,400 live births, 496,900 deaths and 315,000 marriages.

Government.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the *First Republic* endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the “Hundred Days” of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the *Second Republic* of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the *Third Republic* was set up. The constitution of the Third Republic vested the legislative power in a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The executive was vested in the President, who was elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber assembled in Congress.

On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, which had (March 31, 1939) given an open pledge to support Poland against aggression.

On June 17, 1940, the late Maréchal Pétain sought terms of surrender from the Germans. A number of French troops had reached British ports after the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and St. Valéry, and on June 23, 1940, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, General de Gaulle announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee “to defend that part of the French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader.”

On June 3, 1943, after prolonged negotiation, there was set up a *French Committee of National Liberation*, which was recognized by the allied nations on August 26, 1943.

Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944, and on October 13, 1944, the de Gaulle administration was recognized by the allied nations as the government of France.

Under the de Gaulle administration there was a single chamber legislature (The National Consultative Assembly) which met at Algiers until France was liberated. The enlarged Consultative Assembly met in the Luxemburg Palace (Paris), formerly the Senate House, on Nov. 7, 1944.

Following a national referendum on Oct. 21, 1945, a Constituent Assembly was elected with the task of drafting a new constitution. This was duly drawn up and adopted at a further referendum on Oct. 13, 1946. A National Assembly and Council of the Republic, elected on a territorial basis, were set up. With amendments made in 1954, the Constitution of the Fourth Republic was in force from 1946 until Oct. 5, 1958. From the liberation of Paris in 1944 until the Fourth Republic came to an end in 1958, 26 Cabinets were formed with an average life of 5½ months. The Government of M. Mollet for 76 months in 1956–57 was the longest in office, that of M. Queuille in 1950 the shortest, being in office for only three days.

Insurrections took place in Algeria and in the Metropolitan Department of Corsica in May, 1958, and, faced by a threat of imminent insurrection among the armed forces at home, President Coty warned the nation that it was on the brink of civil war and invited General de Gaulle to form a Government. M. Pflimlin formally resigned the office of Prime Minister on May 31. On June 1, by 329 votes to 224, Gen. de Gaulle was invested in the National Assembly as Prime Minister, with power to govern by decree for a period of six months during which time proposals for constitutional reform would be submitted to a national referendum.

The Fifth Republic.—The Constitution of the Fifth Republic, embodying important changes, was adopted by an overwhelming majority at a referendum held on Sept. 28 in Metropolitan France and all overseas departments and territories. (See also *French Community below*).

The President is elected for a term of 7 years by an electoral college consisting of both Houses of Parliament, the departmental general councils, overseas assemblies and elected representatives of the municipal councils. He is also eligible for re-election. The President appoints the Prime Minister. He may dissolve the National Assembly after consultation with the Prime Minister and Presidents of both Houses, but may not do so more than once in twelve months. He may submit disputed legislation to a national referendum at the request of the Government or of both Houses of Parliament. The President may assume special powers in an emergency. At the presidential elections held on Dec. 21, 1958, General de Gaulle was elected President by an overwhelming majority and took office on Jan. 8, 1959, as first President of the Fifth French Republic.

Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. Bills may be presented in either House, except money bills, which must originate in the National Assembly. The normal session of Parliament is confined to 5½ months each year and it may also meet in extraordinary session for 12 days at the request of the Prime Minister or a majority of the Assembly. Voting rights are personal and can only be delegated in special circumstances.

The *Prime Minister* and the Cabinet are responsible only to Parliament. The Prime Minister is assumed to have the Assembly's confidence unless the Opposition moves a censure motion signed by not less than one-tenth of the deputies; such motion must be approved by an absolute majority; if defeated, its sponsors must not introduce another no-confidence motion in the same session. Ministers relinquish Parliamentary seats on joining the Cabinet.

A *Constitutional Council* is responsible for supervising all elections and referenda and must be consulted on all constitutional matters and before the President of the Republic assumes emergency powers. At the request of the Government, the *Economic and Social Council* gives advice on bills, ordinances or decrees referred to it. Any economic or social plan or bill must be submitted to it.

Production.—The chief agriculture products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root (for the manufacture of sugar), bops, &c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

The harvest in 1961 was:—

	(Quintals)
Wheat.....	95,720,000
Oats.....	25,907,000
Barley.....	54,128,000
Rye.....	3,433,000
Maize.....	24,855,000

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Production of wine in 1961 (excluding Algeria) was 46,715,000 hectolitres. Cider-making is also an important industry. The live stock (1961) included 20,010,000 cattle, 9,110,000 sheep and lambs, 8,924,000 pigs,

1,664,000 horses and 1,167,000 goats. The mineral resources include coal, oil, pig iron, bauxite, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. In 1961 coal production amounted to 53,500,000 tons and oil production in the *France Zone* totalled 19,000,000 tons. The most important manufactures are of metals, cars, aircraft, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, cottons, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace.

Language and Literature.—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti, the Province of Quebec, Canada, and of the State of Louisiana, U.S.A., to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the *French Academy*, founded by Richelieu in 1635, has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 10 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1937), Roger M. du Gard (1937), André Gide (1947), François Mauriac (1952), Albert Camus (1957) and St. John Perse (Alexis Léger) (1960).

Defence.—The personnel of the Defence Forces at the end of 1961 was: *Army*, 818,700 (including *Gendarmie* of 65,000); *Navy* (Oct. 1, 1961), 77,594; *Air Force*, 143,560. The French Navy included 3 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 60 destroyers and frigates and 21 submarines.

Education.—The educational system is highly developed and centralized. It is administered by the Ministry of National Education, comprising (a) the *Direction de l'Administration Générale*, and the *Direction de l'Enseignement Supérieur*, and the *Direction Générale de l'Organisation et des Programmes Scolaires*, the three principal administrative services; (b) the Superior Council of National Education (consultative); (c) the High Commissariat for Youth and Sports; (d) other organizations and services concerned with libraries, research, external relations whose heads are directly responsible to the Minister; and (e) the Inspectorate. *Local Administration* comprises 20 Territorial Academies, with inspecting staff for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils presided over by the *Préfet*, and charged especially with primary education. Primary and secondary education are compulsory, free and secular, the school age being from 6 to 14 (6 to 16 from 1967 onwards). Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (i) *Primary* education is given in *écoles maternelles* (nursery schools), *écoles primaires élémentaires* (primary schools) and *collèges d'enseignement général* (4-year secondary modern course); (ii) *Secondary* education in *collèges d'enseignement technique* and *lycées* (7-year course leading to one of the eight options of the *baccalauréat*: classic A or A'—two classical languages; classic B or C—Latin plus modern languages or science; modern—modern languages plus science and mathematics; M—mathematics and experimental sciences; technical A or B). Many private establishments also exist in all categories. (iii) *Special schools* are numerous. (iv) There are 19 *universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (A.D. 1409), Alger, Besançon (1485), Bordeaux (1441), Caen (1432), Clermont-Ferrand (1808), Dijon (1772), Grenoble (1339), Lille (1530), Lyons (1808), Montpellier (1125), Nancy (1572), Nantes (re-created 1961), Paris (1150), Poitiers (1431), Reims (1961) Rennes (1735), Strasbourg (1567) and Toulouse (1230).

A new Académie of Orléans was created in 1961, but there is as yet no faculty. Higher education is also given in various branches—medicine, law, science and arts—in State institutes in Amiens, Angers, Chambéry, Le Mans, Limoges, Nice, Pau, Rouen, St. Etienne and Tours.

Archæology, etc.—There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains in Dordogne, cave drawings in Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Caesar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitanians south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne, and Belgæ from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, &c., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and XVIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.

Roads.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* is about 50,500 miles, and of other roads 437,500 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways in general use having a length of 8,000 km. The Rhône is navigable for 1,200-ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland.

Railways.—The system of railroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general interest, exclusive of local lines, open for traffic on Jan. 1, 1962, was 38,840 km., of which 7,260 km. were electrified. The lines left open in Sept., 1944 totalled only 11,125 miles, but the work of reconstruction then begun has restored the pre-war figure. Traffic in 1960 totalled 31,800,000,000 passenger-kilometres and 56,500,000,000 ton-kilometres and in 1961, 33,480,000,000 passenger-km. and 58,836,000,000 ton-km.

Civil Aviation.—In 1961 passenger/kilometres flown by aircraft of French airlines totalled 6,360,000,000, of which 4,773,600,000 were by *Air France*.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1962, consisted of 783 ships of 4,842,397 tons gross, of which 64 were passenger vessels (585,050 tons), 171 tankers (2,022,893 tons) and 541 cargo vessels (2,098,713 tons).

FINANCE 1962

Total revenue (*Budget*).... NF. 68,856 milliard
Ordinary expenditure (*do.*)... 70,098 milliard

The *Public Debt*, on November 30, 1961, amounted to NF 84,594,000,000, of which the external debt accounted for NF 10,663,000,000.

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *franc* of 100 *centimes*. On August 11, 1957, a system of exchange rates was introduced which amounted to a devaluation of the franc by 20 per cent. in certain sectors. This devaluation was made general on October 26, 1957. On Dec. 29, 1958, the franc was further devalued by 17½ per cent. to Frs. 1,382 = £1 (Frs. 492.70 = \$1 U.S.). The *New Franc*, worth 100 old francs, came into use on Jan. 1, 1960, in metropolitan France and Algeria, as the basic monetary unit. Bank notes in 10, 50 and 100 new franc denominations and coins for 1 and 5 new francs were introduced. Further coinage in new francs is being introduced to replace the old coinage progressively.

COMMERCE

The principal imports are wool, cotton, chemicals, coke, crude oil, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, timber, rubber, copper and coffee. The principal exports are chemical products, iron and steel, textiles (silk and cotton), automobiles, wine and other agricultural products, soaps and perfumes, and glass.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE 1961

	New France	
Imports.....	25,638,000,000	
Exports	26,351,000,000	
Trade with U.K.		
	1960	1961
Imports from U.K. £	87,482,083	£112,190,285
Exports to U.K....	131,855,952	142,957,125

OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

With effect from Jan. 1, 1947, the colonies of Guyane (French Guiana), Martinique, Guadeloupe and La Réunion with its dependencies have been theoretically administered in exactly the same way as the Metropolitan Departments, but in practice somewhat greater discretion is allowed to the Prefects and the locally elected bodies.

La Réunion.—Formerly Ile de Bourbon, about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, Réunion has been a French possession since 1643. Area, about 1,000 sq. miles. Population (1960), 330,400. Capital, St. Denis (41,863). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of St. Paul (3 sq. miles), New Amsterdam (27 sq. miles) and Kerguelen containing whaling and fishing stations (1,100 sq. miles). The Crozet Islands (200 sq. miles) and Adélie Land (see p. 721) in the Antarctic Continent are also dependencies of Réunion.

Martinique.—An island situated in the Windward Islands group of the West Indies, between the British colonies of Dominica in the north and St. Lucia in the south. Population (1960), 274,400. Capital, Ψ Fort de France (60,600). Other towns are Ψ Trinité (39,173) and Ψ Marin (31,369).

Guadeloupe.—In the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, the island of Guadeloupe, together with Marie Galante, the Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Barthélemy and St. Martin, form the other West Indian Department of France. Population (1960), 266,400. Capital, Ψ Pointe à Pitre (26,200). Other towns are Ψ Basse Terre (13,636) in Guadeloupe and Ψ Grand Bourg (12,827) in Marie Galante.

French Guiana.—Area, 35,000 sq. miles. Population (1960), 30,900. Capital, Ψ Cayenne (13,300). Situated on the north-eastern coast of South America, French Guiana is flanked by Netherlands Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south and east. Under the administration of French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royale and Ile du Diable), known as Iles du Salut. On Devil's Isle, Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894-1899.

CAPITAL OF FRANCE. Paris, on the Seine.

Population (1954), (*Paris ville*) 3,075,678.

District of Paris.—Created by legislation promulgated on August 2, 1961, the District covers the areas of the Seine, Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise Departments, with a population of some 8,000,000. Improvement and development of the Paris region is the responsibility of a Council of Administration consisting of 28 members, half elected by the Government from among local members of Parliament and the other half by local councils. The Council, which has its own budget and revenue, co-ordinates the development works

of existing authorities and has power to initiate its own schemes. A Delegate-General appointed by the Government is the Council's executive officer. The first meeting of the Council was held on Dec. 19, 1961.

President of the Council of Administration, M. Marc Jaquet.

Delegate-General, M. Paul Delouvrier.

Twenty-three other French cities have populations greater than 100,000— Ψ Marseilles (661,492); Ψ Lyons (471,270); Toulouse (268,863); Ψ Bordeaux (257,946); Ψ Nice (244,360); Ψ Nantes (222,790); Lille (194,616); Roubaix (110,067); St. Etienne (181,730); Strasbourg (200,921); Ψ Toulon (141,117); Nancy (124,797); Clermont Ferrand (113,391); Ψ Rouen (110,540); Ψ Le Havre (139,810); Rennes (124,122); Reims (121,145); Grenoble (116,440); Limoges (105,990); Dijon (112,844); Angers (102,142); Ψ Brest (110,713); Le Mans (111,891).

The chief towns of Corsica are Ψ Ajaccio (32,997) and Ψ Bastia (42,729).

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit by air, 1 hr.

FLAG.—The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(35 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Pierson Dixon, C.M.G., C.B. (Oct, 1960)..... £7,015

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B.

Minister (Economic), W. Harpham, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Counsellor and Consul-General, H. Braham, C.B.E.

Counsellors, Hon. P. E. Ramsbotham; A. H. Birch, O.B.E. (*Commercial*); F. B. Richards, D.S.C. (*Press*); L. Hagestadt, O.B.E. (*Labour*).

1st Secretaries, R. A. Farquharson; M. D. Butler; R. A. Fyjis-Walker; J. T. Fearnley; S. H. Anstey; R. W. P. Dawson, C.B.E., D.S.O.; H. W. S. Cornish; N. Morton.

2nd Secretaries, J. B. S. Pedler; T. Macaulay; A. M. Brooks, D.S.O., M.C.; Miss A. M. Wood; H. Tansey; I. J. Benson; D. H. Bevan.

3rd Secretaries, M. R. Jenkins; J. A. Birch.

Naval Attaché, Capt. C. B. H. Wake-Walker, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. E. R. Gurney, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier B. Wilson, D.S.O.

Asst. do. Lt.-Col. J. I. G. Capadose.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore G. F. W. Heycock,

D.F.C.,

Asst. Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. M. G. Bourdaud'hui.

Civil Air Attaché, P. A. Robinson.

Scientific Attaché, R. V. Melville.

Agricultural Attaché, A. V. Vickery.

Chaplain of the British Embassy Church, Rev.

R. J. W. Morris.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices in Metropolitan France at *Paris, Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, St. Malo and Strasbourg.*

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

6 Rue Halévy, Paris

President, H. Talbot.

Vice-President, M. F. Bannerman.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Paris, R. P. Hinks, 36 rue des Ecoles, Paris V.

THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Constitution of the Fifth French Republic promulgated on Oct. 6, 1958, envisaged the establishment of a French Community of States closely linked with common institutions. In the last four years a number of the former French States in Africa have seceded from the Community but for all practical purposes continue to enjoy the same close links with France as those that remain formally members of the French Community. The Community Institutions in fact never operated as envisaged and the major part of the mechanism is for the present at least in abeyance. Nevertheless, with the exception of Guinea, which opted out of the Community in the 1958 referendum, all the former French African colonies are closely linked to France by a series of financial, technical and economic agreements. French relations with these countries are conducted through the *Quai d'Orsay* and, so far as aid and technical assistance is concerned, through the Ministry of Co-operation which has been specially set up for this purpose. M. Jacques Foccart, as Secretary General to the Presidency for the Community and African and Malagasy affairs heads the President's personal secretariat which supervises and coordinates French relations with these countries.

Madagascar (République malgache).—See separate article.

MAURITANIA
(Islamic Republic of Mauritania)

President and Prime Minister, Moktar Ould Daddah.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Mamoudou Touré (1962).

Mauritania lies on the north-west coast of Africa between Spanish Sahara and the Republic of Senegal. It is bounded on the east and south by the Republic of Mali. Area 322,340 sq. miles. The population of Mauritania was estimated at 727,000 in 1961. The Republic of Mauritania elected on November 28, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. It became fully independent on Nov. 28, 1960. Mauritania's main source of potential wealth lies in rich deposits of iron ore around Fort Gouraud, in the north of the country. These are being exploited by an international company, the Société de Mines de Fer de Mauritanie, with the aid of a loan from the I.B.R.D. Exports of iron ore are expected to begin early in 1963. Mauritania imported goods to the value of £78,421 from the United Kingdom in 1961.

FLAG.—Yellow star and crescent on green ground.

CAPITAL.—Nouakchott.
British Ambassador, His Excellency John Howard Peck, C.M.G. (1962) (Resident at Dakar).

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

President, Léopold Senghor, elected Sept. 5, 1960.
Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia (Aug. 22, 1960).
Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Léon Boissier-Palun, 24 Cadogan Square, S.W.1 [Knightsbridge: 6491].

Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa between Mauritania in the north and the Republic of Guinea in the south. It has an area of 77,814 sq. miles and the population was estimated at 2,973,300 in 1961.

Formerly a French colony, Senegal elected on Nov. 25, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. Foundation of a Federation of Mali, to consist of the State of Senegal, (French) Soudan, Dahomey and Upper Volta, was announced in January, 1959, and the

Federation came into existence on April 4, consisting of Senegal and the Sudanese Republic only, the others having meanwhile withdrawn. Mali was proclaimed fully independent by the President of the Federal Assembly, M. Léopold Senghor, on June 20, 1960. However, these arrangements proved short-lived as on August 22, 1960, the Senegal Legislative Assembly formally approved measures to secede from the Federation and continue as an independent state. Senegal's principal exports are groundnuts (raw and processed) and phosphates.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Dakar (383,000).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, green, yellow and red; a green star on the yellow band.

British Embassy: B.P. 6025, Dakar.

British Ambassador, His Excellency John Howard Peck, C.M.G. (1962) £4,115

CHAD REPUBLIC

President, François Tombalbaye, elected August 11, 1960.

Situated in north-central Africa, the Chad Republic extends from 23° N. latitude to 7° N. latitude and is flanked by the Republics of Niger and Cameroon on the west, by the Kingdom of Libya in the north, by the Sudan on the east and by the Central African Republic on the south. It has an area of 487,920 sq. miles and a population estimated in 1961 at 2,675,000. Chad became a member state of the French Community on Nov. 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 11, 1960. On April 14, 1962, a new Constitution was adopted for a presidential-type regime, Mr. Tombalbaye accepting the formal title of President on April 23, 1962. Trade with U.K., 1961: Imports, £186,465; Exports to U.K., £63,725.

CAPITAL.—Fort Lamy, south of Lake Chad (45,600).

FLAG.—Vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red.

French High Representative, M. Hubert Argoud.

British Ambassador, His Excellency W. S. Laver (1962) (Resident at Brazzaville, Congo).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President, David Dacko, assumed office August 17, 1960.

Formerly the French colony of Ubanghi Shari, the Republic lies just north of the Equator between the Cameroon Republic and the southern part of Sudan. It has a common boundary with the Republic of Chad in the north and with the Congolese Republic in the south. The Republic has an area of about 234,000 sq. miles and a population estimated (1961) at 1,227,000. On December 1, 1958, Ubanghi Shari elected to remain within the French Community and adopted the title of the Central African Republic. It became fully independent on August 17, 1960. Imports from U.K., 1961, £207,044; Exports to U.K., £42,390.

CAPITAL.—Bangui, near the border with the Congolese Republic (82,300).

FLAG.—Four horizontal stripes, blue, white, yellow, green, crossed by central vertical red stripe; a yellow star in centre of blue half-stripe next staff.

French High Commissioner, M. Roger Barbécrot.

British Ambassador, His Excellency W. S. Laver (1962) (Resident at Brazzaville, Congo).

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

President, Fulbert Youlou, assumed office August 17, 1960.

The Republic lies on the Equator between Gaboon on the west and the Congolese Republic on the east, the River Congo and its tributary the

Ubanghi forming most of the eastern boundary of the state. The Congo has a short Atlantic coastline. Area of the Republic of Congo is 129,950 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1962) of 864,000. Formerly the French colony of Middle Congo, it became a member state of the French Community on November 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

Trade with U.K., 1961: Imports, £784,691; Exports to U.K., £484,832.

CAPITAL.—Brazzaville (136,000); Ψ Pointe Noire (54,000).

FLAG.—Tricolour of green, yellow and red (diagonal yellow stripe).

French High Representative, M. Jean Rossard.
British Ambassador, His Excellency William Scott Laver (1962).

REPUBLIC OF GABOON

President, Leon M'ba, assumed office August 17, 1960.

Gaboon lies on the Atlantic coast of Africa at the Equator and is flanked on the north by the Spanish territory of Rio Muni and the Cameroon Republic and on the east and south by the Republic of Congo. It has an area of 101,400 sq. miles and a population estimated in 1961 at 440,000. Gaboon elected on Nov. 28, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960. Trade with U.K., 1961: Imports, £535,911; Exports to U.K., £611,734.

CAPITAL.—Libreville (16,700).

FLAG.—Horizontal bands, green, yellow and blue.
French High Representative, M. Jean Risterucci.

British Ambassador, His Excellency W. S. Laver. (Resident at Brazzaville, Congo).

SOMALILAND AND ISLAND TERRITORIES

French Somaliland.—Area, 9,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 67,000. Capital, Ψ Jibuti (17,000). Situated on the N.E. African coast round the Gulf of Tajura and extending about 80 miles inland.

New Caledonia.—Area, 7,200 sq. miles. Population (1956), 68,000. Capital, Ψ Noumea (12,000). A large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E. of Queensland. Dependencies are the Isle of Pines, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Urea, etc.), the Hoon Islands and Alofiis. New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France in 1854; from 1871 to 1896 it was a convict settlement.

Wallis and Futuna Islands.—Following a request from local kings and chiefs, it was decided by referendum (Dec. 27, 1959) that the islands would become the sixth Overseas Territory of France. Population of the islands, formerly dependencies of New Caledonia, is about 9,500, mostly Polynesians.

French Polynesia.—Area, 2,500 sq. miles. Population (1956), 77,000. Capital, Ψ Papeete (15,220), in Tahiti. Includes the Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, Makatea, etc.), the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hiva-0a, etc., 500 sq. miles. population, 3,000); the Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, etc.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, etc.); the Tubuai Islands (Tubuai, Rurutu, Raiivava, Rimatara and Rapa Island); and Maiao Island.

Comoro Archipelago.—Area, 800 sq. miles. Population (1957), 177,000. Capital, Dzaoudzi. Includes the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and certain islets in the Indian Ocean.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—Area, 93 sq. miles. Population (1957), 4,900. Two small groups of islands off the coast of Newfoundland.

The former French settlements in India, Pondicherry, Mahé, Karikal and Yanam were formally transferred to India on Aug. 16, 1962.

GERMANY

* Deutsches Reich (German Realm)

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863-1945 is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North Germanic Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North Germanic Confederation and three South German States became the German Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918, Germany was a Confederate League bearing the name German Empire under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 1863, including all her colonies.

GERMANY BETWEEN THE TWO WARS.—On Nov. 9, 1918, two days before Germany sued for an Armistice from the victorious Allies, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In January, 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). The Assembly met at Weimar (Feb. 6, 1919), and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the Republic, a position he occupied until his death (Feb. 28, 1925) when Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected in his stead. Von Hindenburg was re-elected April 10, 1932, the rival candidate being Adolf Hitler, who was born at Braunau, Austria (April 20, 1889) and had migrated as a young man to Bavaria. A General Election of 1933 provided Hitler's party, the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or *Nazis*) with an absolute majority in the legislature (*Reichstag*) and Hitler became Prime Minister (Cancellor), a position which became fused with that of President at the death of von Hindenburg (Aug. 2, 1934), and Adolf Hitler exercised supreme and uncontrolled authority in the Reich.

THE WAR OF 1939-1945.—After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.

Germany invaded and occupied Denmark and Norway (April, 1940), Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and France (May, 1940). Norway capitulated on June 9, France sued for peace in mid-June. The lightning war against Britain began on August 11, 1940, but the *Lufwaffe* attack, which was to prepare the way for invasion, was defeated. In April, 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded and Ger-

* Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as *Drittes Reich*. The *First* was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The *Second* was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and endured until 1918. The *Third* was established by Adolf Hitler in 1933.

many joined Italy in attacking Greece and Crete. On June 22, 1941, the U.S.S.R. was invaded. In 1942 the Nazi empire reached its height. The boundaries of Greater Germany included Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, Eupen-Malmédy, large areas of Poland, Memelland and Slovenia; Germany and her satellites controlled all European countries except the British Isles, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and parts of European Russia, as well as large tracts of North Africa. The turning point came in November, 1942, with the Soviet victory at Stalingrad and the British at El Alamein. In 1943 a Soviet offensive threw the invader back almost to the Polish frontier, and the Western Allies, after defeating the Axis in North Africa, landed in Italy. In June, 1944, the Second Front opened on the Normandy beaches and by September, 1944, Germany itself was the battlefield. On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

In 1962 the Federal Statistical Office reported that during the course of the war from 1939-1945, 593,000 persons were killed during allied air attacks on Germany and 403,000 dwellings were destroyed. 537,000 civilians were killed, some 15 per cent. children under 14, and 56,000 foreign civilians, members of the police and armed forces. In the area now covered by the Federal Republic persons injured numbered 486,000, including 16,000 foreigners and prisoners of war.

THE POST WAR PERIOD.—After the surrender the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole through a Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R. and the rest of East Prussia and all the area lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15, 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France, but following a plebiscite was incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany on Jan. 1, 1957. The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount needed to support a peacetime economy and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed as reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945.) The agreement further dealt with denazification, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by a Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provisions in full. Quadripartite control became a dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Control Council in March, 1948.

Federal Republic of Germany

President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, born Oct. 14, 1894, elected July 1, 1959, for five years from Sept. 15, 1959.

CABINET

Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer (C.D.U.),
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs, Prof. Ludwig Erhard (C.D.U.),
Foreign Minister, Dr. Gerhard Schröder (C.D.U.),
Interior, Hermann Höcherl (C.S.U.),
Justice, Dr. Wolfgang Stammberger (F.D.P.),
Finance, Dr. Heinz Starke (F.D.P.),
Defence, Dr. Franz-Josef Strauss (C.S.U.),
Labour, Theodor Blank (C.D.U.),
Affairs of the Federal Council and Länder, Dr. Hans-Joachim von Merkatz (C.D.U.),
Housing, Paul Lücke (C.D.U.),
Agriculture, Werner Schwarz (C.D.U.),
All-German Affairs, Ernst Lemmer (C.D.U.),
Transport, Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm (C.D.U.),
Posts and Telegraphs, Richard Stückden (C.S.U.),
Family and Youth Questions, Dr. Josef Würmeling (C.D.U.),
Economic Property of the Federal Republic, Hans Lenz (F.D.P.),
Economic Co-operation, Walter Scheel (F.D.P.),
Atomic Matters, Dr.-Ing. Siegfried Balke (C.S.U.),
Refugees, Wolfgang Mischnick (F.D.P.),
Special Tasks, Dr. Heinrich Krone (C.D.U.),
Health, Dr. Elisabeth Schwarzhaupt (C.D.U.),
 C.D.U.=Christian Democratic Union; C.S.U.=Christian Social Union; F.D.P.=Free Democrats.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Chesham Place, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 5033]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hasso von Eitzdorf (1961).
Minister-Counsellor, Dr. Rudolf Thierfelder.
Counsellors, Prof. Fritz Caspari; Dr. Rudolf Knickenberg (*Legal and Consular*); Dr. Hans Scherer (*Press*); Karl Hans Berlet (*Economic*).

Area and Population.—The area of the Federal Republic is approximately 95,737 sq. miles. A Census held on June 6, 1961, showed the total population of the Federal Republic as 53,975,200, excluding Western Berlin, compared with approximately 40,248,000 in 1939. Distribution of the population among the *Länder* in June, 1961, was:—

Schleswig-Holstein	2,316,600
Hamburg	1,832,400
Lower Saxony	6,641,400
Bremen	706,400
North Rhine Westphalia	15,901,700
Hessen	4,814,400
Rhineland Palatinate	3,147,100
Baden-Württemberg	7,759,000
Bavaria	9,513,900
Saarland	1,072,400

Western Berlin had a population of 2,197,600 at the Census held on June 6, 1961.

The population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic in June 1961 was:—

Hamburg.....	1,845,107	Münster.....	179,393
Munich.....	1,080,000	Bielefeld.....	175,000
Cologne.....	795,183	Aachen.....	172,000
Essen.....	726,000	Solingen.....	170,000
Frankfurt/Main	674,079	Ludwigshafen..	170,000
Düsseldorf.....	664,000	Münchenglad-	
Stuttgart.....	645,000	bach.....	154,216
Dortmund.....	630,000	Bonn.....	145,000
Hanover.....	576,600	Bremerhaven..	142,300
Bremen.....	557,000	Freiburg.....	138,800
Duisburg.....	500,000	Osnabrück.....	136,350
Nuremberg.....	454,221	Saarbrücken...	134,000
Wuppertal.....	424,552	Darmstadt.....	133,000
Gelsenkirchen..	392,000	Mainz.....	131,888
Bochum.....	365,000	Recklinghausen	131,800
Mannheim.....	315,000	Oldenburg....	128,800
Kiel.....	271,000	Heidelberg...	128,000
Oberhausen....	261,000	Remscheid....	123,500
Wiesbaden.....	258,500	Regensburg...	120,900
Brunswick.....	249,000	Würzburg.....	117,995
Karlsruhe.....	246,000	Herne.....	117,500
Lübeck.....	234,766	Offenbach/	
Augsburg.....	208,000	Main.....	113,000
Krefeld.....	205,800	Bottrop.....	112,500
Kassel.....	202,400	Wanne-Eickel..	108,000
Hagen.....	195,000	Salzgitter.....	107,000
Mülheim/Ruhr	188,500	Wilhelmshaven	100,637

Vital Statistics.—There were 18.3 live births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1961, compared with 19.8 per 1,000 for the same area in 1938. There was an excess of live births over deaths in 1961 of 7.4 per 1,000 and in 1938 of 8.4.

Government.—The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizone was later joined by the French zone and in 1948-49 a Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted a provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law came into force in the three western zones on May 24, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, a Lower House, with a four-year term of office, elected by direct universal suffrage, and an Upper House composed of delegates of the *Länder*, without a fixed term of office.

The results of the elections held for the lower House (*Bundestag*) on September 17, 1961, were as follows:

Party	Numbers
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions.....	251
Social Democrats.....	203
Free Democrats.....	67
Total.....	521

These figures include a total of 22 members for Berlin (C.D.U./C.S.U., 9; S.P.D., 13; F.D.P., 67). The Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions, having no absolute majority, formed a coalition with the Free Democrats.

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitution, etc., regained virtual sovereignty in May, 1955, after ratification by all the parties

concerned. The High Commissioners then became Ambassadors.

The Prime Ministers of the *Länder* governments in July, 1961, were:—

Ministers-President

Baden-Württemberg.—Kurt-Georg Kiesinger.
Bavaria.—Dr. Hans Ehard.
Berlin.—Willy Brandt (*Governing Mayor*).
Bremen.—Wilhelm Kaisen.
Hamburg.—Dr. Paul Nevermann.
Hessen.—Dr. Georg-August Zinn.
North Rhine-Westphalia.—Dr. Franz Meyers.
Rhineland-Palatinate.—Dr. Peter Altmeier.
Saarland.—Dr. Franz-Josef Röder.
Lower Saxony.—Dr. Georg Diederichs.
Schleswig-Holstein.—Kai Uwe von Hassel.

Economic Position.—Despite the difficulties arising from the division of Germany, which cut off from the Federal Republic the main food producing areas of Eastern Germany and some of the principal centres of light industry, German economic recovery has made rapid strides since the currency reform of 1948. As a result of United States and British economic aid and of successful economic policies pursued by the Federal Government, Germany has regained her position as the main industrial power on the Continent, and is the most economically powerful member of the European Common Market. The Gross National Product at current prices in 1961 was estimated at DM. 310.4 milliard, an increase of DM. 28 milliard or 9.9 per cent. over 1960. In accordance with the Franco-German Agreement of 1957, the economic integration of Saarland with the Federal Republic took place on July 6, 1959.

Agriculture.—The total agricultural area (in 1961) amounted to 54,825 sq. miles, of which 30,656 sq. miles were under plough. The forest area is 27,437 sq. miles. The 1961 harvest yielded 6,700,400 metric tons of bread grains, 5,687,700 metric tons of feeding grains and 21,503,800 metric tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 1961 included 13,276,700 cattle, 634,100 horses, 1,009,500 sheep, 17,206,900 pigs and 65,838,100 fowls.

Industry.—The average index of industrial production per working day (excluding Saarland and Berlin) has developed as follows (1950=100):

	1960	1961
Mining.....	146	150
Manufacturing industry.....	260	276
(i) Basic materials.....	263	275
(ii) Capital goods.....	337	365
(iii) Consumer goods.....	211	220
(iv) Foodstuffs.....	214	223
Power (electricity and gas).....	243	257
Building industry.....	222	241
Total industry.....	249	264

Hard coal production rose from 142.3 million tons in 1960 to 142.7 million tons in 1961; brown coal rose from 96.1 million tons to 97.2 million tons; pig iron fell from 25.7 million tons to 25.4 million tons; crude steel fell from 34.1 million tons to 33.5 million tons; rolled steel products fell from 22.5 million tons to 21.9 million tons. An average of 145,991 passenger vehicles a month were produced in 1961 (1960=139,525), 19,562 commercial vehicles (1960=19,180), 211,000 tons of sulphuric acid (1960=216,000), 60,384 tons of chlorine (1960=54,817), 33,606 tons of cotton yarn (1960=35,079) and 9,472 tons of woollen yarn (1960=9,794), 564,700 new dwellings were completed in 1961 (1960=574,400).

Labour.—Of 20,933,600 employed in September, 1961, 13,794,900 were men. The average number of unemployed was 161,100, of whom 106,300 were men. In 1961, an average of 8,001,975 were employed in industry; coal mining absorbed 517,683; iron and steel production, 365,901; mechanical engineering and vehicle production, 1,599,624; chemicals, 479,510; and textiles and clothing, 952,622. Productivity of labour in industry (excluding electricity, gas and building industry) per working hour in 1961 reached 194 per cent. (1960=184) of the 1950 level.

Finance.—Under the Federal constitution the yields of indirect taxes, other than the beer tax, accrue to the Federal Government, while direct taxes accrue to the *Länder*, who are obliged to transfer part of them to the central authorities. From 1961, the financial year coincides with the calendar year instead of, as previously, ending on March 31 each year. The 1960 financial year is from April 1 to December 31, 1960, and figures are therefore valid only as to 75 per cent.

The pattern of budgetary expenditure in 1961 was: Total expenditure DM. 44.8 milliard (1960=41.9 milliard); Social expenditure (including housing and welfare), DM. 16.8 milliard (about 37 per cent.); Defence (including the amount spent on foreign troops in the Federal Republic), DM. 12.9 milliard (about 29 per cent.); Agriculture and food, DM. 2.3 milliard (about 5 per cent.); Transport, DM. 3.2 milliard (about 7 per cent.).

In 1952 an agreement was reached for the settlement of German pre-war and post-war foreign debts. An agreement was also signed whereby the Federal Republic will pay to Israel and Jewish organizations over a period of years reparations amounting to DM. 3.5 milliard.

Foreign Trade.—In 1961, imports (including West Berlin) were valued at DM. 44,363 million (1960=42,723 million); and exports at DM. 50,978 million (1960=47,946 million); 26.3 per cent. of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 20.5 per cent. of industrial raw materials; 31.1 per cent. came from the Common Market† countries; 19.4 per cent. from the E.F.T.A.* and 15.9 per cent. from the United States and Canada. The Common Market† countries took 31.7 per cent. of all exports, the E.F.T.A.* 28.3 per cent. and the United States and Canada 7.8 per cent.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£163,394,204	£171,261,149
Exports to U.K.	181,543,618	194,292,276

Communications.—The state-owned railways of the Federal Republic measure 19,060 miles and the privately owned railways 3,229 miles, a total of 22,289 miles. In 1961 the railways handled 321,900,000 tons of goods and the inland waterways 172,000,000 tons. Railway rolling stock (*Deutsche Bundesbahn*) included, in 1961, 6,766 steam locomotives, 1,128 electric locomotives, 1,089 diesel locomotives, 19,747 passenger coaches, 887 rail buses and 273,107 goods waggons. The classified roads measure 84,668 miles. On Jan. 1, 1962, there were 5,587,599 cars and 716,835 lorries. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in Dec., 1961, amounted to 5,274,000 tons gross.

Social Welfare.—There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Children's allowances are payable in respect

of the third and subsequent children. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants are in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Law and Justice.—Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the *Länder*. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

Language and Literature.—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646-1716) to Kant (1724-1804), Fichte (1762-1814), Schelling (1775-1854) and Hegel (1770-1831); the drama from Goethe (1749-1832) and Schiller (1759-1805) to Gerhart Hauptmann (1862-1946); and in poetry, Heine (1800-1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on five occasions—Theodore Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), and Thomas Mann (1929). There are now 1,464 daily papers.

Education.—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. For the school year 1959-60 there were 30,000 elementary schools, with 198,000 teachers and 5,000,000 pupils in the Federal Republic. State expenditure per primary school pupil per annum amounted to DM. 640. In addition there were 760 intermediate schools with 310,000 pupils and 10,100 teachers, 1,550 grammar schools with 743,000 pupils and 14,000 teachers. State expenditure per pupil for intermediate schools was D.M. 980 and for grammar schools was D.M. 1,440 per annum. The grammar school leaving examination (*Abitur*) entitles the holder to a place of study at a university. The number of examinations passed in 1957 was 38,700. Children below the age of 18 who are not attending an intermediate or grammar school are obliged to take a three-year course (part-time) at a vocational school. There were 9,700 such schools with 2,300,000 pupils and 22,000 teachers. State expenditure per pupil per annum was DM. 1,100. In the winter term of 1959 the 18 universities, 8 technical universities, and 7 other institutions of university status, together with teacher training and other colleges in the Federal Republic registered a total of 196,000 German, and 18,800 foreign students. The largest universities are in Munich, Berlin, Cologne, Aachen (T.U.), Hamburg, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Freiburg and Göttingen. There were 1,200 adult education centres with 3,500 rural branches. The attendance figure for 1959 was 4,400,000 and state expenditure amounted to 40,000,000 DM.

Religion.—At the 1950 Census there were 24,430,815 Protestants in the Republic, 21,576,179 Roman Catholics, 17,116 Jews, 142,849 agnostics and 1,528,713 others.

CAPITAL, Bonn, in North Rhine Westphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population, 145,000.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London to Berlin, 3 hrs. 30 mins.; Cologne, 1 hr. 35 mins.; Düsseldorf, 1 hr. 25 mins.; Frankfurt, 1 hr. 50 mins.; Hamburg, 2 hrs.; Hanover, 3 hrs. 10 mins.; Munich, 2 hrs. 25 mins.

† Common Market: W. Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, Netherlands.

* E.F.T.A. (European Free Trade Association): Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Friedrich-Ebert Allee, 77, Bonn

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Sir Frank Kenyon Roberts, K.C.M.G., (1962)..... £7,015

Minister, E. M. Rose, C.M.G.

Counsellors, A. A. Duff, D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Head of Chancery*); A. L. Pope, O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, R. Brash; H. G. Darwin; A. T. Franks; J. C. C. Bennett; W. Cohn; Miss A. M. Warburton.

2nd Secretaries, C. G. Mays; A. D. S. Goodall; D. J. M. Cornwell; A. W. Rhodes; J. A. Robson. Minister (*Economic*), E. McVilvie, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries (*Commercial*), N. Statham; Miss R. M. B. Chevallier; N. G. S. Beckett.

2nd Secretaries (*Commercial*), M. J. Newington; G. A. Ball; J. A. Hardman; E. L. Bailey.

Counsellor (*Information*), J. L. W. Price.

1st Secretaries (*Information*), P. W. R. C. Haley, M.B.E.; H. Berman, O.B.E.

2nd Secretaries (*Information*), Miss P. D. Chorley; I. H. May.

Naval Attaché, Capt. C. C. Anderson, R.N.

Asst. do., Cdr. W. E. Grenfell, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. M. V. Fletcher.

Asst. do., Maj. K. J. Walsh.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore J. N. Tomes, C.B.E.

Civil Air Attaché, J. L. Roberts.

Labour Attaché, E. C. M. Cullingford.

Scientific Attaché, Brig. C. F. C. Spedding, C.B.E. (ret.).

1st Secretary (*Scientific*), Dr. M. Francis.

Supply Attaché, C. F. McFarlane, C.B.E.

Asst. do., F. A. Neal.

Head of Visa Section (*Düsseldorf*), A. S. Auger.

Counsellor (*Administration*), C. Whitworth, C.B.E.

1st Secretary (*Administration*), E. G. Ducker.

Chaplain, Rev. G. P. Spink.

Archivist, Miss G. Lawrence.

Accountant, F. E. Greville.

There are British Consulates-General at Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart; and a British Vice-Consulate at Bremen.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. Seymour, C.B.E., Hahnenstrasse 6, Cologne. There are British Council offices at Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Munich.

BERLIN

G.O.C. British Sector, Maj.-Gen. C. I. H. Dunbar, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Deputy Commandant (*Minister*), A. G. R. Rouse, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Administrative Officer, D. J. Lloyd, M.B.E.

Eastern Germany

Administration.—When the Federal Republic was formed, the People's Council of the Soviet zone, appointed in 1948, was converted into a Provisional People's Chamber. On Oct. 7, 1949, this Chamber enacted a constitution of the "German Democratic Republic," and a provisional Land Chamber was established, now known as *Volkskammer*. The German Democratic Republic is not recognized by the governments of western countries. A number of governmental reforms have been introduced since the original constitution was drafted. The Presidency was abolished on Sept. 12, 1960. From that date the main Government posts have been held as follows:—

Chairman, Council of State, W. Ulbricht.

Prime Minister, Otto Grotewohl.

President of the *Volkskammer*, Dr. Johannes Dieckmann.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lothar Bolz.

Chairman, State Planning Commission, B. Leuschner.

Chairman, State Control Commission, F. Lange.

It was not until the summer of 1953 that the Soviet Commander-in-Chief was replaced in the civilian sphere by a High Commissioner. In September, 1953, the post of High Commissioner was combined with that of Ambassador.

Area and Population.—The area of Eastern Germany is 41,380 sq. miles and its population in October, 1946, was 17,300,000*:

Saxony-Anhalt	... 4,200,000	Saxony	... 5,600,000
Brandenburg	... 2,500,000	Thuringia	... 2,900,000
Mecklenburg	... 2,100,000		

Principal cities and towns: Dresden (467,666); Leipzig (607,655); Magdeburg (236,326); Halle (222,505); Erfurt (174,633); Rostock (114,869); Zwickau (122,862), and Karlmarxstadt (Chemnitz) (250,188). Eastern Berlin, an integral part of the zone and its capital city, has a population of approximately 1,200,000.

In July, 1952, in the interests of "democratization" and the further centralization of power, the old *Länder* (regions) were abolished and replaced by 14 *Bezirke* (regions) as follows:

Land	Bezirke
Mecklenburg	... Rostock; Schwerin; Neubrandenburg.

Brandenburg	... Potsdam; Cottbus; Frankfurt.
Saxony	... Karlmarxstadt; Dresden; Leipzig.
Saxony-Anhalt	... Halle; Magdeburg.
Thuringia	... Erfurt; Gera; Guhl.

Each region has its own *Bezirktag* (assembly) and *Bezirksrat* (council) to deal with purely regional affairs.

Economic Position.—From the economic point of view the Eastern zone is a more unbalanced area than the Federal Republic. It is more nearly self-sufficient in food, but has few industrial raw materials apart from brown coal and copper ore. Before the war its highly developed secondary industries were dependent on Ruhr coal and steel.

The Soviets claimed reparations from Germany to a value of \$ (1938) 10 milliard. Between 1945 and March, 1948, they removed considerable quantities of capital equipment to the U.S.S.R. and took over a number of important plants as Soviet State Concerns (S.A.G.). S.A.G.'s now account for perhaps one-eighth of all industrial production in Eastern Germany. Their products are sold partly in Germany and partly to the U.S.S.R. and other foreign countries. In addition the zone pays reparations from current production to the U.S.S.R. and, although the amounts have been reduced, the obligation continues until 1965. Economic control has been centralized, industry subjected to rigid central planning, state ownership

* Figures published in 1961 by the West German Ministry of Refugees showed that 2,600,000 refugees had fled to the Federal Republic from Eastern Germany (*German Democratic Republic*) in 1949-1961, many of them crossing to the Western sector of Berlin. More than a quarter of a million persons fled to the Federal Republic in each of the years 1955-1957. In the first six months of 1961, 103,159 refugees were received in West Germany, 30,444 more in July and a further 15,000 in August, 1961, until the Berlin border was sealed by the East German authorities. Refugees crossing in 1960 included about 700 doctors, 142 professors and college lecturers and some 2,000 school teachers.

and trading greatly expanded at the expense of private interests and the basic industries given priority over secondary industries. Large new steel plants have been erected at Fürstberg/Oder and at Calbe, and crude steel production is now greater than before the war.

The East German Government announced on April 14, 1960, that collectivization of agriculture in East Germany had been completed, the only exceptions being a few small areas unsuitable for large-scale farming.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£7,154,995	£8,221,012
Exports to U.K.	6,273,076	6,693 594

GREECE

(Hellas)

King of the Hellenes, Paul I, born Dec. 14, 1901; *acceded* (on the death of his brother King George I), April 1, 1947; *married* Jan. 8, 1938, Princess Frederika, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick (born April 18, 1917), and has issue:—

- (i) Crown Prince (*Diadoch*) H.R.H. Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, born June 2, 1947.
- (ii) H.R.H. Princess Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938; *married* May 14, 1962, H.R.H. Don Juan Carlos, of Spain.
- (iii) H.R.H. Princess Irene, born May 11, 1942.

CABINET

(June, 1956; reconstructed Nov., 1961)

Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis.
Deputy Prime Minister, Panayotis Kanellopoulos.
Minister to the Prime Minister, Dimitrios Niakris.
Minister of Co-ordination, Panayotis Papaligouras.
National Defence, Arlside Protopapadakis.
Foreign Affairs, Evangelos Avcroff-Tossizza.
Justice, C. Papaconstantinou.
Interior, George Rallis.
National Education and Religion, Grigorios Cassimatís.
Finance, Spyrikdon Theotokis.
Commerce, Panayotis Pinielís.
Industry, Zíssis Zíssakis.
Public Works, Gen. Solon Ghikas.
Communications, Dimitrios Vranopoulos.
Agriculture, Constantine Adamopoulos.
Social Welfare, Andreas Stratos.
Mercantile Marine, Stylianos Kotiadis.
Labour, Constantine Chrysanthopoulos.
Northern Greece, Dionysios Manentis.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON

51 Upper Brook Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 0694]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant).
Counsellor, J. A. Dracoulis.
1st Secretaries, D. C. Petrou; A. J. Stephanou.
2nd Secretary (*Consular Affairs*), S. Konstantopoulos.
Naval and Military Attaché, Captain M. Stavridis.
Minister Plenipotentiary (*Press Affairs*), M. Cosmetas.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. M. J. Fragiskos.
Commercial Counsellor, E. Anagnostopoulos.
Commercial Secretary, G. Mitrofanis.
Hon. Educational Counsellor, P. Argenti.
Consulate General, Department of Information and Commercial Department, 49 Upper Brook Street, W.1.

There are Honorary Consulates at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Falmouth, Hull, Inningham, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton and Yarmouth, Swansea and Glasgow, and at Belfast.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Libyan and Ionian seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of 51,182 sq. miles. Provisional results of a census held throughout the country on March 19, 1961, recorded a population of 8,388,553.

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and of the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: *Macedonia* (which includes Mt. Athos and the island of *Thasos*), *Thrace* (including the island of *Samothrace*), *Epirus*, *Thessaly*, *Continental Greece* (which includes the island of *Euboea* and the *Sporades*, or "scattered islands," of which the largest is *Skyros*), the *Peloponnese* (or *Morea*), the *Dodecanese* or *Southern Sporades* (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1911 during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Symi, Khalki and Tilos, the *Cyclades* (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos), the *Ionian Islands* (Corfu, Paxos, Levkas, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante and Cerigo), the *Aegean Islands* (Chios, Lesbos, Limnos and Samos). In Crete there was for over 1,500 years (3000 to 1400 B.C.) a flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Chios, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the 10-year struggle between the Achaeans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (1194-1184 B.C.).

Government.—The Independence of Greece dates from March 25 (O.S.), 1821, and was ratified by the *Treaty of Adrianople* (Sept. 14, 1829) and the *Convention of London* (Feb. 3, 1830), after a successful insurrection against the Ottoman Empire, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. The first Head of State was a Greek, John Capodistrias, who was assassinated in Nauplia in 1831. The Allied Powers then chose a prince of the Wittelsbach (Bavarian) dynasty; he ruled as King Otho until his abdication in 1862. He was succeeded by King George I of the Glucksburg (Danish) dynasty. Since then Greece has had one period as a republic (1924-35) and one period of uncertainty (from the Second World War until September, 1946), but in both cases returned to the monarchical system under the Glucksburg dynasty after a plebiscite.

At the time of its independence, the Kingdom of Greece included little more than the Peloponnese, Sterea Hellas and the Cyclades, but the Ionian Islands were added in 1864, Thessaly in 1881, Macedonia, Crete and the Aegean Islands in 1913, Western Thrace in 1919 and the Dodecanese in 1947. The Treaty of Sèvres (1922), under which Greece would have received large territories round Istanbul and in Asia Minor, was nullified by the Greek defeat in the Asia Minor campaign of 1922. This was followed by a major exchange of populations which largely settled the minority problems between Greece and Turkey. The long campaign for *enosis* (union) of Cyprus with Greece was terminated in 1959 by the Zürich and London Agreements which led to the proclamation of Cyprus as an independent republic in 1960.

On October 28, 1940, Italy declared war on Greece and invaded the country from Albania, but within a month Greek troops, assisted at sea and in the air by Great Britain, expelled the invader and advanced in triumph into Albania. On April 6,

1941, Germany invaded Yugoslavia and Greece and came to the aid of the defeated Italian forces. British and Commonwealth ground forces were sent to the assistance of Greece, but the fresh onslaught led to her occupation by German, Italian and Bulgarian troops. By her own exertions and by Allied help Greece was freed in October, 1944.

There followed in December-January, 1944-5 a short period of civil war in which the Communists attempted to seize power by force. In 1947, Communist guerrilla disturbances assumed the proportions of civil war, which continued with increasing damage and destruction to the country until the summer of 1949 when the Greek Army's victories overwhelmed the guerrillas. Normal conditions were sufficiently restored throughout the country to enable a general election to be held on March 5, 1950. Since then, with considerable economic help from the United States, Greece has made great progress in the formidable task of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Greece acceded to the North Atlantic Treaty in Feb. 1952. In the economic field the country has made steady, if slow, progress. From 1954-59 relations between Greece and the United Kingdom were severely strained by the Cyprus issue, but since its settlement by the Zürich and London agreements (February 11 and 19, 1959) they have improved rapidly.

At a general election held on October 29, 1961, the National Radical Union Party of M. Karamanlis was for the third time returned to power. It received 50.8 per cent. of the total votes cast and a total of 179 seats in the Chamber. The Union of Centre Parties (Liberal, PADE and Populist Party Union) emerged as the leading Opposition party (76 seats). The extreme left (PAME) returned 54 fewer members and secured 14.6 per cent. of the total votes cast. A new Cabinet was formed by M. Karamanlis on Nov. 4, 1961. (See above).

Defence.—The Navy has 80 ships, most of which have been provided by the United States. The strength of the Army is 120,000. The Air Force consists of 24,000 men, nine offensive squadrons and two transport squadrons, together with a few helicopters and the necessary support, training and maintenance organizations.

Production.—Though there has in recent years been a substantial measure of industrialization, Greece is still predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture employs about half the working population, the most important product and export being tobacco, which still, despite recent difficulties in disposing of the crop abroad, accounts for one-third of the value of total visible exports from Greece. Since the war the production of wheat, cotton and rice has been greatly increased, partly in an attempt to make the country's economy less dependent upon tobacco. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, pomegranate and currant-vine, and considerable efforts have lately been made to develop exports of Greek fresh fruit and vegetables as well as currants and other dried fruits. Currants, grown mainly around Patras, remain one of Greece's main exports, the United Kingdom being the principal purchaser.

The principal minerals mined in Greece are iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, magnesite, chrome, bauxite, lead, zinc and emery, and prospecting for petroleum is being carried on. The chief industries are textiles (cotton, woollen, silk and rayon), chemicals, cement, glass, metallurgy, shipbuilding, domestic electrical equipment and footwear. An oil refinery, the first in Greece, was opened near Athens early in 1958 and industrial projects, either in the course of being carried out or planned in the

near future, include the extension of the existing iron and steel industries, the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of aluminium and other factories for sugar, fertilizers, tyres and polystyrene; the development of the country's electric power resources; irrigation and land reclamation schemes, and the exploitation of Greece's lignite resources for fuel and industrial purposes. Greece enjoys substantial financial assistance from the United States and has received loans from the Federal Republic of Germany. Following a decision made at the N.A.T.O. ministerial meeting in Athens in May, 1962, a consortium of 8 countries from O.E.C.D. has been formed to help Greece's economic development.

Communications.—The 2,650 kilometres of Greek railways had all been repaired by the end of 1950, in spite of delays due to the activities of guerrilla bands. All are now State owned with the exception of the Athens-Piræus Electric Railway. The railway from Athens to the Peloponnese, serving Patras and southern Greece, is metre gauge, but the other lines, except one or two minor ones, are standard gauge. Athens is linked with Istanbul, Paris (*via* Belgrade, Trieste and Lausanne), Ostend (*via* Belgrade, Salzburg, Cologne and Brussels) and Vienna by direct sleeping-car services. Greek roads total somewhat over 50,000 kilometres, of which about 30 per cent. are classified as national highways and 30,000 km. are classified as provincial roads. More than 7,000 km. of both classes are asphalt and a further 14,000 km. are macadamized. At the end of Dec., 1961, the Greek mercantile fleet numbered 959 ships with a total tonnage of 6,739,667 tons gross. A further 680 Greek-owned ships were under foreign flags (6,296,973 tons gross). The Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, flies numerous internal and external services, including Athens-London, and it and other airlines connect Athens directly with most countries in Europe and the Middle East.

Religion.—Over 97 per cent. of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Church of Greece recognizes the spiritual primacy of the Œcumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece. It has no jurisdiction over the Church of Crete, which has a degree of autonomy under the Œcumenical Patriarch, nor over the Monastic Community of Mount Athos and the Church in the Dodecanese, both of which come directly under the Œcumenical Patriarch.

Education is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 12 and is maintained by State grants. There are two Universities, Athens and Salonica, that of Athens being of wide repute.

Language and Literature.—The spoken language of modern Greece is descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. Official and technical matter is mostly composed in *Katharevusa*, a conservative literary dialect evolved by Adamantios Corais (Diamant Coray), who lived and died in Paris (1748-1833), but novels and poetry are mostly composed in *dimotiki*, a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854-1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas, Cavafis and Sikelianos have won a European reputation.

CURRENCY

The Greek *drachma* has an official exchange rate of 84 = £1 sterling and 30 = U.S. \$1.
(See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1960	1961
Total imports . . .	£250,000,000	£255,000,000
Total exports	72,574,000	79,762,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K. . .	£18,716,785	£21,134,948
Exports to U.K.	8,506,445	7,581,041

CAPITAL, Athens. Population (including Ψ Piraeus and suburbs), 1,852,709. Other large towns are: Salonika (373,635); Ψ Patras (95,364), Ψ Volos (67,424); Larissa (55,391); and Ψ Cavalla (44,517); in Crete— Ψ Heraklion or Candia (63,458), Ψ Canea (38,467), and Ψ Rethymon (14,999); in the Ionian Islands— Ψ Corfu (26,991); in the Dodecanese— Ψ Rhodes (27,393); in the Cyclades— Ψ Syros (Hermopoulos) (14,402); in Lesbos— Ψ Mytilene (25,758); in Chios— Ψ Chios (24,053).

FLAG.—9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

NATIONAL DAY : March 25.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London to Athens (1,501 miles), 4 hrs. 30 mins. (*via* Rome).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(4 Odos Gennadiou, Athens)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir (Francis) Ralph (Hay) Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1962) £5,015
 Counsellors, R. C. Barnes; B. J. Garnett, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Commercial).

1st Secretaries, J. C. Moberly; H. S. Colchester, O.B.E.; E. J. C. Hare, O.B.E., T.D. (Information); J. D. Blakeway; C. Marshall (Labour) (Resident at Tel Aviv).

2nd Secretaries, R. H. Stockbridge, M.C.; A. W. Constant (Consul); G. A. Fletcher (Commercial); A. F. Ward (Information); W. Jones; D. McAlindon; A. C. Baker (Visa).

3rd Secretary, G. F. Noble (Commercial).
 Naval Attaché, Capt. R. E. Lloyd, D.S.C., R.N.
 Military Attaché, Brig. E. J. D. Snowball, O.B.E.
 Air Attaché, Air Commodore J. Holmes, D.F.C.
 Attachés, H. Bradley (Archivist); E. C. Duckworth (Commercial).

Embassy Chaplain, Rev. J. Findlow.

Hon. Attaché, H. M. Megaw (Director, British School of Archaeology).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Athens, Salonika, Piraeus, Patras, Corfu and Samos.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. A. Close, O.B.E., 8 Ermou Street, Athens.

GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)

PRESIDENT

Gen. Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes, assumed office March 1, 1958.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

30 Collingham Gardens, S.W.5

[Fremantle: 7463]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, Colonel Don Felipe Doroteo Monterroso (1962).

1st Secretary, Señor Don Eduardo de León-Strecker.
 2nd Secretary, Señor Don Juan José Jauregui-Varela.

There is a Consulate-General at Liverpool and Consuls at Glasgow and Belfast.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. long from 88° 12' 49" to 92° 13' 43", and comprises an area of 42,042 square miles, and a population (at the census of 1950) of 2,788,122. There is a single chamber legislative assembly of 68 members and a cabinet of 11 of whom 10 are Ministers of State. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 12,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,000 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarial near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. The chief Ψ seaports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston, Matias de Gálvez (formerly Santo Tomás) and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University in the capital education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

FINANCE 1961-62

Estimated Revenue Quetzales 121,028,834
 Estimated Expenditure " 121,028,834

At par 1 Quetzal = \$1 U.S. Exchange rate 2.80 Q = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1960	1961
	Quetzales	Quetzales
Imports (c.i.f.)	137,759,132	133,554,708
Exports (f.o.b.)	112,620,981	110,177,280

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
	£1,816,595	£2,260,165
Imports from U.K.		
Exports to U.K.	412,444	418,464

The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, cotton, chicle (chewing gum), essential oils, zinc and lead. The chief imports are textiles, petroleum, vehicles, machinery and food-stuffs.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (1961), 383,000. Quetzaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 36,469. Other towns are Mazatenango (14,736), Antigua (14,464) and Ψ Puerto Barrios (15,332).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue; coat of arms on white stripe.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(P.O. Box No. 8, 11 Calle No. 3-27, Zona 1, Guatemala City)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Michael Sanigear Williams, C.M.G. (1960) £4,115
 1st Secretary, J. E. Jackson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Guatemala City and Bananera (Izabal).

GUINEA

(Republic of Guinea)

President, Sékou Touré, elected for a term of 7 years, January, 1961.

President of National Assembly, Diallo Saifoulaye.

CABINET

(Oct. 2, 1958)

Prime Minister, Sékou Touré.
Minister of State, Diallo Abdourahmane.
Interior and Collectives, Kaba Sinkouou.
Defence and National Security, Keita Fodeba.
Commerce, Keita N'Famara.
Planning, Barry Ibrahim.
Finance, Barry Diawadou.
Public Works and Transport, Ismael Touré.
Education, Camara Damantang.
Health, Dr. Najib Roger Accar.
Public Administration, Touré Fodé Mamadou.
Labour and Social Security, Cissé Fodé.
Justice, Paul Faber.
Information and Tourism, Camara Bengaly.
Governor of la Banque de Guinée (with Cabinet rank), Diakite Moussa.
Telecommunications, Diop Alassane.
Foreign Affairs, Beavogui Louis-Lansana.
Industry and Mines, Dramé Alioune.
Youth, Arts and Culture, Tounkara Jean Faragué.
Rural Economy, Barry Sory Ibrahim.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Ambassador, His Excellency Tibou Tounkara (1962)

Formerly part of French West Africa, Guinea has a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean between Portuguese Guinea and Sierra Leone and in the interior is adjacent to Senegal, Mali and the Republic of Ivory Coast. Area, 96,865 sq. miles. The population was estimated in 1961 at 3,000,000, mostly of the Fullah, Malinké and Soussou tribes. It is estimated that there are about 2,000 Europeans in the country.

Government.—Guinea was separated from Senegal in 1891 and administered by France as a separate colony until 1958. In the referendum held in Metropolitan France and the overseas territories on Sept. 2, 1958, Guinea rejected the new French Constitution. Accordingly, on Sept. 28, it was declared that Guinea had separated itself from the other territories of French West Africa which had adopted the Constitution. French administrative and financial assistance was terminated; and Guinea left the French Community. On October 2, 1958, Guinea became an independent republic governed by a Constituent Assembly. M. Sékou Touré, Prime Minister in the Territorial Assembly, assumed office as head of the new Government.

A provisional constitution, adopted on Nov. 12, 1958, declared Guinea "a democratic, secular and social republic", powers of government being exercised by a president assisted by the Cabinet. The President, eligible for a term of 7 years and for re-election, is head of state and of the armed forces. M. Sékou Touré was elected President of the Republic by an overwhelming vote in an election (in which he was the sole candidate) in January, 1961. General recognition of Guinea as an independent state was followed by her admission to membership of the United Nations in December, 1958.

Guinea withdrew from the Franc Zone on March 1, 1960, and established her own currency, the *Guinea franc* (at par with the *franc C.F.A.*). The consequent payment difficulties led to the rupture of commercial relations with France, hitherto her most important supplier and purchaser.

Production, etc.—The principal products of Guinea are alumina, iron-ore, palm kernels, millet, rice, coffee, bananas, pineapples and rubber. Principal imports are cotton goods, manufactured goods,

tobacco, petroleum products, sugar, rice, flour and salt; exports, alumina, iron-ore, diamonds, coffee, hides, bananas, palm kernels and pineapples. In the mountains in the hinterland of Guinea (Fouta Djalon, 4,970 feet), where the rivers Senegal, Gambia and Niger have their sources, large deposits of bauxite (the raw material of aluminium) are worked and alumina is produced for export. Bauxite has been worked and exported from the Conakry area where there are also rich deposits of iron-ore and large-scale mining is carried on.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£564,679	£835,379
Exports to U.K.	1,374,485	866,597

CAPITAL.—Ψ Conakry (100,000). Other towns are Kankan (24,000), which is connected with Conakry by a railway, Kindia (13,000), N'Zérékoré, Mamou, Siguiri and Labé.

FLAG.—Three vertical stripes of red, yellow and green.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Conakry

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul General, His Excellency Hilary William King, M.B.E. (1962).

1st Secretary, D. N. Lane.

2nd Secretary, P. B. Thompson.

3rd Secretary (and Consul), R. S. Jones.

British Council Representative, J. H. Grimes.

HAITI

(République d'Haiti)

President, Dr. François Duvalier, installed Oct. 22, 1957; re-installed May 22, 1961.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

22 Hans Road, S.W.3.

Chargé d'Affaires, Maurice Cassus.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.

The area of the Republic is about 10,000 sq. miles with a population of about 4,000,000. The people are mainly negroes but there are numbers of mulattoes and others with some admixture of European blood. About 250 British subjects, chiefly of British West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.

A French colony under the name of Saint-Dominique from 1697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000, revolted in 1791 under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1803. Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also a former black slave, who, on January 1, 1804, declared the former French colony to be an independent state. It was at this time that the name Haiti, an aboriginal word meaning mountainous, was adopted. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. In 1915, following a period of political upheaval, the country was occupied by a force of U.S. marines. The occupation came to an end in 1934, and U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti officially ended on October 1, 1947.

The six-year term of General Magloire having ended in December 1956, he attempted to stay in power for a further period but was forced to resign and go into exile. A period of political upheaval followed and for many months there was no effective government. A military junta took over

in June, 1957, and elections were held in September, following which Dr. Duvalier was installed as the new President of the Republic.

Production, Industry, etc.—In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion. In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken with the aim of a gradual restoration of the productiveness of the country. The main project now approaching completion is a scheme for the irrigation of more than 70,000 acres of the Artibonite valley for which the Import-Export Bank approved a loan of \$27,000,000 and the Development Loan Fund, on May 28, 1959, a further loan of \$4,300,000.

The principal products are coffee, sisal, sugar, essential oils, bananas, logwood, cocoa and cotton. Coffee accounts for about two-thirds of total exports and is the mainstay of the country's economy. Exports of bauxite began in 1957 and production of copper in the Terre Neuve area started in 1960. Industry is still on a small scale. The tourist trade expanded until 1956, since when it has fallen off owing to political upheavals.

Communications.—There are very few asphalted roads and internal communications are very bad. Air services between the capital and the principal provincial towns are maintained by the Aviation Corps of the Haitian Army. The principal towns and villages are connected by telephone and/or telegraph. The internal telephone and telegraph system is permanently out of order. The reinstallation which was being carried out by a British firm was stopped in 1957 and has not been resumed. External telegraph, telephone and postal services are normal.

Air services by Pan-American World Airways are regular and frequent, and there are passenger sailings every 10 days (approx.) for New York and Panama by the Grace Line. Freight sailings are frequent for the U.S.A., Canada and Europe. Sailings between Haiti and Jamaica are infrequent. (Air mail transit U.K./Port-au-Prince 4-7 days.)

Climate.—The climate is tropical with comparatively little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March-October) and the winter (Nov.-Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds 95° F., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

Language and Literature.—French is the language of the government and the press, but it is only understood by the educated minority. The usual language of the people is Creole. Education is free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 90 per cent. There are 4 French daily newspapers and several weekly papers including 2 in English. The total circulation is very small.

	1958-59 \$U.S.	1959-60 \$U.S.
Revenue.....	32,740,000	23,200,000
Expenditure.....	37,200,000	37,200,000
5 Gourdes = \$1 (U.S.). (See also p. 84.)		
	1958-59 \$U.S.	1959-60 \$U.S.
Total Imports.....	29,260,000	35,000,000
Total Exports.....	23,000,000	42,600,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£915,639	£599,074
Exports to U.K.....	104,632	35,687

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are cottons, foodstuffs, machinery, mineral oil and soap.

CAPITAL. Ψ Port-au-Prince, Population (1960 census), 250,000. Other centres are: Ψ Cap-Haïtien (24,957); Ψ Les Cayes (11,835); Ψ Gonaïves (13,534); Ψ Jacmel (8,545); Ψ St. Marc (10,485); Ψ Port de Paix (6,309); Jérémie (11,138).

FLAG.—Two horizontal bands, blue, red; in the centre, the coat-of-arms on a white square.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Port-au-Prince)

Chargé d'Affaires, H. Niblock.

HEJAZ, see Saudi Arabia

HONDURAS

(Republica de Honduras)

President, Dr. José Ramón Villeda Morales (Dec. 21, 1957).

HONDURAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

104 Great Portland Street, W.1.

[Langham: 6103]

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Francisco José Durón (1960).

Consul-General, Dr. Gonzalo Rodríguez-Soto.

There is a Consular Office at Birmingham.

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° and 16° 30' N. and long. 83° and 89° 41' west, with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 77 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The Republic contains a total area of approximately 43,278 square miles and a population of 1,887,389 (estimate of June 30, 1959) of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong foreign negro (British West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. Most of the soil is poor and acid, except for a few areas along the North coast and in the interior. There has been no recent volcanic activity. Rainfall is seasonal, May to October being wet and November to April dry. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and mainly healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

Under the Constitution of Dec. 21, 1957, the Legislature consists of a single Congress of 58 members elected by popular vote in the ratio of approximately one per 30,000 inhabitants. The executive authority is vested in the President who is assisted by a Cabinet of nine Ministers.

The Republic is divided into 18 departments, the newest of which, Gracias a Dios, formed in Feb. 1957, covers all the territory previously known as La Mosquitia, together with portions of the Departments of Olancho and Colón. It is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, coconuts, tobacco, beans, maize, rice and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is becoming an increasingly important industry, a large number of cattle being exported to the neighbouring countries every year. Honduras is

also a timber producing country, the most important woods being pine, mahogany and cedar. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, but only a small portion is at present exploited owing to transport difficulties.

1,008 miles of railway were in operation in the year 1957, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. The total road mileage is approximately 2,000, the greater part of which is in poor condition, but improvements are now being made and new roads built. There are 15 airports in use in Honduras, exclusive of numerous small landing and emergency fields. There are three international air services (TACA Internacional, PAA and TAN) and a domestic air service (SAHSA). There are 2,979 miles of telephone lines, 4,981 miles of telegraph lines and 369 post-offices.

The chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free and compulsory and, although there is still a great deal of illiteracy, it is gradually diminishing. There is no recognized native literature.

FINANCE		1962
Revenue (<i>Budget estimate</i>) ..	Lempiras	79,227,000
Expenditure	„	100,442,000
Loans	„	21,215,000

The currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents., U.S. and Lps. 5-60 to the £. (See also p. 84.)

The Public Debt amounted at the end of 1959 to U.S. \$10,440,000 (external) and U.S. \$13,809,800 (internal).

TRADE		1960
Imports	Lempiras	140,800,000
Exports	„	148,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£702,664	£502,729
Exports to U.K.....	409,668	334,297

CAPITAL.—Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1958), 106,949 (including the contiguous town of Comayagua); other towns are San Pedro Sula (58,931), La Ceiba (22,780), Tela (15,979), Puerto Cortes (16,102), Choluteca (8,000), Amapala (3,000) and Trujillo (2,000).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Tegucigalpa.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and

Consul-General, His Excellency Richard Bartram

Boyd Tollinton, C.B.E. (1960)..... £3,415

1st Secretary and Consul, L. E. Hanham.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wooten, D.F.C.

(resident in Caracas).

Labour Attaché, J. S. Rew (resident in Mexico City).

Attaché, H. R. Ward.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and Tela.

Tegucigalpa is 5,930 miles from London; transit, via New York, 14 days; via Panama 20 days. By air via New York 2 days.

HUNGARY

(Magyarország)

President of the Presidential Council of the Republic, István Dobi, re-elected July 1953.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Sept. 13, 1962)

President of the Council, János Kádár.

Vice-Presidents, Gyula Kállai; Antal Apró; Jenő Fock; Béla Biszku.

Minister of State, Dr. Ferenc Münnich.

Foreign Affairs, János Pter.

Home Affairs, Janos Papp.

Defence, Lajos Czinege.

Finance, Rezső Nyers.

Justice, Ferenc Nezvál.

Metalurgy and Machine Industry, János Csergő.

Heavy Industry, Sándor Czottner.

Light Industry, Mrs. József Nagy.

Foreign Trade, Jenő Incze.

Internal Trade, János Tausz.

Agriculture, Pál Losonczy.

Health, Dr. Frigyes Doleschall.

Food, Imre Kovács.

Education, Pál Ilku.

Construction, Rezső Trautmann.

Labour, Odón Kishazi.

Communications and Postal Affairs, István Kossa.

President, National Planning Office, Miklós Ajtai.

President, Technical Development Committee, Arpa

Kiss.

LEGATION IN LONDON

(35 Eaton Place, S.W.1)

[Belgravia: 4048]

Minister in London, His Excellency Béla Szilágyi (1959).

Consulate, 46 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (Belgravia: 4462).

Area and Population.—The area of Hungary may be stated as approximately 36,000 sq. miles with a population Jan. 1, 1960) of 9,997,870.

Government.—Hungary was reconstituted a kingdom in 1920 after having been declared a republic on Nov. 17, 1918. She joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the 1939-45 War on the side of Germany. On Jan. 20, 1945, a Hungarian provisional government of liberation, which had been set up during the preceding December, signed an armistice with the United Nations under the terms of which the frontiers of Hungary were withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

For the first four years after the liberation, Hungary was governed by a coalition of the Smallholder, National Peasant, Social Democrat and Communist parties. During this time land reform was carried out, the great landowners being dispossessed and their estates partitioned among peasants; mines, heavy industry, banks and schools were nationalized. By 1949 the Communists, under the leadership of Mr. Rákosi, having compelled the Social Democrat Party to merge with them, and having disrupted the peasant parties, had succeeded in gaining a monopoly of power. Elections in that year, in which candidates for the National Assembly were drawn from a single list, resulted in 95.6 per cent. of the votes cast being obtained by the Communist-dominated People's Front. A campaign was opened to collectivize agriculture and by 1952 practically the entire economy had been "socialized."

In mid-1953 Mr. Imre Nagy replaced Mr. Rákosi as Prime Minister, though the latter continued to hold his post as First Secretary of the Party. Mr. Nagy introduced a more moderate policy based largely on the development of agriculture rather than heavy industry; but in April, 1955, Mr. Rákosi succeeded in turning the tables on his rival who was removed from his position as Prime Minister and subsequently expelled from the Party. But after the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, opposition to Mr. Rákosi within the Hungarian Communist Party mounted and on July 18, 1956, he was removed from his post as

First Secretary and succeeded by Mr. Gerö, who had been one of his closest associates. The period from July to the outbreak of the national revolution on Oct. 23, 1956, was marked by growing ferment in intellectual circles and increased discord within the Party. The immediate signal for the revolt was a series of students' demonstrations, first in Szeged on Oct. 22 and in Budapest a day later. The chief demands put forward by students and other demonstrators were for the return of Mr. Nagy as Prime Minister, for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and for free elections. Fighting broke out on the night of Oct. 23 between demonstrators, who had been joined by large numbers of factory workers, and the State Security Police (A.V.H.). Soviet forces intervened in strength early the next morning. By Oct. 30 Soviet troops had withdrawn from Budapest and on Nov. 3 Mr. Nagy formed an all-party coalition government. This government was overthrown and the revolution suppressed as the result of a renewed attack by Soviet forces on Budapest in the early hours of Nov. 4. Simultaneously the formation of a new Hungarian Revolutionary Worker Peasant Government under the leadership of Mr. Kádár, Mr. Gerö's successor as First Secretary of the Party, was announced. The trial and execution of Imre Nagy and three of his associates was announced on June 17, 1958. Dr. Ferenc Münnich succeeded as President of the Council on Jan. 27, 1958, and held office until Sept. 13, 1961, being replaced by Mr. Kádár. Several other Ministers were replaced at the same time.

Production, Industry, etc.—Though industrialization has made considerable progress in the last decade, agriculture still occupies an important place in the Hungarian economy and 58 per cent. of the total area of the country is arable land. About 14 per cent. of this arable land is owned by state farms and about 75 per cent. by co-operative farms. Production of the most important crops in 1960 was as follows (1,000 tons):—Wheat 1,767; rye 354; barley 986; oats 203; rice 45; maize 3,504; potatoes 2,656; sugar-beet 3,370; cattle-turnip 1,431; sunflower 86; lucerne 18; red clover 852.

Industry is mainly based on imported raw materials, but Hungary has her own coal (mostly brown), bauxite, some iron ore and oil. Output figures in 1960 (1,000 tons) were as follows:—coal 26,523; bauxite 1,289; iron ore 516; pig-iron 1,249; steel 1,885; crude oil 1,215; cement 1,571.

The output of raw materials and general industrial production were sharply reduced by the revolution of Oct., 1956, but all the ground then lost has since been made up and industrial production rose by 12 per cent. in 1959. Hungary's economic plan for 1962 provided for an increase of 8 per cent. in industrial production.

Religion and Education.—About two-thirds of the Magyars are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education—infant schools 3-6, general schools 6-14 (compulsory), vocational schools (15-18), secondary schools (15-18), universities and adult training schools (over 18). In the academic year 1959-60 there were 31,000 students at universities, 177,000 at secondary schools of all types and 1,314,000 at general schools.

Language and Literature.—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finno-Ugric languages. Hungarian literature began to flourish in the second half of the sixteenth century. Among the greatest writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are Mihály Vörösmarty (1800-1855), Sándor Petöfi (1823-1849), János Arany (1817-1882), Endre Ady (1877-1918), Attila József (1905-

1937), Mihály Babits (1883-1941) and Dezsö Kosztolányi (1885-1936).

Finance.—The budget estimates for the year 1962 were: Revenue, *Forints* 84,483,000,000; Expenditure, *Forints* 83,886,000,000. The *Forint* (of 100 *Filler*) has an official exchange value of 32.87 *Forints* = £1, but travellers to Hungary are accorded a bonus of 100 per cent. when exchanging sterling and certain other foreign currencies.

TRADE		1961
Imports.....	<i>Forints</i>	12,022,500,000
Exports.....		12,075,100,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£4,378,842	£5,662,699
Exports to U.K.....	4,311,273	4,251,945

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube; population (estimated, 1960) 1,807,030. Other large towns are: Miskolc (144,000); Debrecen (129,000); Pécs (115,000); and Szeged (99,000).

FLAG.—Red, white, green (horizontally).

BRITISH LEGATION

6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V

Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ivor Thomas

Montague Pink, C.M.G. (1961)..... £4,115

1st Secretary and Head of Chancery, D. J. Swan.

1st Secretary, A. R. Sinclair.

2nd Secretaries, I. W. Roberts; K. H. M. Duke.

Consul, S. Reiton.

Commercial Secretary, J. D. Lewis.

Military Attaché, Col. T. Cave.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. W. A. Griffiths, D.F.C.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, transit by rail 34 hours; by air 5 hrs.

ICELAND

(Island)

President, Asgeir Asgeirsson, *elected* Aug. 1, 1952,

re-elected Aug. 1, 1956 and Aug. 1, 1960.

Prime Minister, Olafur Thors (1959).

Foreign Affairs, Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

1 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1

[Sloane: 5131-2]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henrik Björnsson (1960).

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,500 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 179,829 on Dec. 1, 1961.

Iceland was uninhabited before the ninth century, when settlers came from Norway. For several centuries a form of republican government prevailed, with an annual assembly of leading men called the *Althing*, but in 1241 Iceland became subject to Norway, and later to Denmark. During the colonial period, Iceland maintained its cultural integrity but a deterioration in the climate, together with frequent volcanic eruptions and outbreaks of disease led to a serious fall in the standard of living and to a decline in the population to little more than 40,000. In the nineteenth century a struggle for independence began which led first to home-rule for Iceland under the Danish Crown (1918), and later to complete independence under a republican form of rule in 1944.

The Icelandic Cabinet normally consists of seven Ministers, responsible to the *Althing*, a Parliamentary assembly of 60 members. The present government is a coalition of Conservatives and Social

Democrats, with the Progressive and Communist parties forming the Opposition.

Iceland lives very largely by her catching and export of fish, and this is held to justify an extension of exclusive fishery limits round her coast to a greater extent than that hitherto sanctioned by international law. In 1952, the Icelandic limits were extended from three to four miles, and at the same time a new method of establishing base-lines across bays and estuaries was introduced. This led to a dispute with the U.K., and the British trawler industry succeeded in imposing a ban on the landing of fish by Icelandic trawlers in England. This dispute was settled in October, 1956, by which time a considerable proportion of the Icelandic fish trade had been diverted to Russia. Conferences on the law of the sea held at Geneva in 1958 and 1960 ended without reaching a decision and it was announced on April 28, 1960, that the British Government refused to recognize Iceland's unilateral claim for a 12-mile fishery limit.

After lengthy negotiation between the Icelandic and British Governments, the dispute was settled by an Exchange of Notes on March 11, 1961, by which the United Kingdom Government agreed that it would no longer object to a 12 mile fishery zone around Iceland and the Icelandic Government agreed that United Kingdom fishing vessels could fish within certain specified zones between 6–12 miles for a period of 3 years.

The principal products of the island are fish, fish oils, whales, mutton, wool and ponies. The principal exports are fish, fish meals and oils, whale oil and meat, and sheepskins; the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, coal, oil and petrol, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware and timber.

At January 1, 1962, the mercantile marine consisted of 850 vessels of a gross tonnage of 136,250. There were: 48 trawlers (33,570 tons), 31 passenger and freight vessels (45,965 tons), 101 fishing boats of over 100 tons (26,346 tons), 665 fishing boats of under 100 tons (23,520 tons), 7 coastguard and lifesaving vessels (2,607 tons), 4 oil tankers (13,839 tons) and 3 other vessels (503 tons). There is a regular shipping service between Reykjavik, Leith and Copenhagen, fortnightly in summer and every three weeks in winter. Frequent but irregular services run between Reykjavik and Hull, and the Continent.

A regular twice-weekly air service (daily in summer) is maintained between Renfrew and London and Reykjavik. There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia, U.S.A. and Germany. Road communications are adequate in summer but greatly restricted by snow in winter. Only roads in town centres are well surfaced. The State highways and side roads are non-metalled (gravel and kava dust). The climate and terrain make first-class surfaces for highways out of the question.

Language and Literature.—The ancient Norraena (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and as spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

FINANCE 1960

Revenue	Krónuir	1,487,700,000
Expenditure	„	1,332,300,000
External Debt	„	556,700,000
Internal Debt	„	598,800,000

TRADE 1961

Exports	Krónuir	2,879,137,000
Imports	„	3,009,054,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£3,129,833	£3,295,757
Exports to U.K.....	3,740,056	5,577,990

The Icelandic Krona was devalued with effect from Aug. 4, 1961, with the concurrence of the International Monetary Fund, the new par value being expressed as *Kronur* 43 = \$U.S. 1. (See also p. 84.)

CAPITAL: Reykjavik. Population (Dec. 1, 1961) 73,188.

Other centres in approximate order of importance are Akureyri, Akranes, Hafnafjord, Kopavogur, Siglufjord, Keflavik, Isafjord and Westmann Islands.

FLAG.—Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Laufavegur, 49, Reykjavik
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Evelyn Basil Boothby, C.M.G. (1962)..... £4,115
1st Secretary and Consul, A. F. Comfort.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Reykjavik, Akureyri and Westmann Islands.*

INDONESIA

(Republic of Indonesia)

President and Prime Minister, Dr. Sukarno, born June 6, 1901; assumed office as President, December 17, 1949.

Chief Minister, Dr. Djuanda Kartawidjaja.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON 38 Grosvenor Square, W.1.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Burhanudin Mohamad Diah. Minister Counsellor (Economic), Dr. Y. Ismail. Counsellor (Cultural), Mrs. S. Suleiman. 1st Secretaries, Mr. Soekarno (Press and Public Relations); Surjo Atmono (Economic). and Secretary, Miss S. Pringgodhardjoso (Consular Affairs).

3rd Secretary, Mr. Slamet. 3rd Secretary (Economic), Leon Iskander Sumantri. Attaché, Marjono Soenarmo.

Military Attaché, Col. H. R. Dharsono.

Situated between latitudes 6° North and 11° South and between longitudes 95° and 141° East, Indonesia comprises the islands of *Java* and *Madura*, the island of *Sumatra*, the *Rionu-Lingga Archipelago* (which with *Karimon*, *Anambas*, *Natuna* Islands, *Tambelan*, and part of *Sumatra*, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of *Bangka* and *Billiton*, part of the island of *Borneo*, *Celebes Island*, the *Moluca Islands* (*Ternate*, *Halmahera*, *Buru*, *Ceram*, *Banda*, *Timor-Laut*, *Larat*, *Bachlam*, *Obi*, *Kei*, *Aru*, *Babar*, *Leti* and *Wetar*), part of *Timor Island*, and the islands of *Bali* and *Lombok*, with a total area of 735,000 miles, and a population (1961 census) of 96,000,000.

From the early part of the 17th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago was under Netherlands rule. Following the World War, 1939–45, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and after sporadic fighting the formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands took place on December 27, 1949. The provisional federal constitution then adopted was, on August 15, 1950, changed to a unitary Republic of Indonesia in

which the separate provinces were guaranteed broad regional autonomy and on February 13, 1956, the agreement of 1949 with the Netherlands was unilaterally abrogated. As a result of the failure of the parliamentary parties to provide political and economic stability, President Sukarno as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces proclaimed martial law on March 14, 1957, and appointed a temporary cabinet under a non-party Prime Minister. At the end of the year the Government, in response to popular feeling, took over control of most of the Dutch commercial concerns. The great majority of Dutch citizens left the country during the next few months. On February 15, 1958, regional discontent came to a head with the proclamation of a rival Indonesian Government in West Sumatra and North Celebes under Dr. Staffruddin. The Central Government resorted to military action and organized resistance had ceased in Sumatra by May, 1958, though small scale operations continued till the autumn of 1961.

On July 5, 1959, the President issued a decree dissolving the Constituent Assembly and declared the re-application of the 1945 constitution. The elected House of Representatives was dissolved by the President on March 5, 1960, and a nominated House has been set up in its place. There are also a Supreme Advisory Council and a National Planning Council with advisory powers. Under the 1945 constitution, sovereignty is vested in the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly which was inaugurated in November, 1960. This nominated Assembly is responsible for ratifying national policy, but effective authority is vested in the President himself.

Finance.—The budgetary system in Indonesia has been in deficit for some years now. The note circulation increased from *rupiahs* 19.5 billion to Rp. 25.6 billion during 1959, and to Rp. 34.5 by the end of 1960. Gold and foreign currency cover for the currency declined during the early part of 1959 from around 8 to 5 per cent., but a revaluation of the *rupiah* in August, by means of a currency reform which also devalued the higher notes to one-tenth of their full value, readjusted the percentage of cover to over 30 per cent. An improvement in the foreign currency reserves raised this to 34.7 per cent. by the end of the year. By the end of 1960 the figure stood at 34.6 per cent., since when no further figures for gold and foreign currency cover or money in circulation have been released. It is, however, clear, that foreign exchange reserves have been seriously depleted and note issues considerably increased.

Another effect of the monetary measures in August, 1959, was to reduce the *rupiah* from Rp. 85 = £1 to Rp. 126 = £1. Further monetary measures introduced from August 27, 1960, allow the import of many previously banned commodities, at a special rate of exchange of *Rupiah* 560 = £1. A special tourist rate of exchange of the U.S. \$ equivalent to *Rupiah* 250 = £1 was introduced on May 1, 1961. Since March, 1962, national importers have been allowed negotiable foreign exchange permits to the value of 15 per cent. of their realised f.o.b. exports. On a specially established exchange under the control of the Bank of Indonesia, such permits were realising 20 times their face value by June, 1962.

Production.—Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg and cinnamon are produced mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estate companies. Rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco are also produced in quantity. Rice is a traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia

and the islands of Java and Madura are important producers.

Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates, nickel and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits, the exploitation of which the Government is now starting.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£19,379,491	£21,389,258
Exports to U.K.	5,981,587	6,014,018

Principal exports to the United Kingdom are rubber, tea, petroleum and sugar. Imports from the United Kingdom are mainly of machinery, electrical equipment, aircraft, cars, cycles, and other vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, woven and piece goods and sewing thread.

Transport.—In Java a main line connects Djakarta with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches, including a line from Semarang on the North coast to Djogjakarta in the South. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems.

Sea communications in the archipelago were maintained for many years by a Dutch shipping line but in December, 1957, this ceased to operate. The resulting dislocation of shipping services among the islands is gradually being mitigated by the acquisition by the Government Shipping Board of ships for various national shipping companies. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays an important part in the export trade. Air services in Indonesia are operated by Garuda Indonesian Airways and the country is served by various international services, including those of B.O.A.C. There are approximately 46,500 miles of roads in Indonesia.

CAPITAL: Batavia (Java) has been renamed Djakarta (population 3,000,000) and is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia. Other important centres are: (Java) Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung, Tjeribon, Surakarta and Djogjakarta; (Madura) Pamekasan (180,000); (Sumatra) Palembang (500,000), Medan (500,000) and Padang; (Celebes) Macassar (450,000) and Menado; (Borneo) Banjarmasin, Balikpapan and Pontianak; (Moluccas) Ternate (9,000); (Bali) Denpasar and Singaradja (120,000); (W. Timor) Kupang (10,000).

FLAG.—Equal bands of red over white.

NATIONAL ANTHEM: *Indonesia Raya*. August 17 is celebrated as INDEPENDENCE DAY in Indonesia.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Djakarta

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Leslie Alfred Charles Fry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959)... £4,115
Counsellor, R. W. Selby, C.M.G.
Counsellor (Commercial), P. R. Oliver.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Djakarta, Surabaya and Medan.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E., Medan Merdeka Barat, 2, Djakarta.

IRAN, see Persia

IRAQ

Council of Sovereignty (exercising presidential powers), General Najib al-Ruba'i (*Chairman*); Rashad Arif; Abdul Masid Kammuna.

CABINET

(February, 1959)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Maj.-Gen. Abdul Karim Qasim.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hashim Jawad.
 Interior and (Interim) Agrarian Reform, Brig. Ahmad Muhammad Yahya.
 Justice, Rashid Mahmud.
 Education and acting Minister of Guidance, Brig. Ismail Ibrahim Arif.
 Health, Maj. Gen. Muhammad al-Shawwaf.
 Communications, Hassan al-Talabani.
 Planning, Dr. Tal'at al-Shaibani.
 Municipalities, Baqir al Dujaili.
 Commerce, Nadhim al Zahawi.
 Public Works and Housing, Hassan Rif'at.
 Industry, Brig. Muhiddin Hamid.
 Finance, Dr. Mudhaffar Hussain Jamil.
 Agriculture, Colonel Adil Jalal.
 Oil, Muhammad Salman.

IRAQ EMBASSY IN LONDON

21-22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 7141]

Ambassador in London (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires, Nathir Umari.

1st Secretaries, Taha Marouf; Fouad Al-Rawi.

2nd Secretary, Wissam Al-Zahawi.

3rd Secretary, Abdul Kareem Al-Tikriti.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Khalil Ibrahim.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Abdul Munim Lafta.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. K. M. Al-Azzawi.

Commercial Attaché, Dr. Khalid Al-Shawi.

Cultural Attaché, Ismail Mohamad Ismail (acting).

Assistant Cultural Attaché, Ali Mohammed Al-Mathno.

Financial Attaché, Tariq Abdul Karim Wajdi.

Assistant Attaché, Hamid Fahmi Al-Qadhi.

Attachés, Mamdoh Abdul Hamid Mohammad;

Widad Ali Ajjam.

Area, etc.—Lying between the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Iraq extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E. and from Iran on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 31° to 30° N. lat.

The total area of Iraq is about 172,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basrah in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles.

Population (1957 census):—

	Males	Females	Totals
Baghdad.....	670,161	636,443	1,306,604
Hillah.....	177,543	176,071	353,614
Diyala.....	166,506	163,307	329,813
Diwaniyah...	246,467	261,081	507,548
Ramadi.....	119,306	114,056	234,262
Karbala.....	105,317	111,668	217,015
Kut.....	137,432	152,638	290,070
Basra.....	252,382	250,502	502,884
Amarah.....	162,183	167,459	329,647
Nasiriyah...	210,654	244,990	455,644
Mosul.....	363,331	354,169	717,500
Arbil.....	137,602	134,924	272,526
Kirkuk.....	196,548	192,364	388,912
Sulaimaniyah	156,165	143,813	299,978
Deserts.....	37,059	31,503	68,562
Iraqi communities abroad.....	30,750	11,714	42,464
Delayed registra- tions.....	124,632	96,434	221,066
	3,294,073	3,244,036	6,538,109

The *Liwa* is the present Iraqi unit of administration, the *Vilayet* being the former Ottoman unit.

Of the total population there were in 1947: Moslems 4,226,974 (five-thirteenths being Sunni and eight-thirteenths Shiite), Christians 141,664, Jews 116,836, and other religions, 38,862 (Mandaeans Yazidis, Bahais, &c.). Almost the entire Jewish population has now emigrated to Israel.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,700 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles); the other arm rises in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Qurna, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the districts of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Government.—Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq.

In 1939 King Faisal II, grandson of Faisal I, acceded to the throne at the age of 3 on the death of his father, King Ghazi, and until 1953, when Faisal II ascended the throne, Iraq was ruled by Prince Abdullah as Regent. Faisal II, together with Prince Abdullah, other members of the Royal family and the then Prime Minister, Gen. Nuri al-Said, was assassinated in Baghdad in July, 1958, during a *coup d'état* resulting in the formation of a republican form of government. The monarchy was succeeded by a three-man Council of Sovereignty exercising presidential powers and a republican cabinet formed by Brigadier (now Major-General) Qasim.

Production and Industry.—Iraq is capable of supporting a considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, beans, rice, dates and Indian corn; wheat averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 612 lb., and rice over 370 lb. Cotton growing is successful in some years. Tobacco from the northern *liwas* is sufficient for the needs of the country. Production of crude oil in Iraq totalled 662,609 long tons in 1935, rising to 4,162,939 long tons in 1938. Revised production figures for the years 1954-1961 are:

	Long Tons	Long Tons
1954....	29,615,569	1958.... 34,931,461
1955....	32,716,227	1959.... 40,897,676
1956....	30,606,282	1960.... 46,534,398
1957....	21,361,979	1961.... 48,000,000

Few industries are yet established on any scale but an increasing industrialization is taking place under both private enterprise and Government action. An economic and technical co-operation agreement was signed with the Soviet Union in 1960, providing for the setting up of specified industries. Existing industries include cement, building materials, flour milling, cigarettes, soap, beer, steel fabrications including furniture, tanning, textiles, footwear and vegetable oils.

Communications and Trade.—New roads are being rapidly built, and communications between Baghdad and the provincial capitals are being improved and secured. Under the terms of the Permanent Economic Plan, 1961-66, 51 per cent. of all oil

royalties is allocated for development projects. A minimum of £25,000,000 per annum is guaranteed, but oil revenues are at present running at a level of about £95,000,000 per annum. The Permanent Economic Plan provides for a total expenditure of ID556,000,000 on industry, communications, agriculture and building construction. The industrial projects include 13 factories being supplied under the Iraq/Soviet Agreement. Contracts for 9 of these were signed in 1962, and work on some has already begun.

The port of Basrah is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all seaborne traffic. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. A new channel across the Fao Bar has recently been dredged. The desert route between Baghdad and the Mediterranean carries an increasing amount of traffic, though most goods reaching Iraq are still sent *via* Basrah. Exceptional floods in the spring of 1954 caused serious damage in Central Iraq and interruptions to communications, but effective flood control works have since been completed and prevented severe flooding in 1957.

Airports for the use of international air traffic have been provided at Baghdad and Basrah (Maqil). BOAC provides a thrice-weekly service between London and Baghdad, which is also served by Iraqi Airways and airlines of Iran, the Lebanon, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Pakistan. Iraqi Airways operates a daily service to Basrah and services from Baghdad to Mosul, Kirkuk, the Persian Gulf, Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Tehran, Athens, Istanbul, Rome, Zürich, Prague, Vienna, Frankfurt, London, Karachi and Bombay.

Iraqi Republican Railways provide a regular passenger and goods service between Baghdad and Basrah by the metre gauge line completed in 1920, which also extends northwards to Khanaqin, Kirkuk and Arbil. The railway line from Baghdad to Mosul, linking up through Syria and Turkey with the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus, is standard gauge. The Basra-Baghdad line is being replaced by a standard gauge line. The route for a line between Kirkuk and Sulaimaniya is being surveyed.

Language, Literature and Archaeology.—The language is mainly Arabic (*see* Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts.

There is evidence that an advanced civilization had been reached in the alluvial valley of the Euphrates while Europe was in a state of barbarism. Astronomy, geometry, engineering and land surveying were cultivated by the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, and various arts reached a point of perfection by 3000 B.C., as investigations at Ur of the Chaldees have shown. Sumerian culture spread from Mesopotamia to Crete and Egypt and to Greece. In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C.

Excavations in 1948 at Tel Abu Shanrain, 14 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world.

Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt el Hillah, a branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Baghdad, is near the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head" or "gate of the god" (Tower of Babel).

Mosul *Litwa* covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capita., being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul. A British archaeological

expedition has been excavating at Nimrud in the same area since 1950.

Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the *Garden of Eden*. The "Tree of Knowledge," which had stood there "from time immemorial," withered and died in December, 1946. It has been replaced by a shoot said to be from the original tree.

FINANCE

	1960-61	1961-62*
Total revenue . . .	ID102,100,000	ID112,000,000
Total expenditure . . .	116,200,000	120,700,000

*Estimated.

The Iraqi Dinar of 1,000 Fils = £1 sterling.

TRADE

(Excluding oil)

	1960	1961
Total imports . . .	ID139,500,000	ID145,600,000
Total exports	7,000,000	7,800,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K. . . .	£28,906,787	£28,512,331
Exports to U.K.	54,185,198	45,027,769

The principal imports are iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, motor cars, cotton and rayon piecegoods, sugar and tea; and the chief exports are crude petroleum, cereals, dates, raw wool, hides, live animals and raw cotton.

CAPITAL.—The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbassid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid or "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has a population of 552,047; of the other towns Mosul has a population of 340,541 and Ψ Basrah, 206,302.

FLAG.—Equal vertical stripes of black, white and green; 8-pointed star bearing yellow orb in centre of white stripe.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Saleh Al Din Street, Karkh, Baghdad)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roger Allen, K.C.M.G. (1961)

£5,015

Counsellors, D. J. B. Robey, C.M.G.; R. W. Munro. Counsellor (Commercial), W. I. Combs, C.M.G.

H.M. Consul, F. J. Bradshaw.

1st Secretaries, E. F. G. Maynard; C. W. Wallace;

D. K. Womersley; L. H. Barnes, M.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, R. C. B. Taylor; R. J. E. Thomas.

3rd Secretaries, D. K. Haskell; C. H. N. Moy.

Naval Attaché, Capt. H. J. S. Banks, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. J. W. G. Bowden, C.B.E.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. F. D. Carson.

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. M. Horsley, D.F.C., A.F.C.

Counsellor (Labour), P. Archer.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Baghdad and Basrah.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative of the British Council in Iraq, D. E. Frean, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

ISRAEL

(Yisrael)

President of the Republic, Yitzchak Ben Zvi, born Dec. 6, 1884, elected President of Israel, December 8, 1952, re-elected for term of 5 years, Oct. 28, 1957.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, David Ben Gurion (Mapai).

Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir (*Mapai*).
Agriculture, Moshe Dayan (*Mapai*).
Labour, Yigal Alon (*L.A.*).
Finance, Levi Eshkol (*Mapai*).
Education and Culture, Abba Eban (*Mapai*).
Justice, Dr. Dov Joseph (*Mapai*).
Police, Bechor Shalom Shitreet (*Mapai*).
Interior and Health, Moshe Shapiro (*N.R.F.*).
Commerce and Industry, Pinhas Sapir (*Mapai*).
Transport and Communications, Israel Bar Yeluda (*L.A.*).
Posts, Eliahu Sasson (*Mapai*).
Development and Housing (vacant).
Health, Israel Barzilai (*Mapam*).
Social Welfare, Josef Burg (*N.R.F.*).
Religious Affairs, Dr. Zerach Warhaftig (*N.R.F.*).
Without Portfolio, Yosef Almogi (*Mapai*).

NOTE:—*Mapai*—Labour Party.

N.R.F.—National Religious Front.

L.A.—Leahdut Avodah (Unity of Labour).

EMBASSY IN LONDON

2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Arthur Lourie (1960).

Consular Section, 2A Palace Green, W.8.

Area and Population.—Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. 29° 30'–33° 15' N. and long. 34° 15'–35° 40' E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South.

The area is estimated at 7,992 square miles out of the 10,429 square miles comprised in the whole of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by Jordan and Egypt). The population was estimated (Dec., 1961) at 2,232,600, of whom 1,985,500 were Jews, the remainder mostly Arabs. These figures result from the rapid progress of Jewish immigration since the establishment of the State. In 1912 there were only 83,790 Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048. During the upheavals of 1948–49 some 600,000 Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries. Since 1948 the population of Israel has more than trebled.

Hebrew is the official language of Israel. Arabic is also used extensively in Government publications and on coins and stamps. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the *Knesset* for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

Physical Features.—Israel comprises four main regions: (a) the hill country of Galilee and Judea and Samaria, rising in places to heights of nearly 4,000 feet; (b) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to North of Acre, including the plain of Esdraelon running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region; (c) the Negev, a semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheeba, to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (d) parts of the Jordan valley, including the Hula Region, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from three main sources in Israel, the Lebanon and Syria, and flows through the Hula valley and the canals which have replaced Lake Hula, drained in 1958. Between Hulata and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 926 ft. in 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 666 ft. below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 ft. The other principal rivers are the Yarkon and Qishon. The

largest lake is the *Dead Sea* (shared between Israel and Jordan); area 393 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51·5 miles long, with a maximum width of 11 miles and a maximum depth of 1,309 ft.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other streams, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water, therefore, contains an extraordinarily high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Meron, 3,962 feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

Climate.—The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but is tempered in most parts by daily winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

Antiquities.—The following are among the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Dormition and the *Cænaculum* on Mount Zion (the principal Christian and Moslem Holy Places of the Jerusalem area are in Jordan territory); Ein Karem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ, Mount Tabor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and mediæval days, such as Ascalon, Cæsarea, Atlit Megiddo and Hazor.

History.—The early history of Palestine, from the time when Moses led the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage towards the *Promised Land* to the time of the *Diaspora* (Dispersion) in the second century of the Christian Era, can be found in the Books of the Old Testament and in the Works of Josephus. Before the dispersion it had become the cradle of Christianity and the *Holy Land* of the Christian World, but after the break up of the Roman Empire, into which it had been brought by Pompey in 65 B.C., it was conquered by Moslem Arabs (A.D. 634), remaining under the Crescent as part of the Ottoman Empire (except for a break from 1098 to 1187 under the Crusaders) until Allenby's victory over the Germano-Turkish forces in the plain of Armageddon (Megiddo) on September 19, 1918.

On November 2, 1917, a statement, afterwards known as *The Balfour Declaration*, was made by the British government that Britain viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a home for the Jewish people. This principle was incorporated in the mandate to Britain, which came officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. From 1917 until 1948 Great Britain administered Palestine and laid the foundations of modern self-government.

The British mandate ended at midnight on May 14, 1948, when the Jewish National Council proclaimed a Jewish State of Israel, with David Ben-Gurion as Prime Minister. On the following day Palestine was invaded by Syrian and Lebanese troops in the north, by the Transjordan Arab Legion and the Iraqis in the east and by the Egyptians in the south. On June 30 the last British troops left Haifa, which was taken over by Israel.

Hostilities ceased in January, 1949. The four armistice agreements signed under United Nations auspices in 1949 left Israel in occupation of various areas originally allotted to the Arab State. The situation as at present governed by the terms of the armistices has not yet been stabilized by peace treaties between Israel and any of its neighbours. The Arab parts of Palestine occupied by Jordan were

formally incorporated with the latter in April, 1950. Egyptian forces occupy the "Gaza strip," a small coastal area with an Arab population.

Government.—There is a Cabinet and a single-chamber Parliament (*Knesset Israel*) of 120 members. On August 15, 1961, eleven political parties returned members to the *Knesset*, including *Mapai* (42), *Liberals* (17), *Herut* (17), *National Religious Front* (12), *Mapam* (9) and *Leahdut Ha'avoda* (8). The General Election was followed by a long period of negotiations among the parties and it was not until November, 1961, that a new Coalition of *Mapai*, *National Religious Front* and *Leahdut Ha'avoda*, with the support of three smaller groups, was formed. The new Cabinet under Mr. Ben-Gurion took office on Nov. 2, 1961 (*See above*).

Immigration.—The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1943, laid down that "the State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the *Knesset* on July 5, 1950, provides that an immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. Since the establishment of the State 971,469 immigrants had entered Israel from over 100 different countries by the end of 1960.

Education.—Elementary education for all children from 5 to 14 years is compulsory. In the 1960-61 school year the number of pupils in elementary and secondary schools was approximately 600,000, of whom about 50,000 were Arab pupils attending Arab schools, 80,000 in kindergartens, 412,000 at primary and 70,000 at post-primary and secondary schools, 12,000 at universities and comparable institutions and 25,000 elsewhere. The Hebrew University has about 6,589 graduate and undergraduate students. The Israeli Institute of Technology (*Technion*) at Haifa provides courses in engineering, architecture, aeronautics and other technical subjects for 3,317 students. Tel Aviv University provides courses in science and the humanities for 825 students. The Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth is engaged in pure and applied research.

Finance.—Government expenditure for the fiscal year 1960-61 totalled I.L. 1,588,519,742 while revenue during the same period was I.L. 1,569,587,103.

The unit of account is the Israel pound of 100 *agorot*. The official rate of exchange (following devaluation of the I.L. on Feb. 9, 1961) is I.L.8.442 = £1 sterling.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways and Roads.—Israel State Railways started operating in August, 1949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda, Naharia, Beersheba, and intermediate stations. In December, 1961, the total railway network amounted to 650 kms. There were approximately 3,073 km. of paved roads. In December, 1961, there were 96,780 licensed vehicles.

Shipping.—Israel's merchant marine on December 31, 1961, included 66 vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 519,825. In 1961, 1,380 ships with a net tonnage of 2,977,272 entered Israeli ports. Cargo (excluding fuel) unloaded during the year amounted to 2,154,432 tons and cargo loaded to 1,061,064 tons.

The chief ports are Ψ Haifa, a modern harbour, with a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; the port on the Red Sea at Ψ Eilat, with an annual cargo-handling capacity of 200,000 tons, Ψ Jaffa and Ψ Tel Aviv, where there are harbours for small craft, and large vessels anchor at open roadstead. Ψ Acre has an anchorage for small vessels. A deep-water port at Ashdod on the Mediterranean Coast

about 20 miles south of Tel Aviv is under construction and is expected to have by 1964/65 a cargo-handling capacity of 1,000,000 tons.

Civil Aviation.—The B.E.A./Olympic Airways/Cyprus Airways consortium operates eight Comet services per week between Lydda and London, two of them *via* Nicosia. B.O.A.C. operates two Boeing 707 services per week on the same route. El Al (Israel Airlines) operates five Boeing 707/720B services per week between Lydda and London, and other services to Amsterdam, Athens, Brussels, Johannesburg, Munich, New York, Paris, Rome, Teheran and Zurich. Three Britannia services of El Al operate weekly to Nicosia and Istanbul, and two to Vienna. During 1961, 3,351 aircraft arrived at Lod (Lydda) Airport, carrying 148,377 passengers and 2,052,102 kilograms of freight; 140,400 passengers and 3,171,138 kilograms of freight left through the same airport.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such as wheat and cherries, to subtropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "Jafa" orange is produced in large quantities in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. The citrus yield during the 1961-62 season was approximately 492,000 tons. Of this total, 343,000 tons were exported, of which about 113,500 tons went to the U.K. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes can be grown in the autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, beef, cattle and poultry farming have been developed and the production of mixed vegetables and dairy produce has greatly increased. Tobacco and medium staple cotton are now grown. Fishing has also been extended, and production (mostly from fish ponds) reached 14,393 tons in 1961. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production, but the number of new deep wells is being extended and the construction of a pipeline to take water to the Negev from the River Jordan continues. A large part of the dairy industry is dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Israel land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately a quarter of an acre).

Industry.—Among the more important industries are citrus and by-products, manufactured food products, pharmaceuticals, textiles and wearing apparel, artificial teeth, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, plastics, light engineering and the assembly of motor cars and trucks.

TRADE

	1960	1961
Imports.....	\$502,678,000	\$570,338,000
Exports.....	\$216,605,000	\$245,108,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£15,302,561	£19,834,616
Exports to U.K.....	14,730,063	13,769,463

The principal imports are foodstuffs, crude oil, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal

exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, tyres, minerals, finished and semi-finished textiles.

CAPITAL.—Most of the Government departments are in Jerusalem, (population, estimated 1961, 166,302), which is not, however recognised as the capital by the United Nations. Other principal towns are Ψ Tel Aviv-Jaffa (386,612); Ψ Haifa and district (182,007); Ramat Gan (90,234).

FLAG.—White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre.

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem and District is at present divided between Israel and Jordan under the terms of the armistice arranged at the end of hostilities. The Old City, which contains 34 of the 36 recognized Holy Places, is under the control of Jordan; the New City, with 2 Holy Places, is under Jewish administration. A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israel parliament on Jan. 23, 1950.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Chancery: 192 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv; Consular and Visa Sections: Farmers' Building (Beit Haikarim).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Patrick Francis Hancock, C.M.G. (1959) £4,115

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, N. Sutcliffe, 13 Idelson Street, Tel Aviv.

ITALY

(Repubblica Italiana)

PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, Antonio Segni, born at Sassari in 1895. Elected May 6, 1962.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(July 27, 1960)

President of the Council, Signor Amintore Fanfani. *Deputy President and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Senator Attilio Piccioni.

Interior, Signor Emilio Paolo Taviani.

Justice, Senator Giacinto Bosco.

Budget, Signor Ugo La Malfa.

Finance, Sen. Giuseppe Trabucchi.

Treasury, Signor Roberto Tremelloni.

Defence, Signor Giulio Andreotti.

Education, Signor Luigi Gui.

Public Works, Signor Fiorentino Sullo.

Agriculture and Forests, Prof. Mariano Rumor.

Transport, Signor Bernardo Mattarella.

Posts and Communications, Senator Guido Corbellini.

Industry and Commerce, Signor Emilio Colombo.

Labour and Social Insurance, Signor Virgilio Bertinelli.

Foreign Trade, Signor Luigi Preti.

Merchant Marine, Signor Crino Macrelli.

State Participation, Signor Giorgio Bo.

Health, Senator Raffaele Jervolino.

Sports and Tourism, Signor Alberto Folchi.

Without Portfolio, Signor Giulio Pastore (*Fund for the South*); Senator Giuseppe Medici (*Administrative Reform*); Prof. Codacci-Pisanelli (*Relations with Parliament*).

ITALIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

14 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 8200]

Italian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Signor Pietro Quaroni (1961).

Minister-Counsellor, Signor Paolo Pansa-Cedronio. *Counsellors*, Signor Pasquale Ricciulli; Signor Emilio Savognan.

1st Secretaries, Signor Gianfranco Farinelli; Signor Sergio Romano.

2nd Secretary, Signor Guglielmo Guerrini-Maraldi.

3rd Secretary, Signor Umerto Toffano.

Labour Counsellor, Signor Angelo Macchia.

Commercial Counsellor, Signor Enzo Malgeri.

Commercial Attaché, Signor Giovanni Battistini.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Eugenio Manca di Villahermosa.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Giangiorgio Barbasetti di Prun.

Air Attaché, Col. Flavio Danieli.

Financial Counsellor, Signor Antonio Zecchi.

Cultural Attaché, Filippo Donini.

Press Attaché, Signor Mario de Mandato.

Italian Consulate General, 38 Eaton Place, S.W.1. (Belgravia: 4831).

Consul General, Signor Stanislao Cantono di Ceva.

Area and Population.—Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands (with certain dependencies noted below). Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavians, etc., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area may be estimated at 324,000 sq. kilometres, about 121,000 sq. miles, with a population (estimated December, 1961) of 50,463,762.

Live births in 1961 numbered 930,000, deaths 468,000, and marriages 398,000 (estimated figures).

Physiography.—The peninsula is for the most part mountainous, but between the Apennines, which form its spine, and the East coastline are two large fertile plains; of Emilia/Romagna in the north and of Apulia in the south. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but partly within the Italian borders are *Monte Rosa* (15,217 feet), *Matterhorn* (14,780 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (220 miles), which flows through Piedmont, Lombardy and the Veneto and the Adige (Trentino and Veneto) in the north, the Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The *Rubicon*, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini (and now usually identified with the Fiumicino) formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Caesar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is used to indicate definite commitment to some course of action.

Government.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (born 1805; died 1872), Garibaldi (born 1807; died 1882) and Cavour (born 1810; died 1861) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1859 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870. In 1871 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as *Il Duce* (The Leader), was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from June 30, 1925, until July 25, 1943, when the fascist régime was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death on April 28, 1945.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by the late King Victor Emmanuel III under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title of King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with a referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum resulted in 12,717,923 votes for a Republic and 10,719,284 for a Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President was elected.

Since the General Election of 1948, governments have been formed by Signor de Gasperi (1948-53, coalition); Signor Pella (1953-54, *Christian Democrat*); Signor Scelba (1954-55, coalition); Signor Segni (July, 1955-May, 1957, coalition); Signor Zoli (June, 1957-May, 1958, *Christian Democrat*); Signor Fanfani (May, 1958-Feb., 1959, coalition); S. Segni (Feb., 1959-Feb., 1960, *Christian Democrat*, with *Liberal* support). Signor Segni resigned on Feb. 24, 1960, when the *Liberal Party* withdrew its support and, after a long crisis in which two unsuccessful attempts were made to form Centre-Left governments, Signor Tambroni formed another single-party *Christian Democrat* government on March 25, 1960, enjoying the Parliamentary support of the Neo-Fascist Party. This was, however, short-lived, being succeeded in July, 1960, by a new ministry headed by Signor Fanfani which was assured of a majority in both Houses by agreement reached with the Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals. The single-party *Christian Democrat Government* was replaced in February, 1962, by a tripartite Government again headed by Signor Fanfani, which consisted of *Christian Democrat*, *Social Democrat* and *Republican Party* ministers. It was formed on the basis of a programme agreed with the *Socialist Party* which undertook to support its programme in Parliament either by voting for its measures or by abstention from opposition. The Liberals then went into opposition.

The New Constitution.—On Dec. 22, 1947, the Constituent Assembly approved the new Constitution laying the foundation of the Italian Republic, Article I of which states "Italy is a Democratic Republic founded on work. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it in the forms and within the limits of the Constitution."

Defence.—The Army consists of about 230,000 men and includes two armoured divisions, five recently reorganized infantry divisions, five Alpine brigades and five brigade groups. The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 43 escorts, 7 submarines, 77 minesweepers and also coastal craft and fleet auxiliaries. The Air Force consists of about 500 aircraft; approximate strength: officers, 5,579; men, 47,842; cadets at Air Academy, 232; in training, 1,696.

Language and Literature.—Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin. It is spoken in its purest form at Siena (Tuscany), but there are numerous dialects, showing variously French, German, Spanish and Arabic influences. Sard, the dialect of Sardinia, is accorded by some authorities the status of a distinct Romance language. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265-1321; Petrarch, 1304-1374; and Boccaccio, 1313-1375) and in the re-

naissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474-1533; Machiavelli, 1469-1527; Tasso, 1544-1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Manzoni (1785-1873), Carducci (1835-1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864-1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on four occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), Luigi Pirandello (1934) and Salvatore Quasimodo (1959). In 1959, there were 94 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 18 were published in Rome and 11 in Milan.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the 26 Universities are of very ancient foundation, Bologna, Genoa, Macerata, Naples, Padua and Perugia in thirteenth century; Siena, Rome, Pisa, Pavia and Ferrara in fourteenth century; Catania and Turin in fifteenth century; Parma, Messina and Urbino in sixteenth century.

Production.—Agriculture is still Italy's main industry; the principal products are cereals, fruit (especially citrus), vegetables, olives and olive oil, cheese and wine. Wheat is the most important cereal with an average annual yield of over 8,000,000 metric tons since 1948. Sugar beet is by far the most important industrial crop; tobacco is also grown but the harvest was very poor in 1961. Livestock supply large dairy and meat industries. Fishing is carried on extensively, mainly for the home market, although some tunny is exported.

Italy is generally poor in mineral resources but since the war large deposits of natural methane gas and smaller deposits of oil have been discovered and rapidly exploited. Production of lignite has also increased. Sulphur production, in Sicily and Calabria, is important although declining in volume. Other minerals produced in significant quantities include iron ores and pyrites, mercury, lead, zinc and aluminium. Marble is a traditional product of the Massa Carrara district. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The chief manufactures are textiles of all kinds including synthetic fibres, iron and steel and their products, building materials, ships, rolling stock, motor vehicles, rubber products, leathers and footwear, chemicals, agricultural and industrial machinery of all kinds, wood manufactures, especially furniture, food preserves and plastics. Numerous artisan industries produce gloves, straw products and typical Italian artistic products such as pottery, glassware, mosaics, coral and imitation jewellery.

Tourist Traffic.—Nearly 19,000,000 tourists visited Italy during 1961, compared with 18,000,000 in 1960, 16,800,000 in 1959, 15,300,000 in 1958, and 14,600,000 in 1957. Of the 1961 total, the largest number were from Germany, 4,780,000. There were 1,608,000 visitors from the United Kingdom in 1961.

Communications.—Serious damage to the railway system during the war necessitated a large programme for restoring the tracks, electrification, rebuilding stations and replacing and increasing rolling stock. Further steps are now to be taken to modernize the system, notably the tracks and rolling stock. A network of *autostrade* (motorways) are at present under construction between the major cities and steps have been taken to improve local roads particularly in the South where these were formerly very poor or non-existent. The

Italian Mercantile Marine totalled 5,502,113 tons on December 31, 1961, compared with 3,500,000 tons before the war.

THE ECONOMY AND FOREIGN TRADE

General Economic Conditions.—Italy's rapid economic expansion continued in 1961 although not quite at the rate achieved in 1960. The gross national product rose by 6.7 per cent., agricultural production by 6 per cent. and industrial production by 9.5 per cent. Industrial investment actually rose by 20 per cent. over 1960 and the Government inaugurated a L315,000,000 Agricultural Development Plan. Encouraged by the Government, an increasing proportion of industrial as well as agricultural investment is going to the South although most industrial activity is concentrated in the North. Steel production in 1961 was 9,100,000 metric tons, an increase of 11 per cent. over 1960. Motor vehicle production rose by 17.7 per cent. over 1960 to 759,115 units. The currency remained stable in 1961 but in the first four months of 1962 consumer prices began to rise considerably faster than in recent years. Unemployment fell to 1,400,000 in January, 1962 (20 per cent. less than in January, 1961) and there are shortages of skilled labour. Increasing prosperity and a rising standard of living have led to a growing demand for consumer goods. Foreign exchange reserves totalled U.S.\$3,322,000,000 in February, 1962.

Industrial Activity.—Of Italy's total labour force of over 20,000,000 nearly 6 million (29.5 per cent.) work on the land; over 8 million people (40 per cent.) work in industry. The North is traditionally the main industrial area, the principal centres of heavy industry being Milan, Turin and Genoa. Italy has to import most of her coal but this disadvantage has largely been overcome by the exploitation of natural gas deposits and hydro-electric power. Electricity production in 1961 was 58.6 milliard kWh, including production from thermal power stations which totalled 17.3 milliard kWh. (double the figure for 1960). Two nuclear power stations are under construction. The main industries are general engineering, motor vehicles, shipbuilding, electrical, petro-chemical, rubber, oil refining (30.8 million tons were refined in 1960), textiles and clothing, food processing, consumer goods and tourism.

Foreign Trade.—Germany, the United States, France, the Middle East oil states and the United Kingdom are the main sources of Italy's imports. The principal markets for her exports are Germany, the U.S.A., France, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In recent years the balance of visible trade has been against Italy, but this deficit has been offset by her invisible earnings, particularly from tourism, and by a high level of foreign investment.

	1959	1960	1961
		(£'000,000)	
Total Imports	1,200.0	1,695.9	1,875.8
Total Exports	1,040.0	1,310.9	1,504.2

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£87,889,120	£114,581,336
Exports to U.K.	98,675,701	102,430,658

The following table gives the percentage by value of Italy's total trade in 1961 with EEC, EFTA and United Kingdom:—

	Italian Imports	Italian Exports
EEC	29.4	31.4
EFTA (including U.K.)	15.3	21.1
U.K.	5.5	6.7

CURRENCY

The market rate of exchange in the first four months of 1962 fluctuated between *lire* 1,740 and 1,745 = £1.

CAPITAL. Rome, founded according to legend by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C., is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire, and became the capital of Italy when the kingdom was established in 1871. Population (estimated, Oct. 1961), 2,160,773.

Estimated population of the principal cities and towns on October 15, 1961 was: Milan, 1,580,978; Ψ Naples, 1,179,608; Turin, 1,019,230; Ψ Genoa, 775,107; Bologna, 441,143; Florence, 438,138; Ψ Venice, 336,184; Ψ Bari, 311,268; Ψ Trieste, 273,390; Verona, 221,138; Padua, 198,403; Ψ Taranto, 191,515; Brescia, 174,116; Ψ Leghorn, 159,973; Ferrara, 151,145; Ψ Reggio Calabria, 150,334; Parma, 140,844; Modena, 139,496; Ψ La Spezia, 121,191; Ψ Salerno, 118,171; Reggio Emilia, 116,515; Ψ Ravenna, 115,205; Bergamo, 113,512; in Sicily: Ψ Palermo, 587,063; Ψ Catania, 361,466; Ψ Messina, 251,423; in Sardinia: Ψ Cagliari, 181,499.

TRIESTE.—From June 12, 1945, the area of Trieste was administered by Allied Military Government; Zone A, including Duino and the city and harbour of Trieste, by Anglo-U.S. forces and Zone B, including the towns of Capodistria, Pirano and Cittanuova by Yugoslavia. Provision for setting up a Free Territory of Trieste, included in the Italian Peace Treaty signed in Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, proved to be unworkable and military occupation of the two Zones continued until 1954, when an agreement was concluded in London on Oct. 5 between Italy, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom and the United States, partitioning this territory between Italy and Yugoslavia along the line of demarcation of the two Zones, with a minor frontier rectification in favour of Yugoslavia. Zone A, an area of about 90 square miles with a population of 296,229, was formally handed over to Italian administration on October 26, 1954.

Friuli—Venezia Giulia.—Legislation introduced in the Chamber of Deputies on June 19, providing for the creation of an autonomous region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, consisting of the three provinces of Udine (population, 800,000), Gorizia (140,000) and Trieste (300,000), was passed on July 24, 1962, and referred to the Senate. The city of Trieste will be the capital of this proposed new region.

ISLANDS.—*Pantelleria Island* (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,306. The *Pelagian Islands* (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lamplone) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 8 sq. miles, pop. 4,458.

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, white and red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso, Rome.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir John Guthrie Ward, K.C.M.G. (1962) £7,015

Minister, D. S. Laskey, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Counsellors, J. H. Wardle-Smith, C.M.G. (Commercial); K. J. Hird, O.B.E. (Labour Attaché); Hon. E. B. C. Howard, M.V.O.

1st Secretaries, W. N. Hugh-Jones, M.V.O.; J. G. Hart, O.B.E.; J. R. Greenwood (Information Officer); C. L. Booth, M.V.O.; J. Dawson (Administrative Officer); I. M. Holder, M.V.O. (Head of Consular Section); D. C. Barr (Head of Visa Section).

2nd Secretaries, T. N. Haining; J. A. Patterson; R. J. Jacques; A. J. Walker, M.B.E. (*Asst. Information Officer*).

3rd Secretaries, R. C. Samuel; A. E. D. Chamier.

Naval Attaché, Capt. T. N. Catlow, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. W. H. Inglis.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. J. Abrahams, O.B.E.

Commercial Attaché, A. A. C. Nash.

Chaplain, Rev. D. J. N. Wanstall, C.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Rome, Naples, Milan, Genoa, Florence, Palermo, Turin, Venice, Trieste and Messina.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. Harvey Wood, O.B.E., Palazzo del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.

There are British Council Institutes at Milan and Naples, and a Centre at Bologna. There is also a British Institute at Florence.

IVORY COAST

(Republic of the Ivory Coast)

President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, elected for five years on November 27, 1960.

President of National Assembly, Philippe Yacé.

President of Economic & Social Council, Jean Delafosse.

President of Supreme Court, Ernest Boka.

Minister of State, Auguste Denise.

IVORY COAST EMBASSY IN LONDON

4 Halkin Place, S.W.1
[Belgravia: 1568]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Amadou Bocoum.

Counsellor, M. Louis Guirandou N'Diaye.

Press Attaché, M. René Boissin.

1st Secretary, M. Victor Oga Agnon.

The Ivory Coast is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 5° and 10° N and 3° and 8° W and is flanked on the West by Guinea and Liberia, on the North by Mali and the Voltaic Republic and on the East by Ghana. It has an area of about 189,029 square miles—tropical rain forest in the southern half and savannah in the northern—and a population estimated in 1961 at 3,300,000 divided into a large number of ethnic and tribal groups.

Although official French contact was made in the first half of the 19th century, the Ivory Coast became a Colony only in 1893 and was finally pacified in 1912. It decided on December 5, 1958 to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 7, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. The Ivory Coast was a founder member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, established on May 29, 1959, as a loose union embracing also, without abrogation of sovereignty, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta. The official (and only common) language is French.

The Ivory Coast has a presidential system of government modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic. The single Chamber National Assembly of 70 members was elected on November 27, 1960, for five years. The defence of the Constitution, which was promulgated on Nov. 3, 1960, is vested in a Supreme Court.

Finance.—The currency of the Ivory Coast is the Franc CFA (50 francs CFA = 1 French N.F.). In 1961 revenue and expenditure balanced at Francs CFA 26,314,450,000.

Trade.—The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, bananas and timber, a small percentage of the latter

being sent to the U.K. The country has a small diamond industry and a few other unimportant deposits. Trade in 1961 was valued at: Imports, Francs CFA 37,009,000,000; Exports, Francs CFA 43,603,000,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1961
Imports from U.K.	£1,570,044
Exports to U.K.	951,501

CAPITAL, Ψ Abidjan (population 200,000) which is also the main port and handled 2,378,366 tons of goods (exports and imports) in 1961.

FLAG.—3 vertical stripes, orange, white and green.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Avenue Chardy, Abidjan.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Thomas Corney Ravensdale, C.M.G. (1960)..... £4,115 (also Ambassador to Dahomey, Niger and the Voltaic Republic).

1st Secretary and Consul, R. S. Faber.

1st Secretary, A. J. Warren.

2nd Secretary (Commercial) and Vice-Consul, R. Brereton.

3rd Secretary (Information), J. R. Barnes.

Administration Officer and Vice-Consul, H. J. Bartlett, D.S.C.

JAPAN

(Nippon Koku—Land of the Rising Sun)

Emperor of Japan, His Majesty Hirohito, born April 29, 1901; succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, and has issue two sons and four daughters.

Heir-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito, Crown Prince, born Dec. 23, 1933; married April 10, 1959, Miss Michiko Shoda and has issue Prince Naruhito Hiromiomiya, born Feb. 23, 1960.

CABINET

(July 18, 1960)

Prime Minister, Hayato Ikeda.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Masayoshi Ohira.

Justice, Kunio Nakagaki.

Agriculture and Forestry, Seishi Shigemasa.

Construction, Ichiro Kono.

Labour, Takeo Ohashi.

Health and Welfare, Eiichi Nishimura.

International Trade and Industry, Hajime Fukuda.

Education, Masuo Araki.

Transport, Kentaro Ayabe.

Postal Services, Sakae Teshima.

Finance, Kakuei Tanaka.

Autonomy and Public Safety, Kosaku Shinoda.

Administrative Agency and Hokkaido Development Agency, Shojiro Kawashima.

Defence Agency, Kenjiro Shiga.

Economic Planning Agency, Ajihiro Fujiyama.

Science and Technology, Miss Tsuruyo Kondo.

Chief Cabinet Secretary, Yasumi Kurogane.

JAPANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

46 Grosvenor Street, W.1
[Hyde Park: 6030]

Ambassador, His Excellency Katsumi Ohno.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Haruki Mori.

Counsellors, Kosaku Inada (Financial); Shizuo Saito (General Affairs); Tadatomi Ishimaru (Commercial).

1st Secretaries, Kei Miyakawa (Press); Sankichi Suzuki (Transport); Col. Michio Utsunomiya (Defence Attaché); Kyo Ando (Agricultural); Yoshio Okawa (Commercial); Kiyohisa Mikanagi (General Affairs); Jitsuo Okabe (Labour).

and Secretaries, Masataka Okura (*Financial*); Shigefumi Tamiya (*Scientific*); Yutaka Nomura (*General Affairs*).

3rd Secretaries, Genrokuro Furuhasbi (*Financial*); Sosuke Hanaoka (*Commercial*); Kunihiko Murono (*Visas*); Tsuneo Tanaka (*General Affairs*); Atachés, Hiroyuki Yushita (*Protocol*); Masayoshi Matsumura (*Press*); Kazuo Kishi (*Accounts*).

Area and Population.—Japan consists of 4 large and many small islands situated in the North Pacific Ocean between longitude 128° 6' East and 145° 49' East and between latitude 26° 59' and 45° 31' N., with a total area of 182,700 square miles and a population Jan., 1960, of 93,160,000.

Japan Proper consists of *Honshū* (or Mainland), 230,532 sq. k. (89,011 sq. m.), *Shikoku*, 18,773 sq. k. (7,248 sq. m.), *Kyūshū*, 42,079 sq. k. (16,247 sq. m.), *Hokkaidō*, 77,096 sq. k. (29,764 sq. m.). Formosa and the Kwantung Province, which had been throughout the years of Japanese expansion and aggression leased or annexed, reverted to Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1930-45.

After the unconditional surrender to the Allied Nations (Aug. 15, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15, 1945). A Japanese peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952. Japan then resumed her status as an independent power.

British participation in the occupation of Japan was virtually over by May, 1950. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, resulted in the despatch to Korea of British Forces, from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to participate in the United Nations action. The main base of this force was established in Japan at Kure. On July 1, 1956, the base was moved to Inchon, Korea, and all Commonwealth troops had left Japan by the middle of 1957.

Under the terms of the Japan-U.S.A. Security Treaty of Sept. 8, 1951, United States forces remained to assist in the defence of Japan. However, as Japan's own Self Defence Forces have been built up, U.S. ground troops have been withdrawn. A revised version of the security treaty, which went into effect on June 23, 1960, was the subject of considerable controversy in the summer of that year.

Vital Statistics.—In February, 1962, Japan proper contained 94,570,000 inhabitants. The birth rate in 1961 was 16.8 per 1,000 (compared with 34.3 per 1,000 in 1947). It has been stated that a major part in reducing the birth rate to its present level was played by drastic methods, induced abortion and sterilization, the legal grounds for which had been extended by the Eugenics Law, 1948, to include economic and social hardship. In 1955, the highest year, 1,170,143 legal abortions were recorded and 43,255 cases of sterilization, compared with a total of 1,721,000 live births in that year. It was also estimated that a further 300,000 abortions at least had been procured illegally. The Japanese Government is engaged on an extensive family planning campaign to shift the balance from drastic to approved methods of birth control.

The death rate in 1961 was 7.4 per 1,000, compared with 17 per 1,000 in pre-war years, natural increase of the population being 881,000 in 1961. It is estimated that, if present trends continue, the population of Japan will reach 102,206,000 in 1970 and 113,293,000 in 1995. The *Ainu*, remnant of the indigenous inhabitants, are dying out but are still found in small numbers.

Physiography.—The coastline exceeds 17,000 miles and is deeply indented, so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very moun-

tainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,379 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso in Kyūshū. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical to sub-arctic zones. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō and Honshū, but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing, offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

Government.—According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, B.C. 660. Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6, 1946, superseding the "Meiji Constitution" of 1889 and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France. Among the most important innovations are the abandonment of the doctrine of Imperial Divinity, the renunciation of war, and the establishment of a Supreme Court.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with *The Diet*, which is bicameral, consisting of a *House of Representatives* and a *House of Councillors*, both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

A general election was held on November 20, 1960, in which the Liberal Democratic Party was once more returned to power. The strength of the parties in the House of Representatives on June 5, 1962, was: Liberal Democratic Party, 296; Socialist Party, 143; Democratic Socialist Party, 15; Communist Party, 3; Independents 2; (8 vacancies). After election of half the members on July 1, 1962, strengths of the parties in the House of Councillors was: Liberal Democratic Party, 142; Socialist Party, 66; Democratic Socialist Party, 11; Independents, 20; Comrades Group, 7; Communist Party, 4.

Agriculture and Livestock.—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. There were in 1959 23,395,000 hectares of forest, which include the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus masoniana*, *Zelkova keaki*, and *Pawlonia imperialis* in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. In 1960 there were 4,868,000 hectares under cereals (rice, 3,336,000 hectares.) The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 12,800,000 metric tons being produced annually. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches, are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown. Mulberry trees are now cultivated on only 170,700 hectares (1960) compared with 577,525 in 1935.

Minerals.—The country has mineral resources,

including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum, salt and uranium, but iron ore, coal and crude oil are among the principal post-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

Industry.—Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including mining, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan in February, 1962, was 43,670,000, of which only 470,000 were unemployed. Of the total labour force, some 32,570,000 were engaged in non-agricultural industries, 10,580,000 in agriculture and forestry and 530,000 in fisheries.

Communications.—There were 28,179 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) in March, 1960. The Japanese mercantile marine reached 6,000,000 gross tons in 1941, but more than three-quarters of it was sunk during the war. On January 1, 1961, the merchant fleet (ocean-going ships over 3,000 tons gross) consisted of 1,937 steel vessels totalling 6,399,868 tons gross. It is intended to expand to 13,350,000 tons by 1970, which will necessitate new construction of 9,700,000 tons, of which 74 per cent. will be industrial carriers.

In Japan the Maritime Safety Board has responsibility for merchant shipping and pilotage. Its strength in 1961 was about 10,900 with some 420 vessels and a few aircraft.

Armed Forces.—After the unconditional surrender of August, 1945, the land forces were disarmed and disbanded and all aircraft confiscated by the occupying forces.

Although the Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an internal security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into being at the end of 1950. In October, 1951, this Force was renamed the National Safety Force and together with a Coastal Safety Force was placed under a National Safety Agency. By January, 1953, the National Safety Force had reached its authorized strength of 110,000.

In March, 1954, a Mutual Defence Agreement for the supply of equipment and materials was concluded with the United States. In June, the mission of the forces was extended to include the defence of Japan against direct and indirect aggression, the Agency was renamed the Defence Agency, the forces under it, the Ground Self Defence Force and the Maritime Self Defence Force respectively, and a new arm, the Air Self Defence Force, was created.

By 1956, the authorized uniformed strength of these forces was 160,000, 22,700 and 10,350 respectively and by 1962 these figures had increased to 171,500, 33,291 and 38,337. The Combined Defence Agency vote for 1962-63 is Yen 205,824,000, 8.4 per cent. of the total budget.

At the end of 1961, the Maritime Self Defence Force had 18 destroyers (4 ex-U.S.), 26 frigates (20 ex-U.S.), 2 submarines (1 ex-U.S.) and 147 minor war vessels and auxiliaries. The Fleet Air Arm has 138 operational aircraft, including helicopters, all shore-based.

The Ground Self Defence Force is broadly organized into 12 divisions (about 9,000 strongly), one armoured division and an airborne brigade. Reorganization was due to be completed in 1962. Equipment other than Japanese-made light trucks and some armoured vehicles, is largely of U.S. manufacture.

The Air Self Defence Force had at the end of 1961, 482 jet operational aircraft, many of which are used in a training rôle, 285 jet training aircraft and about 360 piston-engined aircraft of various types. 56 per cent. of these aircraft were built in Japan. Its strength including 5,887 officers, 30,823 airmen and civilians, totalled 38,337.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana Buddhism and Shinto. The Roman Catholic Church has 1 Cardinal, 1 archbishop and 9 bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) has 10 Japanese bishops and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also an United Protestant Church.

Education.—According to the laws passed in 1947, education on elementary level (6-year course) and lower secondary level (3-year course) is free, compulsory and co-educational. Upper secondary schools (3-year course) are mainly established and maintained by prefectures, and are co-educational. They have several courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communication and home-economics education, etc. There are 2- or 3-year junior colleges and 4-year universities. Some of the 4-year universities have graduate schools. In May, 1961, the total number of these junior colleges and universities was 540, of which 100 were established and maintained by the State, while 72 were established and maintained by prefectures and cities, and 368 were private institutions. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaidô (Sapporo), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya, and the two private universities, Keio and Waseda.

Language and Literature.—Japanese is said to be one of the Uro-Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries A.D., when the Chinese characters came into use. Japanese who have received school education (99.8 per cent. of the population) can read and write the Chinese characters in current use (about 1,800 characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is compulsory in almost all middle and high schools. In April, 1961, there were 653 libraries open to the public (5 National Diet libraries, 610 state and 38 private) with 22,983,795 volumes. In addition, there were 766 University libraries with 36,124,806 volumes in May, 1961. There were 102 daily newspapers in Japan of which 16 were published at Tokyo, 10 at Osaka and 12 in the Nagoya region. Japan's present total newspaper circulation is estimated at 39,139,000 copies and 1.84 per household.

FINANCE

The Budget for the financial year 1962-63, ending on March 31, is estimated to balance at Yen 4,226,800,000,000 for revenue and expenditure on the general account, an increase of 24.2 per cent. over the preceding financial year.

The official rate of exchange of yen 360=1 U.S.\$ was established on April 25, 1949, and (after Japan's accession to the International Monetary Fund) was confirmed by the Fund on May 11, 1953. The list of currencies in which banks are allowed to deal has recently been expanded considerably. Exchange rates of all currencies are allowed to fluctuate within IMF limits.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop a complex foreign trade. Principal

imports consist of raw materials (cotton, wool, mineral oils, ruhher, iron ore, coking coal, salt, wood pulp, hides), foodstuffs (wheat, barley, soya beans, sugar), petroleum, chemicals and specialized machinery. Principal exports consist of cotton and rayon textiles, machinery, ships, metals and products, canned fish, chemicals and a wide variety of manufactured goods, including chinaware, toys, bicycles, sewing machines, cameras and transistor radios.

FOREIGN TRADE

	1960	1961
	\$1,000	\$1,000
Total Imports.....	4,491,132	5,810,432
Total Visible Exports....	4,054,596	4,235,596
Deficit.....	\$436,536	\$1,574,836

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£27,726,655	£41,750,144
Exports to U.K.....	42,034,078	39,266,361

There was an adverse balance of U.S. \$124,123,496 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

CAPITAL OF JAPAN, Tokyo. Its population in February, 1962, was estimated to be 10,003,055. The other chief cities then had the following populations:

Ψ Osaka.....	3,140,000
Kyoto, the ancient capital.....	1,299,000
Ψ Nagoya.....	1,655,000
Ψ Yokohama.....	1,459,000
Ψ Kōhē.....	1,149,000

FLAG.—White, charged with sun (red).

Yokohama, by sea 11,260 miles distant from London, transit, 35 days; Tokyo, by air 9,974 miles distant from London: transit (B.O.A.C.), 32 hrs.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir Oscar Charles Morland, G.B.E., K.C.M.G. (1959)
 £5,015
Counsellors, C. G. Harris (*Commercial*); N. C. C. Trench; J. G. Figgess, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Information*).
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. D. Ritchie, M.V.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. P. S. W. Dean.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. G. Bishop, D.F.C.
Consul, R. J. Bray.

Consulates

Osaka-Kobé.—*Consul-General*, R. G. H. Watts, C.B.E. *Consul*, R. S. Milward (*Osaka*); J. H. Callan (*Kobé*).
Yokohama.—*Consul*, C. G. Hampden-King, M.B.E.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative and Cultural Attaché, British Embassy, E. W. F. Tomlin, O.B.E., Suzuki Building, 13 Samon-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

JORDAN

(The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

King of the Jordan, Hussein, G.C.V.O., born November 14, 1935, succeeded on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, assumed constitutional powers, May 2, 1953, on coming of age.
Prime Minister, Wasfi Tel (Jan., 1962).

JORDANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

7 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 3685]

Ambassador, His Excellency Anastas Hanania.

1st Secretary and Consul, Zeid al-Rifa'i.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Brig. Mohammed Is-haq.

Area and Population.—The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan is made up of two areas: Western Jordan, which includes the districts of Hebron, Jerusalem and Nablus, and Eastern Jordan, which includes the districts of Ma'an, Kerak, Belqa and Ajlun. The union of East and West Jordan was effected by a decision taken unanimously by both houses of the Legislature on April 24, 1950. The union was recognized a few days later by the British Government subject to certain reservations on the subject of Jerusalem. The Kingdom is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by Iraq. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the state. The first census of population, held in Oct.-November, 1961, disclosed a population of 1,752,095.

Government.—The Executive consists of a Council of Ministers and the legislature of a Senate (25 persons nominated by the King) and a House of Representatives, consisting of 50 elected members.

Production and Industry.—West Jordan is fertile, but severely eroded. East Jordan (the old Amirate of Transjordan), consists of a fertile mountainous area and the eastern half of the Jordan valley which are productive; the rest of the country is arid steppe. Jordan's only industrial product of note is raw phosphate, of which about 390,000 tons were exported in 1961.

Communications.—The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Jordan territory from Deraa to Ma'an. During the Second World War, 24 miles of line were laid from Ma'an to Ras Naqb; there are good roads to all the chief towns in the country. A new road now connects Aqaba, the country's only port, with Amman.

FINANCE

	1962-63
	(Estimates)
Expenditure.....	£JD39,241,000
Revenue.....	38,680,000
Deficit.....	561,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1960
Imports from U.K....	£5,964,604	£7,621,533
Exports to U.K.	153,568	235,827

CAPITAL, Amman. Population (Census of 1961), 244,599. The population of the Jordanian part of Jerusalem was 60,337.

FLAG.—Black, white and green horizontal stripes, surcharged with white seven-pointed star on red triangle.

BRITISH EMBASSY, AMMAN

Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Roderick Walls Parkes, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1962)..... £4,115
Counsellor, W. Morris.
Secretaries, M. C. Whittall; W. R. Tomkys.
Commercial Secretary, H. J. O. R. Tunnell.
Press Officer, A. C. Goodison.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, F. J. Wakelin, O.B.E., Jebel Amman, P.O. Box 634, Amman.

KOREA

(Hankuk.)

Korea is situated between 124° 11" and 130° 57" E. long., and between 33° 7" and 43° 1" N. lat. It has an area of 85,256 sq. miles with an estimated

population of about 28,000,000, of whom about 21,500,000 live south of the present dividing line. The southern and western coasts are fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest, forming a province of its own, is Chejudo (Quelpart). The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice, barley, and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp. Fruit-growing and sericulture are also practised. Gingseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown at Kaesong (now in North Korean hands) but also in parts of South Korea. It forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, graphite, tungsten and other minerals are distributed throughout the country, but are more abundant in the north. In pre-war days the south was mainly agricultural and most of the limited industries were in the north. Political necessity in recent years has led to some industrialization south of the demarcation line, but the southern portion of the peninsula remains predominantly agricultural.

History.—The last native dynasty (Yi) ruled from 1392 until 1910, in which year Japan formally annexed Korea. The country remained an integral part of the Japanese Empire until the defeat of Japan in 1945, when it was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.; the 38th parallel being fixed as the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korean Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 1947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up a Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the 38th parallel.

The Korean War.—The country remained effectively divided into two along the line of the 38th parallel, until the aggression of June 25, 1950, when the North Korean forces invaded South Korea. On the same day, at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution was adopted calling for immediate cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of the North Korean armed forces to the 38th parallel. The Communist forces ignored this demand and continued their advance. In response to a Security Council recommendation that United Nations members should furnish assistance to repel the attack, 16 nations, including the United States of America and the United Kingdom, came to the aid of the Republic of Korea. A unified command under the leadership of the United States was established on July 8. Shortly afterwards U.S. troops were landed in Korea but were at first unable to stem the Communists' onslaught. Finally the United Nations and South Korea forces were able to stabilize a front around the Pusan perimeter. On September 15, U.S. Marines made a successful surprise landing at Inchon which was quickly followed by a breakout from the Pusan perimeter and a general advance to the north. The Communist forces had been pushed back almost to the Manchurian frontier, when, at the beginning of November, hordes of Chinese "Volunteers" began to pour over the

Yalu River and by sheer weight of numbers forced the U.N. troops to withdraw once again south of Seoul. However, the latter quickly regrouped and threw the Communist forces back to approximately the old dividing line.

The fighting was ended by an armistice agreement signed by the U.N. Commander-in-Chief and the commanders of the North Korean army and the Chinese People's "Volunteers" on July 27, 1953. By this agreement (which was not accepted by the government of the Republic of Korea) the line of division between North and South Korea remained in the neighbourhood of the 38th parallel. The Geneva Conference discussed Korea from April 26 to June 15, 1954, but failed to agree on measures for reunifying the country.

Republic of Korea

Acting President, Gen. Pak Chung Hi.
Prime Minister, Chul Kim (July 11, 1962).

KOREAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.
[Kensington: 8025]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Yong Shik Klm.
Counsellors, Yoo Don z Han.

2nd Secretaries, Soo Woo Ryeec; Nam Ki Lec;
Charllho Chung.

Attaché, Johnson Limb.

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. Bong Hi Chun.

The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. It has an area of 96,930 sq. km. (37,426 sq. miles) and a population (estimated Dec. 1, 1960) of 24,994,117.

A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 31. The Assembly passed a Constitution on July 12, and on July 20 elected Dr. Syngman Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea for four years. On August 15, 1948, the Republic was formally inaugurated and American Military Government came to an end. All U.S. troops were withdrawn by the end of June, 1949.

In the elections on March 15, 1960, Syngman Rhee and his nominee the late Lee Ki Poong were returned by overwhelming majorities as President and Vice-President respectively. Widespread resentment against the conduct of the elections culminated in demonstrations by University students in Seoul on April 18 and 19, renewed on April 25 and 26 after demonstrations by the professors, which finally led to the resignation of President Rhee on April 27 and the replacement of his Liberal Party Government. On May 16, 1961, a number of army officers led a revolution which overthrew the government of Dr. John M. Chang, while leaving the President in office. This movement, now re-named the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, rules the country in place of the former House of Representatives and House of Councillors. The Supreme Council's programme calls for efficient, incorrupt government, austerity, social, moral and economic regeneration, strengthened anti-Communism and adherence to the U.N. Charter and Korea's international commitments. On March 22, 1962, President Yun resigned. General Pak Chung Hi took over as acting President, retaining his post as Chairman of the Supreme Council, pending elections and the restoration of civil government, which have both been promised for 1963.

The Republic of Korea has an army of about 550,000 men, a small navy mainly for coast pro-

tection duties, a small air force and a Marine Corps which includes one division trained in amphibious operations.

Finance.—The Budget for the year ending December 31, 1962, totals *Hwan* 689, 100,000,000, allowing for a deficit of *Hwan* 10,800,000,000. Expenditure on National Defence is estimated at *Hwan* 196,300,000,000.

The official rate of exchange consists of a basic rate, used only for budgetary purposes, of *Hwan* 1,250 = \$1 plus a variable certificate rate. From Feb.-July, 1961, the certificate rate was *Hwan* 50 = \$1 giving a total rate of *Hw.* 1,300 = \$1. The quotation for £1 varies slightly.

Trade.—The Republic of Korea's main exports are tungsten and iron ores, graphite, anthracite, fish and fish products, agar-agar, seaweed and raw silk. Her main customer is Japan. Imports greatly exceed exports. In 1961 exports totalled \$43,000,000; imports amounted to \$255,000,000 of which \$154,500,000 were financed by American aid.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£2,717,308	£1,381,562
Exports to U.K.	624,511	380,579

CAPITAL.—Seoul, population (1960), 2,444,883. Other main centres are ΨPusan (pop. 1,163,614), Taegu (pop. 678,277) and ΨInchon (pop. 402,009). Pusan on the south-east coast, and Inchon on the west coast, only 28 miles from Seoul, are the main ports but the development of Inchon is hampered by a tide variation of 28-30 feet.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Seoul

Ambassador, His Excellency Walter Godfrey, C.B.E. (1961) £4,115
1st Secretaries, S. J. Whitwell, M.C. (*Head of Chancery and Consul*); R. A. Kidd.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. G. Bishop, D.F.C. (*resident in Tokyo*).
2nd Secretaries, J. H. Bailey; A. B. Smart.
Vice-Consul, Miss J. Woolrich.

Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea.—Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel the Democratic People's Republic had been set up with its capital at Pyongyang; a Supreme Peoples' Soviet was elected in September 1948, and a Soviet-style Constitution adopted. Recognition had been given by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites.

KUWAIT

(The State of Kuwait)

Amir, H.H. Shaikh Sir Abdullah As-Salim As-Sabah, C.C.M.G., C.I.E., born 1895, *accessed* Feb. 25, 1950.

KUWAIT EMBASSY IN LONDON

40 Devonshire Street, W.1.

[Langham: 8941]

Ambassador, His Excellency Sayyid Khalifa Khalid al-Ghunaim (1961).

Kuwait is an independent Arab State whose relations with the United Kingdom are governed by an exchange of letters dated June 19, 1961, in which Her Majesty's Government confirmed its recognition of Kuwait's independent status. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 5,800 square miles and a population, according to a census taken in 1961, of just over 321,000. The total European and American population was about 3,500 in 1961. The port of ΨKuwait, the capital (pop. 97,000; with suburbs 210,000), is traditionally an *entrepôt* for goods for the interior, and for the export of pearls (in diminishing quantities),

skins and wool. However, with the development of the oil industry, the importance of the *entrepôt* trade has diminished. Imports for the year 1960 amounted to approximately £86,400,000, while exports, including re-exports, amounted to about £8,300,000, excluding oil. Kuwait was traditionally the show-building centre for the Persian Gulf, but the craft is declining. The centre of the Kuwait Oil Company's production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait town. An oil port has been constructed by the company at Mina-al-Ahmadi, about five miles from Ahmadi, the company's administrative and residential centre. Production of crude oil in 1961 totalled 81,408,294 tons. The Company is jointly owned by the British Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Oil Corporation. It employs about 7,000 men, including British, Americans, Indians, Pakistanis, Kuwaitis and Arabs from neighbouring territories. Oil was also struck in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone to the South of the State early in 1953. Concessions for this area are held by the American Independent Oil Co. from Kuwait and the Getty Oil Company from Saudi Arabia. Total production of crude oil in the neutral zone in 1961 was approximately 8,000,000 tons. The Arabian Oil Company, of Japan, having been awarded in 1958 the oil concession for the Neutral Zone offshore sea-bed by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for their respective half shares, commenced exploratory drilling in the summer of 1959 and struck oil in commercial quantity early in 1960. The first shipment of crude oil was made in March, 1961 and shipments have continued at the rate of about 1,000,000 tons a year. A concession covering the off-shore area of Kuwait proper was awarded to the Sheli Company in November, 1960, and the concession agreement in the name of The Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co. was signed in Kuwait on January 15, 1961. The establishment of a Kuwaiti company, The Kuwait National Petroleum Co., was authorised by an Emirie Decree on October 5, 1960. This Company took over the distribution of petroleum products in Kuwait from the Kuwait Oil Co., on June 1, 1961.

As a result of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government embarked on a large scale development scheme and plans for social services. Education and medical treatment are free. New hospitals and schools continue to be built. In 1961-62 there were 30,663 boys and 20,024 girls in 128 schools. Kuwait has a domestic water supply from a State-owned sea water plant which operates on waste natural gas from the oil fields. The plant can produce over 6,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily. For storage there are two 15,000,000 gallon reservoirs and one of 3,000,000 gallons. The power station has a capacity of 160,000 kw. The town is now served by a network of dual carriageway roads and more are under construction.

Ships of British, Dutch and other lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C., Kuwait Airways and several Middle Eastern airlines operate regular air services, and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Wire-less communications, telephone and postal services are conducted by the Kuwait Government. Banking is carried out by the British Bank of the Middle East, the National Bank of Kuwait, the Commercial Bank, and the Gulf Bank. The currency is the Kuwait *dinar*, equal in value to the £. The introduction of a new Kuwaiti *rupee* is under consideration.

Government.—Although Kuwait had been independent for some years, the "exclusive agreement" of 1899 between the Shaikh of Kuwait and the British Government was formally abrogated

by an exchange of letters dated June 19, 1961. This exchange was immediately followed by Iraqi claims to sovereignty over Kuwait, in accordance with the terms of the exchange, and the Amir requested British military assistance to help him maintain his sovereignty and independence, which was immediately supplied. British troops were withdrawn in October, 1961, and replaced by the Arab League Security Force composed of contingents from various Arab States.

Elections were held in December, 1961 for a Constituent Assembly, which held its first meeting in January, 1962. A council of Ministers including non-members of the ruling family was formed in January, 1962, to replace the former Supreme and Joint Councils and H.H. the Amir assumed the additional office of Prime Minister.

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of green, white and red, with black trapezoid next to staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY Kuwait

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Christopher Blake Richmond, C.M.G. (1961).

1st Secretary and Consul, M. W. Errook.

1st Secretary, W. K. F. Boswell.

2nd Secretary, F. S. E. Trew.

3rd Secretary, M. I. Goulding.

Economic Counsellor, W. P. Cranston.

1st Secretary (Commercial), A. B. Ball.

3rd Secretary (Commercial), A. B. N. Morey.

British Council Representative in the Persian Gulf, O. J. J. Tuckley, M.B.E., P.O. Box 345, Kuwait.

LAOS

King, Setha Khatya (. . . Savang Vatthana), born 1908, succeeded Nov. 4, 1959.

Prime Minister, Prince Souvana Phouma (Aug. 16, 1960).

EMBASSY IN LONDON 5 Palace Green, W.8

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant).

Laos includes the former Kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and the Principality of the Champassak, united under King Sisavang Vong of the House of Luang Prabang, father of the present ruler. The country has an estimated area of 90,000 square miles and an estimated population of 2,500,000. The independence of the kingdom was recognized by France in July, 1949. In the Indo-China war the rebel Pathet Lao forces led by Prince Souphannouvong collaborated with the Viet Minh. The 1954 Geneva Agreements provided for the integration of the Pathet Lao forces and the re-unification of the country. Agreement was reached on these points in November, 1957 but the agreement later broke down and in 1960 elections brought a right-wing government to power.

The government was overthrown on August 9, 1960, by a *coup d'état* led by Captain Konglae. The new government of Prince Souvana Phouma was opposed by one half of the army led by General Phoumi Nosavan who set up a Revolutionary Committee at Savannakhet under the nominal headship of Prince Boun Oum. General Phoumi retook Vientiane in December, 1960, and, Souvana Phouma's government having fled, a government under Prince Boun Oum was approved by the National Assembly on January 4. Captain Konglae and Prince Souvana Phouma returned to Xieng Khouang where, in collaboration with the pro-communist Pathet Lao forces and with material support from communist countries, they were able

to counter-attack successfully and compel the Government forces to agree to a cease-fire. A 14-nation conference met in Geneva in May, 1961 to work out an interuational framework for Laotian neutrality. Agreement was held up by internal rivalries in Laos, but in June, 1962, the "three Princes" finally agreed on a coalition government under Prince Souvana Phouma, and a new Geneva agreement to safeguard Laotian neutrality was signed on July 23.

CAPITAL.—Vientiane, population (estimated) 80,000.

FLAG.—Three-headed white elephant on 5 steps, surmounted by parasol, all on a red ground.

BRITISH EMBASSY Vientiane

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Donald Charles Hopson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (1962) £3,415
1st Secretaries, M. Brown; J. D. B. McKibbin; A. G. Trevor-Wilson, O.B.E. (Information).
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. M. B. Isaac, M.C.
Asst. do., Maj. C. E. J. Leaphard, M.C.
3rd Secretaries, D. A. Campbell; B. C. Gane.

LEBANON

President of the Republic of Lebanon, General Fuad Chehab, elected July 31, 1958; assumed office September 23, 1958.

Prime Minister, Rashid Karamch.
Foreign Affairs, Phillippe Takla.

LEBANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON (21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8) (Bayswater: 7265]

Ambassador, His Excellency Shaikh Khalil Takieddinne (1962).

Counsellor, Elie J. Boustany.

Attaché, Ibrahim Kharma.

Consular Section, 15 Palace Gardens Mews, W.8 (Bayswater: 8485).

The republic of the Lebanon is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire taken from the Turks by British forces (with a small French detachment and some Arab forces under the Emir Faisal and Colonel Lawrence) in 1918, but following the Anglo-French Convention of September, 1919, Great Britain withdrew in favour of France, to whom a Mandate was granted by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers in 1920. The French authorities granted a Constitution and the first President of the Republic (under the Mandate) was elected in 1926.

In 1941 hostilities broke out between the French troops in Syria and Lebanon and the Allied Forces in the Middle East, the latter having been directed to prevent further Nazi penetration into French Mandated Territory. Hostilities ceased on July 11, 1941, and the French High Command agreed to remove the garrison.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the British and Free French Forces, Syria and Lebanon were declared to be independent and separate States. In 1943 the amended Constitution came into force and the first President of the independent Lebanon Republic was elected.

Under an agreement signed by General Catroux (on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation) and by representatives of Syria and Lebanon "all powers and capacities exercised hitherto by the French under mandate" were transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese governments as from Jan. 1, 1944.

Lebanon forms a strip, about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Palestine frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Beqaa*, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Beqaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains have a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses.

Area and Population.—The total area of Lebanon is about 4,300 sq. miles, the population being estimated at 1,626,000 in 1960.

Production.—Fruits are the most important products and include olives, citrus fruit and apples. Tobacco, silk, cotton, cement, textiles, confectionery, steel and wooden furniture, wines and other alcoholic drinks are also produced. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

Railways.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with a branch of the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Nakoura on the Palestine border, through Sidon and Beirut to Tripoli, but the Sidon-Nakoura sector is not in use at present.

Roads.—All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads, for the most part good.

Civil Aviation.—Beirut International Airport is one of the most important traffic centres in the Middle East. Numerous international air services to all parts of the world pass through it, and local services connect with all Middle Eastern capitals except Tel Aviv. There are 4 national airline companies in the Lebanon serving international as well as local routes. Of these the most important is Middle East Airlines, which operates *Comet* and *Viscount* services.

Rivers.—The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch; the Litani flows southwards from Lebanon, turns westwards round the southern extremity of the range and flows into the Mediterranean.

Archaeology, etc.—Lebanon has some important historical remains, notably Baalbek (Heliopolis) which contains the ruins of I-III century Roman temples and Juhail (Biblos), one of the oldest continuously inhabited towns in the world.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), and French is also widely used. The use of English is increasing. About 35 daily papers are published, including 3 in French, 2 in English and 4 in Armenian; and a further 30 periodicals.

Education.—There are four universities in Beirut, the American and the French (R.C.) Universities established in the last century, and the Lebanese National University and the Arab University which are recent foundations in the early stages of development. There are several institutions for vocational training and there is a good provision throughout the country of primary and secondary schools, among which are a great number of private schools.

CHIEF TOWNS.— Ψ Beirut (population about 500,000) is the capital of the Lebanon. Ψ Tripoli (175,000), Zahlé (40,000), Ψ Sidon (25,000), Ψ Tyre (12,000) are other towns of importance.

FINANCE

Receipts and Expenditure, 1962 (Estimated)
£L375 000,000.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Lebanese £(L); official rate £1 = £L6.13. There is also an officially recognized free market in foreign currencies, which is used for nearly all commercial transactions. The free market rate for sterling is variable, but averages about £L8.40 = £1.

TRADE

Principal imports: Gold and precious metals, cereals, cotton and woollen textiles, artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, wood pharmaceuticals, raw hides, sugar, motor-vehicles, livestock, wheat, flour, machinery, crude oil, chemicals and domestic electric appliances, and paper.

Principal exports: Gold and precious metals, citrus fruits, onions, textiles, apples and pears, scrap metal, vegetables, hides and skins, soap, butter, cereals, oil-seed, cement products, wooden and steel furniture, tobacco and wines.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£10,902,933	£16,704,624
Exports to U.K.	1,889,110	1,838,429

There is also a considerable transit trade through Beirut, mainly in gold and crude oil. Lebanon is the terminal for two oil pipe lines, one, belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other belonging to the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. There are refineries at each end of the pipeline which can, to all intents and purposes, fulfil Lebanon's needs.

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of red, white and red with a green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of the white band.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Beirut (2,169 miles), 6 hrs. 40 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Beirut

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Moore Crosthwaite, K.C.M.G. (1958) £4,115
Counsellors, Hon. H. A. A. Hankey, C.M.G., C.V.O.;
P. C. D. Archer, O.B.E. (Labour).
1st Secretaries, J. N. R. Elliott, C.B.E.; H. G. Balfour-Paul; J. M. O. Snodgrass; J. S. A. Selwyn, O.B.E.

1st Secretary and Consul, D. W. M. Pierotti.
Naval Attaché, Capt. P. R. C. Higham, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. F. W. Finnigan, M.C.
Civil Air Attaché, R. S. Swann.

The British Embassy houses the Middle East Regional Information Office (Counsellor, G. F. N. Reddaway, M.B.E.) and the Middle East Development Division (Counsellor, P. P. Howell, O.B.E.).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. H. Grimes, Beit Fauzi Azar, Sharia Sidani, Beirut.

LIBERIA

(Republic of Liberia)

President, Hon. William V. S. Tubman, G.C.M.G., elected May 6, 1943; installed Jan. 1, 1944; re-elected in May, 1951, 1955 and 1959 for further 4-year terms.

Vice-President, William R. Tolbert.

Secretary of State, J. Rudolph Grimes.

Treasurer, Charles D. Sherman.

Attorney-General, Joseph J. Chesson.

Postmaster-General, McKinley A. Deshield.

Defence, Harrison Grigsby.

Education, John Payne Mitchell (acting).

Interior, J. Samuel Melton.
Public Works and Utilities, Joseph W. Boayue.
Agriculture and Commerce, Stephen Tolbert.

LIBERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7
 [Kensington: 9405]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
 Excellency George T. Brewer, Jr. (1959).
Consul-General, Mrs M. Reeves-Gorgla, 13 New
 Burlington Street, W. 1.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1822, and has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. The population was estimated in 1961 at 1,250,000. The first national census was being held in 1962.

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years (8 years in the first instance) assisted by a Cabinet; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 10 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 39 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted National Guard of about 2,000 men. The artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports.

Liberia is receiving assistance from the U.S. A.I.D. (successor to I.C.A.), particularly in the field of education, and technicians have been sent from U.S.A. to advise on various projects. A loan of \$15,000,000 has been negotiated with the Import-Export Bank to finance road construction. UNESCO, WHO and FAO have missions in the country providing technical assistance. The U.S.A. has also made loans for the improvement of power supplies.

FINANCE		1960-61
Revenue.....		£32,709,536
Expenditure.....		32,785,496
	§= U.S. Dollar.	

TRADE		1959	1960
Imports.....		\$42,908,547	\$69,190,400
Exports.....		66,892,469	82,609,200

Trade with U.K.		1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....		£4,577,205	£2,929,003
Exports to U.K.....		3,723,007	2,829,422

The principal exports are crude rubber, iron ore, uncut diamonds, palm kernels, cocoa and coffee. Iron ore deposits have been discovered and its export is being rapidly developed. The chief imports are manufactured goods of all kinds, transport equipment and foodstuffs.

The language of the Republic is English. British weights and measures (but American dollars) are used.

CAPITAL, Ψ Monrovia. Est. Pop. 41,000 Other ports are Ψ Marshall and Ψ Harper (Cape Palmas).

FLAG.—alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Monrovia

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Harold Arthur Neville Brown, C.V.O. (1960)..... £3,415

1st Secretary and Consul, E. G. Andrews.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by Netherlands, German and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A. Air France, Pan American Airways, Ghana Airways, Nigerian Airways, K.L.M. S.A.S., Ethiopian Airways and Air Liban aircraft call at Robertsfield, 50 miles from Monrovia and Air France aircraft call at James Spriggs Payne Airfield just outside Monrovia.

LIBYA

(United Kingdom of Libya)

King, His Majesty Idris I, born 1890; proclaimed King of Libya, Dec. 24, 1951; sworn in March 25, 1952.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Muhammad Uthman al-Said.
Foreign Affairs, Wanis al-Qaddafi.
Justice, Wahbi al Buri.
Finance, Ahmad al Hasari.
National Economy, Salim al Sadiq.
Health, Muhammad Sulaiman Bu Rbaida.
Petroleum Affairs, Nuri Bin Gharsa.
State, Muhammad Bhaih.
Agriculture, Muhammad Bu Nwaira.
Labour and Social Affairs, Abd al-Mula Langhi.
Defence, Yunis Abd al-Nabi Bilkhair.
Industry, Bilqasim al-Allaqi.
Education, Mahmud al-Bishtii.
Development, Hamid al-Abaidi.
Communications, Ahmad Aun Suf.
News and Guidance, Hasan Dhafir Barkan.

LIBYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

58 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

[Kensington: 5235]

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Abdussalam Buseiri.

Counsellor, Dr. Omar Muntasser.
2nd Secretaries, Mohammed Sadeq; Ali Shaneba; Guima Turkey.

Cultural Attaché, Ahmed Ben Khayal.
Commercial Attaché, Aiat Azzabi.

Libya, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Sudan, on the South by the Republics of Chad and Niger, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 810,000 square miles and a population estimated (1961) at 1,195,000. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and African negroes in the Fezzan, and there is a considerable Italian minority in Tripolitania. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers and, as rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agriculture is confined mainly to the coastal areas of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Ghaghbab, Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Murzuch, Brach, Gat, Jalo, Bir Hakim and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya include crude oil, wool, cattle, sheep and horses, esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials

and consumer goods. Twenty-two oil companies are prospecting in the country and two American companies, Esso and Oasis, have already found exploitable fields and several other companies have had promising strikes.

Exports of crude oil officially commenced on October 25, 1962, when H.M. King Idris opened the Esso pipeline at Mersa Breglia, a newly-constructed oil terminal. The pipeline connects Esso's Zelten field with the sea some 90 miles away. The U.S. Oasis Company has also constructed a pipeline from Dabra and Mahuk in Tripolitania to the sea at Ras-es-Sidre. Further plans include a pipeline from Waha (in Cyrenaica) to Dabra (Tripolitania). Oil production in Libya amounted to approximately 300,000 barrels a day in mid-1960—exports 125,000 barrels per day. B.P. discovered oil in their concession in Southern Cyrenaica during 1962 and by mid-year tested production was over 15,000 barrels a day from 3 wells.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais (Folmeta) and Apollonia, are outstanding, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli. Recently an Italian expedition has found in the S.W. of the Fezzan a series of rock-paintings more than 3,000 years old which are technically in advance of any yet seen. The Museum in the Castello at Tripoli has been completely re-organized and is of great interest to visitors.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area, where a motor road runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. A road from the coast to Sebha, capital of the Fezzan, is nearing completion. Elsewhere roads are poor and the transport inland is confined to caravan and occasional motor bus routes. There are airports near Tripoli (Idris el Awal) and Benghazi (Bcmina) regularly used by commercial airlines, and military airfields at El Adem (near Tobruk, R.A.F.), and Wheelus Field, Mellaha (near Tripoli, U.S.A.A.F.).

Government.—Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911–12 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. After the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 21, 1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations.

Libya has a federal form of government and an hereditary monarchy. Government is by a two-chamber parliament. The Senate of 24 members, equally divided between the three Provinces, is nominated half by the King and half by the three Provincial Legislative Councils. The House of Representatives is an elected body at present consisting of 55 members, 35 from Tripolitania, 15 from Cyrenaica and 5 from the Fezzan. Members are elected on a basis of one for every 20,000 inhabitants provided that the number of members in any one of the three provinces shall not be less than 5, and elections of all members are to be held every four years. Legislation may be initiated by the King, the Senate or the House of Representatives, except laws concerning the Budget or taxation, which may not be introduced by the Senate.

The three Provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan are each administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

Currency.—Libya entered the Sterling Area on January 3, 1952, and a new currency was introduced on March 24, 1952. The £ Libyan is equal to the £ Sterling and is divided into 100 piastres and 1,000 millièmes. There are seven denominations of notes (£10, 5, 1, ½, and ¼, 10 piastres and 5 piastres) and five denominations of coins (1 and 2 piastres, 5, 2 and 1 millièmes).

Grants have been made by the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States to foster Libya's economic development and technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations and the United States.

A treaty of alliance and friendship between the United Kingdom and Libya, together with military and financial agreements, was signed at Benghazi on July 29, 1953. The United Kingdom will provide financial aid to Libya for 20 years. During the first five years £1,000,000 was paid annually for economic development, while from 1953–55 £2,750,000, in 1956 £3,000,000 and 1957 £3,250,000 was paid to the Libyan Budget. The figure for the second five-year period has been fixed at £3,250,000 for the Budget; the development aid from this source has ceased. Libya will make military facilities available to British troops (including the R.A.F.) which will be stationed in Libya under certain conditions. The United States Government is permitted under the terms of the United States–Libyan Base Rights Agreement of Oct. 30, 1954, to maintain armed forces and installations in Libya. A separate exchange of notes governs the financial assistance which the United States Government will provide for Libya's economic development during the period of this Agreement which runs until Dec. 24, 1970.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£12,429,062	£12,231,433
Exports to U.K.	715,246	2,876,144

CAPITAL. Tripoli and Benghazi are the joint capitals of Libya. A new Federal capital is under construction at Beida in Cyrenaica, to which Ministers have now officially moved.

The principal towns with the latest available estimates of populations are Tripoli (170,000); Misurata (56,902); Benghazi (69,718); Homs-Cussabat (62,272); Derna (15,891); Barce (9,992); Tobruk (4,995); Sebha (7,298).

FLAG.—The Libyan National flag is a tricolour of red, black and green horizontal stripes, bearing a white crescent and star in the centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN LIBYA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Andrew Charles Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1962) £5,015
Counsellor (Benghazi), G. N. Jackson, C.M.G., M.B.E.
1st Secretaries, I. T. M. Lucas; M. S. Drysdale (Oriental); J. G. Morley; Hon. M. S. Buckmaster (Information); D. R. Collard (Commercial).
Consul (Tripoli), D. I. Newman.
Vice-Consul (Benghazi), L. H. Cook.

There are British Consular Offices at Benghazi and Tripoli.
British Council Representative, Dr. A. Craig-Bennett, O.B.E., 16 Zaviet ed Dahmani, Tripoli.

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Franz Josef II., b. Aug. 16, 1905; *suc.* Aug. 25, 1938; *married* March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, with an area of 59.61 square miles and a population (census, Dec. 1960) of 16,495. The main industries are metal goods, cotton spinning and weaving, calculating machines, cameras, measuring instruments, coating of lenses, manufacture of vacuum apparatus, ceramics, artificial teeth and sausage casings, textiles, various apparatus, foodstuffs, leatherware and woodwork. The chief products are cotton yarn, cotton material, screws, bolts and bolt-shooting apparatus, needles, knitting machinery, ceramics, artificial teeth, precision measuring instruments, vacuum pumps, coated lenses, shoes, leather gloves, calculating machines, cameras, bed springs, conveyor belts, cooking ovens, boilers, preserves, damask cloth, socks and stockings, and furniture. Revenue (1961), *Swiss francs* 19,882,319. Expenditure (1961), *Swiss francs* 19,474,818.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£ 142,909	£161,836
Exports to U.K.....	1,694,380	697,080

The language of the Principality is German.

FLAG: Blue and Red (blue at the top, red at the bottom, with a gold crown in the blue part).

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. (1960) 3,500.

British Consul-General, J. M. Walsh, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1962) (resides at 56 Dufourstrasse, Zürich, Switzerland).

LUXEMBURG

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 23, 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma (H.R.H. the Prince of Luxembourg, K.B.E.). *Heir Apparent* (and since May, 1961, *Lieutenant-Representative* of the Grand Duchess), The Hereditary Grand Duke (Prince Jean), born Jan. 5, 1921, married, April 9, 1953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, and has issue, Princess Marie Astrid, born Feb. 17, 1954; Prince Henri, born April 15, 1955; Prince Jean and Princess Margaretba (twin son and daughter), born May 15, 1957.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, M. Pierre Werner.

Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs, Defence, M. Eugène Schaus.

Labour, Social Security, Public Health, M. Emile Colling.

Public Works, Physical Education, M. Robert Schaffner.

Agriculture, Education, M. Emile Schaus.

Justice, Economic Affairs, Middle Classes, M. Paul Elvinger.

Interior, Transport, M. Pierre Grégoire.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 6961]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency André J. Clasen (1955).

A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. Established as an independent State under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory. On the death of the King of the Netherlands in 1890 it

passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced her former agreements with Luxemburg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in 1921 an economic union was made with Belgium (Belgolux). The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Grand Duchy was modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned. Luxemburg is now a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also a member of the European Coal and Steel Community, the High Authority and Court of which have their seat in Luxemburg; of the European Economic Community and of "Euratom". Besides Belgolux, Luxemburg is also a member of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxemburg Customs Union (Benelux).

The area is 1,000 square miles; the population (1960 census) 314,800, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 52 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 5 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore and possesses an important iron and steel industry with an annual productive capacity of over 3,000,000 tons. The revenue for 1961 was estimated at *Francs* 5,763,391,000, expenditure *Francs* 5,871,955,000. The Luxemburg franc has at present the same value as the Belgian franc and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy. Exchange Rate, 140 *Francs* = £1. There are approximately 260 miles of railway.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£ 312,563	£592,237
Exports to U.K.....	1,115,903	612,285

The capital, Luxemburg, pop. (1960), 71,653, is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild hoar. The language is Letzehergisch but French is the official language: all speak German and many English.

FLAG.—Three horizontal hands, red, white and blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Luxemburg

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Geoffrey William Aldington, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1962) £3,415
1st Secretary and Consul, F. E. B. *ide.*

MADAGASCAR

(La République Malgache)

President and Head of Government, M. Philibert Tsiranana (1959)

Vice-President of the Government, M. Calvin Tsiebo
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Albert Sylva.

MALGASY EMBASSY IN LONDON

33 Thurloe Square, S.W.7.

[Knightsbridge: 3714]

Ambassador, His Excellency Pierre Razafy-Andriamihaingo (1961).

Area 228,000 sq. miles. Population (1961), 5,487,000. Madagascar is 240 miles distant from the S.E. coast of Africa and is the fifth largest island in the world. It became a French protectorate in 1890. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed and the administration entrusted to a Governor General. Constitutional reforms were introduced in 1957, giving the island internal autonomy and Madagascar adopted republican status on Oct., 14,

1958, while remaining within the French Community. Complete independence was proclaimed on June 26, 1960, and immediately thereafter, the President of the Republic, M. Philibert Tsiranana, signed formal agreements with the French Government confirming Madagascar's continued membership of the French Community and establishing co-operation with the French Republic on defence, monetary, judicial and educational matters, etc.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; minerals include graphite and mica. Total exports in 1961 were *Fr.* CFA 19,137,700,000 compared with *Fr.* CFA 18,489,400,000 in 1960. Principal exports in order of value during 1961 were coffee (29 per cent. of total exports), vanilla, rice, sugar, clove, rafia, tobacco, fresh meat, butter beans, sisal, groundnuts, pepper, mica and graphite. The main imports in 1961 (which totalled *Fr.* CFA 25,532,300,000, compared with *Fr.* CFA 27,657,200,000 in 1960) were textiles, transport equipment, metal goods, chemical products, food products and beverages, machinery and engineering equipment, clothing and shoes, petroleum products.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£595,729	£502,765
Exports to U.K.....	968,958	887,381

CAPITAL, Tananarive (240,000). Other towns are Ψ Tamatave (39,627), the chief port; Fianarantsoa (36,189); Ψ Majunga (34,119), the second port; Tuléar (33,843), and Diego Suarez (22,772).

The former dependencies of Madagascar in the Mozambique Channel, Juan de Nova, Europa Island and Bassas da India (uninhabited), are integral parts of the French Republic and, as such, are administered by the Ministry of Overseas Territories and Departments of the French Government. The Island of Saint-Marie, off the east coast of Madagascar is recognized as a dependency of the Malgasy Republic but its inhabitants are to enjoy dual (French/Malgasy) nationality.

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of red (above) and green, with vertical white band by staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY

19 Rue Amiral Pierre, Tananarive

(P.O. Box 167)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Edmund Dudley Street. £3,415 1st Secretary and Consul, P. P. Caruana, M.B.E. Vice-Consul, M. Pitcher.

There is an Honorary British Vice-Consul at Tamatave.

MALI

(Republic of Mali)

President, Modibo Kéita.

The Republic of Mali, an inland state in north-west Africa, is bounded by Mauritania in the west, by Algeria in the north, by the Republic of Niger in the east and by the Voltaic Republic, Ivory Coast and Guinea in the south. It has an area of 582,437 square miles and the population was estimated at 4,100,000 in 1961.

Formerly the French colony of Sudan, the territory elected on Nov. 24, 1958, to remain as an autonomous republic within the French Community. It associated with Senegal in the Federation of Mali which was granted full independence on June 20, 1960. The Federation was effectively dissolved on August 22 by the secession of Senegal. Dissolution of the Federation was recognized by the Sudanese Republic and the title Republic of Mali was adopted on Sept. 22, 1960. The Republic is no longer a member of the French Community.

Trade with the United Kingdom in 1961 amounted to: Imports from U.K., £1,580,312; Exports £1,569,726. On July 1, 1962, a Mali franc equal in value to the Franc CFA was introduced and a new State bank of issue was set up.

CAPITAL.—Bamako (110,000).

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green (by staff), yellow and red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Bamako

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Charles Martin Le Quesne.

MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

President (1958-1964), Señor Adolfo Lopez Mateos, assumed office, Dec. 1, 1958.

CABINET

Minister of Interior, Lic. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz.

Foreign Affairs, Sr. Manuel Tello.

Finance, Lic. Antonio Ortiz Mena.

Communications and Transport, Ing. Walter C. Buchanan.

Public Works, Ing. Javier Barros Sierra.

Navy and Marine, Admiral Manuel Zermeno Araico.

Education, Sr. Jaime Torres Bodet.

Health and Public Welfare, Dr. José Alvarez Amezcua.

National Defence, General Augustin Olachea Aviles.

Industry and Commerce, Lic. Raul Salinas Lozano.

Labour and Social Affairs, Lic. Salomon Gonzalez Blanco Garrido.

Agriculture and Livestock, Ing. Julian Rodríguez Adame.

National Property, Lic. Eduardo Bustamante.

Hydraulic Resources, Sr. Alfredo del Mazo.

Attorney General, Lic. Fernando Lopez Arias.

Social Security, Lic. Benito Coquet.

MEXICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 4037]

Ambassador, His Excellency Señor Lic. Don Antonio Armendariz (1961).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri.

Counsellor, Señor Lic. Don Rubén González Sosa. 3rd Secretary, Señor Lic. Don. Raul Valenzuela Ezquerro.

Commercial Attaché, Señor Lic. Don Julio Faesler Carlisle.

Area and Population.—Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seahoard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 14° 33' to 32° 43' N. lat. and 86° 46' to 117° 08' W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It contains 29 states, 2 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 758,000 square miles. Preliminary results of the Mexican General Census taken on June 8, 1960, showed a total population of 34,625,903.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The

Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltépetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. In February, 1913, a new volcano (*El Parícutin*) was in eruption about 250 miles from Mexico City and 20 miles from the town of Uruapan, but is no longer active. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 6,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Río Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Río Grande de Santiago*, the *Río Balsas* and *Río Papaloapan*. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Pátzcuaro*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

History and Archaeology.—The present Mexico and Guatemala were once the centre of a remarkable indigenous civilization, which had unknown beginnings in the centuries before Christ, flourished in the periods from 500 to 1100 A.D. and 1300 to 1500 A.D. and collapsed before the little army of Spanish adventurers under Hernán Cortés in the years following 1519. Pre-Columbian Mexico was divided between different but connected Indian cultures, each of which has left distinctive archaeological remains: the best-known of these are Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, Bonampak and Palenque, in the States of Yucatán and Chiapas (Maya); Teotihuacán, renowned for the Pyramid of the Sun (216 feet high) in the Valley of Mexico (Teotihuacano); Monte Albán and Mitla, near Oaxaca (Zapotec); El Tajín in the State of Vera Cruz (Totonac); and Tula in the State of Hidalgo (Toltec). The last and most famous Indian culture of all, the Aztec, based on Tenochtitlán, suffered more than the others from the Spaniards and only very few Aztec monuments remain.

A few years after the Conquest, the Spaniards built Mexico City on the ruins of Tenochtitlán, and appointed a Viceroy to rule their new dominions, which they called New Spain. The country was largely converted to Christianity, and a distinctive colonial civilization, representing a marriage of Indian and Spanish traditions, developed and flourished, notably in architecture and sculpture. In 1810 a revolt began against Spanish rule. This was finally successful in 1821, when a precarious independence was proclaimed. Friction with the United States in Texas led to war from 1845-48, at the end of which Mexico was forced to cede the northern provinces of Texas, California and New Mexico. In 1862 Mexican insolvency resulted in invasion by French forces which installed Maximilian as Emperor. The empire collapsed with the execution of the Emperor in 1867 and the austere reformer, Juárez, restored the republic. Juárez's death was followed by the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, which saw an enormous increase of foreign, particularly British and United States, investment in the country. In 1910 began the Mexican Revolution which reformed the social structure and the land system, curbed the power of foreign companies and ushered in the independent industrial Mexico of today.

Government.—Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (as subsequently amended), Congress consists

of a Senate of 60 members, elected for six years, and of a Chamber of Deputies, at present numbering 178, elected for three years. Presidents, who wield full executive powers, are elected for six years; they cannot be re-elected.

There are five political parties registered in Mexico, of which by far the largest and most influential is the *Partido Revolucionario Institucional* (P.R.I.) which has for many years constituted the government party.

Communications.—Veracruz, Tampico and Coahuila are the chief ports on the Atlantic, and Guaymas, Mazatlán, Acapulco and Salina Cruz on the Pacific. Work is proceeding on two new ports, Matamoros on the Atlantic and Topolobampo on the Pacific. Registered merchant marine amounted at the end of 1960 to 316,630 gross tons, with 5,892 vessels (5 tons and over, 2,563; under 5 tons, 3,329). There were 23,654 kilometres of railway track open in Mexico in 1960. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the whole system: help in this has been forthcoming from the World Bank, the Export-Import Bank and private sources in the United States. Railway wagons are already manufactured in Mexico and it is possible that railway carriages will be manufactured before very long. Work is going ahead fast on a track between Chihuahua and Topolobampo to link north central Mexico with the Pacific.

The total length of road at the end of 1960 was 45,089 kilometres, of which 37,691 kilometres were usable in all weathers. Mexico City may be reached by at least three excellent roads from the United States, and work is continuing on roads southward from Mexico City to Yucatán and the Guatemalan border. These are already usable for all but the rainy season. The road between Durango and Mazatlán was opened in 1961.

At the end of 1960 the national telegraph system's lines were 180,910 kilometres in length. International telegraph services to the United States frontier are provided by the Government-owned Mexican Telegraph Company and then through the United States to Canada and Europe. Telephone communications are similar.

There is a good internal network of air services: commercial flights rose from 88,000 in 1958 to 102,000 in 1959. Distance covered in 1960 totalled 75,551 kilometres. Registered civil aircraft in 1960 numbered 714 (commercial, 114; private, 599). The principal international air services are from Mexico to New York, Vancouver, Toronto, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami, Lima, Guatemala, direct; Mexico to Houston-Montreal-Amsterdam; Mexico to Panama-Caracas; and Mexico to Miami-Paris.

Production.—The total acreage of arable land is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, though only some 25,000,000 acres are considered arable without artificial irrigation. Approximately 13,000,000 acres are under cultivation and great efforts are being made to increase this area. Grazing land is estimated at 80,000,000 acres and about 50,000,000 acres are under forest. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tomatoes, chili, tobacco, rice, chickpeas, groundnuts, sesame, alfalfa, vanilla, cocoa and many kinds of fruit, both tropical and temperate. The maguery, or Mexican cactus yields several fermented drinks, mezcál and tequila (distilled) and pulque (undistilled). Another species of the same plant supplies sisal-hemp (herequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony and chicle trees.

In 1959 there were 21,561,000 head of cattle, 5,228,000 horses, 2,698,000 mules, 3,297,000

donkeys, 5,788,000 sheep, 10,620,000 goats 9,422,000 pigs and 127,067,000 poultry.

The principal industries (apart from agriculture) are mining and petroleum, but during recent years there has been very considerable expansion of both light and heavy industries, 80 per cent. of all consumer goods now being made in Mexico. Most of the remaining 20 per cent. is in fact made up of bulk imports of foodstuffs and motor vehicles for assembly, so that the true figure for local manufacture of consumer goods is nearer to 92 per cent. The steel industry has expanded rapidly and produced 1,682,106 tons of steel in 1961. The mineral wealth is great, but in recent years the low world market prices have caused a slump in the mining industry. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quick-silver, iron and sulphur. Substantial reserves of uranium have been found. Production in 1961 amounted to (kilograms): Gold, 8,357; Silver, 1,254,789; Copper, 49,314,448; Lead, 181,325,751; and Zinc, 268,972,931.

The total petroleum reserves were said to be over 4,787 m. U.S. barrels in 1960. Total production of crude oil and natural gasoline reached 108,772,000 barrels in 1960, against 106,000,000 in 1959. During 1959 and 1960 Petroleos Mexicanos, the nationalized oil industry, received large credits from various countries for the re-equipment of the industry and the development of the petro-chemical industry.

Woolen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear and clothing and of domestic appliances of all kinds have made such progress in recent years that all these industries are protected by high import duties and import licence restrictions.

An indication of the rapid industrial expansion of Mexico is that output of electricity increased from 4,423 million kWh in 1950 to 10,728 million kWh in 1961.

Defence.—The regular army has a strength of fifty infantry battalions, one infantry brigade and a Presidential Guard of three battalions, 21 cavalry regiments, a parachute battalion and a small number of artillery and engineer units. There is also a conscript army of about 250,000 men organized into National Service divisions, each 6,000–7,000 strong. The Navy has some 36 ships of all kinds and the Air Force some 160 aircraft.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 90 per cent. of the population. About 2,500,000 inhabitants speak Indian languages, but half of these speak Spanish as well. Of those speaking indigenous languages only about 30 per cent. speak Nahuatl, 9 per cent. Maya, 8 per cent. Zapotec, 7 per cent. Otomi and 10 per cent. Mixtec, the remainder speaking other varieties of the minor linguistic families. The National Library at the capital contains about 500,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

Education.—Education is divided into primary, secondary and university. Primary education is free, secular and nominally compulsory. In 1960 there were 32,895 primary schools with almost 5,000,000 pupils, 1,065 secondary schools with 193,314 pupils, and 847 technical and commercial secondary schools with 168,098 pupils. The National University of Mexico was founded in 1533 and re-organized in 1910. There are 9 other Universities including one exclusively for women. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. In

1957, only 28 per cent. of the population above 6 years old were illiterate; while progress in reducing illiteracy has been steady over the last few years, it has barely kept pace with the rapidly increasing population.

	FINANCE	1962
Estimated revenue (<i>Budget</i>)...	<i>Pesos</i>	12,321,000,000
" expenditure (<i>do.</i>)..	"	12,320,000,000
		1961
Bonded Internal Debt	"	11,783,200,000
Debts of Mexican States.....	"	48,500,000
External Debt	"	257,700,000

As from April 19, 1954, by agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the Rate of Exchange has been fixed at 12.50 pesos = 1 \$U.S. (See also p. 84.) Mexican gold and dollar reserves stood at \$U.S. 375,000,000 on March 30, 1962.

	TRADE	1961
Total Imports.....	<i>Pesos</i>	14,232,912,483
Total Exports.....	"	10,026,137,442

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£20,514,620	£16,110,012
Exports to U.K.....	5,654,202	6,024,304

The imports (mainly from U.S.A.) consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and raw materials for industry. Principal exports are cotton, coffee, sisal (henequen), tomatoes and shrimps, lead, silver, gold, copper, zinc and other metals, sulphur and heavy fuel oil.

CAPITAL, Mexico City, Population (Census, June 8, 1960) 4,829,402. Other towns are Guadalajara (734,346), Monterrey (600,609), Puebla (285,284), Ψ Mérida (177,405), Aguascalientes (122,809), San Luis Potosí (173,886), Mexicali (171,648), Chihuahua (144,653), Morelia (101,395).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, green, white, red, with shield of Mexico in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle del Río Lerma 71, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, Mexico 5, D.F.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Isham Peter Garran, K.C.M.G.

(1960).....£4,115

Commercial Councillor, D. H. T. Hildyard, D.F.C.

1st Secretaries, T. C. Barker (Consul); H. F. Bartlett (Information); I. D. Atkinson (Commercial); J. S. Rew (Labour).

2nd Secretaries, O. J. H. Robinson; Hon. R. E. L. Johnstone, M.V.O. (Commercial).

Information Officer, D. J. W. Roche.

Vice-Consuls, J. J. Caselton; G. E. Rickards.

Archivist, M. J. Lopson.

There are British Consular Offices at Mexico City, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Coahuila, Guadalajara, Guaymas, Mazatlán, Mérida and Progreso, Monterrey, Pachuca, Puebla, Tampico, Tapachula, Torreón, Veracruz.

British Council Representative.—E. R. H. Paget, O.B.E., Calle M. Antonio Caso 127, Col. San Rafael, Mexico 4, D. F.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Plaza de la Republica 43, Mexico, D.F.—*Manager, J. Scates.*

Transit from London to Mexico City:—By sea, U.K.—New York, 5 to 10 days; New York—Mexico City, by rail, 3 days. By air, 6 hours. There is a direct freight service from Liverpool to Vera Cruz and the Pacific Coast.

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)

Sovereign Prince, H.S.H. Rainier III-Louis-Henri-Maxence Bertrand, born May 31, 1923, succeeded his grandfather (H.S.H. Prince Louis II), May 9, 1949; married April 19, 1956, Miss Grace Patricia Kelly and has issue Prince Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre, born March 14, 1958, and Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, born January 23, 1957.

Minister of State (vacant).

Secretary of State and Director of Prince's Household, M. Paul Noghès.

CONSULATE—GENERAL IN LONDON

4 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1

[Chancery: 5323]

Consul-General, H. E. Cubitt.*Vice-Consul*, A. J. Hucker.

A small Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 2 miles long and half-a-mile broad (area approx. 360 acres), with (1956) 20,422 inhabitants (Monégasque nationals, 2,696), and a yearly average of over 650,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation, though there are many public and private gardens. Monaco has a small harbour (20 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a Council of State of 13 members and a Council of Government composed of the Minister of State and three State Counsellors. There is a local police force of 160 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco-Ville.

FLAG.—Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICE

Monaco—*Consul-General*, A. Hermann.

MONGOLIA

(Mongolian People's Republic)

Prime Minister, Tse Den-hal (May, 1952).

Area and Population.—Mongolia is an almost entirely unsurveyed tract in Asia, bounded by the Siberian provinces of U.S.S.R. in the north, the Chinese province of Sinkiang and the Great Wall of China in the south, by Manchuria on the east and by the Tarbagatal Mountains and the Turkistan provinces of U.S.S.R. on the west.

The total area is estimated at 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 square miles with a total population (not yet enumerated) of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are traditionally adherents of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism.

North-West Mongolia consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altairange (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektag Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtsa and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides, skins, and gold.

The principal town of North-Western Mongolia is Ulan Bator (Ulan-Bator-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight") which has an estimated population of 80,000 to 100,000; other centres are Uliassutai, and Kobdo of importance as trading posts on the main caravan routes. Part of North-Western Mongolia has been incorporated in the Soviet Union as the *Tannu Tuva* autonomous Province

which lies between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, the capital being Kyzyl.

South-East and South Mongolia include the Gobi ("Desert"), or *Sha-mo* ("Saud Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwangho river. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi. Of recent years this trade has been organized and financed by Soviet Russia. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kudukhoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor and Birukhoto. In the north-east, Keru-lun (on the river of that name), is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Perchili and the western routes from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Government.—In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognized as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledged the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia, but by the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Aug. 25, 1945, China recognized the complete independence of Outer Mongolia.

FLAG.—Vertical tricolour, red, blue, red and in the hoist magical symbols in gold.

MOROCCO

(Kingdom of Morocco)

King, H.M. King Hassan II, born July 9, 1929; acceded February 26, 1961, on the death of his father, King Mohammad V.

CHIEF MINISTERS

(May 8, 1961)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Agriculture and Interior, H.M. King Hassan II.

Ministers of State, Allal Al Fassi (*Islamic Affairs*); Dr. Abdelkrim Al Khatib (*African Affairs*); Prince Fall Ould Oumair, Emir of Trarza (*Saharan and Mauritanian Affairs*).

Ministers of State without Portfolio, Mohammed Hassan Al Ouezzani; Rashid Mouline.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and personal representative of the King, Ahmad Balafrej.

Interior and Agriculture, Ahmad Rida Guedira.

Justice, Mohammad Boucetta.

National Economy and Finance, Mohammad Douiri.

Education, Dr. Yusef Bel Ahbes.

Coymerce, Industry, Mines and Merchant Marine, Dr.

Mohammed Benhima.

Information, Tourism, Fine Arts and Culture, Moulay

Ahmad Al Alaoui.

Public Health, Dr. Yusef Bel Ahbes.

Public Works, M. Driss Slaoui.

Posts and Telegraphs, Mohammed Abdeslam Al

Fassi.

Labour and Social Affairs, Abdelqadir Benjelloun.

Defence, Mahjoubi Aherdan.

MOROCCAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

66 Ennismore Gardens, S.W. 7.

[Knightsbridge: 8827]

Ambassador, Prince Moulay Hassan Ben El Mehdi.

Secretaries, Lem Fedel Bennouna; Mohamed Abderrahman El Alaoui; Abbes El Mokri; Abdelhaq Saadani.

Chancellor, Abdelhaq Lahlou.

Area and Population.—Morocco is situated in the north-western corner of the African continent between latitude $27^{\circ} 40' - 36^{\circ}$ N. and longitude $2^{\circ} - 11^{\circ}$ W. with an area estimated at approximately, 180,000 sq. miles, and a population (estimated 1961) of 11,626,000. It is traversed in the north by the Riff Mountains and in a general S.W. to N.E. direction, by the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, the Anti-Atlas and the Sarrho ranges. The northern flanks of the Middle and High Atlas Mountains are well wooded but their southern slopes, exposed to the dry desert winds, are generally arid and desolate, as are the whole of the Anti-Atlas and Sarrho ranges. The north-westerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Mousa dominates the promontory and, with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar, was known to the ancients as the *Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

Climate.—The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coasts, the country being partially sheltered by the Atlas mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The rainy season may last from November to April. The plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average summer and winter temperatures for Rabat are 81° F. and 45° F.; for Marrakesh 101° F. and 40° F. respectively.

Administration.—The Treaty of Fez of 1912 provided for the establishment of a French Protectorate over Morocco, and France became responsible for the foreign relations of the Sultan and for the defence and administration of the country. The subsequent Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912 provided for the establishment of a Spanish "sphere of influence" extending over northern Morocco with the exception of the Zone of Tangier. Ceuta and Melilla (see under Spain) are Spanish "State Territories." Ceuta, situated opposite Gibraltar, has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century, and Melilla, further east on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, has been a Spanish possession since 1492. The Penon (Rock) of Alhumas, Penon de Velez and the Zaffarin Islands are Spanish possessions.

Tangier, until 1960, enjoyed a special régime. Before the war of 1914-1918, negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments took place but the outbreak of the war prevented the proposed international régime for Tangier from being put into operation. A new Convention providing by the Tangier Statute for the international administration of the Tangier Zone was, however, signed by the three Governments at Paris on December 18, 1923. It was brought into force on June 1, 1925, and modified by a Protocol of July 25, 1928, by which Italy adhered to it. Under the Convention only native affairs were reserved to the Sheressian authority. In March, 1941, Spain suppressed the international administration, deposed the Sultan's representative in Tangier and substituted for him the Sultan's Khalifa in the Spanish Zone. In 1956 negotiations between the Moroccan Government and the Statutory Powers culminated in the Tangier Conference which sat in Tangier in October. This was followed by the grant of a Royal Charter on August 26, 1957, ensuring the continuation of a free monetary system and free trade in Tangier. These arrange-

ments ended on April 19, 1960, when the Zone was fully incorporated into Moroccan territory.

On August 20, 1953, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, Sultan of Morocco for 25 years, was de-throned, and exiled together with his family. Sidi ben Moulay Arafa was proclaimed Sultan in his stead but although a series of reforms was instituted as a progressive handing over of government to the Moroccans, the Nationalist movement increased rapidly and civil disturbances became serious. The insistent Moroccan desire for the return of their former Sultan led to the withdrawal in September, 1955, of Sultan Moulay Arafa. Mohammed ben Youssef was reinstated as Sultan and he returned to Morocco on November 16, 1955. The formation of a Moroccan Government quickly followed; negotiations with France which opened in February, 1956, culminated in a joint Franco-Moroccan declaration of March 2, 1956, which recognized Morocco's independence and sovereignty. Negotiations with the same end in view were then engaged with Spain, resulting in a similar joint declaration of April 7, 1956.

Following independence there has been a series of Governments, headed by prominent Moroccan political personalities. King Muhammad V took charge himself as Prime Minister on May 20, 1960, with his son, the Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, as his Deputy. At the same time the King announced that a Constitution would be enacted by the end of 1962, drawn up by a constitutional Council of 78 members who were appointed by the King later that year. King Muhammad died suddenly on February 26, 1961, and was succeeded by the Crown Prince, who took the style of King Hassan II. The King at first retained his father's Cabinet, but in June, 1961 formed a new Government in which all shades of opinion, other than the National Union of Popular Forces, were represented. This Government, with minor alterations, remains in office. King Hassan, in a speech in January, 1962, specifically confirmed that the constitution would be enacted by the end of that year as planned, and it was afterwards given out that an expert commission had been formed to draft it.

Defence.—In the protectorate era, the protecting powers were responsible for defence. Arrangements were completed during 1951 with France for the use of air bases in the Southern (former French) Zone by the U.S. Air Force. Bases were constructed at Nouaceur, Sidi Slimane and Benguerir, but in 1959 it was agreed that the U.S.A. would evacuate her forces by the end of 1963 and there followed a period of increasing pressure upon France and Spain to evacuate their forces also. France agreed to evacuate her land and sea forces by March 2, 1961, under an agreement signed on September 1, 1960, and subsequently agreed to the complete evacuation of all her forces by October, 1961. The Moroccan army, formed in 1956, is about 40,000 strong. A Moroccan air force was also formed in 1959 and a navy in 1960. The Soviet Union agreed in November, 1960, to supply Mig 15 and 17 jet aircraft for the Moroccan air force. 14 aircraft were delivered in February, 1961. They were accompanied by a party of technicians and instructors. The Moroccan Army also received in 1962 a consignment of Russian arms. The Army already possesses quantities of French and American equipment, including aircraft.

Production and Trade.—Morocco's main sources of wealth are agricultural and mineral. The construction of dams for irrigation and for electric power is an important factor in the country's development. Its industries are in the main ex-

tractive and such as rely on local raw materials. Importance is also attached to the tourist trade.

Among agricultural, forest and animal products in sufficient quantity for export are citrus fruits, early and canned vegetables, leguminous plants, esparto, vegetable fibre, cork, skins and hides, casings, raw wool, fish (preserved and canned). Livestock in 1961 included about 15,000,000 sheep, 7,000,000 goats, 3,000,000 horned cattle and smaller numbers of donkeys, camels, horses and pigs.

Morocco's leading mineral exports are phosphates, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc. Other minerals produced include anthracite, petroleum, cobalt, graphite, copper, molybdenum, tin, antimony, ochre and gypsum. Production of phosphates reached 7,949,702 tons in 1961 of which 7,620,890 tons were exported. There is a small oil refinery at Sidi Kacem and a new one at Mohammedia, near Casablanca, which began to operate early in 1962. Production of crude oil in 1961 amounted to 80,000 tons.

Morocco's main import requirements are petroleum products, motor vehicles and tyres, building materials, fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, chemical products, clothing, householdware, sugar, green tea and other foodstuffs.

The trade of Morocco, which is chiefly with France and the *franc* area, the U.S.A., Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy, was valued in 1962 at: Imports, *DH* 2,257,381; Exports *DH* 1,731,312 (*dirham* (*DH*)=100 M. francs).

Trade with U.K.*

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£4,927,740	£5,047,058
Exports to U.K....	13,819,187	12,753,121

* Excluding Tangier Province

There are British Chambers of Commerce at Casablanca (101 Boulevard Mohammed el Hansali) and at Tangier (Boite Postale 2142, Socco).

Finance and Currency.—A new unit of currency, the *dirham* (1 *DH*=M. francs 100) was introduced in October 1959, concurrently with the devaluation of the M. franc from M. francs 1.176=£1 to M. francs 1.416-8=£1. Future public accounting will be expressed in *dirhams*, the rate for which is thus: *DH* 14.168=£1.

The 1962 Ordinary Budget amounted to *DH* 1,820,000,000 and the Development Budget to *DH* 505,000,000.

Communications: Railways.—The railway runs south from Tangier to Sidi Kacem. From this junction, one line runs eastwards through Fez and Oujda to Algeria, and another continues southwards, through Rabat and Casablanca, to Marrakesh. A line running due South from Oujda skirts the Morocco-Algeria frontier and reaches Colomb-Bechar in Algeria, the beginning of the Mediterranean-Niger project. Moroccan railroads cover 1,092 miles and traction is electric or by diesel locomotives.

Roads.—In the former Southern Zone the road network is extensive (9,000 miles of road suitable for year-round traffic and some 20,000 miles of dry-season tracks). In the former Northern Zone an asphalt road links Tangier with Tetuan, branches north to Ceuta, and continues eastward through Villa San Jurjo to Mellila, and on to Oujda through Berkane. The new Route de l'Unité, connecting the road network of the former Northern Zone with the South, through Fez, was opened to traffic in 1962.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles or a matter of hours by air, 4 days by sea.

There are air services between Tangier and Gibraltar connecting with B.E.A. services to London. Air-France and Royal-Air-Maroc operate internal services and many between Morocco and towns in France and Spain. There are also regular services to other European countries and to Algeria, West Africa, Equatorial Africa and the Congolese Republic.

Language.—Arabic is the official language. Berber is the vernacular mainly in the mountain regions. French and Spanish are also spoken, mainly in the towns. The European population, about 500,000 in 1954, has since been much reduced by the departure of a large part of the French community. Three Arabic, five French and one Spanish newspapers are published daily.

Education.—There are government primary, secondary and technical schools. At Fez there is a theological university of great repute in the Moslem world. There is a secular university at Rabat. Schools for special denominations, Jewish and Catholic, are permitted and may receive government grants.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Rabat (population 227,445). On Jan. 2, 1962, it was decreed that Tangier (141,714) would be the summer capital of Morocco, the King and the Government residing there for two months each year from 1962. Tangier was on the same date declared a "free zone" primarily for commercial purposes. The other chief towns are: Ψ Casablanca (665,277); Marrakesh (243,134); Fez (216,133); Meknès (175,934); Oujda (128,645); Tetuan (101,352). Ψ Kenitra (86,000) was renamed Mina Hassan Tani (Port Hassan II) on July 9, 1962. The towns of Fez, Marrakesh and Meknès were capitals at various times in Morocco's past history.

FLAG.—Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Rabat

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Richard Ashton Beaumont, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1961)..... £4,115

1st Secretaries, K. M. Wilford; A. Shepherd (Commercial); J. E. Morris.

2nd Secretaries, J. L. Y. Sanders (Oriental); C. A.

Whitney-Smith.

Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. L. R. Tilsley, R.N. (resident in Gibraltar).

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. Neilson, M.B.E.

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. A. M. J. Kent (resident in Gibraltar).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Rabat, Tangier, Casablanca, and Larache.

BRITISH CONSUL

Representative, R. J. Hilton, 288 Avenue Mohammed V, B.P. 427, Rabat.

MUSCAT AND OMAN

(The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman)

Sultan, Saïd bin Taimur, born, Aug. 13, 1910, succeeded his father (as 13th of his dynasty to be Sultan of Muscat and Oman), Feb. 10, 1932.

The independent State of Muscat and Oman is situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from near Tibet on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali, with the exception of the stretch between Dibba and Kalba on the east coast of the peninsula which belongs to the Trucial Shaikhdom of Sharjah. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the territory of the Sultan of Qishn and Socotra, a Sultanate within the Aden Protectorate. The

Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub'al Khali or "Empty Quarter" as the South-Eastern Arabian Desert is called. Physically, the Sultanate consists of 3 divisions, a coastal plain, a range of hills and a plateau. The coastal plain varies in width from 10 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns, where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east, reaching its greatest height in the Jebel Akhdar region where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren, but in the high area round Jebel Akhdar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 feet. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation. North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous, the date gardens extending for over 150 miles, Batinah dates (which ripen in the first half of July, well before the Basra dates) being famous for their flavour. The coast-line between Muscat and the province of Dhofar is barren and forbidding. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Sugar cane is grown and cattle can be raised in this province, which is the only part of the Arabian peninsula to receive the benefit of the monsoon. Frankincense is also exported. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while Ψ Murbat is the port. Ψ *Gwadar*, situated on the Baluchistan coast, formerly belonged to the Sultanate, but was transferred to Pakistan on September 8, 1958.

The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, although the Sultan himself has stayed in Salalah since 1958. Possessing a natural harbour, though exposed to the north-west wind (*Shumal*), and at one time a town of some commercial importance, it has lost most of its trade, which has been transferred to the adjacent town of Matrah. Matrah is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior. Other ports on the Gulf of Oman are Sohar, Khahurah and Sur. None, however, provides sheltered anchorage.

The area of the Sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population as 550,000. The inhabitants are for the most part Arab, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The inhabitants of the towns of Muscat (pop. 6,208) and Matrah (pop. 14,119) are mostly of Baluchi and Negro stock. The Baluchis have originally mostly migrated from Mekran and the Negroes from Zanzibar. There are few Arab residents in these two towns. In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development if the water supply were more certain. A Development Secretary was appointed in 1958, and under his control much progress has been made in agriculture, public health, education and roads. The inland tribes breed large numbers of camels, which are prized in Arabia for their quality. There are no industries of importance.

The only port of call for steamers is Ψ Muscat (one of the ports on the inland route between Bombay and Basra). 216 vessels of all nationalities with a total tonnage of 718,754 entered the port in the foreign trade of Muscat in 1961. The mail service between Muscat and Basra is once every two or three weeks in each direction. The G.P.O. London, operates the post office in Muscat. The postage stamps are ordinary British stamps surcharged with their value in Indian currency. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates the telegraph

office, and an automatic telephone service in Muscat and Matrah.

Inland transport is by pack animals. The towns of Muscat and Matrah are now connected by a fairly good concrete road and the concrete road from the airfield at Bait-al-Falaj to Matrah is almost complete. Outside the towns of Muscat and Matrah and the airfield there are only tracks ranging from good ones which have been cleared and graded to ravines containing large boulders or stretches of soft sand. Land Rovers and similar types of truck are the only vehicles which can be relied on. The Sultanate Development Department has completed 447 miles of motorable tracks so far.

In December, 1951, a new treaty of friendship, to remain in force for 15 years, was signed between the United Kingdom and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

FINANCE.

Annual Revenue (estimated) £900,000

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast the Indian Gulf rupee circulates, and is the official currency of the Sultanate, although not generally in use in the interior. There are also three denominations of copper coins, twenty, ten, and five, called "baizas." The normal rate of exchange is 170 baizas=1 M.T. dollar=Rs.3½ (approx.). The weights in use are one kiyas=the weight of six dollars or 5.9375 oz.; 24 kiyas=one Muscat maund; 10 maunds=one Farasala; 200 maunds=1 Bahar. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement: 40 Pails=one Farrah; 20 Farrahs=one Khandi.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£709,878	£1,109,953
Exports to U.K.	15,250	14,684

Commerce and Trade.—Trade is mainly with India, Pakistan and the Persian Gulf States. Imports for the year ended March 31, 1961, amounted to Rs.355 lakhs; export figures for the same period are not available but exports for the year ending March 31, 1958 amounted to Rs.92 lakhs. Chief imports for 1961 were: rice, Rs.71 lakhs; wheat and wheat flour, Rs.26 lakhs; sugar, Rs.14 lakhs; cement, Rs.8 lakhs; pumping equipment, Rs.6.7 lakhs; cigarettes and tobacco, Rs.5.2 lakhs.

CAPITAL, Ψ Muscat, population (estimated) 3,500.
Muscat—British Consul-General, J. F. S. Phillips.

NEJD. See Saudi Arabia

NEPAL

Sovereign, King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva; succeeded, March 13, 1955.

CABINET

(December 26, 1960)

Dr. Tulsī Giri; Vishwa Bandhu Thapa; Rishikesh Shah; Surya Bahadur Thapa; Anirudha Prasad Sing Lalit Chand.

ROYAL NEPALESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8

[Bayswater: 1594]

Ambassador, His Excellency Kali Prasad Upadhyay (1961).

1st Secretary, Bharat Raj Bhandary.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. S. P. Shah.

Nepal (area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. (1961), 9,387,661) lies between India and Tibet on the slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,002 ft.). Amid the mountains lie many fertile

valleys. The lower hills and Terai Plains are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, maize, etc., are grown. Katmandu, the capital, is connected with India by a road, the mountain section of which was built by India under the Colombo Plan.

Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oil-seeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, petrol, metals, &c. Nepalese imports from U.K. were valued at £92,088 in 1960 and £93,682 in 1961. The revenue, realized chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is approximately £5,500,000. A State Bank was inaugurated on April 26, 1956, to issue bank notes, regulate the Nepalese currency, fix foreign exchange rates and help in the preparation of a national budget.

The inhabitants are of mixed stock with Mongolian characteristics prevailing in the north and Indian in the south, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha or Gurkha, became predominant in 1768. During the 1914-18 and the 1939-45 wars, the Nepalese Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government.

From the middle of the nineteenth century, Nepal was ruled by the Rana family which provided the hereditary prime ministers of the country. After the Second World War, a revolutionary movement in 1950 and 1951 achieved the aim of restoring to the monarchy the powers which it had lost 104 years before and of breaking the hereditary power of the Ranas. After ten years, during which various parties and individuals tried their hand at government, King Mahendra resumed direct powers on December 15, 1960, with the object of leading a united country to basic democracy.

CAPITAL.—Katmandu, population (1961) 122,507.

FLAG.—Double-peaked standard of red with blue border on peaks; white moon with rays and human face in centre of top peak; white quarter sun, recumbent in centre of bottom peak.

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, His Excellency Guy Hamilton Clarke, C.M.G. (1962)..... £4,115

British Council Representative, W. L. Clough, Adda Ghar, King's Road, Katmandu.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)

(Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden)

Queen of the Netherlands, Her Majesty JULIANA, K.G., born April 30, 1909; married January 7, 1937, Prince Bernhard of Lippe Biesterfeld, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS), born June 29, 1911, succeeded, September 4, 1948, upon the abdication of her mother Queen Wilhelmina, who reverted to the title of Princess Wilhelmina.

- (1) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Arm-gard, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 31, 1938.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1939.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, born (at Ottawa, Canada), Jan. 19, 1943.
- (4) H.R.H. Princess Maria Christina, born Feb. 18, 1947.

CABINET

(May 19, 1959)

Prime Minister, J. E. de Quay (Catholic).
Vice Premier and Minister of Transport and Waterways, H. Kortbals (Liberal).
Minister for the Interior, E. H. Toxopeus (Liberal).

Foreign Affairs, J. M. A. H. Luns (Catholic).
Justice, A. C. W. Beerman (Liberal Protestant).
Education, Arts and Sciences, J. M. L. Th. Cals (Catholic).
Finance, J. Zijlstra (Conservative Protestant).
Defence, S. H. Visser (Liberal).
Economic Affairs, J. de Pöls (Liberal Protestant).
Agriculture, V. G. M. Marijnen (Catholic).
Social Affairs, Dr. G. M. J. Veldkamp (Catholic).
Social Welfare, Miss M. A. M. Klompé.

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 5040]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Baron Adolph Bentinck (1958).

Counsellor, Baron C. W. van Boetzelaer van Asperen.

1st Secretaries, Baron R. S. N. van der Feltz; A. Mansvelt.

2nd Secretary, W. F. van Eckelen.

Attaché, C. J. Vreedenburgh.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Capt. H. A. van Oorde.

Assistant Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air,

Lt. Cdr. H. J. E. van der Kop.

Air and Military Attaché, Col. C. R. R. Manders.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. D. de Jongh.

Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, Dr. H. J. Friedericy.

1st Secretary (Press Affairs), B. W. N. Servatius.

Minister Plenipotentiary (Economic Affairs), F. J. Gelderman.

1st Secretary (Commercial and Financial), P. C. Witte.

Civil Air Attaché, Dr. D. Goedhuis.

Agricultural Attaché, P. J. Lardinois.

Asst. Agricultural Attaché, L. W. Binkhorst.

Chancellor, Miss M. L. Zaalberg.

Consular Section, 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.

Consul-General, N. Brat.

Consul, A. G. Jonker.

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situated on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces plus the North-East Polder (reclaimed part of the Zuider Zee) and containing a total area of 34,830 sq. kms. The population on Jan. 1, 1962, was 11,721,511. The live birth-rate in 1961–62 was 21.2 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate 7.6.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, sugar beet, cattle, horses, swine, butter, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax-seed, cheese, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit and flower bulbs and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, motors, shipbuilding, iron and steel, incandescent lamps, radio, electrical and telecommunications equipment, cotton, woollen, linen and rayon spinning and weaving, earthenware, glass, leather goods, boots and shoes, chemical and pharmaceutical products, oils, paper and board, cigars, sugar, "genever" liqueurs, beer, clothing, bicycles, tyres and rubber products. Production of coal (1961) was 12,620,968 metric tons; oil, 2,046,490 metric tons; and steel, 1,970,600 metric tons. Diamond-cutting, though still an important industry, has declined considerably in importance, now employing about 655 hands, compared with about 3,500 before the war.

Government.—In 1815 the Netherlands became a constitutional Kingdom under King William I., a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 16th century. The States-General comprise the *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) of 75 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets; and the *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) of 150 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 23 years and upwards. Members of the *Tweede Kamer* are paid.

General elections were held on March 12, 1959, for the Second Chamber of the States-General. Party representation (after the increase in the Chamber's membership of Nov. 6, 1956) now stands at Catholic People's Party 49; Labour Party, 48; Liberal, 19; Anti-Revolutionary, 14; Christian Historical Union, 12; Communists, 3; Pacifist Socialists, 2; Political Reformers, 3. The present Cabinet was formed on May 19, 1959, after an interregnum of four months.

The Upper House of the States General was elected by the Provincial Councils after the General Elections. Representation (after the increase in the Chamber's membership of Nov. 6, 1956) is: Catholic People's Party, 25; Labour Party, 22; Anti-Revolutionary Party, 8; Christian Historical Union, 8; Party of Freedom and Democracy, 7; Communist, 4; Political Reformers Party, 1.

Defence.—The post-war army is a component part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Royal Netherlands Navy is being built up to a modern force of one aircraft carrier, 2 heavy cruisers, 12 modern destroyers and 6 submarines, supported by an escort force of 24 frigates and a considerable number of ancillary vessels. The Air Force, which since 1953 has been independent of the Army with the title "Royal Netherlands Air Force," has been reconstituted since the war, and now forms an integral part of the air defences of the N.A.T.O. countries. After a period of reorganization and expansion it has now attained a considerable strength consisting mainly of jet-fighters which are divided between an air defence and a tactical air command. Part of the latter is integrated into a N.A.T.O. tactical air force.

Language and Literature.—Dutch is a West-Germanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used by many people in the Netherlands West Indies, Afrikaans, one of the two South African languages, has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are ten national papers, four of which are morning papers, and there are many regional daily papers.

Education.—Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school is compulsory. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R.C.), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (economics), Wageningen (agriculture), Tilburg (R.C.) (commercial) and Eindhoven (polytechnic) (opened in Sept. 1957).

Communications.—The total extent of navigable rivers is 4,232 miles (large rivers comprising 696 miles) and of main roads approximately 4,720 miles. On Dec. 1, 1961, the total length of the railway system amounted to 2,019 miles, of

which 1,009 miles were electrified. The mercantile marine on July 1, 1961, consisted of 1,894 ships of total 4,910,000 gross registered tons, including vessels registered in the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, but excluding tugs and contractors' equipment. The total length of air routes covered by K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) in the summer of 1961 was 167,670 miles.

FINANCE

Budget, 1962

Current Revenue.....	Fl. 10 520,000,000
Current Expenditure.....	9 087,000,000
Capital Revenue.....	365,000,000
Capital Expenditure.....	2,073,000,000
Aggregate Budget Revenue....	10,885,000,000
" " Expenditure..	11,160,000,000
Funded Internal Debt.....	12,648,000,000
(June 30, 1961)	
Internal Floating Debt.....	4,676 000,000
(June 30, 1961)	
Foreign Debt.....	1,017,000,000
(June 30, 1961)	

The official rate of exchange permits of fluctuation between 9.98 and 10.20 florins = £1.

See also p. 84.

TRADE

During 1961, the European Economic Community, as established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957, between France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries, continued to reduce internal tariffs. More progress was made than had been planned in the original Treaty, with the result that duties were down by 40 per cent. by mid-1962. External tariffs rose correspondingly, but with practically complete liberalization, imports into the Netherlands rose in 1961. In conformity with the Treaty, the Netherlands is reducing customs duties on imports from France, West Germany and Italy. The Netherlands does not impose duties on Belgium and Luxembourg with which countries she is already in association in the Benelux Customs union.

Since the level of the Benelux tariff was below that of the other three members of the EEC, Netherlands duties on imports from countries outside the Community are in most cases being increased towards the projected final level for the Community as a whole. The Netherlands imposes very few quantitative restrictions on imports.

The rate of overall production in the Netherlands rose from 157 to 159 in 1961 and that of production per worker fell from 140 to 138 (1953 = 100).

In 1961 Dutch imports amounted to Fl. 18,652,000,000 and exports to Fl. 15,712,000,000 so that imports were covered by exports to the extent of 84 per cent.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£115,887,692	£137,613,152
Exports to U.K....	180,313,010	172,476,332

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, The Hague (Den Haag or in full, 's-Gravenhage). Pop. (January 1, 1962), 605,214.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, Ψ Amsterdam 865,707; Ψ Rotterdam 730,224; Utrecht 258,254; Eindhoven 172,400; Haarlem 170,282; Groningen 147,735; Tilburg 140,259; Nijmegen 134,111; Arnhem 125,959; Enschede 128,779; Breda 111,536; Alpeadoorn 107,251 and Hilversum, 102,675.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands of red, white and blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Lange Voorhout, 32. The Hague)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Sir Andrew Napier Noble, Bt.

K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £5,015

Counsellor, G. A. Carey-Foster, C.M.G., D.F.C.,
A.F.C.*Counsellor (Commercial),* E. A. Midgley, M.B.E.*Naval and Military Attaché,* Capt. A. R. E. Bishop,
R.N.*Air Attaché,* Group-Capt. J. C. Button, D.S.O., D.F.C.*1st Secretaries,* L. Sherbourne (*Commercial*); Mrs.
H. de Vivenot (*Information*).*Labour Attaché,* W. H. Marsh, O.B.E.*Agriculture Attaché,* J. Mellon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consulates-General in *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, and Consular Officers at *Willemstad* and *Aruba* in the Netherlands Antilles and at *Paramaribo* in Surinam.

BRITISH CONSUL

Representative, H. G. Wayment, 343 Keizers-
gracht, Amsterdam.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

I. *Netherlands New Guinea*.—

The territory of Netherlands New Guinea (estimated population 1960, 736,731), comprises the western half of the island of New Guinea. Mount Wilhelmia is the highest point in Oceania.

It was decided at the Round Table Conference between Holland and Indonesia that the future status of New Guinea would be decided by negotiation between the two parties within a year of the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia on December 27, 1949. A joint Dutch-Indonesian Commission was formed to investigate the facts of the case, and reported back to the two Governments in 1950. The future of West New Guinea was not settled until 1962, when the Netherlands Government agreed to transfer sovereignty to the Government of Indonesia, after an interim period of 10 months' control by the United Nations. The territory is known to Indonesia as West Irian.

II. *Netherlands West Indies*.—"Nederlandsch West-Indië" comprise *Surinam* (Dutch Guiana) in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Surinam is about 54,000 sq. miles, with a population in 1959 of about 302,372; area of Netherlands Antilles, 394.1 sq. miles, with a population of 187,041 at January 1, 1961. Under the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles received autonomy in domestic affairs, as parts of the Netherlands Realm under the Crown. Agreement on their new status was reached after prolonged negotiations between the Netherlands Government and representatives of the territories concerned. Bauxite is an important export of Surinam. The Netherlands Antilles has a considerable trade with the United Kingdom:

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
<i>Netherlands Antilles</i>		
Imports from U.K.....	£7,538,613	£5,151,665
Exports to U.K.....	22,651,537	22,169,037

	1960	1961
<i>Surinam</i>		
Imports from U.K.....	£1,603,815	£1,514,053
Exports to U.K.....	39,150	92,434

The administrative capital of Surinam is *Paramaribo* (population, 1952, 86,400); the capital of Curacao is *Ψ Willemstad* (pop. 45,000) of Aruba,*Ψ Oranjestad*; of Bonaire, *Ψ Kralendijk*; of St. Martin, *Philipsburg*; of St. Eustatius, *St. Eustatius*, *Oranjestad*; and of Saba, *Bottom*. *Governor of Netherlands Antilles*, Dr. A. B. Speckenbrink.

NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President, Col. Luis Somoza, re elected Feb. 2, 1957.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Rene Schick.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Flat G, 48 Berkeley Square, W.1
[Grosvenor: 5324]*Ambassador*, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Alejandro Montiel Argüello (1961).*Area and Population*.—Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 9° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles and a population (1960 estimate) of 1,474,549, of whom about three-quarters are of mixed blood. Another 15 per cent. are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent, and the remaining 10 per cent. are Indians or negroes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic Coast and were formerly under British protection.*Government*.—The eastern coast of Nicaragua was touched by Columbus in 1502, and in 1519 was overrun by Spanish forces under Davila, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution took effect on May 1, 1951. The President is elected by direct suffrage for six years. Congress comprises a Senate of 16 members (together with ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies of 42 members.*Agriculture and Industry*.—The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are coffee, cotton, sesame, sugar, rice and maize. Bananas, beans, cocoa and ipecacuanha are also important. Live-stock and timber production, already considerable, are capable of unlimited expansion. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver, both of which are mined and exported by United States and Canadian concessionaires.*Communications*.—There are 270 miles of railway, all on the Pacific side, 3,159 miles of telegraph and 3,721 miles of telephone and there are several powerful wireless stations and a television station at Managua. An automatic telephone system has been installed in the capital. Transportation, except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the Honduras frontier in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway, running laterally from Corinto on the Pacific coast to Rama, whence there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic, is progressing and admits of a through passage in dry weather.*Language and Literature*.—The official language of the country is Spanish. In 1961 there were 5 daily newspapers published at Managua, and 4 in the provinces. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate. There are universities at León and Managua.

FINANCE

	1957-58	1958-59
	<i>Corobas</i>	<i>Corobas</i>
Revenue.....	258,698,000	248,029,000
Expenditure.....	267,436,700	268,757,000

Official Exchange Corobas = U.S. \$1.

London rate, C\$19.60 = £1. See also p. 84.

TRADE

	1959	1960
Imports.....	U.S. \$66,841,208	U.S. \$71,712,000
Exports.....	72,191,812	62,871,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£882,269	£983,292
Exports to U.K.....	1,001,174	885,089

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. Some 55 per cent. of imports are from U.S.A.; the chief exports are coffee, gold, cotton, sesame and lumber.

CAPITAL, Managua, population (1959), 198,939; León, 48,541; Granada, 31,648; Masaya, 29,449; Chinandega, 18,667; Matagalpa, 14,494; Ψ Bluefields, 11,248; Jinotepe, 14,995. Ψ Corinto, on the Pacific, is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the banana and timber trade to New Orleans, U.S.A.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on the white band, displaying five volcanoes surmounted by a cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Managua

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Patrick Murdoch Johnston (1961)..... £3415

NIGER

(Republic of Niger)

President, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of National Defence, Hamani Diori, elected for five years, November 9, 1960.

President, National Assembly, Boubou Hama.

Situated in West Central Africa, between 12° and 24° N. and 0° and 16° E., Niger has common boundaries with Algeria and Libya in the north, Chad in the east, Nigeria and Dahomey in the south, and Mali and the Voltaic Republic in the west. It has an area of about 484,000 square miles with a population estimated in 1961 at 2,870,000. Apart from a small region along the Niger Valley in the south-west near the capital the country is entirely savannah or desert. The main races in Niger are the Haussas in the east, the Djermas in the south-west and the nomadic Touaregs in the north.

The first French expedition arrived in 1891 and the country was fully occupied by 1914. It decided on December 18, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 3, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961.

The constitution of Niger, adopted on November 8, 1960, provides for a presidential system of government, modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic, and a single Chamber National Assembly, whose life was extended under the terms of the constitution for a further period of five years. Niger is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente* (see Ivory Coast). The official language is French.

Finance and Trade.—Revenue in 1961 totalled francs CFA 5,069,100,000 and expenditure francs CFA 5,636,000,000 (provisional figures). Total value of trade in 1960 was: Imports, francs CFA 3,439,105,000; Exports, francs CFA 3,108,107,000. Trade of the Republic with U.K. in 1961 was valued at: Imports, £125,787; Exports to U.K., £27,679. The currency of Niger is the *Franc*

CFA (50 francs CFA = 1 French N.F.). Cattle-rearing and the cultivation of groundnuts are the main industries and provide the two main exports.

CAPITAL.—Niamey (30,200).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes, orange, white and green with an orange disc in the middle of the white stripe.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR (see Ivory Coast).

NORWAY

(Norge)

King, Olav V, K.G., G.C.B., b. July 2, 1903; *succeeded*, Sept. 21, 1957, on death of his father King Haakon VII, *married* March 21, 1929, Princess Märtha of Sweden (born March 29, 1901; *died* April 5, 1954); having issue, Harald (see below) and two daughters.

Heir-Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Harald, b. Feb. 21, 1937.

CABINET

(January 22, 1965)

Prime Minister, M. Einar H. Gerhardsen.

Foreign Affairs, M. Halvard M. Lange.

Defence, M. Gudmund Harlem.

Justice and Police, M. Jens Haugland.

Finance and Customs, M. Peter Bjerve.

Social Affairs, M. Olav Braulik.

Agriculture, M. Eimar Wöhni.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, M. Helge Svetsen.

Commerce and Shipping, M. Oscar Gundersen.

Communications, M. Trygve Bratteli.

Fisheries, M. Nils Lyso.

Municipal and Public Works, M. Andras Capprien.

Industry and Crafts, M. Kjeii Holler.

Family and Consumer Affairs, Mme. Aasc Bjerkhoit.

All Ministers are from the Labour Party.

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence; 20 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 2247]

Offices: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 7151]

Ambassador to London, His Excellency Arne Skaug (1961).

Counsellor, Egil Uistein, D.F.C.

Counsellor (Commercial, Economic and Financial),

Erik Andreas Ribu.

Counsellor (Fisheries), Oiaf Grönaas.

1st Secretary, Kjell Ellassen.

2nd Secretary, Ivar Eriksen.

Naval Attaché, Captain Eigil John Bruen, D.S.C.

Air and Army Attaché, Lt.-Col. Oiaf Grönmark, D.F.C.

Counsellor, specially attached, Herman Kristoffer Lehmkühl, C.B.E.

Cultural Attaché, Haivard E. Sæther.

Counsellor (Press and Information), Arne Haugland.

Press Attaché, Sverre Refshal.

Commercial Attaché, Jacob Chr. Prebensen, 20 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Asst. Commercial Attachés, Oie F. Knudsen; Chr. Saivesen.

Consulate-General, 42 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

Consul-General, G. F. C. Collin.

Consul, A. A. Bouston.

Vice-Consul, A. Petersen.

Area and Population.—Norway ("The Northern Way"), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. It is 1,752 km. in length, its greatest width about 430 km. The length of the coastline is 2,650 km., and the frontier between Norway and

the neighbouring countries is 2,555 km. (Sweden 1,643 km., Finland 716 km. and U.S.S.R. 196 km.). It is divided into 20 counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 323,917 sq. km. with a population (1959) of 3,572,000. In 1958 there were 62,985 births (17.9 per 1,000 inhabitants), 31,645 deaths (9.0 per 1,000) and 23,931 marriages (6.8 per 1,000); the infant mortality rate in 1958 was 20.0 per 1,000 live births.

The Norwegian coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. At the North Cape the sun does not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon known as the *Midnight Sun*; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured *Northern Lights* or *Aurora Borealis*, which have a maximum intensity in a line crossing North America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia. A similar phenomenon occurs in the Antarctic and is known as *Aurora Australis*.

Production.—The cultivated area is about one-fourth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The *Gulf Stream* pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of warm water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a warm current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, mining, manufactures, fisheries, whaling and shipping. The most recent figures showed that 34 per cent. of the population lived on industry, 22 per cent. on agriculture and forestry, 9 per cent. on trading, 9 per cent. on transport and communications and 6 per cent. on fishery and whaling. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 12,500,000 kw. at 75 per cent. efficiency, of which over 3,200,000 kw. are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country except U.S.S.R. In 1958 the total catch amounted to 1,370,000 metric tons. Whale oil production, chiefly from pelagic whaling in the Antarctic, was 863,000 barrels in 1959.

Government.—From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4, 1814, with Sweden under a personal union which was dissolved on June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 1814, the *Storting* (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the *Lagting* (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the *Odelsting* (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone are dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.

On April 8-9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7, 1945, that the late King Haakon was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

Defence.—Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. Extensive reorganization of the Norwegian armed forces is in progress. Compulsory national

service lasts 18 months in the navy and air force and 16 months in the Army.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo (opened in 1811) was attended by 5,261 students and the University of Bergen (opened in 1948) by 929 students in 1959. The State Institute of Technology in Trondheim possesses University status and awards degrees in engineering and architecture. In 1959 it was attended by 1,433 students.

Language and Literature.—Norwegian is one of the Scandinavian languages and is the language of the mainland and of Svalbard. Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed in the time of the Reformation and Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754) is regarded as the founder of Norwegian literature, although modern Norwegian literature dates from the establishment of a national university at Christiania (Oslo) in 1811 and with the writings of Wergeland (1805-1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906) the dramatist, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832-1910) journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1903, Jonas Lie (1833-1908) novelist, Knut Hamsun (1859-1952) novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1920, and Sigrid Undset (1882-1949), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself a Nobel Prize-winner in 1928. In 1958 there were 87 daily newspapers in the country with a total circulation of 1,298,000, and 90 newspapers publishing on two or three days a week with a total circulation of 335,000.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1959 was 4,492 km., of which 77 were private lines. The final section of the Nordland Railway from Mo i Rana to Bodø, 60 miles north of the Arctic Circle, was completed in 1962 and opened on June 7 by King Olav. The length of telegraph and telephone lines in 1959 was 86,110 km. (State, 79,956) with 3,584,000 km. of wire (State, 3,369,000). At the end of 1959 a total of 462,863 road motor vehicles were registered, of which 192,377 were passenger cars (including taxis) and 151,516 were motor cycles.

Civil Aviation.—On scheduled airlines operated by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) on behalf of Det Norske Luftfartsselskap (DNL), by Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport (SAFE), and by Widerøes Flyveselskap A.S. in 1959:—kilometres flown, 19,436,000; passengers carried, 577,790.

Mercantile Marine.—The Mercantile Marine, Jan. 1, 1960, consisted of 2,209 vessels of 10,486,000 gross tons (vessels above 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, floating whaling factories, tugs, salvage vessels, icebreakers and similar types of vessel). The fleet ranks fourth among the merchant navies of the world.

	FINANCE		1958-59
Revenue (Budget).....			Kr. 5,711,400,000
Expenditure (do.).....			5,773,400,000
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1957).....			6,445,654,000
External debt (Dec. 31, 1957).....			1,563,805,000
Rate of Exchange (average, 1958) Kr. 20.014 =			£1. See also p. 84.

	TRADE		1958	1959
			Kroner	Kroner
Total imports.....	9,359,485,000		9,448,521,000	
Total exports.....	5,314,574,000		5,788,752,000	

Trade with U.K.

1960 1961

Imports from U.K....	£71,188,968	£85,232,301
Exports to U.K.....	77,573,291	74,852,593

The chief imports are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with cereals, fruits and manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

CAPITAL. Ψ Oslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (1958), 461,591. Other towns are Ψ Bergen 114,711, Ψ Trondheim 58,915, Ψ Stavanger 52,848, Ψ Drammen 30,704, Ψ Kristiansand 27,610. Ψ Aalesund 19,047, Ψ Haugesund 26,391.* Moss 19,780.

FLAG.—Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London—Bergen or Oslo, 2 hrs. 55 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo; Chancery: Drammensveien 4)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Walker, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960)..... £4,115
 Counsellor, W. J. M. Paterson, C.M.G.
 Counsellor (Commercial) (vacant).
 1st Secretaries, J. A. Forward (Consul); R. Sueddon, M.B.E. (Visa); F. Wells (Information).
 2nd Secretary, J. F. Walker, M.B.E.
 2nd Secretary (Commercial), P. Donovan.
 Naval Attaché, Cdr. R. M. Fell, R.N.
 Military and Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. R. S. Kerby.
 Chaplain, Rev. Canon H. W. Badham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Bergen, Oslo, Tönsberg, Trondheim, Tromsö, Stavanger, Aalesund, Kristiansund and Narvik.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. P. Lucas, M.C., Fridtjof Nansen Plass 5, Oslo.

SVALBARD

(Spitsbergen and Bear Island)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway. In September, 1941, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. After destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantlement of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about 1,500) to the U.S.S.R. After the war the Norwegian mining plants were rebuilt. In 1956 the production of coal, the chief mineral of the archipelago, was 390,000 tons.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°–81° N. lat. and between 10°–35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge

Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. In addition to those engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 360 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harcour 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49'—71° 9' N. lat. and 7° 53' 9" 5' W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

Norwegian Antarctic

BOUVET ISLAND (54° 26' S. lat. and 3° 24' E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST ISLAND (68° 50' S. lat. and 00° 35' W. long.), was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNILD LAND (from 70° 30' to 66° 40' S. lat. and 24° 15' to 33° 30' E. long.) has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1931.

QUEEN MAUD LAND.—On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

OMAN. See Arabia

PANAMA

(República de Panama)

President, Dr. Roberto Chiari; elected May 21, 1960; assumed office, October 1, 1960.

Vice-Presidents, Dr. Sergio Gonzalez Ruiz; José D. Bazan.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Galileo Solis.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

17A Thurloe Place, S.W.7

[Kensington: 5713]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Don Ernesto Castellero-Pimentel (1962).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Demetrio Fábrega.

Counsellor, Señor Elio V. Ortiz.

Attachés Mlle. Lastenia Guillermina-Lopez; Señor Osvaldo E. Osorio.

Consul-General (London), Señor Belgica Q. de Ortiz.

Consul-General (Liverpool), Señora Carmen Lara de Paniza.

There are Consular Offices of the Republic at Newcastle, Glasgow and Birmingham.

Panama on the isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America, was formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia. After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence and established a separate Government, with a single chamber legislature elected every four years and now consisting of 53 elected members. The area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the population, according to preliminary figures of the 1960 census, was 1,067,766. The birth rate in 1959 was 40.8 and the death rate 9.1 per thousand. The soil is extremely fertile, but nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee and cereals. The shrimping industry plays an important rôle in the Panamanian economy. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

* Boundaries extended, January 1, 1958.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 15 years. In 1960-61 there were 1,215 official primary schools and 83 private primary schools; 27 official secondary and 100 private secondary schools. Primary students numbered 161,800 in 1960-61; secondary students, 38,874. There were 7,534 students at Panama University.

Language and Literature.—The official language is Spanish. There are 8 daily newspapers published in the capital, 2 of which print editions in English. There is also one English and one Spanish weekly newspaper.

FINANCE

	1962
Estimated Budget Revenue.	Balboas 66,802,327
Estimated Budget Expenditure.	" 66,802,327
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1960)	" 31,437,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1960)	" 55,209,000

The monetary unit is the *Balboa* (= \$1 U.S.); no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

TRADE

	1960	1961*
Imports.	\$109,192,000	\$57,954,492
Exports.	21,240,000	10,336,995

* January to June

Trade with U.K. †

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£4 052,279	£5,281,611
Exports to U.K.	500 398	578,549

† Including Canal Zone.

The imports are mostly manufactured goods and foodstuffs; the exports are bananas, cacao, fresh shrimps, mahogany and cement.

CAPITAL. Panama City. Population (1960), 271,425 (Panama Province, 369,280; Panama District, 292,190); Colon, 59,032 (Colon Province, 103,738; Colon District, 72,889).

FLAG.—Opposing quarters of red and blue; 2 quarters of white bearing blue star (next staff above) and red star.

Dependencies of Panama.—The Republic has a penal settlement at P. Guardia on the Island of Coiba (or Quibo) in the Pacific and stations on the Island of Taboga. Coiba has an area of about 19 sq. miles and Taboga of about 4 sq. miles.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(120 Via España, Panama)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George Edgar Vaughan, C.B.E. (1960) £4,115
1st Secretary and Consul, G. L. Bullard.
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, H. Gilmartin.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Panama City* and *Colon*.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool, 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; via N.Y., 14 days.

PARAGUAY

(República del Paraguay)

President, General Alfredo Stroessner, inaugurated Aug. 15, 1954, re-elected 1958.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Raúl Sancha Pastor.

Finance, General Cesar Barrientos.

Interior, Dr. Edgar Ynsfran.

Defence, General Marcial Samanicó.

Justice and Labour, Dr. Juan Ramon Chaves.

Education and Worship, Dr. Febio da Silva.

Public Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Dionisio Gonzales Torres.

Public Works and Communications, General Mario Coscia Tavarozzi.

Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina.

Industry and Commerce, Dr. Domingo Montanara.
Minister without Portfolio, Arg. Tomás Romero Pereira.

President of Central Bank, Dr. Cesar Romero Acosta.

PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

51B Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7

[Western: 1253]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Ramiro Recalde de Vargas (1960).

Consul-General, Sr. Oscar Barrios Arce.

There are Paraguayan Consulates in *London* and *Liverpool*.

Area and Population.—Paraguay is an inland sub-tropical State of South America, situate between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. The area is computed at 157,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 1,700,000.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draught. Many of the tributary streams arc also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills arc covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Ncembucu," or "endless," is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935. The Chaco is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

Government.—Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain.

The Senate was abolished under the constitution adopted in 1940 and replaced by a Council of State nominated by the government. The Chamber of Representatives comprises 40 members. In 1954 women were accorded civil rights.

Production.—About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, cattle breeding being the principal industry. In addition to canned meat, timber, quebracho extract, cotton, hides, *yerba mate*, tobacco, and *petit grain* essence (which are the principal exports), manioca, sugar, maize, rice, citrus fruits and edible oils are also produced for home consumption. Grac fruit is now exported. The production of rice, wheat and ground nuts is being encouraged by the government. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad.

Communications.—A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asunción with Buenos Aires. The journey takes 55 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). Direct shipping services operate frequently between Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Asunción, and monthly between Liverpool, London and Asunción. A shipping service from New York was started early in 1955. Five airlines operate services from Asunción. *Aerolíneas Argentinas* operates a daily service between Asunción and Buenos Aires calling at Corrientes and Rosario. *Braviff* (American) has a twice weekly service, through Asunción, from Buenos Aires to New York (calling also at Lima and La Paz). *Pan American Airways* have a weekly flight through Asunción between Buenos Aires and New York via Caracas, while their subsidiary company, *Panair do Brasil*, operates weekly services to Rio de Janeiro (via São Paulo) and to Santiago. *Varig/Real* (Brazilian) maintains three flights a week to Rio de Janeiro with calls at Foz do Iguazu, Curitiba and São Paulo. *Pluna* (Uruguayan) carries on a twice weekly service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires. *Lapsa* (*Lloyd Aero Paraguayo S.A.*) operates a weekly service to Curitiba, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, and also to Montevideo.

There are about 100 miles of asphalted roads in Paraguay, and about 200 miles of earth roads in fairly good condition. Bus services connect the principal towns.

Defence.—There is a permanent military force of about 8,000 all ranks. Two gunboats and a number of torpedo boats patrol inland waters.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Guarani (the idiom of the most advanced tribe of Indian inhabitants with whom the Spanish explorers formed an alliance) but Spanish is spoken in the larger towns. Four daily newspapers are published in Asunción.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory. There are a few secondary and special schools and a national university with close on 1,000 students.

FINANCE

	1961	1962†
	Guaranies	Guaranies
Revenue.....	2,653,756,290	3,070,564,534
Expenditure.....	2,778,900,765	3,064,929,934
External Debt.....	1,010,500,000	871,900,000
Internal Debt.....	1,551,500,000	1,341,200,000

†Estimated for April–Dec.

Currency.—A free exchange system was introduced in August, 1957. The rate of exchange has been fairly stable at Gs. 347.6 = £1.

Trade.—The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, textiles, vehicles, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, tannin, cotton, hides and meat products.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£ 818,287	£ 978,331
Exports to U.K.....	1,838,103	2,208,017

CAPITAL, Ψ Asunción, about 1,000 miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires, Pop. (1950) 206,634; other centres being Ψ Encarnación 33,664, Concepción 28,357 and Villarica 26,000.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(25 de Mayo 171, Asunción)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Sir Leonard Arthur Scopes, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E. (1962)

£3,415

1st Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, C. R. Wrigley. *Naval and Military Attaché*, Capt. P. E. I. Bailey, R.N. *Air Attaché*, Gp.-Capt. G. F. Lerwill, D.F.C. *Labour Attaché*, J. M. Carlin, D.F.C.

Asunción is approximately 4,000 miles distant from London by air. Transit by sea 25 days. By air 2 days.

*PERSIA

(Keshvar-e-Shahanshabi-ye-Iran)

Shahanshah of Persia, H.L.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, born Oct. 26, 1919; acceded Sept. 16, 1941 (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlavi); married (March 15, 1939), Princess Fawziyah, sister of ex-King Farouk of Egypt (marriage dissolved Nov. 17, 1948), and has issue a daughter born 1940. The Shah married (Feb. 12, 1951) Suraya Efsandiari Bakhtiari (marriage dissolved, April 6, 1958); married Dec. 21, 1959, Farah Diba (Queen Farah Pahlavi).
Heir, Prince Riza, born Oct. 31, 1960.

CABINET

(July, 1962)

Prime Minister, Assadullah Alam.
Minister of War, Lt.-Gen. Ali Asghar Naqdi.
Ministers without Portfolio, Nassullah Entezam; Masoud Foroughi.
Commerce, Hussein Jahanshahi.
Foreign Affairs, Abbas Aram.
Interior, Lt.-Gen. Sadeq Amir Azizi.
Finance, Dr. Jhangir Amouzgar.
P.T.T., Eng. Hushang Sam'i.
Labour, Ata'ullah Khusravani.
Industry and Mines, Taher Ziai.
Justice, Ghulam Hussein Khushbin.
Roads, Davood Rajabi.
Agriculture, Dr. Hasan Arsanjani.
Planning and Organization, Safi Asfia.
Health, Dr. Ebrahim Riahi.

PERSIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

26 Princes Gate, S.W.7. (Ambassador's Residence)

[Kensington: 64581]

Offices of the Embassy and Consulate: 50, Kensington Court, W.8.

[Western: 5225]

Consular Section: [Western: 6540]

Ambassador in London (vacant).

Minister, Mostafa Vassighy.

Consellers, Arsalan Nayernouri; Dr. Abbas Nayeri.

1st Secretaries, Dr. Freydoun Sotoudchi; Dr. Reza Hashemian.

2nd Secretary, Bahman Rochan.

Attaché, Ebrahim Nabari.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. Hossein Jahanbani.

Asst. Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Capt. Amonollah Agherli.

Cultural Counsellor, Mas'oud Farzaad.

Assistant Cultural Counsellors, Ali Asghar Emami-Ahari; Manouchehr Mahmoudi.

Commercial Attaché, Nubar Gulbenkian.

Labour Attaché, Keighobad Zafar.

Press Attaché, Manouchehr Razmjoo.

Area and Population.—Persia comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 21,000,000 in January, 1962. It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, the highest in the north rising to 28,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.

* On Oct. 26, 1949, it was announced that foreigners might henceforth use the name Persia.
£3,415

The Persians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but among them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahals, Sunni Moslems and Armenian Christians. There is also a substantial Jewish community. Civil and Penal codes based on those of France and Switzerland are in force.

Government.—Persia was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. After the war of 1914-18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Persian Treaty of 1921, a vigorous Prime Minister, Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly, and took the title Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Owing to Nazi German penetration before and during the early part of the war of 1939-45, the Shah and his Government tended so far to favour the Axis powers that, after the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. in 1941, counter-measures became necessary; British and Soviet Forces entered the country from south and north on August 25, 1941, and expelled the agents of the Axis. On September 26, 1941, Reza Shah abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince as his successor. The Prince ascended the throne under the title of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Under the Anglo-Soviet-Persian Treaty of Alliance of January 29, 1942, the independence and territorial integrity of the country were guaranteed by the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. Evacuation by the forces of both powers was to take effect within six months of the signature of the armistice with Germany and her associates. On September 9, 1942, Persia declared war on the Axis powers and on February 28, 1945, on Japan. During the remainder of the war with Germany, Persia became one of the principal routes of aid to the Soviet Union. United States Forces, which had joined British and Soviet troops in Persia to participate in the delivery of aid to Russia, were withdrawn from the country at the end of 1945. British troops evacuated Persia, in accordance with the Anglo-Soviet-Persian agreement, by March 2, 1946, six months after the conclusion of hostilities with Japan. Soviet troops, nevertheless, remained; and when Communist disturbances took place in the north-west part of Persia known as Azerbaijan, they refused to allow Persian forces to enter the area, with the result that an autonomous government was established at Tabriz. Soviet forces, however, eventually left the country in the month of May. This belated evacuation took place in accordance with an agreement which included provision for the formation of a Perso-Soviet Oil Company to operate in the north of Persia, subsequently rejected by the Majlis, and an understanding that the question of Azerbaijan should be peaceably settled. In December, 1946, Persian Government forces entered the province, virtually unopposed by the partisans of the autonomous Government, which itself collapsed upon the flight of the revolutionary leaders into the Soviet Union.

In March, 1949, the Shah issued an Imperial Firman convoking a Constituent Assembly to make certain revisions to the Constitution and

the Assembly was duly elected and convened on April 21. After this Assembly the Senate was formed for the first time.

On March 17, 1951, the Majlis adopted a Bill for the nationalization of the Persian oil industry, and on March 20, the Bill was approved by the Senate. On April 28, the Majlis agreed to a resolution, which was passed on April 30 by the Senate, recommending the immediate taking over of all installations, including those of "the late Anglo-Iranian Oil Company." On April 29 the Shah appointed Dr. Mussadiq Prime Minister. The oil company sought arbitration, but this was rejected by the Persian government, and on May 26 the British government applied to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for a declaration that this refusal to submit to arbitration was illegal. The application was not approved.

In August, 1953, after the Shah had appointed Gen. Zahedi as Prime Minister, fighting broke out between his followers and those of Dr. Mussadiq. The Shah temporarily left the country, but Gen. Zahedi's forces were successful, and Dr. Mussadiq was arrested together with a number of the members of his former Cabinet. In December, 1953, diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which Persia had broken off in October, 1952, were re-established, and in August, 1954, the oil dispute was settled by an agreement, ratified on October 29, which provided for compensation to the A.I.O.C. and for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil by a Consortium in which the A.I.O.C. have a 40 per cent. share (*Production and Industry*, below). In November, 1955, Persia joined the Baghdad Pact, later Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 11 Provinces (*Ustans*) comprising 76 Sub-Provinces (*Shahristans*), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

Defence.—The present strength of the Persian Army, mainly conscript, is approximately 175,000. The army, to which is attached a U.S. Advisory Mission, is well-equipped by 1939 standards and comprises 12 divisions and ancillary troops grouped under two Army headquarters with the preponderance of strength in North-West Persia. The present strength of the Air Force is approximately 8,000. It is equipped with about 120 American aircraft, including 80 jets.

The gendarmerie, to which is also attached a United States Mission, has a strength of nearly 30,000 all ranks. The Persian Navy consists of a small fleet of frigates, minesweepers and patrol boats in the Persian Gulf and some small craft in the Caspian Sea. The personnel of the Navy amounts to about 5,000 all ranks.

Education.—Since 1943 primary education has been compulsory and free. There are over 9,000 schools, 1,700,000 pupils, and also a few foreign schools in Tehran; there are Universities in Tehran and Tabriz, and University Colleges at Isfahan, Meshed and Shiraz.

Language and Literature.—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some other areas formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue with many Arabic elements added; the alphabet is mainly Arabic, with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kâslm Mansûr, or Firdausi (A.D. 939-1020), Omar Khayyâm, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Muslihu'd-Din, known as Sa-di (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hafiz (died A.D. 1389). The Persian Press consists of a large number of Tehran and provincial newspapers and periodicals. Two Tehran dailies and three weeklies have circulations exceeding

20,000 copies. Circulations in the provinces are very small. English and French dailies are published in Tehran.

FINANCE

	1960-61*	1961-62*
	<i>Rials</i>	<i>Rials</i>
Revenue.....	82,274,000	90,432,000
Expenditure.....	83,177,000	93,049,000
	*Estimated	

The commercial rate of exchange was stabilized in 1955 as follows: Bank Melli buying rate: *Rials* 210 = £1. Selling rate *Rials* 214.2 = £1. The official rate of Exchange is *Rials* 75 = \$1.

Production and Industry.—While petroleum is the principal product and by far the greatest export, Persia, except for its desert areas, is essentially an agricultural country and 80 per cent. of the inhabitants depend for their living on the land. Sheep and goats are numerous and good wool is produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is an urgent problem. The cultivation of opium is prohibited. A certain amount of progress has been made in the development of industry. Apart from petroleum, the principal industries are carpet weaving, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving (Isfahan, Tehran and Shahi areas), wool spinning and weaving, jute sacks, silk goods (Chalus), sugar, tea, fruit, caviar (Caspian Fisheries Company), meat canning, distilling and brewing, tobacco and cigarettes. The oilfields had produced over 200,000,000 metric tons of oil from their first output to Dec. 31, 1946, and subsequent figures (in metric tons) were 1946, 19,858,471; 1947, 21,737,949; 1948, 24,871,000; 1949, 26,807,000; 1950, 35,000,000; 1951 (to Oct.) 17,000,000. Oil shipments were resumed on Oct. 30, 1954, and recent production figures have been (long tons): 1955, 15,772,000; 1956, 25,934,000; 1957, 37,800,000; 1958, 39,800,000; 1959, 44,700,000; 1960, 51,000,000; 1961, 57,100,000.

The former functions of A.I.O.C. (now renamed "British Petroleum Company") in Persia were taken over for an initial period of 25 years by a consortium of 8 oil companies (including A.I.O.C., one French, one Dutch and five U.S.), A.I.O.C. receiving from Persia £25,000,000 cash in the 10 years from Jan. 1, 1957, in compensation for its oil assets in Northern Persia and in settlement of losses since 1951; and from the other members of the consortium for their shares, about £214,000,000 payable over 20-25 years. The consortium is responsible for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil through two operating companies, while "non-basic" operations are undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company.

Communications.—The principal roads are from the frontier of Iraq at Khusruvi to Tehran; from Tehran *via* Arak to Ahwaz and Khorramshahr; from Tehran *via* Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz to Bush-hire; from Tehran into Azerbaijan, through Tabriz to Julfa (on the Soviet frontier) with branch roads into Turkey and Northern Iraq; from Tehran to Meshed; three roads through the Elburz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan, *via* Yazd and Kerman to Zahidan and thence to Meshed. Zahidan is connected by road with Quetta (Pakistan). Some of these roads traverse extremely difficult mountainous country; others are desert tracks. Generally speaking, Persian roads are not asphalted but gravel-surfaced. Railways have been constructed since 1927. The *Trans-Iranian Railway*, from Bandar Shahl, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shahpur, on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years' work, being approximately £30,000,000. The

branch lines from Tehran to Meshed and to Tabriz have now been completed. There are also railroads from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahidan to Mirjawa and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khorramshahr and from Khorramshahr to Tanuma in Iraq (on the Shatt el Arab, opposite Basra) were opened during the war. An extension from Qum to Kasham is now in operation as is one from Bandar Shah to Gorgan.

Civil Aviation.—In May, 1946, a Department of Civil Aviation was created, subordinate to the Ministry of Roads. Progress has been made towards establishing first-class International Airports at Tehran and Abadan, with secondary airfields in accordance with ICAO standards. The *Iranian National Air Service* was formed from the former *Iranian Airways* and *Persia Air Services* in February, 1962. The Company is 51 per cent. Government-owned and operates internal services and some services between the Middle East and Europe. Air France, K.L.M., S.A.S., Iraqi, M.E.A., P.A.A., Lufthansa, B.O.A.C., Alitalia and Aryana Airways operate services to Tehran.

TRADE

	1959-60	1960-61
Imports <i>Rials</i>	41,630,135,378	52,657,139,041
Exports ..	7,701,017,170	8,459,875,199

These figures are calculated at the commercial rate of exchange and exclude oil exports.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£26,153,534	£33,603,527
Exports to U.K.....	48,557,715	48,955,113

The leading imports into Persia are cotton and woollen fabrics, tea, sugar, motor vehicles, railway material, industrial machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, hardware, china-ware and cement; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, gum, fruits, hides and skins, animal casings, cotton, wood staves and rice.

The principal countries trading with Persia are the U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Japan, India and the U.S.S.R.

CAPITAL: Tehran, population (1956) 1,500,000. Other large towns are Tabriz (290,000), Isfahan (254,000), Meshed (242,000), Shiraz (169,000), Resht (109,000), Kerman (62,000), Hamadan (100,000), Yazd (66,000), Kermanshah (125,000), Abadan (226,000), Ahwaz (120,000).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of green, white and red; with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Tehran.

H.M. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood Harrison, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1958)... £5,015
Counsellors, H. Phillips (*Economic*); A. R. H. Kellas.
1st Secretaries, B. H. C. Sykes (*Head of Chancery*); A. K. Forter, O.B.E.; I. M. Hurrell, M.V.O. (*Press*); E. N. Smith (*Commercial*); M. Kendall, M.V.O. (*H.M. Consul*).
2nd Secretaries, D. J. Makinson (*Press*); A. F. Davidson; R. K. Robertson (*Commercial*); E. Haworth (*Consular*).
3rd Secretaries, D. E. St. A. Harney; H. J. Arbuthnot.
Naval Attaché, Capt. H. J. S. Banks, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. S. J. Watson, M.B.E.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. S. Owen.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, C. H. Wilmot, O.B.E., 38 Avenue Ferdowsi, Tehran.

PERU

(República del Peru)

The former President of Peru, elected in 1956, was deposed by a military *coup d'état* on July 18, 1962, ten days before his six-year term of office was due to expire. The *coup* followed presidential elections at which none of the candidates achieved the necessary one-third of the total votes cast. The country is at present governed by a military *Junta* which has announced that further elections for the Presidency and for Congress will take place on June 9, 1963. The *Junta* consists of: General Ricardo PÉREZ Godoy; General Pedro Vargas PRADA Peirano; Vice Admiral Juan Francisco TORRES Matos; General Nicholas LINDLEY LÓPEZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Minister of Air, General Pedro Vargas PRADA Peirano.
War, General Nicholas LINDLEY LÓPEZ.

Marine, Vice-Admiral Juan Francisco TORRES Matos.
Interior, General Juan BOSISO Colla.

Finance and Commerce, General Ricardo PÉREZ Godoy.

Foreign Affairs, Vice-Admiral Luis Edgardo LLOSA Gonzales Pavón.

Education, Vice-Admiral Franklin PEASE Oliveira.

Development and Public Works, General Mazimo Verástegui Izurreta.

Labour and Indian Affairs, General José Gallardo Schiaffino.

Health, General Victor Solano Castro.

Justice and Culture, General Juan Orrego Aguinaga.
Agriculture, General Jesús Melgar Escutti.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

52, Sloane Street, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 1917/2545]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Señor Don Gonzalo N. de Arumburu (1962).

1st Secretary, Señor Don Hubert Wieland.

2nd Secretary, Señor Don Luis Solari.

Naval Attaché, Rear Admiral Carlos Monge.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Commander Jorge Parodi.

Consul-General, Señor Don Luis R. Méndez.

Consul-General, Liverpool (24 Sir Thomas Street), Señor Don Guillermo Gerberding.

Vice-Consuls, Señor Don Guillermo Nieto; Señor Don Jaime Cáceres.

There are Consulates at *Hull*, *Birmingham* and *Glasgow*.

Area and Population.—Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 0° 00' 48" and 18° 21' 00" S. latitude and between 68° 39' 27" and 81° 20' 13" W. longitude. The area of the Republic including 4,440 square kilometres of the Peruvian section of Lake Titicaca and 32 square kilometres of the coastal islands, is about 531,000 square miles. The total population at the Census of July 2, 1961, was 10,364,620 (preliminary figures). In 1960 there were 386,917 births, 106,997 deaths and 31,663 marriages.

Physical Features.—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being *Huascaran* (22,211 feet), *Huandoy* (20,855 feet), *Ausangate* 20,235 feet), *Arequipa* (or *Misti*) volcano (18,364 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), *Chachani* (19,037 feet), *Antafajsha* (18,020 feet), *Pichu-pichu* (17,724 feet), and *Mount Meiggs* (17,583 feet).

There are three main regions, the *Costa*, west of the Andes, the *Sierra* or mountain ranges of the Andes, which include the *Punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the *Montana*, or *Selva*, which is the vast area of jungle stretching from the eastern foothills of the Andes to the eastern frontiers of Peru. The coastal area,

lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are cotton, sugar, and petroleum. It contains the capital, Lima, and most of the white population. In the mountains, where most of the Indians live, are to be found minerals in great richness and variety, and cattle, sheep, llamas and alpacas are bred there. In the mountain valleys maize, potatoes and wheat are grown. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising. The main products of the jungle are timber, barbasco and leche caspi.

Government.—Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quichua Indians), who had started their rise to power some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President is elected for six years by direct vote of the people. Congress is composed of a Senate and of a Chamber of Deputies, both Houses being elected for six years. Voting is compulsory for all Peruvian men and women between the ages of 21 and 60, for married men and women between 18 and 60 and for single men and women between the ages of 18 and 21 who are legally released from parental tutelage.

At the presidential elections in July, 1962, no candidate received the necessary (one-third) proportion of the votes, but the electoral board refused to annul the election. On July 18, 1962, President Prado was arrested and all civil and political posts taken over by military personnel. The *coup d'état* was led by the President of the Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Perez Godoy, who promised "clean" elections in 1963.

Production.—Agriculture and mining are the principal industries, employing over 70 per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief crops in order of value are cotton, potatoes and other vegetables, sugar, fruit, maize, rice, wheat barley, grapes and coffee. At June 30, 1959, the gainfully employed population numbered 3,893,551, of whom 2,255,923 were engaged in agricultural and pastoral activities.

4,477,573 acres were under cultivation at the end of 1959 and steps are being taken to increase this area, which was probably larger in Inca times, by more intensive irrigation. Minerals produced in 1960 were valued at *soles* 5,987,760.112 and included lead, zinc, copper, iron ore, petroleum, silver, gold, tungsten, blismuth, antimony and vanadium. The islands off the Pacific coast provided guano amounting to 157,844 metric tons in 1960.

Communications.—In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and there is air communication, as well as communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the *Andean Highway* from the Pacific port of Callao, via Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo Maria, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon and accessible all the year round to vessels of 3,000 tons, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boqueron del Padre Abad*, a

pass rediscovered on July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera. The Peruvian section of the Pan American highway is complete and is asphalted throughout the major part of its length.

The first railway was opened in 1850 and of the 2,494 miles of railways now operating, Government lines account for 578 miles, the Peruvian Corporation 1,180 miles and private enterprises about 726 miles. There is also steam navigation on the eastern rivers such as the Ucayali (see Andean Highway, above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. Air services are maintained throughout Peru, and a number of international services call at Lima.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription (2 years), and numbers about 30,000 of all ranks. Armoured units are equipped with American and French vehicles. Engineer units are employed on the reconstruction of roadways in North Eastern Peru using American equipment. **Navy.**—The Navy consists of 2 cruisers; 5 destroyers; 3 frigates; 4 submarines completed in the United States of America in 1954-57; 4 LST's; 7 river gunboats; 4 fleet oilers; 4 fleet auxiliaries; 2 river transports; 4 patrol boats; 4 launches; 1 floating dock; 3 tugs. There is a naval cadet school at La Punta and a submarine base at Callao. **Air Force.**—The Air Force is equipped with British Hunter and Canberra aircraft; American fighter, bomber, transport and training aircraft; French helicopters (*Alouette*) for training and rescue purposes. There are military aerodromes at Talara, Chiclayo, Las Palmas (near Lima) and Piura, and a seaplane base at Iquitos.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 6 and 14. In 1959 there were 1,391,952 pupils undergoing primary education and 141,061 attending secondary schools. There were 12,231 state primary schools with 32,031 teachers and 193 state secondary schools with 4,270 teachers. In addition there were 1,503 private schools providing primary and secondary education with 9,293 teachers and 656 schools conducted by religious orders. The State provides rural agricultural schools for Indians, mining schools and polytechnics in the more populated centres. The University of San Marcos at Lima, founded in 1551, had 11,622 students in 1959, and there are smaller universities at Cuzco, Arequipa and Trujillo, a Catholic university at Lima, and a national engineering university.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of the country and notably of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, but more than half the nation is composed of Indians, whose principal languages (Quichua and Aymara) are widely spoken. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained a high state of culture, some traces of which survived three centuries of Spanish rule. Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879-1883, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1960 there were 5 main national daily papers, and 48 provincial ones with a small and purely local circulation. A chair of English was established in 1938 at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos in Lima.

	FINANCE	
	1959 Soles	1960 Soles
Public revenue . . .	4,134,033,183	5,997,595,205
Public expenditure	4,977,394,128	5,519,513,701
Internal debt	3,473,331,589	3,468,735,158
Internal floating debt	653,145,870	670,211,609
Administrative debt	120,000	Nil

Rate of Exchange (fluctuating) at June 30, 1962: Soles 75.41 = £1; Soles 26.81 = U.S. \$1.00. (See also p. 84.)

	TRADE	
	1960 Soles	1961 Soles
Total imports	10,225,263,271	12,584,137,822
Total exports	11,796,650,873	13,206,629,778
Imports from U.S.A.	4,486,843,558	5,550,527,009
Exports to U.S.A.	4,263,120,364	4,753,629,000

	Trade with U.K.	
	1960	1961
Imports from U.K. . .	£7,967,412	£10,458,427
Exports to U.K. . . .	17,264,996	18,650,920

The principal imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, metal and manufactured metal goods, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, lead, copper, petroleum, silver, iron ore, fish, zinc, wool and coffee.

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (Census, 1961, preliminary), 1,715,971; other large towns are Ψ Callao (161,286), Arequipa (156,657), Ψ Iquitos (55,695), Ψ Chiclayo (86,904).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, red, white, red; coat of arms on white band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Offices; Edificio República, Lima; Residence: Esquina Arenales y Bermudez, Lima.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Berkeley Everard Foley Gage, K.C.M.G. (1958) £4,115
1st Secretary, G. E. Hall.
Commercial Secretary, L. P. F. L'Estrange, O.B.E.
Consul, R. V. Hemblys-Scales.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. R. Gower, D.S.C. (Resident at Santiago).
Air and Military Attaché, Group-Capt. J. M. Morgan, D.F.C.
2nd Secretaries, D. J. Couvell; B. W. Gordon (Commercial); D. C. Lees (Vice-Consul).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Lima, Arequipa, Callao, Iquitos, Talara and Mollendo.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. K. H. Harriman, O.B.E., Camana 787, Lima.
 Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York and Colon, 21-27 days; *via* Liverpool and Colon, 17-30 days. Direct BOAC service Lima-London.

THE PHILIPPINES

(República ng Pilipinas)

President, Diosdado Macapagal, b. 1910, elected Nov. 14, 1961, assumed office Dec. 30, 1961.
Vice-President, Emmanuel Pelaez.

CABINET

Foreign Affairs, Emmanuel Pelaez.
Justice, Juan Liwag.
Agriculture and Natural Resources, Benjamin Gozon.

Public Works and Communications, Marciano D. Bautista.
Education, Alejandro R. Roces.
Labour, Norberto Romualdez, Jr.
National Defence, Marcario Peralta, Jr.
Health, Francisco Duque.
Commerce and Industry, Rufino F. Hechanova.
Executive Secretary, Amilito R. Mutuc.
Economic Coordination, Manuel Cuenco.
General Services, Duma Sinsuat.
Press Secretary, Leoncio R. Paruañgao.
Chairman on Administrative Performance Efficiency and Presidential Executive Assistant, Eleuterio Adevosó.

PHILIPPINE EMBASSY IN LONDON

9a Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 3646]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Melquiades J. Gamboa (1962).

Area and Population.—The Philippines are situated between 21° 20'–4° 30' N. lat. and 116° 55'–126° 36' E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,834 square miles, of which total 106,914 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 7,079 other islands having a combined area of 7,920 square miles.

The principal islands are:—

Name	sq. miles	Name	sq. miles
Luzon....	40,422	Mindoro....	3,759
Mindanao....	36,538	Leyte.....	2,786
Samar....	5,050	Cebu.....	1,793
Negros....	4,906	Bohol.....	1,492
Palawan....	4,550	Masbate.....	1,263
Panay....	4,446		

Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu Islands (Capital, Jolo), Bahuyanes and Batanes; the Catanduanes; and Culion Islands.

The population of the Philippines at the 1960 census was 27,455,199.

The inhabitants, known as Filipinos, are basically all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities, and over 90 per cent. of them are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder are Mohammedan Moros in the south, and Pagans, mainly in the north. There is a Chinese minority estimated at 350,000, and other much smaller foreign communities, notably Spanish, American and Indian.

Government.—The Portuguese navigator Magellan came to the Philippines in 1521 and was slain by the natives of Mactan, a small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 Manila was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 it was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. After the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), Manila was captured by American troops with the help of Filipinos, on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, main-

taining a desultory rebellion until it was quelled in 1902. Following this, the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised a large measure of executive and legislative authority.

A measure of local independence was granted under the Jones Act of August 29, 1916. On March 24, 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Law, gave the Philippines a "Commonwealth" Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on July 4, 1946. The Constitution provides for a President elected for a term of four years, and a bi-cameral Congress, consisting of a Senate composed of 24 senators and a House of Representatives of not more than 120 members. No person may serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The term of office of Senators is six years and of Representatives four years.

Language and Literature.—The official languages are English, Spanish and the National language (of Malay origin) Tagalog. A majority of the people read or understand English, which is the language of instruction. The literacy rate is estimated at 75 per cent. There is a National library in the capital with branches in other urban centres, and a flourishing English press. Education accounts for about a quarter of local expenditure in the national budget. Secondary and higher education is extensive. There are 24 private universities recognized by the Government, including the Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded in 1611), the first in the Far East and 25 years older than Harvard; there is also the State-supported University of the Philippines at Manila (1908).

Roads and Railways.—Communications suffered serious damage during the War of 1941–45 owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and destruction by bombardment. The highway system of approximately 22,747 miles of roads and streets is undergoing rehabilitation and extension. Before the war the railways, which were largely Government owned, operated approximately 845 miles of track of which some 832 miles were in operation in 1960. Rolling stock losses were also heavy, but have been largely made up, and the Manila railway, on Luzon island, has been converted to diesel traction.

Shipping.—The ports of entry are Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Aparri, José Panganiban, San Fernando La Union and Tacloban. There are nearly 2,000 vessels of various types, totalling over 130,000 tons, engaged in coastwise and river traffic.

Civil Aviation.—Air transport plays a key part in inter-island travel and an important one in communications overseas. Philippine Air Lines (54 per cent. Government-owned) operate a comprehensive air service between the islands and run regular flights to Hong Kong.

FINANCE 1962-63

Estimated Receipts	P.1,573,967,360
Estimated Expenditure	1,557,412,050
P=Philippine Peso=50 cents U.S.	The <i>Peso</i> was
	decontrolled on Jan. 21, 1962.

TRADE

	1960	1961
Total Imports... P.1,285,480,277	P.1,244,347,430	
Total Exports...	1,069,159,490	1,071,876,738

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£8,907,238	£9,256,561
Exports to U.K.....	4,485,644	4,002,086

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice, coconuts, maize, sugar-cane, abaca (manila hemp), truits, tobacco and lumber.

The principal Philippine exports in both natural and manufactured states are coconuts, sugar, abaca, base metals, lumber, pineapples, embroideries and tobacco.

CAPITAL.— Ψ Manila, in the island of Luzon: population (1960), including the separately administered but integral areas of Quezon City and Pasay City, 3,006,627. Quezon City has been designated as the future capital of the Philippines, but pending completion of government building projects, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the government are still located in Manila. The next largest cities are Ψ Cebu (259,194), Davao (231,833), Ψ Iloilo (150,976), Ψ Zamboanga (131,411) and Bacolod (119,169).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of blue (above) and red; gold sun with three stars on a white triangle next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Manila

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Arthur Pilcher, C.M.G. (1959)..... £4,115

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are honorary British Vice-Consuls at *Cebu, Davao, and Iloilo-Bacolod.*

POLAND

(Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa)

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman, Aleksander Zawadzki.
Deputy Chairmen, S. Kulczyński; O. Lange; B. Podedworny; E. Ochab.
Secretary, J. Horodecki.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman, Josef Cyrankiewicz.
Vice-Chairmen, S. Ignar; P. Jaroszewicz; Z. Nowak; E. Szyr; J. Tokarski.
Foreign Affairs, Adam Rapacki.
Finance, J. Albrecht.
Agriculture, M. Jagielski.
Mining and Electric Power, Jan Mitrega.
Light Industry, Eugeniusz Stawinski.
Foreign Trade, W. Trampczyński.
Communal Economy, S. Sroka.
Internal Trade, M. Lesz.
Shipping, S. Darski.
Justice, M. Rybicki.
Education, W. Tulodziecki.
Transport, I. Popielas.
Communications, Zygmunt Moskwa.
Forestry, R. Gesing.
Health, M. Sztachelski.
Culture and Arts, Tadeusz Gallinski.
Higher Education, Henryk Golanski.
Internal Affairs, Władysław Wicha.
Heavy Industry, F. Waniolka.
Chemical Industry, A. Radlinski.
Food and Purchases, E. Pisula.
Building and Building Materials, M. Olewinski.
National Defence, M. Spychalski.
Health and Social Welfare, J. Sztachelski.
Chairman of Planning Commission, S. Jedrycowski.

POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

47 Portland Place, W.1

[Langham: 4324]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Witold Rodzinski (1960).
Counsellor, Bohdan Tomorowicz.

1st Secretary, Stanisław Kostarski.

2nd Secretaries, Stanisław Konik; Dr. Bogumil Suika.

Commercial Counsellor, Stanisław Struś.

Attachés, Władysław Neneman; Mme. Jadwiga Pastecka; Henryk Matusiak; Stanisław Ryza; Edmund Swital; Dyonizy Bilinski; Bolesław Bukowski; Jozef Dobrowolski.

Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Col. Mieczysław Roman.

Assistant Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Col. Kazimierz Kopec.

Asst. Military Attaché, Col. Zdzisław Modrzewski.

Commercial Attachés, Jerzy Dzierzynski; Jan Kosciński.

Consulate-General in London, 19 Weymouth Street, W.1.

Area and Population.—In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 square miles with a population of about 35,000,000, of whom 30 per cent. were national minorities (including over 3,000,000 Jews). Frontier changes took place at the end of the war as foreshadowed at the Tebran Conference in 1943. About 69,000 square miles of territory in the east were ceded to the Soviet Union. In exchange Poland received in the west 39,000 square miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary was not affected except for minor adjustments to that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia). The western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse. Poland now has a maritime frontier stretching from west of Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) to west of Szczecin (formerly Stettin). As a result of the change of frontier and of very great war-time losses, at the census of December 3, 1950, the population had fallen to 24,977,000 in an area of 121,000 square miles; on Dec. 31, 1961, it was estimated at 30,133,000. In 1961 live births showed a rate of 20.7 per 1,000; deaths, 7.6 per 1,000; infant mortality, 54 per 1,000 (provisional figures). Roman Catholicism is the religion of the vast majority of the inhabitants.

Government.—The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share and the Tsar assumed the title of King of Poland. Prussia acquired Poznan and Polish Pomerania, Austria acquired Galicia and the small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrian absorbed the Cracow Republic, Poland as an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914-18, when she became independent once again, after 150 years of foreign rule.

In March, 1939, Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland (France had done so in 1921) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and Britain implemented their guarantee. On September 17, 1939, Russian forces invaded eastern Poland and on September 21, 1939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist. A

line of demarcation was established between the areas occupied by German and Russian forces. At the end of the war a Coalition Government was formed in which the Polish Workers' Party played a large part. In December, 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party fused in the new Polish United Workers' Party. This is a Communist Party which closely controls every branch of State activity. A new Constitution modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936 was adopted on July 22, 1952. It changed the title of the country to the Polish People's Republic (*Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*). It made no provision for a President of the Republic, whose functions were to be jointly exercised by a Council of State. Private ownership of land and freedom of religion was recognized. Church and State were to be separate.

Despite the guarantee of religious freedom in the Constitution, a campaign of encroachment in 1953 culminated in the arrest of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Wyszyński. Dissatisfaction with the régime and conditions of life led to riots in Poznań in June, 1956, and subsequently M. Władysław Gomułka, who had been expelled from the Party in 1949, was reinstated and elected First Secretary of the Party. At the same time Cardinal Wyszyński was allowed to resume his functions. In Jan., 1957, elections to the *Sejm* were held and in Feb., 1957, a reconstructed Government, still led by M. Cyrankiewicz, took office. Fresh elections to the *Sejm* were held in April, 1961; M. Cyrankiewicz remained Prime Minister, with the composition of the Government almost unchanged.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free. In 1961-62 there were 4,994,356 pupils in elementary schools, 298,396 in secondary schools, and 977,800 students in technical, professional and trade colleges and schools. There are universities at Krakow, Warsaw, Poznań, Lodz, Wrocław, Lublin and Toruń and a considerable number of other seats of higher study.

Language and Literature.—Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (see U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being in use, as in Czechoslovakia. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916), Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1905, Bolesław Prus (1847-1912), and Stanisław Reymont (1868-1925), Nobel Prize-winner in 1924. There are now 46 daily papers published in Poland, 11 of them in Warsaw.

Production and Industry.—On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalization of mines, petroleum resources, water, gas and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large retail stores. At present over 90 per cent. of Polish industry is stated to be "socialized", but 86 per cent. of agricultural land is privately farmed.

FINANCE	1962
Estimated revenue.....	Złoty 248,876,144
Estimated expenditure.....	„ 245,557 548

The official exchange rate is 11.20 zloty = £1 but this is not used in practice. A special rate of 67.20 zloty = £1 has been in force since Feb. 11, 1957 for non-commercial transactions with western countries. All foreign trade is conducted in foreign currencies. (See also p. 84.)

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£35,841,970	£36,912,632
Exports to U.K.....	14,753,275	22,458,743

CAPITAL.—Warsaw, on the Vistula, pop. (Dec., 1961) 1,171,000. Other large towns are Lodz (723,000), centre of the Polish textile industry; Wrocław (Breslau) (443,000); Poznań (418,000); Krakow, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of medieval Poland (490,000); Ψ Gdansk (Danzig) (286,000); Bydgoszcz (231,000); Katowice (269,000); Czestochowa (164,000); Lublin (181,000); Ψ Gdynia (148,000); Chorzow (147,000) and Ψ Szczecin (Stettin) (269,000).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal stripes of white (above) and red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(No. 1 Aleja Róż, Warsaw)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir George Lisle Clutton, K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £4,115
Counsellor, P. G. F. Dalton, C.M.G.
Naval and Military Attaché, Col. G. D. Gill, M.B.E.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. J. Halford, A.F.C.
Consul, R. N. Dawson.
Commercial Secretary, J. A. Dobbs.

BRITISH CONSULATE

There is a British Consular Office at Gdynia.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, T. W. Morray, O.B.E., Al Jerolimskie, 59, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa)

President of the Republic, Rear-Admiral Americo Deus Rodrigues Tomás, inaugurated President August 9, 1958.

CABINET

(1932—reconstructed on a number of occasions)
Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Dr. António de Oliveira Salazar, G.C.M.G.
Minister of State, Assistant to President of the Council, Dr. José Correia de Oliveira.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Alfredo Rodrigues dos Santos Junior.
Justice, Prof. Dr. João de Matos Antunes Varela.
Finance, Prof. Dr. António Manuel Pinto Barbosa.
Army, Brigadier Mário Pereira da Silva.
Navy, Rear-Admiral Fernando Quintanilha Mendonça Dias.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Franco Nogueira.
Public Works, Eng. Eduardo de Arantes e Oliveira.
Overseas, Prof. Dr. Adriano Moreira.
Education, Prof. Dr. Manuel Lopes de Almeida.
Economy, Prof. Eng. José do Nascimento Ferreira Dias.
Communications, Eng. Carlos Gomes da Silva Ribeiro.
Corporations and Social Security, Prof. Dr. José Gonçalves Prouença.
Health, Dr. Henrique de Miranda Vasconcelos Martins de Carvalho.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Chancery: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 5331]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Senhor Manuel Ferrajota Rocheta, G.C.V.O. (1961).
1st Secretaries, Senhor Fernando Delfim Maria Lopes Vieira; Senhor Adriano de Carvalho; Senhor Antonio Augusto Vaz Pereira.
Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. João Tiroa.
Naval Attaché, Commander J. Pinto Pereira.

Press Counsellor, Senhor António Potier, M.V.O.
Commercial Counsellor, Senhor Luiz Leotte do Rego.
Commercial Attaché, Senhor António Bento Franco Mendes.
Asst. Commercial Attaché, Senhor José Henriques da Rocha Ramos.
Economic Counsellor, Senhor António Paulo Passos de Gouveia.
Consulate-General, 103 Sloane St., S.W.1 (Belgravia: 6216).

Area and Population.—Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, bounded on north and east by Spain, and on south and west by the Atlantic ocean; it contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with an estimated population (including the Azores and Madeira) of 8,980,682 (1958). It lies between $36^{\circ} 58' 42''$ $9' 12''$ N. lat. and $6^{\circ} 11' 48'' 29' 45''$ W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The Azores and Madeira Islands in North Atlantic are politically an integral part of the Republic.

In 1958 there were 212,467 live births, 91,891 deaths and 73,096 marriages in Continental Portugal.

Government.—From the eleventh century until 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove King Manoel II. and the Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government. The President is elected for seven years by indirect vote of the electors, who vote for members of an electoral college to select the President. He is not eligible for a second term. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Government is responsible only to the President. There is a single Chamber Legislature (*Assembleia Nacional*) of 120 members elected by direct vote of the electors. There is also a "Corporative Chamber" consisting of representatives of local authorities and industrial, commercial, cultural and religious interests, to which all bills introduced into the Chamber must be submitted for its opinion. The Legislature is in session for three months in the year. In the recess the Government legislates by decrees or decrees-laws, of which the latter only must be confirmed by the legislature. Both men and women enjoy the franchise; but there are certain educational or tax-payment qualifications.

Production.—The chief agricultural products of Portugal are cork, wheat, maize, rye, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, chickpeas, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, resinous products, timber and wine (including the rich red "port" shipped from Oporto). Sardine fisheries are important.

There are extensive forests of pine, oak, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut, covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country, and lumbering is the second largest industry.

The principal mineral products are iron pyrites, wolfram, iron ores, tin, and gold and silver. The principal manufactures are textiles, furniture, pottery, glassware, cork goods, leather, paper, cement, fertilizers and chemicals. A steel works has recently begun production.

The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959-64) provides *inter alia* for irrigation, agricultural resettlement and afforestation, for the development

of electricity generation, mainly by hydroelectric means, of the steel and chemical industries, for extensive port works including a new shipyard at Lisbon, railway electrification, a bridge over the River Tagus at Lisbon and the expansion of the fishing and merchant fleets.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory for all men who are physically fit, less than 25 per cent. being exempted each year. The peace strength of the army is: officers 2,821 (active list), and about 2,000 (reserve); other ranks—permanent cadre of 34,000 with a yearly class of 31,000. A considerable amount of modern equipment has been received from the U.S.A. The navy consists of 860 officers and 6,375 ratings, manning a total of over 60 destroyers, frigates, sloops, submarines, mine-sweepers, patrol vessels and other small craft. The destroyers are of pre-war design, and many of the others have been either built or bought abroad mainly in the U.K. or U.S.A. The frigates, minesweepers, submarines and coastal patrol vessels are all of late-war or post-war construction. The establishment of the Air Force is 500 officers and 2,000 men with 350 aircraft of all types.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil. Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development in the *Lusiadas* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camoens (Camões), born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is in a flourishing condition and there are more than twenty daily newspapers, of which 9 are published in Lisbon.

Education is free and compulsory for three years from the age of 7. In 1952 a series of new measures was decreed to ensure school attendance and to reduce illiteracy, which was 30 per cent. at the time of the 1950 Census. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lycées, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Lisbon (1911) and Oporto (1911).

Communications.—On Jan. 1, 1959 there were 2,235 miles of railway open for traffic, of which 475 miles were narrow gauge. The Lisbon-Sintra (15 miles), Lisbon-Cascais (16 miles) and Lisbon-Entroncamento (66 miles) lines are electrified and work on the Entroncamento-Oporto was expected to start in 1961.

On Dec. 31, 1959, the mercantile fleet comprised 90 long-distance vessels with a total gross registered tonnage of 427,430 tons, 19 port-to-port vessels (21,452 tons), 30 national coasters (3,791 tons) and 41 international coasters (6,351 tons). In 1959, 35,147,174 gross tons of shipping entered ports in continental Portugal and adjacent islands, including 5,890,065 gross tons under the British flag.

Civil Aviation is controlled by the Ministry of Communications. There is an international airport at Portela, about 5 miles from Lisbon, and the airport of Pedras Rubras near Oporto is also used for some international services. There is a civil airline, an inter-island service, services in Portuguese Africa and an airline running services within Portuguese India and to Karachi. British European Airways and Transportes Aereos Portugueses operate a daily service between London and Lisbon by agreement between them which calls at Oporto twice weekly in both directions. There are altogether 19 airlines operating a total of about 400 services a month through Lisbon airport.

FINANCE 1961

Revenue (Budget).....	Escudos	11,787,900,000
Expenditure (do.).....		11,780,900,000
Public Debt (Dec. 1959)...		14,854,900,000
of which Internal Debt.		11,845,400,000
External Debt, Redeemable		546,500,000
Owing to Bank of		
Portugal and to General		
Deposits, Credit and		
Provision Fund.....	1,057,600,000	
Marshall Plan.....	1,405,400,000	

The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959-64) contemplates an expenditure of about 21,000,000,000 *Escudos* in metropolitan Portugal, and about 9,000,000,000 *Escudos* in the Overseas Provinces.

Currency.—*Escudo* (of 100 *Centavos*) = 3*d.* *Conto* (of 1,000 *escudos*) = £12 10*s.* Exchange Rate (stable) about 80 *escudos* = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1959	1960
	<i>Escudos</i>	<i>Escudos</i>
Imports.....	13,680,972,000	15,685,321,000
Exports.....	8,351,451,000	9,408,129,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£22,455,976	£35,869,688
Exports to U.K....	17,928,031	17,958,751

The principal exports in 1960 were canned fish, cotton piece goods, cork manufactures, unmanufactured cork, unmanufactured or semi-manufactured wood, resins, port wine, ordinary wines and cotton thread. 25.7 per cent. (by value) of exports went to the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 13.6 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 11.3 per cent. to the United States and 9.0 per cent. to Western Germany.

Principal imports in 1960 were iron and steel, raw cotton, crude oil, passenger cars and sugar. 14.4 per cent. (by value) of imports came from the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 17.1 per cent. from Western Germany, 11.9 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 8.3 per cent. from France.

CAPITAL, Ψ Lisbon. Population (Census, 1960) 1,397,213. Ψ Oporto 284,842; Ψ Setubal 44,030.

FLAG.—Green and red, with arms in centre.

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours; by air, 2½ hours.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador's Residence—Rua S. Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon. *Chancery Offices*, Rua São Domingos a Lapa 37, Lisbon.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Archibald David Manisty Ross, K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £4,115
Counsellor, A. L. Mayall.

Commercial Counsellor, T. C. Sharman, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. G. C. Poitler, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. J. Burnaby-Atkins.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. C. E. A. Garton.

1st Secretary and Visa Officer, Mrs. M. I. Dunlop, M.B.E.

1st Secretary and Consul-General, F. C. Bishop.

1st Secretary and Information Officer, G. Stow.

2nd Secretary, D. C. Thomas.

2nd Secretaries (Commercial), W. Watson, M.B.E.;

F. G. E. Walford.

Attaché, T. H. Froebelius, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lisbon, Oporto, Setubal and Vila Real de Santo Antonio (Portugal), Ponta Delgada (Azores), St. Vincent (Cape

Verde Islands), Funchal (Madeira), Lourenço Marques and Beira (Portuguese East Africa), Luanda (Portuguese West Africa) and Macão.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. G. Mulr, O.B.E., D.S.C. The British Institute, Rua de Luís Fernandes 3, Lisbon.

There is a British Institute at Coimbra (Rua Alexandre Herculano 34) and an Anglo-Portuguese Association at Oporto (Rua de Breynier 79).

ROYAL BRITISH CLUB, rua S. Pedro d'Alcantara, 3, Lisbon.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordón, Lisbon (Branches at Madorninha Senhora de Hora, Oporto, and 134 Rua 5 de Junho, Funchal, Madeira).

MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madeira and The Azores are administratively parts of metropolitan Portugal.

The *Madeiras* are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira, Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 314 square miles, with a population of 269,769. Ψ Funchal in Madeira, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 37,035; Machico (4,734). Trade with U.K., 1961: Imports from U.K., £775,937; Exports, £209,834.

The *Azores* are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, Sao Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, Sao Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 318,558. Ψ Ponta Delgada the capital of the group, has a population of 22,448. Other ports are Ψ Angra, in Terceira, (10,296) and Ψ Horta (8,564). Trade with U.K., 1961: Imports from U.K., £311,094; Exports, £148,199.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, consist of two groups of islands, Windward (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolau, Boa Vista and Sal, the last-named having a South Atlantic air base, opened in 1949) and Leeward (Maio, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total area of 1,516 square miles and a population (Census of 1950) of 148,331. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 119,969,000; imports (1957) *Escudos* 378,361,000; exports *Escudos* 346,820,000, shipping entries (1957) 8,749,927 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Prala (6,000). Vessels take coal and oil at Ψ Mindelo, Sao Vicente (Pop. 20,000).

SÃO TOMÉ and PRÍNCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population (1950), 60,159). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 71,899,000; imports (1956) *Escudos* 137,345,000; exports, *Escudos* 173,670,000. Capital, Ψ São Tomé (3,187). The fort of St. John Baptist on the Slave Coast is a dependency of the Province of São Tomé.

ANGOLA has an area of 488,000 sq. miles, pop. 4,145,266, with present capital Ψ St. Paul de Luanda (pop. 40,000), and capital designate Nova Lisboa, and includes also Kabinda and Portuguese Zaïre (N. of Congo). Angola was restored to Portugal by the Netherlands in 1648. Revenue (1957) *Contos* 2,172,394; imports (1957), *Contos* 3,595,578; exports, *Contos* 3,327,927. Imports from U.K., 1961, £4,522,286. Shipping entries (1957) 8,991,000 gross tons.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, area 14,000 sq. miles, pop. (1950) 510,777 (capital Ψ Bissau, population 6,000). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 150,446,000; imports (1956) *Escudos* 208,082,000; exports, *Escudos* 207,359,000; shipping entries (1953), 186,783 gross tons.

A transcontinental railway from *Benguela* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, which traverses the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and then runs southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira, is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, OR MOZAMBIQUE, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quelimane, Tete, Mozambique, Cape Delgado and Nyasa, together with the territory of Manica and Sofala, has a total area of 297,657 square miles, with a population (1950) of 5,732,317. Capital Ψ Lourenço Marques (48,000). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 3,131,067,000; imports (1957), *Escudos* 3,111,562,000; exports, *Escudos* 2,029,294,000; trade with U.K., 1961: Imports from U.K., £5,236,840; Exports, £2,847,053. Shipping entries (1956), 18,463,714 gross tons.

Ψ **MACAU**, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population (1950) of 187,772. Revenue (1957), *Escudos* 109,755,000.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—On December 18–19, 1961, the Portuguese possessions of *Goa, Daman (Damao)* and the island of *Diu* were invaded and occupied by the Indian Army. The three territories were absorbed into the Indian Union, legislation enacted on March 14, 1961, providing for their administration by the Central Government.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the eastern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population (1950) of 442,378. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 71,546,000; imports (1957), *Escudos* 61,330,000; exports *Escudos* 38,880,000; shipping entries (1957), 88,587 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Dili, pop. 7,000.

QATAR

Ruler of Qatar, Shaik Ahmad bin Ali bin Abdullah al Thani; succeeded Oct. 24, 1960.

Deputy Ruler and Minister of Finance, Shaik Khalifa bin Hamad al Thani.

Director of the Government, Dr. Hassan Kamei.

Qatar is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of Khor al Odaid to the Eastern shore of Khor al Salwa. The area is about 4,000 sq. miles, with a population variously estimated at 45–60,000.

Oil deposits on land are being exploited by the Qatar Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of I.P.C., under a concession granted by the Ruler, and the first oil shipment was made on December 31, 1949. Oil is now being extracted at the rate of over 8,000,000 tons a year. Considerable development has resulted from this source of income. Outside Doha and the oil company's installations, conditions are primitive. The inhabitants are semi-settled tribesmen and Bedouin; apart from employment in the oil industry and on development projects, pearling, which has greatly declined in recent years, and fishing, are the only alternatives to poor grazing as a means of livelihood. Such towns as exist are merely enlarged villages, with the exception of Doha, which boasts a bazaar, a good harbour for native craft, an airport, an increasing number of modern buildings, and an expanding population. The oil company has constructed a deep water port at Umm Said on the East coast of the peninsula. The offshore concession is held by the Shell Company of Qatar, which is at present drilling for oil in the sea bed. Regular air services connect Qatar with the other Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms (Bahrain, the

Trucial States and Kuwait), Muscat, the Lebanon, Europe and the United Kingdom. The Ruler has an international staff of technical assistants. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. The Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. The currency is the Indian external rupee.

Foreign affairs are in the charge of the British Political Agent who lives in Doha.

CAPITAL.—Doha. Population (estimated) 40,000.

FLAG.—White and coffee-coloured, white portion near the mast; vertical indented line comprising 17 angles divides the colours.

British Political Agent, P. McKearney.

ROUMANIA

(Republica Populara Romina)

STATE COUNCIL

President, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.
Vice-Presidents, Ion Gheorghe Maurer; Stefan Voitec; Avram Bunaciu.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 21, 1961)

President of the Council, Ion Gheorghe Maurer.
Vice-Presidents of the Council, Emil Bodnaras Petre Borila; Alexandru Moghioros; Gheorghe Apostol; Alexandru Birladeanu; Alexandru Draghici.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Corneliu Manescu.

Justice, Ioan Constant Manoliu.

Finance, Aurel Vijoli.

Internal Affairs, Col.-Gen. Alexandru Draghici.

Petroleum Industry and Chemicals, Mihail Florescu.

Education, Ilie Murgulescu.

Forest Economy, Mihai Suder.

Health and Social Welfare, Voinea Marinescu.

Metallurgy and Machine Building, Constantin Tuzu.

Light Industry, Alexandru Sencovici.

Foreign Trade, Gheorghe Radulescu.

Internal Trade, Mihai Levente.

Armed Forces, Col.-Gen. Leontin Salajan.

Transport and Communications, Dumitru Simulescu.

President of State Planning Committee, Gaston Marin.

Food Industry, Janos Fazekas.

Mines and Electric Power, Bujor Almasan.

Building Industry, Dumitru Mosora.

President, Higher Council for Agriculture, Mihail Dalea.

President, State Committee for Culture and Arts, Constata Craciun.

ROUMANIAN LEGATION IN LONDON

4 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 9666]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alexandru Lazareanu (1961).

Area and Population.—Roumania is a republic of South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The area in October, 1945, was estimated at 91,600 sq. miles, with a population (estimated, 1960) of 18,493,414.

Government.—The principalities remained separate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, whose successors the crown was vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) the Principality was recognized as an independent State, and part

of the *Dobruđa* (which had been occupied by the Roumanians) was incorporated. On March 27, 1881, it was recognized as a Kingdom.

The outcome of the War of 1914-13 added Bessarabia, the Bukovina, Transylvania, The Banat and *Crîșana-Maramureș*, these additions of territory being confirmed in the Treaty of St. Germain, 1919, and the Treaty of Petit Trianon, 1920.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina were ceded to the Soviet Government, the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Roumania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern Dobruđa (about 3,000 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1919.

During 1947 the historical parties, the National Peasant Party and the National Liberal Party, were liquidated and the trials and condemnations of their leaders took place. On Dec. 30, 1947, King Michael was forced to abdicate and the establishment of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic was proclaimed. On February 23, 1948, the Social Democrats were swallowed up by the Communist Party when the two fused to form the Roumanian Workers' Party, since when the Social Democrat element has been steadily liquidated. On March 28, elections were held for the Grand National Assembly. The People's Democratic Front, composed and dominated by the Roumanian Workers' Party, with its puppets the Ploughmen's Front, the National Popular Party and the Popular Hungarian Union, allocated itself 405 out of 411 seats; the new Constitution was passed and the Præsidium and Council of Ministers appointed. Thereafter the progress of the new People's Democracy towards socialism was hastened by the nationalization law of June 11, which brought under State control all industrial enterprises, mining, banking, transport and insurance. In October the Uniate Church was forcibly suppressed. At the turn of the year the dictatorship of the proletariat was officially established. The landowners were dispossessed, disfranchised and exiled on March 2, 1949. In 1950 the creation of collective farms was intensified. The liquidation of the middle classes continued, and on April 20 most buildings owned by former members of the "bourgeoisie" were nationalized without compensation.

The currency reform of January, 1952, effectively wiped out the savings of the peasants. In May, 1952, several ministers were attacked for opposing the currency reform, following a deviationist policy of economic opportunism, and sabotaging the economic development of Roumania. They were replaced by other ministers, and the changes were made the occasion for a tightening of the Workers' Party organization and the elimination of the remaining Social Democrats from the Government and Workers' Party.

A new Constitution, modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936, was adopted unanimously on September 24, 1952, by the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and elections were held for a new Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each constituency there was only one candidate for election, representing the People's Democratic Front. Further elections on similar lines were held in February, 1957 and in March, 1961.

Agriculture.—The soil of Wallachia and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the

principal industries of Roumania, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, and the intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer drought sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The total arable land under cultivation in 1960 was about 10,000,000 hectares.

Socialization of agriculture was completed, at least on paper, when plans for collectivization were fulfilled in the spring of 1962, some three years ahead of the planned date.

Natural Resources and Industry.—Petroleum is the backbone of Roumanian industry and of the country's general economy. Production in 1936 (the peak pre-war year) amounted to 8,700,000 tons. In the immediate post-war period, production declined to less than half this figure, but it is now claimed that, with the discovery of new oil-fields, production has recovered and reached a new peak of 11,582,000 tons in 1961. The country is also rich in other minerals, and produces in limited quantities coal, lignite, iron, gold, silver, mica and uranium. Industrialization is proceeding rapidly and at the end of the first Five-Year Plan, 1951-55, the Government claimed to have exceeded their intention of increasing industrial production by 244 per cent. compared with 1950. The subsequent Five-Year Plan was later reduced to cover a four-year period, 1956-59, during which an average annual increase in industrial production of 10 per cent. was claimed. The new Six-Year Plan (1960-65) provides for an average annual increase of industrial production of 13 per cent. An increase of 16 per cent. in industrial production was achieved in each year 1960 and 1961.

Other 1961 production figures, with 1965 targets in brackets are:

Crude oil.....	11,582,000 tons (12,200,000)
Coal....	8,704,000 tons (11,500,000-12,500,000)
Electric power	8,631,000,000 kWh (18,500,000,000)
Natural gas...	7,197,000,000 cu. metres (13,300,000,000)
Steel.....	2,127,000 tons (3,300,000)
Pig Iron.....	1,099,000 tons (2,000,000)

Language and Literature.—Roumanian is a Romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. The folk-songs and folklore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled and authorized by the *Editura de Stat*, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. In 1960, 31 daily newspapers were published. The dominating religion is that of the Roumanian Orthodox Church.

Education is free and nominally compulsory. With 2,588,000 in attendance in 1960, including over 241,000 at secondary schools and 80,000 in higher education. There are four Universities, at Bucharest, Iași, Cluj and Timisoara. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisoara, Cluj, Brasov, Galatz and Iasi, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and agricultural colleges at Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj, Craiova and Timisoara.

Communications.—In 1960 there were 6,824 miles of railway open for traffic. The mercantile marine, as a result of war losses, seizure and reparations, was reduced to a few moderate-sized sea-going

steamers and a number of coastal and river craft, but is being steadily built up. The principal ports are Constantza (on the Black Sea), Glurgiu, Braila, Galati and Turnu-Severin (on the Danube), and Sulina (on the Danube Estuary). Work on a canal linking the Danube and the Black Sea just north of Constantza was abandoned in 1953 and no more was heard of the project to build a canal linking Bucharest with Danube Estuary.

FINANCE

Final figures of actual state revenue expenditure in 1960 were: Revenue, Lei 58,171,000,000; Expenditure, Lei 55,423,000,000.

	1961*	1962*
	Lei	Lei
Revenue.....	66,206,000,000	78,790,000,000
Expenditure.....	63,605,000,000	77,790,000,000

*Budget Estimates.

Up-to-date figures of the Public Debt are not available. No foreign loans (other than short-term commercial loans) are known to have been contracted since March, 1947. The internal debt was virtually wiped out by stabilization in August, 1947; there has been no internal loan issue since that date.

The Roumanian Leu (of 100 Bani) was revalued for the third time since the war on Feb. 1, 1954, foreign exchange rates being fixed at £1=16.80 lei and 1 U.S. \$=6.00 lei. On July 1, 1957, the Roumanian State Bank announced the payment of 100 per cent. premium on all "capitalist" currencies for non-commercial transactions. This premium brings the effective exchange rate to £1=33.60 lei and 1 U.S. \$=12 lei. A special tourist rate is available to tourists who make their arrangements through O.N.T. CARPATI (State tourist agency): lei 43.00=£1.

	TRADE	
	1960	1961
	Lei	Lei
Imports.....	3,886,700,000	4,886,700,000
Exports.....	4,303,700,000	4,757,100,000

No complete figures for foreign trade have been published since the start of the Communist régime. Imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; exports consist principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber and cattle. Trade with U.K., although relatively small has increased notably since the signature of an Anglo-Roumanian trade arrangement in 1960.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£3,044,469	£13,566,252
Exports to U.K.....	3,901,074	6,064,950

About 65 per cent. of Roumanla's foreign trade is now with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. Roumania is a member of the Soviet-sponsored "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, population (1960) 1,225,507. Other towns with a population of over 100,000 in 1960 are: Cluj (161,931); Timsoara (146,988); Brasov (for a time called Stalin) (128,882); Ploesti (125,724); Iasi (123,172); Ψ Constantza (112,993); Arad (112,457); Ψ Bralla (110,901); Craiova (108,773); Oradea (105,949); Ψ Galati (105,048).

FLAG.—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic in the centre band.

BRITISH LEGATION

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3

Minister, His Excellency James Dalton

Murray, C.M.G..... £4,115

1st Secretary, J. I. McGhie.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. C. F. Godwin.

Air Attaché, Group Captain E. C. S. Fewtrell, D.F.C.

2nd Secretaries and Vice-Consuls, C. W. Squire; Miss E. A. Urquhart.

RUANDA

(Republic of Ruanda)

President, Grégoire Kayibanda, born 1925; elected

Oct. 26, 1961; assumed office, July 1, 1962.

A small state situated in North Central Africa, between Tanganyika and the Congolese Republic, Ruanda became an independent republic on July 1, 1962. Formerly part of the Belgian-administered trusteeship of Ruanda-Urundi, it has an area of 10,169 sq. miles and a population estimated at 2,634,500, mainly of the Batutsi and Bahutu tribes and some 50,000 pygmies. Coffee and cotton are grown and there is some mineral production. Cattle and hides are also exported.

At a referendum held in September, 1961, under supervision of the United Nations, a large majority voted against the retention of the monarchy which was accordingly abolished on Oct. 2, 1961. Elections for a new Legislative Assembly were also held in September, 1961, and the Assembly elected M. Kayibanda as President of the National Council, to hold office as Head of State and Head of the Government. Admission of Ruanda to membership of the United Nations was approved on July 26, 1962.

CAPITAL.—Kigall.

British Embassy.—An ambassador to the new states of Burundi and Ruanda was appointed in 1962, to be resident at Usumbura, Burundi. See BURUNDI.

SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)

President, Lt.-Col. Julio A. Rivera; elected April 29,

1962; assumed office July 1, 1962.

Vice-President, Dr. Francisco Lima.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Escobar Sorzano.

SALVADOREAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

6 Roland Gardens, S.W.7

[Fremantle: 2455]

Ambassador, Dr. Antonio Melendez (1958).

Secretary and Consul-General, Dr. Ricardo González.

Area and Population.—The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 160 miles with a general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,722 square miles, with a population (Census of 1961) of 2,501,278. El Salvador is therefore one of the most densely populated countries of the new world. It is divided into 14 Departments.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano (7,700 ft.) and the San Vicente volcano (7,200 ft.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat. Much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 6, 1952, when the towns of Jucuapa and Chinameca were destroyed.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of

Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano.

Government.—Salvador was conquered in 1525 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1839 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. A new Constitution was adopted in 1950. The President is elected for six years and the Legislature for two. President Lemus was elected in 1956, but was deposed in Sept., 1960. A five-man *Junta de Gobierno* assumed power, but was itself deposed in Jan., 1961, when a Civil-Military Directory took office. The Directory enacted by decree a sweeping programme of social reforms and held elections for a Constituent Assembly on December 17, 1961. This Assembly re-enacted the 1950 Constitution with some amendments and elected a provisional President. Presidential elections were then held on April 29, 1962, at which the only candidate was Colonel Rivera. Colonel Rivera was formerly a member of the Civil-Military Directory and had resigned in September, 1961, to lead the official *Partido Conciliación Nacional*.

Production and Industry.—The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as cotton, maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags.

Education.—The illiteracy rate is about 50 per cent. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the number of schools and teachers available is too small to enable education to be given to all children of school age. In recent Budgets, however, a high percentage of the national revenue has been devoted to education and great efforts are being made to eliminate the existing shortage of schools and teachers.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. There are 4 daily newspapers published at the capital, and 4 in the provinces.

Communications.—A British railway (the Salvador Railway Co.), nearly 100 miles in length, connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. The International Railways of Central America have a line from the port of La Unión (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital and another one in the opposite direction which taps the richest coffee growing region in the country and proceeds to Zacapa (in Guatemala) thereby affording continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital has been completed, as has also the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now passable all the year round. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital (23 miles), while motor transportation is possible throughout the year between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. The highway is now completed through the country. Pan-American Airways, TACA, TAN, LANICA, SAHSA and LACSA connect El Salvador with the rest of the world.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country. There are many broadcasting stations and two television stations.

FINANCE

	1961 Colones	1962 Colones
Revenue (Budget).....	170,264,000	183,359,000
Expenditure (do.).....	188,000,000	184,859,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1961):		
External Debt.....		76,695,831
Internal Debt.....		53,827,550

TRADE

	1960 Colones	1961 Colones
Imports.....	306,000,000	271,100,000
Exports.....	292,000,000	297,700,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£1,492,407	£1,267,808
Exports to U.K.....	246,920	47,988

Par of Exchange 2.50 Colones = 81 (U.S.), 7.00 Colones = £1. (See also p. 84.)

Coffee accounted for 60 per cent. of the exports in 1961 and cotton for 18 per cent. The others are sisal (in the form of the bags used for exporting coffee, sugar, etc.), gold, sugar, indigo, sesame, balsam, hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel goods, motor cars, manures, chemical products and petrol.

CAPITAL.—San Salvador. Population (Census of 1961), 248,100. Other towns are Santa Ana (73,864); San Miguel (38,330), Ψ La Unión (Cutoco), Ψ La Libertad and Ψ Acajutla.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue; coat of arms on white band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

13A Avenida Norte (Continuación), Colonia Dueñas, San Salvador

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Geoffrey William Kirk, C.M.G. (1960).

1st *Secretary and Consul*, L. J. A. Parish.
Hon. Commercial Attaché, S. M. Stadler, O.B.E.

There is a Consular Office at *La Libertad*.

San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

SAN MARINO

(Repubblica di San Marino)

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti",

CONSULATE GENERAL IN LONDON

19 St. Peter's Road, St. Margaret's,
Twickenham, Middlesex

[Popesgrove: 9213]

Consul General, R. E. Rudge.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious stonemason of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims and its integrity is respected by Italy. The Republic is governed by a State Congress of 10 members, under the Presidency of two Captains-Regent. There is a general legislative council of 60 members elected by a universal suffrage for a term of 5 years. A Council of Twelve forms a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is approximately 23 square miles, the population about 17,000. There is an army of 180. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three castles, a fine church and Government palace, a theatre and a museum. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cattle, ceramics, lime, concrete, cotton yarns, colour and paints. A Treaty of Extradition between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino has been in force since 1899.

In 1962 revenue and expenditure balanced at lire 2,333,496,875. The capital San Marino, has a population of 2,000.

FLAG.—Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

SAUDI ARABIA

(al Mamlaka al Arabiyya as-Sa'udiyya.)

King of Saudi Arabia, H.M. King Saud bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., born 1902, succeeded Nov. 9, 1953. The Saud family previously ruled in Nejd but was deposed by Ibn al Rashid and took refuge in Kuwait. Ibn Saud, the father of the present king, occupied Riyadh in 1900 and conquered the larger part of Nejd in 1913. In 1921 he became Sultan of Nejd, conquered the Hejaz and became King in 1926. He changed the name of his Kingdom to Saudi Arabia in 1932.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Amir Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., born 1904.

Foreign Affairs, Shaikh Ibrahim al Sewayel.
 Defence and Civil Aviation and (Acting) Economy and Finance, H.R.H. Mohammed bin Saud.
 Interior, Prince Faisal bin Turki bin Abdul Azziz.
 Agriculture, Shaikh Abdullah Dehag.
 Education, Shaikh Abdul Aziz bin Hassan.
 Trade and Supplies, Shaikh Ahmed Shata.
 Communications, Sheikh Atallah es-Saad.
 Oil and Mineral Resources, Shaikh Abdullah Tariqi.
 Health, Dr. Hassan Latif.
 Labour and Social Affairs, Sbaikh Nassir el-Manqur.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

(Diplomatic relations suspended.)

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

By the Treaty of Jeddah (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 927,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of not more than 6 millions.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 Ibn Saud threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Jehel Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Neja ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at close on 3,000,000, the majority being Moslems of the Wahhabi movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, and there is an experimental farm, irrigated from natural deep pools and covering 3,000 acres, at al-Khari, about 50 miles south of Riyadh. The principal occupation of the bulk of the population is camel and sheep raising, but oil makes by far the largest contribution to the economy of the country. Oil was found in commercial quantities at Dammam, near Dhahran in the Hasa in 1938, and by 1955 production of crude oil from field storage amounted to over 350,000,000 barrels per annum. Exports other than oil are negligible. The capital is Riyadh (100,000), and the principal trading centres are Hofuf (the chief

town of the Hasa province) (100,000), Ψ Al Khobar and Ψ Dammam on the Persian Gulf littoral, Anaiza, Buraida, Hail (20,000), and Jauf. The old ports (Persian Gulf) were Ψ Qatif, Ψ Uqair and Ψ Al Khobar, which were suitable only for sailing craft, but the Arabian-American Oil Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under a 60 years' lease, has built a deep-water port for its own purposes at Ψ Ras Tannura, and a civil deep-water port, with a pier seven miles long, was brought into use at Ψ Dammam in 1950. A railway is now in operation from Dammam through Hofuf to Riyadh.

The Hejaz ("The Boundary"—between Nejd and Tihamah) extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaha in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wejeh, Yanhu', Raheg, Gizan and Ψ Jeddah, the main port of Saudi Arabia. Jeddah contains the ruins of the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the disused Sandi-Arabian section of the Hejaz Railway which is scheduled for reconstruction. The Oasis of Khaibar, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. Medina (al Madinah al Munawwarah, "The City of Light"), once the terminus of the Hejaz Railway, 820 miles from Damascus, has a permanent population of about 20,000 and is celebrated as the hural place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabla, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. Mecca, the birth-place of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 100,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the Kaaba, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gahriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Ψ Jeddah (200,000) is the principal port and commercial centre.

Asir ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of the Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Meldi. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to ancient Arab geographers, Asir used to be considered as a part of the Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands, where prospectors have searched for oil, but without success. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasture and bear grain. Capital, Abha.

Trade and Finance.—Formerly the annual pilgrimage to the Holy Places of the Hejaz provided Saudi Arabia with virtually the whole of her means of payment for imports. It is therefore not surprising that the foreign trade of the country was largely conducted by the merchant communities of Jeddah and Mecca. Industry was, and is, almost non-existent. Imports are estimated to have averaged about £2,500,000 annually before 1939, of which the United Kingdom contributed less than £100,000. India was traditionally Saudi

Arabia's principal commercial connection; and indeed the legal tender of Saudi Arabia, the silver rial, is of the same weight and fineness as the old Indian rupee. Religious objections to usury have affected the development of banking in Saudi Arabia. Though paper money is widely used, it is not officially recognised as currency. It has virtually supplanted gold as a means of payment for transactions nevertheless. Exchange rates, which were formerly subject to violent fluctuations, have now been given a considerable degree of stability by the operations of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. The country shared the inflationary experiences of other Middle East countries during the war years. The effect of oil developments and of investment, mainly American, in Saudi Arabia has been to revolutionize the country's foreign exchange position and greatly to increase the size of the market.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£6,179,561	£6,696,309
Exports to U.K.	9,788,228	12,879,355

Communications.—The railway from the port of Dammam to the oilfields at Abqalq and through Hofuf to Riyadh was opened late in 1951. The only completed metalled road, apart from those in the oilfields area, connects Mecca with its Port of Jeddah, but a new road from Jeddah to Medina (about 420 miles) was partially completed by a British firm and the remainder has been completed by a local contractor. The Saudi Arabian Government employs Transworld Airlines to pilot and maintain the Government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines with Dakota, Skymaster, Conair and Bristol aircraft. Scheduled services are flown between Jeddah, Taif, Riyadh, Hofuf and Dhahran. There are first-class airports at Dhahran, originally built by the United States Army as a military base, and at Jeddah. The other airfields named are being developed. Saudi Arabian airlines also maintain regular services to Cairo and Beirut. Twice-weekly services operated by Aden Airways, Arab Airways (both subsidiaries of B.O.A.C.), Air Liban and Misraï call at Jeddah, the route of Aden Airways including Cairo-Luxor-Jeddah-Port Sudan-Asmara-Kamaran-Aden and return.

Education.—There are over 300 Government schools, mostly primary, but including seven secondary schools and one preparatory school, which prepares students who have completed their secondary course for University training, in Egypt or elsewhere. There is no University in Saudi Arabia. With three exceptions, all schools are maintained by the Government. Instruction is given to boys only. There are no girls' schools.

SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG.—Green oblong, white Arabic device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

CAPITAL, Riyadh, population about 100,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Saudi Arabia severed diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom on November 6, 1956. The Government of Pakistan has assumed responsibility for the protection of British interests in Saudi Arabia.

SERBIA. See Yugoslavia

SIAM. See Thailand

SOMALIA
(Somali Republic)

President, Aden Abdulle Osman, *elected* July 6, 1961, for a term of six years.

Prime Minister, Dr. Abdi Rashid Ali Shirmarke.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdullabi Issa.

The Somali Republic occupies part of the north-east horn of Africa, with a coast-line on the Indian Ocean extending from the boundary with Kenya (2° South latitude) to Capo Guardafui (12° N.); and on the Gulf of Aden to the boundary with French Somaliland. Somalia is bounded on the west by French Somaliland, Ethiopia and Kenya and covers an area of approximately 288,000 sq. miles. The population, of which a large proportion is nomadic, is estimated (1961) at 1,990,000. Cattle raising is the main occupation in Somalia and there is a modest export trade in cattle on the hoof, skins and hides. Italy imports the bulk of the banana crop under agreement with the Somali Government.

Government.—The Somali Republic, consisting of the former British Somaliland Protectorate and the former Italian trust territory of Somalia, was set up on July 1, 1960. British rule in Somaliland lasted from 1887 until June 26, 1960, with the exception of a short period in 1940-41 when the Protectorate was occupied by Italian forces. Somalia, formerly an Italian colony, was occupied by the United Kingdom from 1941 until the end of 1950, when it was placed under Italian administration by resolution of the United Nations. This trusteeship came to an end on July 1, 1960, when Somalia became independent and united with the former British Somaliland Protectorate under the title of the Somali Republic. The President of the Legislative Assembly of Somalia was elected provisional first President of the Republic. Aden Abdulle Osman was returned to office as the first substantive President of the Republic and a new government was formed on July 27, 1961.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£897,089	£787,957
Exports to U.K.	67,668	51,806

CAPITAL.—Mogadishu, population (estimated 1956), 74,056. Other towns are Hargeisa (50,000), Kisimayu (30,000), Berbera (19,000) and Burao (10,000).

FLAG.—Five-pointed white star on blue ground.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Mogadishu

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Lancelot Frank Lee Pyman, C.M.G. (1962) £4,115
British Council Representative, R. A. F. Sherwood, Via Lungomare Duca d'Abruzzi, 5, P.O. Box 262, Mogadishu.

SOUTH AFRICA

(Republiek van Suid-Afrika)

State President, Charles Robberts Swart, *elected* for a term of 7 years, May 10, 1961; *assumed office* May 31, 1961.

CABINET

(May 31, 1961)

Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, E. H. Louw.
Social Welfare and Pensions, J. J. Serfontein.
Justice, B. J. Vorster.
Transport, B. J. Schoeman.
Economic Affairs and Mines, Dr. N. Diederichs.
Interior, Education, Arts and Science, J. de Klerk.

Agricultural Technical Services and Water Affairs, P. M. K. Le Roux.
Defence, J. J. Fouché.
Labour and Immigration, A. E. Troilip.
Post and Telegraphs and Health, Dr. A. Hertzog.
Finance, Dr. T. E. Dönges.
Lands, Forests and Public Works, P. O. Sauer.
Bantu Administration and Development, M. D. C. de Wet Nel.
Bantu Education and Indian Affairs, W. A. Marce.
Agricultural Economics and Marketing, D. C. H. Uys.
Coloured Affairs, Community Development and Housing, P. W. Botha.
Information, F. W. Waring.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2
 [Whitehall: 4488]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency, Dr. Hilgard Muller (1961).

Area and Population.—The Republic occupies the southernmost part of the African continent from the courses of the Limpopo, Malopo and Orange Rivers (34° 50' 22" South latitude) to the Cape of Good Hope, with the exception of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and part of Mozambique. It has a total area of 472,359 square miles, and a total population (census of 1961, preliminary) of 1,584,128 (White, 3,067,638; African, 10,807,809; Coloured, 1,488,267; and Asian, 477,414). Populations of the Provinces at the 1961 census (preliminary figures) were: Cape Province (278,465 sq. miles), 5,308,839; Natal (33,578 sq. miles), 2,933,447; Transvaal (110,450 sq. miles), 6,225,052; Orange Free State (49,866 sq. miles), 1,373,790.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the districts of Babanango, Vrheid and Ngotshe and by Swaziland. In 1951, the appointment was confirmed of Cyprian Bekuzulu, grandson of Dinizulu and great-grandson of Cetewayo, as Paramount Chief of the Zulus in Natal.

The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Swartberg* and *Langberg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nuweveld* ranges to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Suecuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Kompassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magaliesberg* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the High Veld of the south, the Bankenveld of the centre, and the Low Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a fertile sub-tropical area. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces. The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing

into the Atlantic between the Territory of South West Africa and the Cape Province. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

Government.—The self-governing colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, under the South Africa Act, 1909, in a legislative union under the name of the Union of South Africa, the four colonies becoming Provinces of the Union. The Union of South Africa continued as a member of the British Commonwealth until 1961, the Crown being represented by a Governor-General. A referendum held among white voters on October 5, 1960, decided by a narrow majority in favour of Republican status. 1,633,772 votes were cast—a poll of 90.73 per cent.—with 52.05 per cent. in favour. The Union of South Africa became a republic on May 31, 1961, and withdrew from the Commonwealth. Mr. C. R. Swart, Governor-General of the Union from Jan. 12, 1960, resigned on April 30, 1961, and was elected the first President of the Republic on May 10, by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament. The President assumed office on May 31, 1961.

The *Senate*, as reconstituted by the Senate Act, 1960, consists of 54 members, appointed or elected for a term of five years. Eleven are appointed by the Government (8 for the Republic, 2 for South West Africa and a Coloured representative). Forty-three are elected (Transvaal, 14; Cape Province, 11; Natal and Orange Free State, each 8; and South West Africa, 2). The Act of 1960 reintroduced proportional representation at elections to the Senate and excluded Native representation.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 160 elected members, 52 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 16 Natal, 68 Transvaal, 14 the Orange Free State, and 6 South West Africa. There are also 4 members elected under the Separate Representation of Voters Act, 1951, to represent the electoral divisions for the coloured voters in the Cape Province. Members of both Houses must be South African citizens of white descent. White female franchise was introduced under the provision of Act No. 18 of 1930. Cape Bantu voters ceased to be entitled to elect 3 members in Nov. 1959.

After the General Election on Oct. 18, 1961, the party representation in the House of Assembly was as follows: Nationalist Party, 105; United Party, 49; National Union, 1; Progressive Party, 1; Representatives of Coloured Voters, 4. Total, 160.

Defence.—The South Africa Defence Act, 1957, became law on Nov. 1, 1958. This Act, as amended in 1961, provides that every citizen between the ages of 17 and 65 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed course of peace training with the Citizen Force or Commandos spread over a period of four consecutive years. Thereafter citizens are required to serve with the Reserve for a prescribed period of time.

Education.—The Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Department of Education, Arts and Science under the Minister is concerned with 9 Universities, 11 technical colleges, schools of industries, reformatories and State technical, housecraft and commercial high schools, State-aided vocational schools and State and State-aided special schools for the physically handicapped. There are two non-white university colleges and three Bantu university colleges, students of these taking the examinations

of the University of South Africa. The number of full-time students at the universities in June, 1960, was 26,947.

The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces. Each Department is controlled by a Director. The majority of schools for whites in all the Provinces are state schools. In all Provinces primary education in schools for all races is free. Secondary education in all the Provinces is also free, with an age limit of 19 years in the Cape Province. Expenditure on education in 1959-60 by the Central Government was R.41,823, and by provincial administrations R.122,667, a total for the Republic of R.164,490.

Communications.—The total open mileage of Government-owned railway lines at the end of March, 1961, was 13,635 miles, of which 13,187 miles were 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 448 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1961, amounted to R363,307,376. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to R199,327,957. Internal air services are operated between all the major centres in South and South West Africa. Regional air services are operated between Johannesburg and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, East Africa, Central Africa and Portuguese East Africa. The "Springbok Service" is operated jointly by South African Airways and the British Overseas Airways Corporation, using modern aircraft and providing a regular service between Johannesburg and London.

In the year ended March 1961, South African ports handled 18,994,435 tons of goods, excluding mail, passengers' baggage and stores, in the overseas trade, and 1,032,296 tons in coastwise trade. The total harbour revenue in 1960-61 was R18,832,038, the expenditure R12,801,747. Ψ The principal ports are Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London; Durban; Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay.

On March 31, 1961, there were 3,286 post and 3,520 telegraph offices open.

Production and Trade.—The principal crops produced in 1960 (lbs. '000) were wheat, 1,513,931; barley, 30,558; oats, 100,009; kaffir corn, 476,600; mealies, 8,067,000; and groundnuts, 266,872.

Mineral production is of the greatest importance in the South African economy, value of production in 1961 being (R1,000): gold, 569,524; diamonds, 37,252; coal, 59,687; copper, 20,693; tin, 2,272; silver, 1,622; asbestos, 22,256 and export sales of prescribed minerals 79,267,992. 43,613,000 tons of marketable coal were produced in 1961.

Value of trade in 1961 (with 1960 figures in *italic* type) was: R1,005,701,016 (R1,111,253,832); Exports, R948,728,096 (R884,067,777).

Trade with U.K.*

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£154,033,784	£147,100,693
Exports to U.K.	96,410,426	103,264,927

*Excluding gold bullion and specie.

Currency.—The South African £ reached parity with the £ sterling in 1946. A new decimal currency the *Rand* (R.) was introduced in South Africa on Feb. 14, 1961, including the British High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. By agreement with the International Monetary Fund the par value of the *Rand* had previously been fixed at 10s. sterling. Five silver coins, the *crown* (50 cents); *florin* (20 cents); *shilling* (10 cents); *6d.* (five cents); and *3d.* (2½ cents);

and bronze coins, 1 cent and ½-cent were struck for ordinary use. (See also p. 84.)

Finance.—Revenue of the Republic of South Africa in 1961-62 totalled R737,800,000 (1960-61, R730,600,000), expenditure R723,400,000 (1960-61, R657,500,000). The Gross Public Debt of the Republic on March 31, 1962, was R2,638,000,000.

CAPITAL.—The administrative seat of the Government is PRETORIA, Transvaal; population (census of 1960, preliminary), 415,989; the seat of the Legislature is Ψ CAPE TOWN, population (1960), 731,481. Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamship 14 days, and by air mail two days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome seventeen miles by road from the centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance. Other large towns are Johannesburg, Transvaal (1,096,541); Ψ Durban, Natal, the principal harbour on the south-east coast (655,370); Germiston, Transvaal (204,605); Ψ Port Elizabeth, Cape (270,815); BLOEMFONTEIN, capital of Orange Free State (140,924); Benoni, Transvaal (135,467); Springs, Transvaal (135,231); PIETERMARITZBURG, capital of Natal (95,124); Veerening-Vanderbyl Park, Transvaal (115,892); and Ψ East London, Cape (114,584).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of equal width; from top to bottom, orange, white, blue; in the centre of the white stripe, the old Orange Free State flag hanging vertical, towards the pole the Union Jack horizontal, away from the pole the old Transvaal Vierkleur, all spread full. The national flag was adopted by the Union in 1927 and was flown side by side with the Union Jack. This practice was expected to be continued in Natal.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Hill Street, Pretoria

91 Parliament Street, Cape Town (Jan.-June)

Ambassador and High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, His Excellency Sir John Maud. G.C.B., C.B.E. £7,015

Minister, W. H. Young, C.M.G.

Minister (Commercial), D. A. Bryan, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, D. McD. Gordon; S. J. Gross; The

Viscount Dunrossil; J. Walters; T. H. Gillson;

B. S. Pictou.

Air Attaché and Senior Service Liaison Officer, Air

Comdre. F. J. Rump, O.B.E.

Military Attaché, Col. P. H. Macmillan.

Assistant Air Attaché, Sqn.-Ldr. J. MacDonald, D.F.C.

Assistant Military Attaché and Secretary, Major W. J.

Caldar.

There are British Consular Offices at Cape Town,

Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London.

Cultural Attaché and British Council Representative,

R. T. Butlin, O.B.E.

South West Africa.

Administrator, D. T. du P. Viljoen.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23' and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 17° 30'-18° 20' S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. Off the coast are a number of guano islands (Hollandsbird, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Loag, Possession, Albatross, Pomona, Plumpudding, Sinclair and Roastbeef Islands).

The estimated area of the country is 318,261 square miles, and the population (1961 census, preliminary) is 525,064, of whom 73,154 are whites.

South West Africa was occupied by Germany in 1884, but at the conclusion of the War of 1914-1918 the territory was mandated to the Union of South

Africa in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles. Under the Union Act No. 49 of 1919, the exercise of the mandate was vested in a Governor-General, who delegated his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. A limited measure of self-government was conferred upon the inhabitants by the Union Act No. 42 of 1925. Fundamental and far-reaching changes in the constitutional position of the Territory were introduced by the passing of the South-West Africa Affairs Amendment Act, 1949 (No. 23 of 1949). The Advisory Council was abolished and all 18 members of the Legislative Assembly are now chosen by the registered voters of the Territory.

The Territory is represented in the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa by six members duly elected by the registered voters of the Territory and in the Senate by four Senators, of which two are elected and two nominated by the Republican Government.

Generally speaking, only the Parliament of the Republic has the power to legislate on those matters in respect of which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to legislate, and the Legislative Assembly in respect of other matters.

On July 11, 1950, the International Court of Justice at The Hague delivered an opinion that South West Africa was still under international mandate; that international obligations resulting from the mandate were still incumbent on the Union, including obligation to submit reports on its administration; and that South Africa was not competent to modify its international status without consent of the United Nations.

The Capital of the Territory is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. The ports are Ψ Walvis Bay and Ψ Luderitz. The port and enclave of Walvis Bay, constitutionally and administratively, are however part of Cape Province and not of South West Africa.

SPAIN

(Estado Español)

Head of the Spanish State, Generalissimo Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde, born Dec. 17, 1892, assumed office Oct. 1 1936.

Deputy Head of State, Capt.-Gen. Muñoz Grandes, appointed July 10, 1962.

CABINET

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Don Fernando María Castiella.

Interior, Teniente General Don Camilo Alonso Vega.

Army, Teniente General Don Martín Alouso.

Marine, Almirante Don Nieto Antunoz.

Air, Teniente General José Lacalle Larraga.

Justice, Sr. Don Antonio Iturmendi Bañales.

Finance, Sr. Don Mariano Navarro Rubio.

Industry, Sr. Don Lopez Bravo.

Agriculture, Sr. Don Cirilo Cánovas García.

Labour, Sr. Don Jesús Romeo Gorria.

Education, Sr. Don Manuel Tamayo.

Public Works, Sr. Don Jorge Vigón Suero-Díaz.

Commerce, Sr. Don Alberto Ullastres Calvo.

Information and Tourism, Sr. Fraga-Iribarne.

Under Secretary to the Presidency, Contralmirante Don Luis Carrero Blanco.

Minister Secretary-General of the Falange, Sr. Don José Solís Ruiz.

Minister of Housing, Sr. Don José María Martínez Sánchez-Arjona.

Minister without Portfolio and President of the Council of Economy, Sr. Don Pedro Gual Villalbi.

SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 6181]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Marqués de Santa Cruz (1908).

Minister-Counsellor (Cultural Affairs), Don Ernesto La Orden.

Minister-Counsellor (Consular) (vacant).

Minister-Counsellor (Economic Affairs), Don Manuel Orbea.

Counsellor, Don Alberto López Herce.

2nd Secretaries, Don Santiago Martínez Caro; Don Francisco Javier Palazón (*Cultural Attaché*); Don Carlos Manzano; Don Gil Armangué (*Vice-Consul*).

3rd Secretary, Don Luis Jordana Fuentes (*Consular*).

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Francisco Mendivil.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Enrique Barbudo.

Air Attaché, Col. Don Mariano Cuadra.

Commercial Counsellor, Don Francisco Bozzano.

Commercial Attaché, Manuel Barroso.

Information Counsellor, Don Luis López Ballesteros.

Information Attachés, Don Francisco J. Mayans; Don Luis Climent.

Agricultural Attaché, Don Claudio Rodríguez Porrero.

Labour Attaché, Don Luis Burgos Boezo.

Honorary Attachés, Don Rafael de Romero; Don Aurelio Vallés Belda.

Consular Section, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

Commercial Office, 12 Cadogan Place, S.W.1.

Spanish Institute, 102 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

Area and Population.—A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.-9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenth of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 166,700 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec., 31, 1960) of 30,430,698. Provisional returns for 1961 gave 645,260 births, 256,211 deaths and 237,160 marriages. Infant mortality was estimated at 3.8 per 100 births in 1961.

Physical Features.—The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Government.—Phoenician traders visited the peninsula more than a thousand years before the Christian era, but they were traders rather than settlers, although Cadiz has preserved its identity and claims to be "the oldest city in the world." The Roman occupation of Spain was completed after the close of the Second Punic War (201 B.C.) and *Hispania* was divided into two provinces. After the decline of the Roman Empire the Italian elements, which had partly displaced the Celts and Iberians, were in turn disturbed by settlers of Germanic origin. After the union of Aragon and Castile in the 15th century Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873-74). Alfonso XIII, succeeding at birth in 1886. On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monar-

chical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country, and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. Each Province had an Assembly (*Diputación Provincial*), and, with the approval of the *Cortes*, Provinces might combine to form an Autonomous Region within the Republic.

On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands, from which office he was dismissed by the Azaña Government. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to cmhroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*) while those of Communist views supported the Azaña (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the Popular Front Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the *Nationalists* (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo* (Leader) of the Empire and Chief of the State. In the Civil War of 1936-39 over 1,000,000 lives were lost.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the reinstatement of the *Cortes de España*, which was composed (May, 1955) of 515 members: *ex officio* members—16 ministers, 101 National Councillors of Falange, the President of the Council of State, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the President of the Supreme Court of Military Justice, 12 rectors of universities, 3 presidents of Royal Academies, and 52 mayors of the provincial capitals including Ceuta and Melilla. *Elected Members*—159 representatives of national syndicates, 101 representatives of municipalities, 4 representatives of Royal Academies, and 15 representatives of professions. *Nominated Members*—50 persons of high ecclesiastical, military, administrative or social rank.

On April 1, 1947, a Law of Succession was promulgated creating two new bodies: the Council of the Realm and the Council of Regency. The main duty of the Council of the Realm is to nominate a successor to Generalissimo Franco should the latter not already have done so before the time of his decease or incapacitation. The Council of Regency is intended to rule during an interregnum and in the absence abroad of the Head of State; it has a membership of three. On July 6, 1947, a referendum asking approval of this law was announced (July 27) to have received 14,145,163 affirmative votes out of a recorded total of 15,219,563. Under this law a Regency Council of three was to be set up in the event of the death or incapacitation of the Head of the State.

Defence.—*Army*: Spain is divided into nine Military Regions, the Balearic Islands' Command, North Africa Command, and Canary Islands, West Africa Command. Each Military Region contains one or more Divisions, and, with the exception of 9th Military Region, possesses a Corps H.Q. There are in Spain one Armoured, one Cavalry, four

Mountain and seven Infantry Divisions of which three are mechanized. There are also an Airborne Brigade and Independent brigades of Infantry, mechanized Cavalry and Artillery in the Peninsula. The Spanish Army in North Africa consists of the strong garrisons of Ceuta, Melilla and the Spanish islands in North Africa. In Canary Islands and West Africa an Inter Service Command under an Army general, contains long service forces in which the Legion is predominant. The Guardia Civil also forms part of the Army though it operates as a gendarmerie in the rural areas under control of the Ministry of the Interior. Marines are now wholly under Naval command.

The active *Navy* consists of 3 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 27 A/S escorts (destroyers, frigates and corvettes), 3 minelayers, 19 minesweepers, 3 landing ships, 2 squadrons of helicopters and a large number of small craft. An extensive modernization programme was completed in 1961.

The *Air Force* is divided into 5 Air Regions with 2 overseas Air Zones, and a separate, functional Air Defence Command. It consists of 5 Fighter Wings, 2 Fighter-Bomber Wings, 3 Light Bomber Wings and 2 Transport Wings, with many training and rescue aircraft.

Education.—Primary education is free, but compulsory attendance cannot be enforced because of the inadequate number of schools. Official figures of illiteracy in 1950 give a total number of illiterates, excluding children under 10, of 3,983,890, or 14.24 per cent. of the population (men, 9.86 per cent., women, 18.30 per cent.). There are 11 Universities in continental Spain and 1 at La Laguna in the Canary Islands. The University of Salamanca was founded in 1230, Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Saragosa (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Granada (1526), Madrid, Murcia (1915).

Language and Literature.—Castilian is the language of more than two-thirds of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Basque, reported to have been the original language of Iberia, is spoken in the rural districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava. Catalan is spoken in Provençal Spain, and Galician, spoken in the north-western provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the *Poem of the Cid*, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562-1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600-1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has three times been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Echegaray (1904), J. Benavente (1922) and Juan Ramón Jiménez (1956).

FINANCE 1961

Revenue.....	Pesetas	81,066,600,000
Expenditure.....		73,897,900,000

Public Debt (December 31, 1961) excluding parastatal organizations and State-guaranteed issues: Pesetas 95,222,540,000.

The rate of exchange for the *peseta* in June, 1961, was 168.0 *pesetas* = £1 sterling (see also p. 84).

Production and Industry.—The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp and flax. In 1961 the orange crop, of which Germany, the United Kingdom and France were the chief importing countries,

amounted to 1,540,000 tons. The vine is cultivated widely; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are produced.

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, wolfram, copper, lead and other ores are variously exploited. Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1961 the coal output amounted to 15,759,000 tons and iron ore 6,065,000 tons. The iron and steel industries produced 2,200,000 tons of pig iron and 2,330,000 tons of steel. Other production figures (in tons) included: cement, 6,108,000; lead, 66,000; zinc, 38,655; sulphuric acid, 1,023,000; paper, 381,400; cotton yarn, 88,600; and wool yarn 16,400. Production of electric power was 20,775 million kWh. The fishing industry is of importance.

The principal manufactures are textile goods of all kinds, footwear and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines, bicycles, chemical products and light engineering manufactures.

The tourist industry is becoming increasingly important and it is estimated that 5,496,000 tourists visited Spain in 1961.

Communications.—In 1960 there were 11,335 miles of railways in service. The sea-going mercantile marine in 1960 consisted of 1,742 vessels of 1,643,621 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Air Ministry; there are several inland and international services in operation.

TRADE

	1959 Pesetas	1960 Pesetas
Imports.....	47,690,405,000	43,280,199,000
Exports.....	29,859,709,000	43,501,454 000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£24,860,330	£37,200,706
Exports to U.K.	55,889,460	55,240 614

The principal imports are cotton, tobacco, cellulose, timber, coffee and cocoa, fertilizers, dyes, machinery, motor vehicles and agricultural tractors, wool and petroleum products. The principal exports include iron ore, cork, salt, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, olive oil, potash, mercury, pyrites, tinned fruit and fish, bananas and tomatoes.

CAPITAL. Madrid. Population 2,000,000. Other large cities are Ψ Barcelona (1,800,000), Valencia (543,000), Ψ Seville (500,000), Ψ Malaga (350,000), Zaragoza (301,000), Bilbao (281,000); Murcia (243,000).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, red, yellow and red, with coat of arms on yellow band.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London—Barcelona (713 miles), 3 hrs.; Madrid (775 miles), 3 hrs. 30 mins.; Valencia, 3 hrs. 30 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir George Peter Labouchere, K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £5,015

Minister, C. P. Hope C.M.G., T.D.

Hon. Attaché, B. Malley, C.M.G., T.D.

1st Secretary, H. A. Dudgeon (*Head of Chancery*).

1st Secretary and Consul, A. G. Banks.

3rd Secretary, H. J. H. Maud.

Counsellor (Commercial), D. I. Dunnett.

1st Secretary (Commercial), A. Goodden, C.B.E.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), E. A. Arnou.

2nd Secretary (Information), E. J. Anglin.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. R. A. M. Hennessy, M.V.O.,

D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier M. J. A. Paterson, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. C. E. A. Garton.
Archivist, Miss N. B. Low.
Chaplain, Rev. R. B. Ney.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Tarragona, Valencia, Cartagena, Granada, Seville, Cadiz, Jerez, Algeciras, La Linea, Vigo, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Tenerife, Las Palmas, Orotava (Canary Islands), Ceuta and Melilla (Morocco) and Madrid.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, D. A. A. Traversi, O.B.E., Calle Almagro 5, Madrid.

There are British Institutes at Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Valencia.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SPAIN. Carrera San Jeronimo 28, *Madrid*; Paseo de Gracia 11 (Segundo), *Barcelona*; Pascual y Genis 22, *Valencia*. Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Iviza and Formentera) and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botafoch, Cahnera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population of 441,842. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Ψ Palma in Majorca, pop. 149,921; Ψ Mahon (Minorca), pop. 16,547.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 908,718. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lohos), with seat of administration at Ψ Las Palmas (pop. 177,746) in Gran Canaria, where major oil companies have installations for re-fuelling shipping; and *Santa Cruz de Tenerife* (Tenerife, La Palma, Gomera and Hierro), with seat of administration at Ψ Santa Cruz in Tenerife, pop. 124,462.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£4,402,939	£5,667,247
Exports to U.K.	12,953,157	13,863,104

ISLA DE LOS FAISANES or ILE DE LA CONFERENCE is a Franco-Spanish condominium, under the Treaty of Bayonne Dec. 2, 1855, and March 27, 1901. It lies at the mouth of the Bidassoa in La Higuera bay. It is uninhabited.

Ψ CEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with a population of 64,000.

Ψ MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. The population is 87,000. Ceuta and Melilla are parts of Metropolitan Spain.

Spanish Colonies

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population estimated in 1935 at 951,000.

SPANISH GUINEA, consisting of the islands of Fernando Póo and Annobon, the Corisco Islands and Rio Muni (mainland) was divided into two provinces on April 1, 1960, each becoming a province of Metropolitan Spain under a civil governor, the inhabitants having the same rights as Spanish citizens. *Fernando Póo* lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 34,200. The capital of Spanish Guinea is Ψ Santa Isabel (pop. 9,000) on the island of Fernando Póo. The total area, mainland and islands, is about 10,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 204,495, of whom about 4,124 are whites.

Annobon Island (Anno Bom), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 5° 3E. long.; population 1,410.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grande, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio Muni (the second province) is a coastal settlement between Cameroon and Congo (1° N.—2° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni Benito and Campa rivers, and at Ψ Bata (the principal town) on the coast.

WESTERN SAHARA.—Spanish possessions in the Western Sahara consist of two provinces—Ifrni and Spanish Sahara. Ifrni (capital, Sidi Ifrni) extends on the coast from the mouth of Bou Sedra (Asif Salogvad) (approximately 29° 38' N. lat.) to the River Assaka (Nun) which forms the S.W. boundary. The eastern boundary runs between 9° 50' and 9° 55' W. long. The coast line is 36 miles in length and the territory measures approximately 950 square miles. The province of Spanish Sahara extends from 27° 40' N. lat. in the north to La Agüera (Cape Blanco) in the south, though the main southern boundary runs along latitude 21° 20'. The land area is approximately 125,000 square miles. Spanish Sahara is divided into two regions separated by latitude 26° which passes south of Cape Bojador. The northern region is the Segula el Hamra (Rio Rojo) of which the capital is Aaitun. It extends eastward to approximately 8° 40' W. long. The southern region is the Rio de Oro, of which the capital is Villa Cisneros. Its eastern boundary is approximately 12° W. long. Total population about 36,000.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—In addition to Ceuta and Meilla, Spain exercised until 1956 a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco. Moroccan independence was proclaimed after negotiations with France and Spain in 1956 (see "Morocco"). Remaining Spanish settlements on the Moroccan seaboard are:—

Alhucemas, the bay of that name includes six islands; population 366.

Peñon de la Gomera (or Peñon de Velez) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Aihucemas Bay; population 450.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 610.

SUDAN

(Republic of the Sudan)

Council of Ministers

President, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief, Ferik Ibrahim Abboud.

Minister of Information and Labour, Lewa Mohammed Talaat Farid.

Works and Mineral Resources, Lewa Ahmed Rida Farid.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Lewa Hassan Beshir Nasr.

Communications, Lewa Ahmed Magdoub El Bahari. Commerce, Industry and Supply, Lewa Mohammed Ahmed Irwa.

Interior and Local Government, Miralaj Ei Magboul El Amin Ei Hag.

Education and Justice, Sayed Ziada Osman Arbab.

Finance and Economics, Sayed Abdel Magid Ahmed.

Foreign Affairs, Sayed Ahmed Mohammed Kheir.

Health (vacant).

Animal Resources, Sayed Santino Deng.

Agriculture, Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power, Sayed Mekki El Manna.

[The first seven Ministers are also members of the Supreme Council for the Armed Forces.]

SUDANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

3 Cleveland Row, S.W.1.

[Trafalgar: 8080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sayed Amin Ahmed Hussein (1961). 1st Secretaries, Mohamed Kamal ei Bakri; Mustafa Medani Abbasher.

3rd Secretary, Ali Yasseln Geiyy.

Military Attaché, Col. Suieman Ibrahim Mohamed. Press Attaché, Motasim ei Bereir.

Cultural Attaché, Bushra Abdel Rahman Soghayer. Assistant Cultural Attaché, Abul Gasim Badri.

Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36' N. lat., and reaches from French Equatorial Africa about 21° 49' E. (at 12° 45' N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea in 38° 35' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia; on the south lie Kenya Colony, the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa and Libya.

The *White Nile* enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. The *Blue Nile* flows from Lake Tana on the Ethiopian Plateau. Its course in the Sudan is nearly 500 miles long, before it joins the White Nile at Khartoum. The next confluence of importance is at Atbara where the main Nile is joined by the River Atbara. The total length of the Nile, now accepted as the longest river in the world, is estimated to be 4,160 miles from its source to the Mediterranean Sea. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*.

The estimated area is about 976,750 sq. miles, with a population (estimated 1961) of 12,109,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Moslems. The Negroes are generally pagans, but some have been converted to Christianity and others are beginning

to go over to Islam. Population of provinces at the census of 1956 was: Bahr-el-Ghazal 991,022; Blue Nile 2,069,646; Darfur 1,328,765; Equatoria 903,503; Kassaia 941,039; Khartoum 504,923; Kordofan 1,761,968; Northern 873,059; Upper Nile 888,611.

Government.—By virtue of the Condominium Agreement of 1899 between H.M. Government and the Egyptian Government, and Article 11 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan was administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Great Britain and of Egypt.

On February 12, 1953, an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement guaranteed to the Sudanese the right to determine their own future and reserved the sovereignty of the Sudan until the day of self-determination for the Sudanese. The first Sudanese General Election was held at the end of 1953.

The Sudan House of Representatives on Dec. 19, 1955, voted unanimously a declaration that the Sudan was a fully independent sovereign state, and on Jan. 1, 1956, the Republic was proclaimed and was recognized by Great Britain and Egypt, a Supreme Commission being sworn in to take over sovereignty. On November 17, 1958, by means of a *coup d'état*, the Army took over control of the country. The constitution was suspended, Parliament and political parties dissolved. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and a Council of Ministers were set up.

Education.—Arabic has been adopted as the national language, and the Government has taken over formal education in the southern provinces, which had hitherto been largely in the hands of various Christian Missions. The University of Khartoum (formerly Gordon Memorial College) was raised to university status on July 24, 1956. It has about 1,600 students. Students graduating in 1962 numbered 197, compared with 168 in 1961.

There are some 22 secondary schools with 6,865 pupils; 131 intermediate schools with 24,000 pupils; some 1,000 elementary schools with 179,000 pupils and 1,480 junior elementary schools with 155,000 pupils. In technical education there are 17 intermediate schools with 2,016 pupils, 7 secondary schools with 802 pupils and 2 higher technical colleges with 750 students. There are 9 teacher training institutes for elementary and intermediate teachers, with some 900 students. In December, 1961, was opened the Higher Teacher Training Institute in Omdurman, with now some 150 trainees for secondary teaching. In summer 1961 there were 174 non-Government schools with 43,399 pupils. Thus governmental education at all levels is expanding rapidly.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food crops, which also yield an exportable surplus and a promising start has been made with castor seed. The principal export crop is cotton. Main production is of long-staple (Egyptian type) cotton, but smaller quantities of short-staple (American type) cotton are also grown. Much of the high quality, long-staple cotton is provided by the Sudan Gezira Scheme, a Government-controlled project irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile. An extension to this known as the South West Extension (Managil Scheme) has also been producing long staple cotton since 1959. The Sudan also produces the bulk of the world's supply of gum arabic. Livestock is the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the desert and the negro tribes of the swamp and wooded grassland country in the South.

Communications.—The railway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of about 3,200 miles, linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Sennar, Kosti, El Obeid and Nyala. A lines branches out southwards to Wan from the Sennar/Nyala western line. Regular rail and Nile steamer services (operated by Sudan Railways) connect with the Egyptian State Railways to the North, and with the East African Railways and Steamers system to the South. Port Sudan is a well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways run regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan and to Egypt, Greece, Italy, the Lebanon, Aden and the United Kingdom and are equipped with some Comet aircraft.

FINANCE

	1962-63
Revenue.....	£S61,034,473
Expenditure.....	52,152,337

£S = Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres.

Exchange Rate 97-15 Piastres = £1 sterling.

TRADE

	1961
Total imports.....	£S81,541,000
Exports.....	62,219,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£16,580,333	£19,894,144
Exports to U.K.....	16,717,735	12,740,365

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted in 1961 to £S35,618,000. Exports of gum arabic amounted to £S6,141,000. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, base metals, vehicles and transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, sugar, tea, coffee, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

CAPITAL, Khartoum. The town contains many mosques, an Anglican Cathedral, and the University, with extensive Government buildings. Estimated population, 93,103. Omdurman has an estimated population of 113,551.

FLAG.—3 horizontal stripes of blue, yellow and green.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Khartoum

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Ian Dixon Scott, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (1961)..... £4,115

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, Dr. N. A. Daniel, Aboul Ela New Building, P.O. Box 1253, Khartoum.

SWEDEN

(Sverige)

King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf VI Adolf, K.G., elder son of the late King Gustaf V, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920), (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889; succeeded Oct. 29 1950.*

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jämtland, grandson of the King, born April 30, 1946.

Children of the King (by 1st marriage), (1) The late Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906, married Oct. 20, 1932, Princess Sihylla of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue:—Crown Prince Carl Gustaf (Heir Apparent); Princess

* This is the official title of the King of Sweden.

Margaretha, born Oct. 31, 1934; Princess Birgitta, born Jan. 19, 1937, married May 25, 1961, Prince Johann Georg of Hohenzollern; Princess Desirée, born June 2, 1938; Princess Christina, born Aug. 3, 1943; (2) Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910, married May 24, 1935, Frederik, King of Denmark; (3) Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, G.C.B., born Feb. 28, 1912.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Tage Erlander.
Justice, Herman Kling.
Foreign Affairs, Torsten Nilsson.
Defence, Sven Andersson.
Social Affairs, Sven Aspeling.
Civil Service Affairs, Sigurd Lindholm.
Communications, Gösta Skoglund.
Finance, Gunnar Sträng.
Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Ragnar Edenman.
Agriculture, Eric Holmqvist.
Commerce, Gunnar Lange.
Interior, Rune B. Johansson.
Ministers without Portfolio, Mrs. U. Lindström; Sven af Geijerstam; R. Hermansson.

SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Portland Place, W.1
[Langbam: 2080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Gunnar Häggelöf, G.C.V.O.
Counsellors, P. B. Kollberg; C. J. Rappe.
1st Secretary, R. Nyström.

Attaché, J. Ölander.

Military Attaché, Col. N. I. Carlborg.

Naval Attaché, Capt. B. Hedlund.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. N. H. Dahl.

Assistant Air and Naval Attaché, Squad.-Ldr. B. Ruben.

Press Attaché, G. Fagrell.

Assistant Press Attaché, G. Landberg.

Cultural Attaché, P. A. Hildeman.

Labour Attaché, U. Berggren.

Chaplain, Rev. S. Evander.

Consulate-General, 14 Trinity Square, E.C.3
(Royal: 1901).

Consul-General, G. F. von Otter.

Consul, H. Sköld.

Area and Population.—Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 25 local government districts. "Län," with an area of 173,436 sq. miles, and a population, Jan. 1, 1961, of 7,498,770. Of the 59,967 foreigners (non-Scandinavians) with permission to reside in Sweden, about 28,900 are Baltic refugees and 18,000 Germans. In 1960 there were 102,200 births (13.6 per 1,000 inhabitants), 75,001 deaths (10.0 per 1,000) and 49,873 marriages (6.7 per 1,000). In 1960 the infantile mortality rate was 16.6 per 1,000.

Government.—Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, a Marshal of France, who was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. The Marshal landed at Helsingborg on Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIII. in 1818. There is a Diet (Riksdag) of two Chambers, *Första Kamnaren* of 151 members, elected for 8 years; and *Andra Kamnaren* of 232 members, elected for 4 years. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the Riksdag.

Production and Industry.—About 21 per cent. of the working population is devoted to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, about 260,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining, industrial agricultural and forest; the southern, agricultural and

industrial. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots, oiliferous plants and grasses. Dairy produce, however, accounts for about half the value of Swedish agricultural production. Sweden contains the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren and Hjälmareu. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, spruce and birch; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, fuel and tar, in addition to sulphite, sulphate and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making and rayon industries. The mineral resources are extremely rich; iron ore of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, gold, granite and marble. There are also considerable deposits of low grade uranium ore. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic.

In 1959 there were 16,487 industrial establishments (including mines and quarries) employing 679,843 operatives, and 187,691 in administrative and executive posts. The fishing industry landed catches valued at Kr.168 979,000 in 1960.

Communications.—Railroads totalling 9,650 miles in length (of which 9,100 are the property of the State) were open on January 1, 1961. At the beginning of 1961 there were 368 telephones for every 1,000 of the population, 359 per 1,000 had obtained wireless licences and in April 1962 the number of television licences issued had reached 1,500,000. The number of private cars in use on the same date was estimated at about 1,200,000 or 1 to every 7 of the population. The Mercantile Marine (Feb. 1962), consisted of a total of 1,405 ships of 4,018,000 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Ministry of Communications, under whose supervision all matters concerning civil aviation are handled by the Department of Civil Aviation. Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines system (on behalf of the Swedish Airlines) and by A. B. Linjeflyg. Regular European and inter-continental air traffic is maintained within the framework of the Scandinavian Airlines System in Copenhagen by the Swedish Airlines in collaboration with the Danish and Norwegian Airlines.

Service.—Service in the Defence Forces is universal and compulsory, between 35,000 and 40,000 being trained annually; strength of the *Army* during the war of 1939-45 was about 500,000, equipped on modern lines and principally mechanized. The *Navy* consists of 2 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 13 frigates, 37 motor torpedo boats, 21 submarines and a large number of minor craft and auxiliaries. The naval stations are Stockholm, Karlskrona and Göteborg. The *Air Force* consists of 20 wings, chiefly fighters,

Religion.—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 95 per cent. of the people adhere.

Language and Literature.—Swedish is one of the Germanic languages spoken by the people of Scandinavia and is closely allied to Icelandic, Danish and Norwegian. Swedish national literature may be dated from the foundation of the University of Uppsala in 1477 and reached its golden age under Gustavus III. (1771-1792), who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786. Among modern Swedish authors who have achieved world-wide reputations are August Strindberg (1849-1912), dramatist and novelist; Selma Lagerlöf (1858-1940), who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1909 on account of her pre-eminence as a novelist; Verner von Heidenstam (1859-

1940), poet and Nobel Prize-winner (1916); Erik A. Karlfeldt (1864–1931), Nobel Prize-winner in 1931 after his death, and Par Lagerkvist, Nobel Prize-winner, 1951. In 1961 there were 180 daily newspapers in the country, 5 major papers being published at Stockholm, 4 at Göteborg and 4 at Malmö.

Education.—(i.) *Primary*: Compulsory and free. Maintained by the State and by local taxation. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce and navigation. (iv.) *Universities*: State Universities at Uppsala (founded 1477); Lund (founded 1668); Stockholm and Göteborg.

FINANCE

1962-63
(Estimated)
Kronor

Revenue (Operational Budget) . . .	19,206,100,000
Expenditure (Operational Budget) . . .	18,174,700,000
Debt (March, 1962):—	
Consolidated Internal	15,060,903,660
Internal (Floating)	5,663,222,180
Total Internal debt	20,724,125,840
The Swedish <i>Krona</i> (of 100 Ore) exchanges at 14.37-14.6 Kronor = £1 sterling. (See also p. 84.)	

TRADE

	1960 Kronor	1961 Kronor
Imports	14,887,900,000	15,006,000,000
Exports	13,287,700,000	14,167,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£130,947,315	£141,198,216
Exports to U.K.	163,677,858	160,802,093

The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal and coke, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, artificial fertilizers, chemicals, skins, copper, iron and steel. The chief exports are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, iron and steel, ball-bearings, matches and food products.

CAPITAL: Ψ Stockholm. Population (1961), 806,900. Other towns are Ψ Göteborg (404,738), Ψ Malmö (229,388), Ψ Norrköping (90,955), Ψ Hålsingborg (76,584), Örebro (75,434), Borås (67,069) Västerås (77,946), Uppsala (77,548), Linköping (65,237), Eskilstuna (59,072), Ψ Gävle (54,768).

AIR TRANSIT: Stockholm (899 miles), 2½ hrs.
FLAG.—Yellow cross on a blue ground.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Laboratorigatan 8; Chancery, Stranivågen 82, Stockholm.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir John Coulson, K.C.M.G. (1960) £5,015

Counsellor, M. G. L. Joy, M.C.

Counsellor (Commercial), F. C. Everson, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, G. Randall Coate (*Information and Press*); A. D. Thomas, O.B.E. (*British Council Representative, Cultural Attaché*); V. T. Bayley.

2nd Secretary, B. G. Cartledge.

1st Secretary (Commercial), F. C. D. Sargeant.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), J. C. Longbotham, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. C. Gordon, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. J. C. Johnson.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major J. A. S. Walker.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. D. S. Wilson-MacDonald, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Assistant Air Attaché, Squadron-Ldr. J. M. Beeby.

Scientific Attaché, W. F. G. Drury.

Labour Attaché, K. Kenney (Resident in Helsinki).

Consul, S. R. Airey.

Archivist, R. G. Rogers.

Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Ryecart, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Göteborg, Färlingsborg, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Stockholm and Sundsvall.

British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden: Hovslagaregatan 5B, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

GOVERNMENT

*President and Minister of Defence (1962), M. Paul Chaudet.

Vice-President (1962) and Posts, Telegraphs and Railways, M. Willy Spühler.

Foreign Affairs, Prof. Dr. Friedrich Traugott Wahlen.

Interior, Prof. Hans-Peter Tschudi.

Finance and Customs, Roger Bouvin.

Economic Affairs, M. Hans Schaffner.

Justice and Police, M. Ludwig von Moos.

SWISS EMBASSY IN LONDON

(18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, W.1)

[Paddington: 0701]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Armin Daeniker (1955).

Counsellor, Jean de Stontz.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Theophil Mosimann.

Counsellor for Economic Affairs, Marcel Heimo.

Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, Jean Revilliod.

Counsellor for Labour Affairs, Felix Ansermoz.

1st Secretaries, William Roch; Hans Gallusser.

3rd Secretary, François Heuer.

Attaché, Claudio Caratsch.

Asst. Military and Air Attaché, Peter Storrer.

Consular Section, 1 Montagu Place, W.1.

Consul and Head of Chancery, Ernst Ribi.

There is a Swiss Consulate in Manchester.

Area and Population.—The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'–47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'–10° 3' E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, 3 subdivided, making 25 in all, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated May 29, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1961) of 5,560,000. In 1961 there were 99,238 live births, 51,004 deaths and 42,257 marriages. The infant mortality rate was 21 per 1,000 live births. In 1960, out of a total of 5,429,061, 52.6 per cent. of the population was Protestant, 45.6 per cent. Roman Catholic and 0.4 per cent. Jewish.

Physical Features.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent., and the Jura mountains 12 per cent., of the country. The Alps are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean

* The President is elected in December and remains in office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is partly in France and Italy; Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) are partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,711), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803) and Breithorn (13,685).

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zürich, Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Walensee and Brienz.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,000,000 acres pasturage. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and electrical engineering, metal-working, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles, watchmaking, woodworking, foodstuffs and footwear. Banking, insurance and tourism are major industries.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (*Nationalrat*) of 196 members, and a Council of States (*Sänderat*) of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council; on the other hand, there is a tradition that Italian and French-speaking areas should between them be represented on the Federal Council by at least two members.

Defence.—**Army.** Elite (ages 20 to 36), 16 yrs.; initial training, 118 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of 21 days; then Landwehr (36 to 48) and Landsturm (48 to 60). Under the proposed reorganization of the Swiss forces, the ages for military service will be reduced as follows: Elite, 20-32 years, Landwehr, 33-42, Landsturm, 43-50. **Air Force.** Ground personnel: as Army. Flying personnel: age 20 to 36. Initial training 1 year. 6 weeks with squadron each year and completion of 70 hours' flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force or Army.

Communications.—By the end of June, 1961, the electrification of the entire Swiss railway system of 3,582 miles (Swiss Federal Railways 1,809 miles, Swiss privately owned railways 1,773 miles) of track was completed. At the end of 1961, there were 40,580 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. By December, 1961, the number of telephone subscribers amounted to 1,158,410 and the network was fully automatic throughout the country. There were 1,499,088 licensed radio receivers and 193,819 television receivers. At the end of 1960, the total length of first-class roads was 10,862 miles. The number of motor vehicles licensed at the end of 1961 was 985,472 (549,778 private cars, 336,700 motor cycles, motor scooters and bicycles with auxiliary motor, 3,274 motor buses, 88,637 motor lorries, 5,904 special vehicles and 1,179 tractors).

A merchant marine, established in 1940, consisted in 1961 of 29 vessels with a total displacement of 162,519 tons (gross). In addition 437 vessels with a total tonnage of 388,537 were engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1961, goods handled at the Basle Rhine Port amounted to 6,817,490 tons. 112 lake vessels transported 8,632,000 passengers and 658,345 tons of freight in 1960. During 1961, Swissair flew 21,690,162 miles and carried 1,439,918 passengers.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ, illiteracy practically unknown. (i.) *Primary*: Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii.) *Secondary*: Age 12-15 for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities*: Basle (founded 1460), Berne (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zürich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and the technical University of Zürich and a commercial University of St. Gall.

Language and Literature.—There are three official languages: French, German and Italian. In addition Romansch is recognized as a national, but not an official language. German is the dominating language in 19 of the 25 cantons; French in Fribourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; Italian in Ticino, and Romansch in parts of the Grisons. Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845-1924) and Hermann Hesse (1877-) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1947.

FINANCE		1961
Revenue.....	Swiss Francs	3,486,000,000
Expenditure.....	" "	3,158,000,000
Federal Public Debt		
(Dec. 31, 1961):—		
Internal consolidated		5,900,000,000

Since the convertibility of sterling in December, 1958, the rate of exchange has fluctuated between Swiss Francs 12-10 and 12-19 = £1 sterling for transactions through normal financial channels. The rate of exchange for sterling notes has fluctuated between Swiss Francs 12-05 and 12-25 = £1 since the abolition of controls on imports of sterling notes into the United Kingdom.

TRADE		1961
		1960
Total Imports..	Fr. 9,648,100,000	Fr. 11,644,000,000
Total Exports..	8,130,700,000	8,822,000,000

Trade with U.K.		1960	1961
Imports from U.K....	£45,209,320	£52,891,169	
Exports to U.K.....	45,026,345	48,513,006	

The principal imports are metals, machinery, instruments and apparatus; motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials and products; fuel oil, petrol and coal; timber; cereals, fruit and vegetables. The principal exports are machinery, watches, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles and foodstuffs.

CAPITAL. Berne. Population (estimated 1960), 163,172. Other large towns are Zürich (440,170), Basle (206,746), Geneva (176,183), Lausanne (126,328), St. Gallen (76,279), Winterthur (80,352), Lucerne (67,433), Biel (59,216) and La Chaux de Fonds (38,906).

FLAG.—Red, with white cross.
AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Basle (446 miles), 1½ hrs.; Geneva (468 miles), 1½ hrs.; Zürich (491 miles), 1 hr. 40 mins.

RAIL TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London—Berne,
16 hrs.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Willadingweg 83, Berne)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Paul Francis Grey, C.M.G. (1960)

£4,115

Counsellor, J. S. Rooke, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Commercial).
1st Secretaries, G. A. Crossley; W. Steedman, C.B.E.;
C. S. R. Giffard (Commercial).

2nd Secretary, D. V. Morris (H.M. Consul).
Military and Air Attaché, Col. A. G. Rich.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. W. Drake, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Attachés, P. W. Homberger; P. Arengo-Jones.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a Consular Section at H.M. Embassy,
Berne, and British Consular Offices at Basle, Geneva,
Lucerne, Montreux and Zürich.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. J. Perryman, Rämistrasse 34,
Zürich, 2.

BRITISH-SWISS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR
SWITZERLAND, St. Jakobstrasse 21, Basle. (Branch
at 1 Galeries Benjamin Constant, Lausanne).

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Berne.—President, Profes-
sor R. Fricker.

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Zürich.—President, Dr.
R. Schneebell.

SYRIA

(Syrian Arab Republic)

President, Dr. Nazem al Qudsi, elected Dec. 12, 1961.
Prime Minister (Sept. 13, 1962), Khaled Azm.

SYRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

56 Porchester Terrace, W.2.

Ambassador, His Excellency Abdul Rahman al Azm
(1962).

Counsellors, Dr. Abdullah al Khani; Ghaleb Kayall.
Military Attaché, Col. Selim Ibrahim Agha.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Bassam Asail.

1st Secretary (Consular), Bashir al Qutub.

2nd Secretary, Mlsbah Dalati.

Cultural Attaché, Nazem Tahan.

Area and Population.—Syria is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire, with an estimated area of 70,100 sq. miles and a population of 4,500,000, Arabic speaking and mainly Moslems. It includes the districts of Damascus, Aleppo, Lattakia, Hama, Homs, Hassakch, al Rashid, Deir-*ez-Zor*, Idlib, Deraa and Suweida. It is bounded on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iraq, on the south by Jordan and Israel, and on the west by the Lebanon and thence northwards by the Mediterranean to the Turkish frontier. The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch (Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

Archaeology, etc.—The region is rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Dimishq ash-Sham*) is the most ancient city in the world, having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), in an oasis at the eastern foot of the Anti-Lebanon, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert which stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayyad Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix, 11), while to the North-East is the Roman outpost of Dmeir and further east is Palmyra.

On the Mediterranean coast at Amrit are ruins

of the Phoenician town of Marath, where the *tell* has been found and is being excavated and also ruins of Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krak des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the coast) the cathedral of Our Lady of Syria, built by the Knights Templars in the XII-XIII century has been restored as a museum.

Little cities, dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Jerablus and Kadesh.

Government.—Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914-18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939-45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 17, 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946. Syria remained an independent Republic until February, 1958, when it became part of the United Arab Republic. Syria seceded from the United Arab Republic on Sept. 28, 1961, and has a transitional Council of Ministers numbering twelve.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but the cotton crop is the highest in value. Tobacco is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djebleh district of Lattakia; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, textiles, cement, vegetable oil and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. Mineral wealth is small but oil has been found at Karachuk in the north-eastern corner of the Region and drilling is continuing. An oil refinery is in production at Homs and revenue is derived from the Kirkuk-Banias oil pipeline and the pipeline from the oilfields of Saudi-Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon (Tapline). There is a five-year industrial development plan and a 10-year economic development plan.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), but a few villages still speak Aramaic, the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. There are 7 daily newspapers and 6 periodicals in Arabic published in Damascus and 9 daily newspapers and 8 periodicals in the provinces.

Education.—Education in Syria is under State control and, although many of the schools are privately owned, they all follow a common system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at State Schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. Damascus University, founded in 1924, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science, arts and a Higher Teachers' Training College. The number of students has risen from a few hundred in 1943 to about 16,000 in 1962. There are also about 2,000 students at Aleppo University (founded 1962). Approximately 10 per cent. of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.

Communications.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Belrut in the Lebanon to Damascus, connecting at Rayak (Lebanon) with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli (in the Lebanon) through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybln to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. From Damascus the Hejaz railway runs southwards to Jordan. All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads of varying quality. A small internal air service operates between Damascus and Aleppo, and between Aleppo and Qamichlyé, and Aleppo, Lattakia and Damascus. There are also flights from Damascus to Palmyra and Deir-*ez-Zor*.

Currency.—The monetary unit is the Syrian paper pound (£Syr.). The market rate of exchange for commercial transactions was approximately £Syr 10.16 = £1 sterling in June, 1962. A serious adverse balance of trade led, in February, 1961, to the imposition of exchange control which placed all exchange at the disposal of the Government and abolished the free money market.

TRADE

Principal Imports.—Gold, textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, agricultural equipment, machinery of all kinds and electrical material, base metals and wares thereof, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, wood and its manufactures, live animals and animal products, vegetable products, rubber products.

Principal Exports.—Textile materials and manufactures (including raw cotton and wool), cereals and vegetable products, live animals and animal products, raw hides and skins, prepared foods, gold.

The value of Syria's foreign trade at the free rate of exchange, was:—

		1960
Imports.....	£Syr.	778,260,000
Exports.....		344,203,000

Trade with U.K.

		1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£7,172,312	£6,015,967	
Exports to U.K.....	1,680,670	1,145,191	

CHIEF TOWNS.—Damascus (population 450,000) is the capital of Syria, other important towns being Aleppo (population 450,000), Homs (150,000) and Hama (100,000), and the principal port is Ψ Lattakia (52,000).

FLAG: Green over white over black horizontal bands, with three red stars on central white band.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Mousallem al Barudi Street, Damascus.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Thomas Eardley Bromley, C.M.G. (1962).

1st Secretaries, H. D. Michell, D.F.C.; J. C. M. Mason (Commercial).

2nd Secretary (Commercial), F. W. J. Cooper.

3rd Secretaries, C. J. H. Keith; C. A. Roberts (Consular).

THAILAND (Siam)

King, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, born 1927; succeeded his brother, June 9, 1946; married Princess Sirikit Kitiyakara, April 28, 1950; crowned, May 5, 1950; daughter born, April 6, 1951; son and heir born, July 28, 1952; second daughter born, April 2, 1955; third daughter born, July 4, 1957.

Prime Minister, Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat.

Foreign Minister, Nai Thanat Khoman.

ROYAL THAI EMBASSY IN LONDON

21-23 Ashburn Place, S.W.7 [Frobisher: 2983];

28 Princes Gate, S.W.7 [Knightsbridge: 5421].

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Mom Luang Peckdhip Malakul (1958).

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of Thailand, or Muang Thal, formerly known as Siam, has an area of 198,247 sq. miles with a population (estimated 1960) of 25,500,000. Thailand is in South-Eastern Asia. It has a common boundary with the Federation of Malaya in the south, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the Union of Burma and in the north-east and east by the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French Colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China,

the Chinese province of Yunnan is only separated from the Thai northern border by a narrow stretch of Burmese and Lao territory. The country slopes southwards from the north-west and from the great mountains of Tibet. The principal rivers are the Salween (which forms a boundary with Burma for 200 miles), the Mcnam Chao Phya with its tributary the Meping (which are Thai throughout) and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plateau.

Government.—Thailand is a sovereign independent state. Under the interim constitution promulgated in February, 1959, following on the bloodless revolution of October, 1958, the King exercises legislative power by and with the advice and consent of a Constituent Assembly, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through the courts established by law. He is advised by a Privy Council appointed by himself. The 240 members of the Constituent Assembly, who were appointed in February, 1959, under the terms of the interim constitution, as well as acting for the time being as the national legislature, have the additional task of drafting a permanent constitution for Thailand, but no definite date has yet been set for the completion of this.

Language, Religion and Education.—Thai is basically a monosyllabic, tonal language, a branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family. The principal religion is Buddhism, its followers numbering over 16 millions in 1953, with 627,435 Moslems and some 70,000 Christians. The 2,500th anniversary of the Buddhist Era was celebrated in Bangkok from May 12-15, 1957, with religious and public ceremonies. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. In 1960 there were 27,314 schools of all kinds, with 4,344,689 pupils and 131,651 teachers. There are 5 Universities attended by 40,829 students, 34 training colleges and 196 vocational schools (all types).

Production and Industry.—The country's most important products are agricultural or forest; rice (about 4,500,000 tons a year), rubber (about 170,000 tons a year and increasing) and timber (about 1,300,000 cubic metres a year and decreasing). Other crops of some importance are sugar cane, tapioca, kenaf, groundnuts, tobacco, maize, soyabans and coconuts.

As regards mineral wealth, tin (production about 10,000 tons a year) is important, and small amounts of wolfram, iron and lead ores are mined, and over 100,000 tons of lignite. Upwards of 200,000 tons a year of salt is produced by sea-water evaporation, but production is declining owing to marketing difficulties.

Much emphasis has been laid since 1959 on the encouragement of foreign investment in new local industries. By mid-1960 forty contracts had been signed for investment of this sort, including 4 car assembly plants, two pharmaceutical factories (the latter already in production), as well as textile, electrical bulb and appliances, and a wide range of other factories of moderate size.

Up to 1959, industry had been comparatively undeveloped in Thailand; but industries established previously include: cement, sugar, a little iron and steel, soap products, cigarettes, leather, glassware, ceramics, gunny bags, paper, textiles, marble plywood and shaving board and tapioca. Cottage industries produce silk and cotton textiles in substantial quantity, and these and the local black-engraved (niello) silverware and bronzeware are popular with visitors.

Communications.—About 2,250 miles of State-owned railways were open to traffic in 1961. The track is metre gauge. Main lines run from Bang-

kok to Aranya Pradet, linking up with the Cambodian state railway at this border town (160 miles E.); *via* Korat to Ubol (about 352 miles E.) and to Nongkhai (415 miles N.E.) the ferry terminal on the River Mekhong opposite Vientiane, capital of Laos; to Chiangmai (411 miles N.); and to Haadyai (600 miles S.), whence lines go down the eastern and western sides of the Malayan Peninsula, *via* Sungai Golok and Penang respectively, to Singapore.

In 1960 the country had about 6,000 miles of main, all-weather roads, of which about 1,000 miles might be termed first-class. A large road-building programme is in preparation. Bangkok is an international airport of importance, and services connect it with Europe, America, India, Pakistan, Japan and Australasia, as well as other parts of S.E. Asia. The Thai Airways Company has internal services between Bangkok and all the principal towns, and a new company, Thai Airways International (THAI), was formed in 1960 in association with SAS to operate international routes. There are about 14,500 miles of telegraph lines. The harbour at Bangkok can take vessels up to 10,000 tons dead weight.

Budget Estimates	FINANCE	
	1960	1961
	Millions of Baht	
Total revenue.....	7,700	8,000
Total expenditure.....	7,700	8,000

Since 1953 Thailand has received a total of U.S.\$106,000,000 in loans from the International Bank for rehabilitation and development of railways, the port of Bangkok, and irrigation, including the latest loan (in 1957) of \$66,000,000 for the Yan-Hee hydro-electric project.

The value of United States economic and technical aid to Thailand amounted by July, 1960 (the beginning of the U.S. fiscal year) to U.S.\$275,200,000 (including \$46,200,000 in loans); the expected programme for 1961 being about \$24,300,000. In addition, the military aid programme up to the end of the fiscal year 1959 cost \$304,718,000 (\$17,000,000 in 1959) and the estimate for 1960 was \$24,782,000.

The exchange rate for the *Baht* is not officially fixed, but has for some time remained in the neighbourhood of *Baht* 59 = £1 sterling, with little fluctuation. Foreign exchange reserves are at present sufficient and steady, and the currency backing is 60 per cent.

	TRADE	
	1960	
	Millions	
	of Baht	
	£ sterling	
Total imports (c.i.f.).....	9,362	159,000,000
Total exports.....	8,610	146,000,000

	Trade with U.K.	
	1950	1961
Imports from U.K....	£12,450,859	£13,159,991
Exports to U.K.....	3,771,249	7,239,957

In 1960 the value of rubber exports equalled the value of rice exports. These two commodities together accounted for about 60 per cent. of the total value of all Thailand's exports. Other exports consisted mainly of tin, live cattle, eggs, maize, tapioca, teak, hides and skins and lac. Main imports are textiles, metal manufactures, machinery, vehicles and transport equipment, chemicals and petroleum products.

CAPITAL, Ψ Bangkok (with Dhonburi), pop. 1960—2,318,000; in the delta of the Manam Chao Phya. Other centres are Chiangmai, Nakorn Sawan and Korat, but no other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

FLAG.—Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY (Bangkok)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Dermot Francis MacDermot, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1961)..... £5,015

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Bangkok, Chiangmai and Phuket.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. Bruce, 122 Chakrapetr Road, Bangkok.

TOGO

(Republic of Togo)

President, Sylvanus Olympio, assumed office as *Head of State* April 27, 1960; elected *President*, April 9, 1961.

Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paulin Freitas.

The Republic occupies a narrow strip of territory running north from a short coast-line on the Gulf of Guinea and lies between the Republics of Ghana on the west and Dahomey on the east. It has an area of 36,000 sq. miles and a population (estimated 1961) of 1,440,000, including people of several African races. The Ewe race are in a majority in the south. The economy of Togo is largely agricultural, the main exports being coffee, cocoa, palm kernels, copra, cotton and manioc. A promising start has been made in the growing of teak. Development of phosphate mines by a group of French companies began in 1955.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£459,803	£971,576
Exports to U.K.....	116,938	120,387

Formerly part of the German colony of Togoland surrendered in 1914, the Republic was administered by France as a mandated territory and from 1946 as a trusteeship under the auspices of the United Nations Organization. On November 14, 1958, the United Nations General Assembly voted for the cancellation of the trusteeship and for the establishment of an independent state at a date in 1960 to be agreed between Togoland and France. Accordingly, the Republic of Togo was set up as an independent state on April 27, 1960. A new constitution was adopted and a President elected on April 9, 1961.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Lomé (70,000).

FLAG.—Green and yellow horizontal stripes; a quarter in red in one corner bearing a white star.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Oliver Kemp, O.B.E. (1962).
1st Secretary, G. Dawson (*Head of Chancery*).
and Secretary, K. H. Jones (*Vice-Consul*).

TRUCIAL STATES

Seven independent Shalkhdoms, known collectively as the Trucial States, have treaty relations with the British Government originating in treaties to prevent slavery and the piracy, which formerly gave the name of "The Pirate Coast" to this area, and to maintain a perpetual maritime truce. The earliest treaty dates from 1820.

The British Government, by virtue of a treaty made in 1892, is responsible for the external affairs of the states through the British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the British Political Agent in the Trucial States. Six of the states lie on the coast of the Gulf between the Musandam peninsula in the East and the Qatar peninsula in the West

and one, Fujairab, lies on the Gulf of Oman. The approximate combined area of the states is 32,000 square miles and the estimated population is about 86,000. Security in the area is maintained by the Trucial Oman Scouts, the force having its headquarters at Sharjah.

Revenue is chiefly derived from customs dues on imports and oil concession payments. The export of dried fish is also a significant source of revenue and some pearling is carried on. Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd. holds concessions in all the states except Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah and Sharjah. The British Government has financed a Trucial States Development Fund to contribute to the material welfare of the people, particularly in the field of health, agriculture and education and Kuwait and Qatar have also contributed educational assistance to the states. There is a hospital in Dubai and dispensaries in all the states. Her Majesty's Courts have jurisdiction over certain categories of foreigners. The Rulers of all the states meet together in the Trucial Council to discuss matters of mutual interest twice or three times a year. The currency is the Persian Gulf Indian rupee.

Abu Dhabi is the largest of the Trucial States in area, stretching from the Khor el Odaid in the West to the borders with Dubai in the region of Jebel Aii. It includes seven villages of the Buraimi oasis and a number of settlements in the series of oases known as the Liwa. Two oil companies are operating in Abu Dhabi territory, Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd. on land and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. in the Abu Dhabi off-shore concession area. Oil has been discovered off Das Island, where the latter company has its headquarters and production is expected to start in 1962. There are airfields at Abu Dhabi and at Das Island. A cable office was opened in Abu Dhabi at the end of 1960. *Dubai* is by far the largest town in the Trucial States and has a population estimated at about 40,000. It is the main port for the import of goods into the Trucial States and the interior of Oman, and there is also a lively *entrepôt* trade. The value of imports in the year 1960 was over £6,000,000. It has a good natural harbour, improvements to which began in 1959. An airport was completed in 1960 and the Dubai Telephone Company commenced operations in the same year. The main source of revenue is from customs. Wireless communications are managed by International Aeradio Limited and the Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. *Sharjah* has a port, much silted up, and a diminishing *entrepôt* trade. It has an airport served by Gulf Aviation which connects it with Doha, Bahrain, Kuwait and Muscat. *Sharjah* has dependencies on the Batinah coast at Khor Fakkhan, which forms a good natural harbour, Kalba and Dibba. There is a trade school there run by the British Government. *Ajman* is the smallest state, having a population of only about 3,000. It has inland enclaves at Manama and Masfut. *Umm el Quwain* does a small trade in dried fish. It has an oasis at Falaj al Mu'alla where palms and some fruit are grown. *Ras al Khaimah* has a population of about 7,000, of whom about half live in the town. It is an ancient seaport near which some remains of archaeological interest have been found. Dates, vegetables and tobacco are grown. An agricultural experimental station and agricultural school have been opened in Ras al Khaimah territory under the Trucial States Development Scheme. *Fujairah* was recognized as one of the Trucial States in 1952. The inhabitants are in the main cultivators in the mountains of the Musandam peninsula and on the Batinah coast. The most important export is tobacco.

British Political Agent, Trucial States, D. F. Hawley, M.B.E. (resident at Dubai).

British Political Officer, Abu Dhabi, R. O. Miles (acting).

TUNISIA

(Tunisian Republic)

President, Habib Bourguiba, elected July 25, 1957; re-elected Nov. 8, 1959.

CABINET

(April 15, 1956)

Presidency of the Republic and National Defence, Bahi Ladgdam.

Foreign Affairs, Mongi Slim.

Interior, Taieb Mehiri.

Justice, Hedi Khefacha.

Plan and Finance, Ahmen ben Salah.

Education, Mahmoud Messadi.

Agriculture, Abdelmajid Chaker.

Health and Social Welfare, Moudher ben Ammar.

Posts and Telegraphs, Rachid Driss.

Public Works and Housing, Ahmed Nouredine.

Information and Culture, Cbedly Kiibi.

TUNISIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 5167]

Ambassador, His Excellency Habib Chatty (1962).

Counsellor, Hachemi Ouanès.

1st Secretary, Miss Falka Farouk.

Attaché, Mustapha Trabelsi.

Area and Population.—Tunisia lies between Algeria and Libya and extends southwards to the Sahara Desert, with a total area of 45,000 sq. miles and a population (estimated 1961) of 4,168,000.

Government.—A French Protectorate from 1881 to 1956, Tunisia became an independent sovereign State with the signing on March 20, 1956, of an agreement whereby France recognized Tunisia's independence and right to conduct her own foreign policy and to form a Tunisian Army. The United Kingdom formally recognized Tunisia as an independent and sovereign state on May 10, 1956. Following a first general election held on March 25, 1956, a Constituent Assembly met for the first time on April 8. On July 25, 1957, the Constituent Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and elected M. Bourguiba first President of the Republic. A few days later the Government was reconstructed on the "presidential" model, the Ministers becoming Secretaries of State. On June 1, 1959, the Constitution was promulgated and on December 7, 1959, the National Assembly held its first session.

Important changes in the system of local government were decreed on June 16, 1956. The country was divided into 14 regions each ruled by a Governor assisted by a Secretary-General.

Production, Trade, etc.—The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The chief exports are cereals, olive oil, phosphates, iron-ore, lead and derivatives, wines, etc., dates, etc.; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. In 1961 imports totalled 88,447,000 *dinars* and exports 46,345,000 *dinars*. The greater part of the trade is with France which, in 1960, took 52 per cent. of the exports and supplied 60 per cent. of the imports.

Trade with U.K.

	1950	1961
Imports from U.K.	£2,597,401	£2,045,436
Exports to U.K.	£5,235,778	£6,221,303

A new currency, the Tunisian *dinar*, was adopted on Nov. 3, 1958. At the same time a new Central Bank of Tunisia became responsible for the issue of notes. Although Tunisia remains in the Franc Zone the *dinar* is not tied to the French franc and on June 1, 1962, stood at 1:168 to the £. Except for minor fluctuations it has been at this level for the past four years. So far as trade is concerned Tunisia was effectively part of metropolitan France until September, 1959, when she abrogated the Customs Union with the latter and a new trade and payments agreement was negotiated. This reduced or eliminated the tariff advantages enjoyed by certain French goods.

CAPITAL. Ψ Tunis, connected by canal with La Goulette on the coast, had a population (Municipal Council area) of 680,000 at the Census of 1956. The ruins of ancient Carthage lie a few miles from the city. Other towns of importance are Ψ Sfax (65,635), Ψ Sousse (48,172), Kairouan (33,968).

FLAG.—Red crescent and star in a white orb, all on a red ground.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Place de la Victoire, Tunis

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Anthony Edward Lambert, C.M.G. (1960).....£4,115
1st Secretaries, A. E. Davidson (*Consul*); R. T. Eland (*Information*); W. R. Thomson (*Labour*).

British Council Representative, A. M. Welsh.

TURKEY

(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti.)

President of the Republic, General Cemal Gürsel, born 1895, assumed power May 27, 1960; elected President, Oct. 26, 1961.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Names as spelt in Turkish characters.

Prime Minister, İsmet İnönü.

Deputy Prime Minister, Ekrem Alican.

Interior, Şahir Kurultuoğlu.

Foreign Affairs, Feridun Cemal Erkin.

Finance, Ferit Melçin.

Education, Sevket Hatipoğlu.

Communications, Rifat Ökten.

Labour, Bulent Ecevit.

Customs and Monopolies, Orhan Öztürk.

Public Works, İlyas Seckin.

Housing, Prof. F. K. Gökay.

Agriculture, Mehmet İzmen.

Justice, Prof. A. E. Yoruk.

Health and Social Services, Yusuf Azizoglu.

Press, Broadcasting and Tourism, C. T. Karasapam.

Defence, İhrami Sancar.

Commerce, Prof. M. Etc.

Industry, Prof. F. Cellaş.

TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Chancery: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 5252]

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency

Kemal Necati Kavur (1962).

Chargé d'Affaires, Halûk Kura.

1st Secretaries, Faruk Sahinbas; Behic Hazar; Saip Sungurtekin.

2nd Secretaries, Mustafa Vardar; Üner Kırdar; Salih

Karaca; Sinasi Akcaay; Rasin Burak; Tanju

Ülger; Mrs. Gençay Sav; Miss Betin Kuntol.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Necati Pinar.

Air Attaché, Col. Fikret Köroğlu.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Süreyya Yüksel.

Commercial Co-ordinator, Celil Vayisoglu.

Consulate-General, 46 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.

Consul-General, İsmail Soysal.

Consuls, Muammer Tuncer; Nusret Akban.

Area and Population.—The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanli dynasty, which remained in power until the War of 1914-18.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, part of Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Ægean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

Turkey now extends from Adrianople to Transcaucasia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. The sixth general census of population was held in October 1955. The results of the last four counts are:—

Year	Population
Oct., 1945.....	18,790,174
Oct., 1950.....	20,936,524
Oct., 1955.....	24,111,778
Oct., 1960.....	27,776,769

Turkey in Europe (9,256 sq. miles, population 2,262,023 in 1955) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople), and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the Dardanelles (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (285,246 sq. miles, population 21,849,755 in 1955), comprises the whole of Asia Minor or Anatólia ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Ægean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. The former Turkish Sanjak of Alexandretta (latterly known as the Republic of Hatay), was ceded by France on July 23, 1939, having formed part of Mandated Syria since 1922.

Government.—For two centuries before the War of 1914-18, disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and after that War its boundaries were still further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands. Sultan Mehmed VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (later known as Kemal Atatürk) President. Following the introduction of a multi-party régime in 1945, the Democratic Party was returned to power in 1950

* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

and re-elected in 1954 and 1957. On May 27, 1960, the D.P. Government was overthrown by the Turkish Armed Forces which ruled through the Committee of National Union, a body originally composed of 38 military officers, but reduced to 23 following an internal purge in November, 1960. The committee ruled from January to November, 1961, in conjunction with a civilian House of Representatives, the two bodies together forming the Constituent Assembly. Following a prolonged trial on multiple charges of crimes against the Constitution, Adnan Menderes, the former Democratic Party Prime Minister, was executed on Sept. 17, 1961, together with the former Foreign and Finance Ministers. Sentence of death passed on Celal Bayar, former President, was commuted to life imprisonment.

In October, 1961, general elections for a new National Assembly, composed of the Senate of the Republic (150 Senators) and the Assembly (450 Deputies) resulted in the People's Republican Party getting 173 seats in the Assembly, against 158 for the Justice Party (successor to D.P.), 54 for the Republican Peasants National Party and 65 for the New Turkey Party. In the Senate the J.P. obtained 70 seats, the P.R.P. 36, the R.P.N.P. 16 and the N.T.P. 28. The C.N.U. was dissolved (its members becoming additional life Senators), and General Cemal Gürsel was elected President of the Republic. M. Ismet İnönü, leader of the P.R.P., formed a coalition government comprising the P.R.P. and the J.P. This coalition broke up on May 31, 1962, and was replaced by a second coalition, with M. İnönü as Prime Minister again, composed of the P.R.P., N.T.P. and R.P.N.P., with the J.P. in opposition.

Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 67 *vilayet* with subdivisions into *kaza* and *nahiye*. Each *vilayet* has a governor (*vali*) and elective council.

Religion and Education.—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

In 1955 there were over 17,800 primary schools, with about 1,877,000 pupils. There are two universities at Istanbul (one being a Technical University), two at Ankara (including the recently-founded Middle East Technical University), one at Izmir and one at Erzerum (the Atatürk University). The expenditure allocated to education in the 1961 budget was $\text{L}1,951,974,650$.

Language and Literature.—Osmanli or Ottoman Turkish is one of the Turanian languages spoken from Macedonia to Siberia. Until 1926 this language was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the percentage of Turks who can read and write is rising steadily. Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner, but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. The leading Turkish newspapers are centred in Ankara and

Istanbul, although most provincial towns have their own daily papers. There are foreign language papers in French, Greek and English and numerous magazines and weeklies on various subjects.

Production and Industry.—Although it is estimated that 16 per cent. of the country is entirely unproductive and only 16 per cent. fully arable, agriculture provides a livelihood for 75 per cent. of the population and the economy is based extensively on the export of agricultural products. Agriculture is still largely primitive, but is being modernized at an accelerated pace. The principal crops are cereals, cotton, tobacco, sultanas and figs, pulses, oilseeds, valonea, hazel-nuts, opium, sugar beet, and many varieties of fruit. Since 1949, when there were only 4 sugar factories in Turkey, the country has become self-supporting in sugar, and has a margin for export. There are now 17 sugar factories. With the important exception of wheat, which is grown mostly on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, most of the crops are grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred at Izmir, where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cotton area is the Çukurova Plain around Adana. In 1960 it was estimated that there were more than 76,000,000 head of livestock, including horses, donkeys and mules. Animal by-products include wool, hides and skins, and mohair. The forests which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the depredations of peasant and goat which threatens to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth, which is, however, as yet comparatively unexploited. The most important developments are in coal, of which some 7,000,000 metric tons are produced annually (over one-third of which is lignite), and which is used to meet domestic needs. The main export minerals are chromite, production of which in 1961 amounted to about 400,000 tons (of which nearly 380,000 metric tons were exported) and copper, of which 20,000 metric tons were produced in 1961 (of which some 8,000 metric tons were exported). Iron ore, boron minerals, manganese ores and salt are the other principal mineral developments. Working mainly through the State-owned Eti Bank (Mining) and the Sümer Bank (Industry), great strides have been made during recent years in industrializing the country. The share of private industry is increasing. Developments include the expansion of the iron and steel works at Karabük, and other factories and plans for the production of textiles, paper, pulp, cement, artificial silk, sugar, leather goods, glass-ware, heavy chemicals, artificial fertilisers, canned goods, wines and spirits, vegetable oils, soap and refined sulphur. The cement industry has recently made great progress: many new factories have been built throughout the country and annual production, which totalled 375,522 metric tons in 1949, reached the figure of 2,028,000 metric tons in 1961. Legislation was passed in 1954 to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Turkey and to permit the exploitation of Turkey's petroleum resources by foreign companies. At the end of June, 1962, 20 American, British, German and Turkish companies were prospecting for oil in Turkey. Production of oil by the Turkish Petroleum Administration, from the Raman-Garzan field in Eastern Turkey, amounted to 424,000 metric tons in 1961. The An oil refinery at Izmit, owned jointly by the

Turkish Petroleum Corporation and Caltex, went into production in August, 1961, and the construction of a refinery at Mersin, for the Socony-Mobil Oil-Shell-B.P. consortium, was completed in June, 1962. The combined production capacities of the Batman refinery and the two new refineries at Izmit and Mersin (which will refine imported crude oil), will be about 4,500,000 metric tons.

In 1960, the State Planning Organization, which is attached to the Office of the Prime Minister, drew up plans for the long-term development of Turkey. In July, 1961, the State Planning Organization announced that developments should be planned over 15 years, in three successive 5-year plans. During the first 5-Year Development Plan, which will run from March 1, 1963, to February 28, 1967, it is hoped to increase the national income by 7 per cent. per year.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length in operation at the end of March, 1962, was 7,882 kilometres. In 1961, the railways carried 81,381,000 passengers, 12,320,000 tons of freight and 4,204,000 head of livestock.

Roads.—In September, 1948, a 9-year road construction programme was started, involving the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of a national highway system totalling 24,300 kilometres of all-weather standard roads. Much progress has been made with the help of mechanized road building equipment from American aid sources. By 1960, there were 23,647 kilometres of road open to traffic throughout the year. The total number of motor vehicles, excluding tractors, in use at the beginning of 1961 was 114,208.

Posts.—In 1960, the number of telephone subscribers in Turkey was 180,030. There is a considerable shortage of telephone lines in some of Turkey's major cities; consequently work began in 1961 to provide 55,700 additional lines in 15 of the main cities in the country.

Shipping.—The strength of the Turkish Merchant Navy at the beginning of 1956 was 1,510 vessels, totalling about 752,000 tons. About 35 per cent. of Turkey's commercial fleet is owned by the Denizcilik Bankasi (the Maritime Bank).

Civil Aviation.—The State Airlines (T.H.Y.) operate all internal services and have services to Athens, Beirut, Nicosia, Rome, Frankfurt and London, while most of the leading foreign airlines, including British European Airways, operate services to Istanbul and some also to Ankara. The T.H.Y. fleet is composed of Vickers Viscounts, Dakotas and Fokker Friendships. The airports at Istanbul, Ankara and Adana have been improved to P.I.A.C.O. (Class B) standard and a sum of £T45,000,000 is being spent on ten other new airfields in Turkey. In addition nine military airfields, costing £T160,000,000, are being constructed by N.A.T.O.

FINANCE		1962-63
Revenue (Budget).....	£T10,114,851,201	
Expenditure (Budget) (Ordinary)	6,733,006,017	
(Investment).....	3,330,865,184	
Debt (February, 1962):—		
Internal funded.....	£T8,290,562	
Internal floating.....	1,090,249	
External funded.....	4,473,208	
External floating.....	1,056,091	

The Turkish Lira, or £T. (of 100 Kurus) has a nominal value of 25.20 to the £ and 9.00 to the U.S. Dollar.

TRADE

	1960	1961
	£T'000	£T'000
Total imports*.....	4,572,000	4,590,000
Total exports.....	2,835,000	3,123,000

* Including imports of wheat from the United States under P.L.480.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£16,885,863	£23,223,428
Exports to U.K.....	11,533,548	12,006,437

The imports included iron and steel, machinery and spares, petroleum products, textiles and yarn, agricultural machinery, motor vehicles and pharmaceuticals; the exports included tobacco, cotton, dried fruit, cement, sugar, livestock, chrome ore, oilseeds, opium and valonia.

The principal imports from United Kingdom in 1961 were road vehicles, machinery, apparatus and appliances, metal manufactures, chemicals and pharmaceuticals; the principal exports to United Kingdom were tobacco, mohair, nuts, figs and raisins, cotton and horax.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (1955 census), of 353,170 and now estimated to exceed 500,000. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contains the *Monumentum (Matrino) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city has been laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. **ISTANBUL** (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in A.D. 364; estimated population, 1,214,616. Istanbul contains the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, since 1934 a museum of Byzantine and Turkish art. Other cities are Ψ Izmir (Smyrna) 286,310; Adana 172,465; Bursa (Brusa) 131,366; Eskisehir 122,755; Gaziantep 97,144; Konya 93,125; Kayseri (Caesarea) 81,127 and Erzerum 69,499.

FLAG.—Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ankara)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas Burrows, K.C.M.G. (1958).....£5,015 Minister, M. C. G. Mann, C.M.G. Commercial Counsellor, A. H. Ballantyne, C.V.O. 1st Secretaries, L. M. Minford; W. J. A. Wilherforce; Miss M. I. Mackie, M.V.O.; H. J. Spence. 2nd Secretaries, G. C. Gullan; D. J. Melliar Smith. 3rd Secretary, T. L. A. Daunt. Naval Attaché, Capt. H. J. S. Banks, R.N. Military Attaché, Brigadier V. L. M. Wainwright, O.B.E., M.C. Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. C. Webb, D.F.C. Cultural Attaché, E. L. Hancock, O.B.E. Labour Attaché, C. W. C. Stevens. Information Officer, C. J. Treadwell. Asst. Information Officer, J. H. Potter. Administrative Officer and Consul, H. A. Chambers. Asst. do., N. McGregor. Archivist, A. C. V. Onslow. Accountant, P. L. Bland. Chaplain, Rev. C. W. Piper.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Istanbul, Izmir (Smyrna) and Iskenderun.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. L. Hancock, O.B.E., 27 Adakale Sokak, Yenışehir, Ankara.

There is also a centre at Istanbul.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, Ankara.—
Director, M. Gough.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY, 4/5 Buldanioğlu Han, No. 246 Necati Bey Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul (Postal Address, P.K.190 Galata, Istanbul).

Chairman, R. A. Sutch. Secretary, N. Covcy.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
(Egypt)

President, Gamal Abdel Nasser (elected Feb. 21, 1958).

Presidency Council

Vice-Presidents, Abdul Latif Baghdadi; F.M. Abdul Hakim Amer; Zakariya Muhyiddin; Hussein el Shafci; Kemaluddin Hussein.

Other Members, Aly Sabri (President of the Executive Council); Anwar Sadat; Ahmed Abdul el-Sharabasi; Nurreddin Tarraf; Kamal Rifaat; and Hassan Ibrahim.

Executive Council

President, Ali Sabry.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi.

Treasury and Planning, Dr. Abdul Moncim Al-Kaisouni.

Industry, Aziz Sidkl.

Education, Sayed Yousef.

Higher Education, Abdul Aziz el Sayed.

Culture, Information and National Guidance, Abdul Kader Hatem.

Economy, Ahmed Zendo.

Health, Mohammed el Nabawi el Muhandis.

Justice, Fathi el Shargawi.

Public Works, Hassan Zaki.

Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation, Abdou Muhsin Abul Nur.

Agriculture, Mohammed Neguib Hashad.

Communications, Dr. Mustafa Khalil.

Labour, Anwar Salamaa.

Supply, Dr. Kamal Rawzi Stino.

High Dam, Zedkl Soliman.

Scientific Research, Salah Hedayat.

War, Abdel Wahab Elblshari.

Housing and Public Utilities, Ahmed Mohram.

Wafks and Alazhar Affairs, Muhammed Elbahej.

Interior, Abdel Azim Fahmy.

Youth, Talaat Khairy.

Social Affairs, Mme. Hckmat Abuzeid.

Local Government, Abbas Radwan.

Ministers of State, Abdul Kadir Hatem; Abbas Radwan Hosni.

In addition there are Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Housing, Education and the Treasury.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

75 South Audley Street, W.1.

[Grosvenor: 2401]

Ambassador, His Excellency Mohamed el-Kony (1961).

Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Staff Col. Saad Mohamed El Hussein El Shazly.

Cultural Attaché, Muhammed Fathy.

Counsellors, Mohsen Abdel Khalek (Commercial); Abd El Rehimezzat (Consular).

1st Secretary, A. Z. Aboo El-Nasr.

Press Counsellor, Ahmed Ibrahim Khabil Anis.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,000 square kilometres (386,110 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles), with a population (estimated 1961), 26,059,000.

There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural

districts as *Fellahin* (*fellâh*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but in 1947 there were more than 1,000,000 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians in Egypt. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The *Bedouin* and *Nubians* are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St. John's island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Sollûm to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Sudan) at 'Uweinât Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddâns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddâns* (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddâns* (13,470 square miles).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country.

The Nile has a total length of 4,160 miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose springs irrigate small areas known as *Oases*, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhli, Farafa, Baharia, and Siwa.

On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones,

dissected by *wadis* (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

Religions.—At the Census of 1947 there were 17,397,946 Moslems, 1,346,035 Coptic Christians, 50,200 Roman Catholics, 155,600 other Christians (Protestant and Reformed Churches), and 65,639 Jews. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti al Gumburiya al Arabiya al Muttahida*.

Government.—From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (*Abmed Arabi Pasha*), assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Kbedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by *Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed*, of Dongozia, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation until 1936 (see below).

During the War of 1914–18 a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared (Dec. 18, 1914) and Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed. He was succeeded by Hussein Kamel, with the title of Sultan, who died Oct. 9, 1917, being succeeded by his brother, Ahmed Fuad. The British Protectorate terminated on Feb. 28, 1922, and Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King Farouk, the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty* was signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo.

The security of Egypt was threatened after the outbreak of war in 1939 and reinforcements were sent from Britain and the Dominions. Axis troops invaded Egypt in 1940 and fierce fighting ensued, with Allied victories and reverses, until the decisive victory in "The Battle of Egypt" (Oct.–Nov. 1942) drove the enemy out of the country. In July, 1952, following a military *coup d'état*, King Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King Ahmed Fuad II. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic, Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency. In November, 1954, General Neguib was deposed by Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and the military council. On June 23, 1956, Col. Nasser assumed office as President, after an election at which voting was compulsory, and he was the only candidate.

The United Arab Republic came into being on Feb. 1, 1958, when a union of Egypt and Syria was confirmed by a plebiscite. A provisional constitution announced on Feb. 5, provided for a Presidential régime with a National Assembly selected from the existing Egyptian and Syrian Chambers. The Government was by regional councils with a central cabinet. As a result of a *coup d'état* in Syria on

September 28, 1961, Syria seceded from the Union, a development accepted by President Nasser. The title and flag of the U.A.R. were, however, retained for Egypt.

In November, 1961, President Nasser announced arrangements for the drafting of a new Constitution, to replace the provisional Egyptian Constitution of January, 1956, which had been superseded by the U.A.R. Constitution of 1958. On the basis of recommendations by a Preparatory Committee convened in November, 1961, for this purpose, a representative elected Assembly, the National Congress of Popular Forces, met from May 21–July 5. The Congress discharged the dual tasks of approving the National Charter presented by President Nasser, expressing the aims and ideals of the Egyptian Revolution, and the formation of an Arab Socialist Union, henceforward to be the basis of popular representation in the U.A.R., the General Congress, which would be the next stage in Constitutional development. This Congress is to decide the formation of an elected Legislative Assembly, which will in its turn be entrusted with the task of drawing up a permanent Constitution for the U.A.R.

Agriculture.—The principal crops grown during *Saifi* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and sorgho (maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saifi*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally begins in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) begins in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, bersim (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian Republic with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.). There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley.

Roads and Caravan Routes.—A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollûm and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir, a metalled road, being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitûn, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga and Qoseir on the Red Sea.

Currency.—£E (Egyptian pound of 100 piastres) = £1 os. 6½d. sterling. Official Rate of Exchange —(Buying) Piastres 97.40 = £1; (Selling) Piastres 97.60 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K. . . .	£19,457,893	£22,257,349
Exports to U.K.	6,665,261	4,880,734

The principal imports are metals, and manufactures thereof, coal and coke, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, capital plant and other machinery, vehicles, foodstuffs, timber and wood and paper. The exports are principally raw cotton, rice, mineral products and onions.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Kasr-el-Doubara, Garden City, Cairo
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
 Excellency Sir Harold Bealey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 (1961) £5,015

Counsellor (Commercial), J. R. Wraight, C.M.G.

Counsellor, G. G. Arthur.

Military Attaché, Brig. T. C. T. Mossman.

Cultural Attaché, I. H. Williams.

1st Secretaries, D. F. Hawley, M.B.E. (*Head of Chancery*); M. S. Weir; M. P. V. Hannam (*Commercial*); C. T. Brant; C. S. Palmer, O.B.E. (*Consul*); H. M. Shone (*Consul*); E. Sullivan (*Claims*); J. R. G. Harrop (*Claims*).

2nd Secretaries, T. Quinlan (*Commercial*); H. I. Duck; N. G. Goode (*Administration Officer*); P. H. Wilkinson (*Vice-Consul*); M. Sullivan (*Claims*).

Archivist, D. Jenkins.

There is a British Consulate-General in Alexandria.

British Council Representative, I. H. Williams.

CAPITAL.—Cairo (population 1960, 3,346,000), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century.

ψ ALEXANDRIA (pop. 1960), 1,513,000, founded 232 B.C. by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great *pharos* (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Other towns are: Ismailia (276,000); ψ Port Saïd (244,000); Mansura (102,709), Asyût (284,000), Faiyûm (162,000), Tanta (139,965), Mahalla el Kuhra (115,509), ψ Suez (203,000), ψ Damietta (97,000).

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London: transit *via* Trieste, 5 days; *via* Marseilles, 6 days.

URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

Sr. Faustino Harrison (*President*, 1962-63); Sr. Eduardo Victor Haedo; Dr. Martin R. Echegoyen; Sr. Benito Nardone; Dr. Justo M. Alonso; Sr. Ledo Arroyo Torres; Sr. César Batlle Pacheco; Sr. Carlos Artigas; Sr. Hector Grauert.

Minister of Interior, Dr. Nicolás Storacé Arrosa.

Foreign Affairs, Sr. Homero Martínez Montero.

National Defence, General Modesto Rehollo.

Finance, Sr. Juan E. Azzlini.

Public Works, Sr. Luis Giannattasio.

Public Health, Dr. Aparicio Mendoz.

Public Instruction and Social Welfare, Dr. Eduardo

Pons Echeverry.

Industries and Labour, Sr. Angel María Gianola.

Livestock and Agriculture, Sr. Carlos V. Puig.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1

[Kensington; 8835]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Roberto E. MacEachen (1961).

Secretary and Consul, Señor Don Carlos A. Ghringhell.

Secretary, Señor Don Guy P. Nery.

Area and Population.—The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25'—57° 42' W., with an area of 72,180 square miles, and an estimated population of 3,000,000 (over 1,000,000 in the capital), almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent. Most Uruguayans are Roman Catholics. There is complete freedom of religion and no church is established by the State.

Physical Features.—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which cross the Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the *Rio Uruguay*. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Queguay, and the Cehollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merin. The climate is reasonably healthy. The summer is warm, but the heat is often tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts.

Government.—Uruguay—or the *Banda Oriental*, as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River was then called—resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726-1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825, the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

A new Constitution was approved and brought into force on March 1, 1952, whereby the executive power is discharged by a National Council of State composed of nine members, elected every four years and assisted by nine ministers. The members of the National Council of State are eligible for re-election after four years have elapsed since the date on which their mandate ceased. The Legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and of a Senate of 30 members, elected for four years by all adult male and female citizens who can read and write. Elections for the National Council of State and the legislature took place in November, 1958. They were won by the Partido Nacional after 93 years in opposition and the new government took office on March 1, 1959.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments each with a chief of police and a Departmental Council. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

Production and Industry.—Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The 1961 livestock census showed figures of 8,700,000 cattle, 21,500,000 sheep, 640,000 horses, 270,000 hogs, and 19,000 goats. In addition to the meat packing industry, textiles and wine and beer are of importance. The development of local industry continues and during and since the Second World War, in addition to the greatly augmented textile industry, marked expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leather-curing, beet-sugar, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products. There are no mineral deposits of importance.

Communications.—There are about 5,000 miles of national highways, and about 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

In 1955 there were about 1,828 miles of standard gauge railway in use in Uruguay. A national Corporation was formed to administer the railway systems purchased by the Government from four British companies in 1948.

Civil aviation is developing rapidly. An internal airline, PLUNA, which is now owned by the State, runs a daily passenger and limited freight service to the principal capitals of the interior, and also runs services to Southern Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. International passenger and freight services are maintained by American, South American and European airlines. The airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

Education and Social Services.—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, with about 252,400 pupils in 1,879 state schools and technical and trade schools, and evening courses for adult education. In 1959 there were 54,800 pupils in secondary schools including 9,700 in the 11 State liceos of the capital. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1840) had, in 1961, 15,000 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. 12 daily newspapers are published in Montevideo with an estimated total circulation of 550,000. Most of them are distributed throughout the country.

FINANCE

The budget for 1959 was \$900 million (revenue) and \$895 million (expenditure). The budget for 1960-63 was approved in November, 1960, and provided for an estimated revenue of Ur. \$1,475 million for 1960, rising to Ur. \$2,580 million by 1963. Expenditure was estimated at Ur. \$1,347 million increasing to Ur. \$2,251 million during the same period.

Ur. \$

Internal Debt (July, 1962)..... 2,308,138,893
External Debt (July, 1962)..... 73,290,778

The monetary unit is the *peso*. By a law dated December 17, 1959, the nominal value of the *peso* was reduced from 0.585 grammes of fine gold to 0.136719 grammes of pure gold of a standard value of 900 milésimos of fine gold giving a parity of *pesos* 6.50 to the U.S. *dollar*. The circulating medium is, however, the paper *peso* which at the free rate of exchange has a value of about 8d. The

rate for the £ in August, 1962, was about *pesos* 30.77 (buying) and for the U.S. *dollar pesos* 10.98 (buying).

TRADE

	1960	1961
Total imports	\$U.S. 244,441,390*	\$U.S. 209,073,210
Total exports	129,400,501	174,715,681

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.....	£6,265,588	£8,432,873
Exports to U.K.....	12,336,826	15,858,567

*The total import figure for 1960 includes goods to the value of \$U.S. 21,344,621 received under U.S. Public Law No. 480, which are payable in Uruguayan currency. Also included is an amount of \$U.S. 25,837,936 corresponding to goods imported by state enterprises before 1960, but which had not been shown in previous trade returns.

The exports are principally animal and agricultural products, and include chilled, frozen and canned meat, wool, hides and oleaginous products; the imports are principally machinery, motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, construction materials, timber and foodstuffs. The principal imports from the U.K. are agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, tinplate, rayon fibre, hardware, road-making machinery and cellulose.

CAPITAL, Montevideo, Pop. (1959), 900,000. Other centres are Ψ Salto (41,000), Ψ Paysandu (42,000), Rivera (31,000), Ψ Mercedes (24,000), Melo (21,000) and Minas (20,000).

FLAG.—Four blue and five white horizontal stripes surcharged with sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff).

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 22 hours (B.O.A.C. Comet).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Calle Jorge Canning 2491, Parque Battle y Ordoñez, Montevideo)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henry Norman Brain, C.M.G., O.B.E.

(1961)..... £4,115
Chancery, Calle Rincon 454, 5^o piso.

1st Secretary and Consul, K. Hamylton Jones.

1st Secretary (Commercial), J. L. Taylor.

2nd Secretary and Consul, A. K. Mjlnce.

2nd Secretary and Information Officer, A. B. Blackwood.
Vice-Consul, E. G. Toomer.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. P. E. V. Bailey, R.N.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. G. F. Lerwill.

Labour Attaché, J. M. Carlin.

Administration Officer, W. O. Williams.

Archivist, G. G. Beale.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Montevideo and Fray Bentos.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, P. J. Seccombe, Avenida Agraciada 1464 1^{er} Piso, Montevideo.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Avenida Agraciada 1464, 1^{er} Piso, Montevideo—

Director, P. J. Seccombe.

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandu, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo, Trinidad and Treinta y Tres.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY,
Calle Cerrito 507, Montevideo.

U.S.S.R.

(Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik =
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION

(August, 1962)

(K.P.S.S. = Kommunisticheskaya Partiya
Sovetskogo Soyuz)

Presidium of the Central Committee, L. I. Brezhnev;
N. S. Khrushchev; A. P. Kirilenko; A. N. Kosygin;
F. R. Kozlov; O. W. Kuusinen; A. I. Mikoyan;
N. V. Podgorny; D. S. Polyansky; N. M. Shvernik;
M. A. Suslov; G. I. Voronov (full members).
V. V. Grishin; K. T. Mazurov; V. P. Mzhavanadze;
Sh. R. Rashidov; V. V. Shcherbitsky (candidates for membership).

Secretaries of the Central Committee, N. S. Khrushchev
(1st) (elected September 13, 1953); F. R. Kozlov;
P. N. Demichev; L. F. Ilyichev; O. W. Kuusinen;
B. N. Ponomarev; A. N. Shelepin; M. A. Suslov.

Party Control Committee, N. M. Shvernik (Chairman);
Z. T. Serdyuk (1st Vice-Chairman).

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (= Council)
of the U.S.S.R.

President, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev (elected May 7,
1960).

Secretary, M. P. Georgadze.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman, Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev, appointed
March 27, 1958.

1st Vice-Chairman, A. N. Kosygin; A. I. Mikoyan.
Vice-Chairmen, V. E. Dymshits; N. G. Ignatov;
V. N. Novikov; K. N. Rudnev; D. F. Ustinov;
A. F. Zasyadko.

MINISTERS

Agriculture, K. G. Pysin.

Communications, N. D. Purtsev.

Construction of Power Stations, I. T. Novikov.

Culture, Mrs. E. A. Furtsseva.

Defence, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky.

Finance, V. F. Garbuzov.

Foreign Affairs, A. A. Gromyko.

Foreign Trade, N. S. Patolichev.

Geological Prospecting and Mineral Wealth Protection,

A. V. Sidorenko.

Higher and Technical Secondary Education, V. P.

Yelyutin.

Medium Machine-Building (Nuclear Weapons), E. P.

Slavsky.

Merchant Marine, V. G. Bakayev.

Public Health, S. V. Kurashov.

Railways, B. P. Beshchev.

Transport Development, E. F. Kozhevnikov.

Officials of ministerial rank, V. E. Boyko; B. E.

Butoma; P. V. Demytyev; A. A. Etmekdjian;

A. A. Goreglyad; A. A. Ishkov; V. D. Kalmyk;

G. A. Karavayev; L. R. Korniets; A. K.

Kortunov; A. I. Kostousov; M. A. Leschko;

N. V. Melnikov; G. M. Orlov; V. M. Ryabikov;

A. I. Shokin; L. V. Smirnov; N. I. Strokin; N. A.

Tikhonov; V. P. Zotov.

Chairmen of Committees, Councils and Boards forming

part of the Council of Ministers:

State Planning (Gosplan), V. E. Dymshits.

State Control, G. V. Yenyutin.

Labour and Wages, A. P. Volkov.

Vocational and Technical Education, G. I. Zelenko.

Broadcasting and Television, M. A. Kharlamov.

Automation and Machine-Building, A. I. Kostousov.

Aircraft Industry, P. V. Demytyev.

Defence Equipment, L. V. Smirnov.

Radio Electronics, V. D. Kalmykov.

Shipbuilding, B. E. Butoma.

Science and Research Coordination, K. N. Rudnev.

Electronics, A. I. Shokin.

Atomic Energy, A. M. Petrosyants.

Chemical Industry, V. S. Fedorov.

Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, V. E. Boyko.

Fuel Industry, N. V. Melnikov.

Timber and Paper Industry, Forestry, G. M. Orlov.

Building, I. A. Grishmanov.

Agricultural Committee, N. G. Ignatov.

Food Procurement, N. G. Ignatov.

Agricultural Machinery Supply, P. S. Kuchumov.

External Economic Relations, S. A. Skachkov.

External Cultural Relations, S. K. Romanovsky.

State Security (K.G.B.), V. E. Semichastny.

State Bank, A. K. Korovushkin.

Central Statistical Board, V. N. Starovsky.

Science and Economics, A. F. Zasyadko.

Fishing Industry, A. A. Ishkov.

The Prime Ministers of the 15 constituent Republics belong *ex officio* to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. (see their names under the individual Republics, below).

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON

13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[Bayswater: 3628]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency Alexander Alexeevich Soldatov
(1960).

Comsellers, V. A. Loginov; L. S. Tolokonnikov;
V. I. Yarotsky; A. G. Pavlov; A. I. Romanov.
1st Secretaries, G. Z. Ioanisyan; N. P. Karpekov;
V. S. Safronchuk; M. S. Almasov; V. I. Vorobyev;
E. I. Belyakov; A. A. Gromyko; V. S. Nesterov.

2nd Secretaries, N. B. Litvinov; L. A. Rogov;
N. A. Kiasashvili; G. I. Stepanov; V. I. Generalov;
Y. P. Filimonov; M. M. Avdeev; L. A. Bragin;
P. N. Filatov; Miss G. P. Tsygankova;
L. S. Storozhilov; I. M. Rostov; V. N. Timofeev.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. I. P. Efimov.

Air Attaché, Col. F. S. Roumlantsev.

Naval Attaché, Capt. K. Sukhoruchkin.

Trade Representative, V. I. Rodnov.

Deputy Trade Representatives, A. G. Tikhonov;

S. F. Anfimov.

AREA AND POPULATION

The U.S.S.R. is now composed of 15 Union-Republics (see below). Before the outbreak of the war of 1939-45 the U.S.S.R. consisted of 11 Republics—the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Turkmen, Uzbek, Tadjik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called *Western Ukraine* and *Western Belorussia*, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively.

In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. which became the 12th constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while others, including the town of Viipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of *Bessarabia* ceded by Roumania in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian S.S.R. as the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of Bessarabia, including the

Danube estuary port of Izmail, and *Northern Bukovina*, also ceded by Roumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Roumanian frontier was confirmed by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Roumania.

In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic States, *Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania*, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16th Republics respectively. In June, 1945, *Ruthenia* was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukrainian S.S.R. under the name of *Transcarpathia*. After the defeat of Germany, a part of *East Prussia* with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R., while the port and district of *Memel* (Klaipeda) was incorporated into the Lithuanian S.S.R. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland, the district of *Petsamo* (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of *Sakhalin* and the whole of the *Kurile Islands* were incorporated into the last-named Republic in 1945, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, *Tannu-Tuva*, until the war of 1939-45 a nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Outer Mongolia, became the autonomous province of *Tuva* and in 1961, the Autonomous Republic of *Tuva*, within the R.S.F.S.R.

In July 1956, the Karelo-Finnish Republic reverted to the status of an Autonomous (*Karelian*) Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

Area and population (according to the 1959 census) of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. (with their capitals):—

Republic	Sq. miles	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R.		
(Moscow)	6,593,391	117,494,000
II. Ukraine (Kiev)	232,046	41,893,000
III. Belorussia (Minsk)	80,154	8,060,000
IV. Uzbekistan (Tashkent)	158,069	8,113,000
V. Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata)	1,064,092	9,301,000
VI. Georgia (Tbilisi)	26,911	4,049,000
VII. Azerbaidjan (Baku)	33,436	3,700,000
VIII. Lithuania (Vilnius)	26,173	2,713,000
IX. Moldavia (Kishinev)	13,012	2,880,000
X. Latvia (Riga)	24,695	2,094,000
XI. Kirghizia (Frunz)	76,642	2,063,000
XII. Tadjikistan (Dushanbe)	54,010	1,982,000
XIII. Armenia (Erevan)	11,306	1,768,000
XIV. Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad)	188,417	1,520,000
XV. Estonia (Tallinn)	17,413	1,196,000
Total	8,599,776	208,826,000

The net increase of population since the 1939 census amounts to only 18,100,000. Assuming a theoretical average annual rise of 3,000,000 (at present the annual rise is 3,500,000), the net increase between 1939 and 1959 should have amounted to about 60,000,000. The deficit of 42,000,000 is the measure of direct and indirect losses suffered by the Soviet people as a result of the war and the deportation policies of the Government. The age-groups of young people born between 1942 and 1946 are abnormally thin.

Geographically, the growth of the population has been very uneven. There has been a steady shift eastwards. Thus, while the total population has increased since 1939 by 9.5 per cent., that of the Urals has risen by 32 per cent.; of Western Siberia, by 24 per cent.; of Eastern Siberia, by 34 per cent.; of the Far East, by 70 per cent.; of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, by 38 per cent. Two Republics on

the Western fringes of the Union, *Belorussia and *Lithuania, have actually suffered a net loss of population (844,000 and 167,000 respectively).

Another demographic feature is the growing urbanization. While in 1939 the proportion of urban population was 32 per cent. of the total,* in 1959 it has reached 48 per cent., owing to migration into towns, growth of new towns, incorporation of villages into conurbations and a higher birth-rate in urban areas. There are now 25 towns with over 500,000 (11 in 1939).

The proportion of women to men is 55 to 45 per cent. There is a high incidence of marriages (12 per 1,000), a high birth-rate (25 per 1,000) and a low mortality-rate (7.5 per 1,000).

Ethnic Composition of the Population

	(millions)
Russians	114.827
Ukrainians	36.981
Belorussians	7.829
Uzbeks	6.004
Tartars	4.969
Kazaks	3.581
Azerbaidjanis	2.929
Armenians	2.787
Georgians	2.650
Lithuanians	2.326
Jews	2.268
Moldavians	2.214
Germans	1.619
Chuvashes	1.470
Latvians	1.400
Tadjiks	1.397
Poles	1.380
Mordovians	1.285
Turkmenians	1.004
Bashkirs	0.983
Kirghizians	0.974
Estonians	0.969
Daghestan tribes	0.945
Udmurtsians	0.623
Maris	0.504
Other Nationalities	5.009

CONSTITUTION

Under the 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution, the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* is "a socialist state of workers and peasants" (§ 1) in which "all power belongs to the working people as represented by the Soviets [Councils] of Working People's Deputies" (§ 3), while its economy is based on "the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production" (§ 4). "The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises, as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property" (§ 6), while "the joint enterprises of collective farms and co-operative organizations . . . constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations" (§ 7). "The law [also] permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others" (§ 9). "The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling-houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in household articles . . . as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law" (§ 10). The whole economic life, however, is subordinated to the state economic plan (§ 11).

* Within present borders.

The U.S.S.R. is a federal state, "formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics" (§ 13); every Republic has "the right to secede from the U.S.S.R." (§ 17).

"The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." (§ 30) which exercises exclusively the legislative power (§ 32). It consists of two Chambers, the *Soviet of the Union* (elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population) and the *Soviet of Nationalities* (elected at the ratio of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 from each Autonomous Republic, 5 from each Autonomous Province and 1 from each National Territory) (§§ 33-35). The *Supreme Soviet* which, as a rule, meets 4 to 5 times a year for about a week, delegates most of its power to its *Presidium* which acts as a kind of collective President of the U.S.S.R. between the sessions.

"The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R." (§ 64). It is appointed by the Supreme Soviet (§ 70) and is accountable to it, or, in the intervals between the sessions, to its *Presidium* (§ 65).

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. and the Special Courts of the U.S.S.R. are elected by the Supreme Soviet for a term of five years (§ 104). Similarly, the Procurator-General, who exercises "supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of law" (§ 113), is appointed by the Supreme Soviet for a term of seven years.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age and sickness and disability relief and to education (§§ 118-121). "Women are accorded equal rights with men" (§ 122). Citizens are accorded equal rights irrespective of their nationality or race (§ 123). The citizens are also guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of street processions and demonstrations, "in conformity with the interests of the working people and in order to strengthen the socialist system" (§ 125).

Section 126 of the Constitution is remarkable for containing the only reference to the real master of the country, the Communist Party. It says that "the most active and politically conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet-Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state." The draft of a new Party programme, published on July 30, 1961, envisages a great increase of the economic capacity of the country and promises the transition to "full Communism" some time after 1980.

A special Committee, with N. S. Khrushchev as its chairman, was set up by the XXIInd Party Congress in November, 1961, to draft a new Constitution.

Local Government.—The State power in regions, provinces, autonomous provinces, territories, districts, towns and rural localities is vested in the *Soviets of Working People's Deputies* (§94), elected by the working people of the respective administrative units for a term of two years (§95). The executive and administrative organ of a Soviet is its Executive Committee elected by it (§99). The Union Republics and the Autonomous Republics have Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of their own (§§ 57-63 and 79-88), although their jurisdiction is severely circumscribed in favour of the central Government. Since February,

1944, the Union Republics have had the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them (§ 18A). So far, however, the only important activity of this kind has been the individual membership of the Ukraine and of Belorussia in the United Nations Organization. Similarly, the 1944 law allowing each Union Republic to possess its own Republican military formations (§ 18B) seems to have remained a paper provision.

The Union Republics possess Ministries of their own for internal affairs, certain branches of heavy and light industry, agriculture, public health, trade, finance and the like. The work of these Ministries is co-ordinated by respective federal Ministries and/or the *Gosplan*. The Union Republics possess exclusive jurisdiction over such matters as motor transport, housing, social security, municipal affairs, local industry, education and, since 1956, inland water transport and justice. The general trend lately has been toward progressive administrative decentralization or, rather, "de-concentration," particularly in industrial matters.

Religion.—Section 124 of the Constitution lays down that "in order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church," and that "freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." Churches have remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. A new *modus vivendi* between the Government and the religious communities was created during the War of 1939-1945. Two administrative bodies, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults, were set up in October, 1943, to provide liaison between the Council of Ministers and the religious bodies. In September, 1943, Stalin agreed to the election of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, a post which had been vacant since the death of Patriarch Tikhon in 1925. Patriarch Sergius, elected by the Council of the Russian Church in 1943, died in May, 1944, and was succeeded in February, 1945, by the present holder of the See, Patriarch Alexius. A number of seminaries for training of priests, many churches, mosques and synagogues and several big monasteries have been reopened. Several religious periodicals are now published in the U.S.S.R., but religious propaganda is still banned.

The proselytizing successes of the religious communities, notably of various sectarian bodies, have become of great concern to the authorities; there has been a great increase of anti-religious articles in the press since 1958, and a number of religious institutions was once again closed or banned.

Education.—Under the Constitution, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education. Since 1956 the entire educational course, including higher education at universities, technical colleges, etc., has been free. In view of an acute shortage of young man-power caused by the abrupt fall of the birth-rate in the years 1942-1946, the government has been discouraging secondary school graduates from going on immediately to the University. Boys and girls of school-leaving age are ordered by law to put in two years of practical work in industry and agriculture, and 80 per cent. of all vacancies in the universities are reserved for young people who have accomplished this spell of practical work.

The state controls all educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries and picture galleries, as well as the press and the radio. The main centre of research and learning is the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which is in effect a vast and efficient government-controlled pool of scientists.

President, M. V. Keldysh.

Chronological System.—On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June 16, 1930, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND ARTS

Language and Literature.—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: *Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by SS. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great (1682-1725), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (*byliny*), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw a brilliant development of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837) and Mikhail Lermontov (1814-1841). The 20th century produced great poets like Alexander Blok (1880-1921), the Nobel Prize laureate of 1958 Boris Pasternak (1890-1960) and Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893-1930). Realistic fiction is associated with the names of Nikolai Gogol (1809-1852), Ivan Turgenev (1818-1883), Fedor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) and Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), and later with Anton Tchekov (1860-1904), Maxim Gorky (1868-1936), and Ivan Bunin (1870-1953).

Great names in music include Glinka (1804-1857), Mussorgsky (1839-1881), Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908), Rubinstein (1829-1894), Tchaikovsky (1840-1893), Rakhmaninoff (1873-1949), Scriabin (1872-1915), Prokofiev (1891-1953), Stravinsky (b. 1882) and Shostakovich (b. 1906).

FINANCE

A new, "heavy" Rouble was introduced on January 1, 1961. Prices and wages have been changed accordingly at the rate of 10 old Roubles = 1 new Rouble. The exchange rate of the new Rouble, however, has been altered in favour of foreign currencies. The official exchange rate is now £1 = R. 2.52. New banknotes in circulation are those valuing R. 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100. There are also new coins valuing Kopecks 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 50 and R. 1. Old Kopeck coins are also current at the same value as new ones.

DEFENCE

No official returns concerning the services have been made for many years. According to Western estimates, the Soviet forces (including the MVD and KGB troops) amounted in 1959 to about 3,800,000 men. The *ground forces* were estimated to number about 2,700,000 (including security forces), formed in ca. 140 infantry divisions (including 70 armoured), some 40 artillery divisions (including some tactical missile units), an unknown number of cavalry divisions and independent brigades and 130 cadre divisions. The *Navy* is understood to be under-

going a big reorganization. Building of larger ships of the cruiser type seems to have been halted. Some cruisers are being converted to guided missile ships. The strength of the submarine fleet is uncertain. The Soviet Navy appears to possess between six and 12 nuclear submarines and 18 conventionally-powered boats with guided missiles. The number of ordinary submarines appears to have been reduced from 450 in 1960 to 430 in 1961. The *Air Force* was estimated in 1959 to number 700,000 personnel and over 25,000 operational aircraft, having at its disposal about 1,000 airfields on the territory of the U.S.S.R. It consists of five commands, the Long Range A.F., the Frontal A.F., the Fighter A.F., the Airborne Troops A.F. and the Navy A.F. There is an unknown number of strategic missile units and of A.A. units which were made a separate arm in 1955. A Rocket Weapons Command was set up in 1960.

Length of service is fixed at two years for the Army and the MVD troops, three years for the KGB border units and the Air Force and four years for the Navy and Coastal Defence Units. The general tendency is to turn the Soviet Armed forces into a professional body.

Minister of Defence, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky.

Senior Vice-Minister, Marshal A. A. Grechko.

Chief of General Staff, Marshal M. A. Zakharov.

On May 14, 1955, a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Warsaw between the Soviet Union and its European satellites (Albania, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia) to serve as a counter-poise to NATO. A unified military command was set up in Moscow (C.-in-C., Marshal A. A. Grechko).

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

One of the most remarkable aspects of Soviet economy has been the transformation of what was primarily an agricultural country into the second-strongest industrial country in the world in the course of the five successive *Five Year Plans* and the current *Seven Year Plan*. The 1958 output amounted to 43,000,000* tons of pig iron, 59,900,000 tons* of steel, 42,900,000* tons of rolled metal, 506,500,000* tons of coal, 129,500,000* tons of crude oil, 33,300,000 tons* of cement, 264,000,000,000 kW/h of electric power.

The area under crops increased from 292,121,000 acres in 1913 to 484,400,000 in 1959. Land under crops east of the Volga and the Caspian Sea has greatly increased, in Kazakhstan by nearly five times, since 1913. Stock breeding has been less of a success. The *live stock* in 1959 included 74,100,000 cattle (66,800,000 in 1928), including 33,900,000 cows (33,200,000 in 1928), 136,100,000 sheep and 53,300,000 pigs. The lingering crisis in the field of meat and dairy production caused spectacular price increases (25-30 p.c.) in the early summer of 1962.

Two major reforms in the course of 1958 have given greater scope to the collective farms (*kolkhozy*)—the abolition of the State-owned Machine-and-Tractor Stations and the sale of their equipment to the *kolkhozy*; and the reorganization of the system of compulsory deliveries of produce by the farms to the State. On the other hand new territorial farming boards were established in 1961 to tighten up control over agricultural production.

Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of the whole area of the Union and form a considerable source of wealth.

* Metric.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£37,224,578	£43,298,390
Exports to U.K.	74,937,117	85,033,908

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Length of railways in use:

Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1913.....	44,551	1950.....	72,637
1928.....	47,772	1955.....	74,998
1940.....	65,926	1957.....	75,265
	1958.....		76,383

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have a good system of north-south and east-west lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands) traversed as it is by trunk lines between Europe and Asia which enter Siberia *via* Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia, with few or no railways. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (*Turksib*) which has made possible a large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, a number of lines within the system of the *Trans-Siberian Railway* (Magnitogorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novosibirsk-Proyektnaya, etc.), which are of great importance for the industrial development in the east, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. Lines envisaged under the new Seven Year Plan include the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East a second Trans-Siberian line is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing Trans-Siberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.

Sea Ports and Inland Waterways.—The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batum, Taganrog, Rostov, Kerch, Sebastopol and Novorossiysk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, icebound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are icebound in winter (from 2½ months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carries about 139,000,000 tons of freight per year. They are supplemented by a system of canals which provide a through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the *White Sea-Baltic Stalin Canal*, and the *Moscow-Volga Canal*. The 63-miles long *Volga-Don Canal*, linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South, was completed in May, 1952.

FLAG OF THE U.S.S.R.—Red, with five-pointed star above hammer and sickle.

NATIONAL DAY OF THE U.S.S.R.—November 7 (Commemorating the Bolshevik *coup d'état* of 1917).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Sofitskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. £7,015

Minister, W. Barker, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Counsellors, H. F. T. Smith; D. L. L. Stewart (Commercial); F. Garrett (Scientific).

1st Secretaries, E. Bolland; J. C. Cloake; K. J. Uffen; A. Brooke-Turner (Cultural Attaché); K. Kirby (H.M. Consul); Dr. W. F. Townsend-Coles (Medical Officer).

2nd Secretaries, G. Cowell; M. C. C. Wheeler; D. O. Amy; E. J. Scott; G. Heffer.

3rd Secretaries, C. L. G. Mallaby; A. D. Loehnis; F. B. Wheeler; D. J. Johnson; E. G. B. Johnson; G. D. G. Murrell; W. S. Dally; Miss R. Chaplin.

Naval Attaché, Captain J. A. Templeton-Cotill, R.N.

Assistant Naval Attachés, Lt.-Cdr. A. E. Thompson, R.N.; Lt.-Cdr. M. V. Middleton, R.N.

Military Attaché, Brlg. L. Maxwell, O.B.E.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major I. M. Aylwin.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore M. D. Lyne, A.F.C.

Assistant Air Attachés, Sqn.-Ldr. R. A. Nash; Sqn.-Ldr. C. Woods; Flt.-Lt. N. Walsh.

There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R. apart from the Consular Section attached to the Embassy.

I.—R.S.F.S.R.

(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. N. Organov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. S. Polyansky.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. A. Menshikov.

Chairman of All-Russian Economic Council, S. A. Afanasyev.

The R.S.F.S.R. has no Communist Party Central Committee of its own; there is, however, a Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the R.S.F.S.R., with N. S. Khrushchev as its Chairman, and G. I. Voronov as 1st Vice-Chairman.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the major northern half of its Asiatic part and makes up 77 per cent. of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 56 per cent. of the total population. It consists of 16 Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat, Checheno-Ingush, Chuvash, Dagestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk,* Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Osetian, Tartar, Tuva, Udmurt and Yakut A.S.S.R.'s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol) containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces and 4 national territories; 49 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorky, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Sakhalin, Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Vologda, Voronezh and Yaroslavl), which in their turn include 6 national territories.

* During the Second World War, the Kalmyks, a Mongolian people, were scattered to remote areas in a deportation programme. Their territory was restored as an autonomous province in 1957, and on July 30, 1958, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. restored a Kalmyk A.S.S.R.

Physical Features.—The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, a low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, consisting of a number of tablelands and ridges, and a southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. lies in all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.

The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world (about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European Part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Don and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Ob with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further north, Khatanga, Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Koiyama and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Balkal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Great Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas."

Minerals.—The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus and in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku"). The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals—high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khoper, in several areas in Siberia and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

Production and Industry.—The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North stag breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops is far larger and the structure of agriculture more complex. In the eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cereiculture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the southern part of the Western-Siberian plain. The southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution and again since the war with two new industrial areas being developed in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk basin, although Moscow and Leningrad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. Most of the oil produced in the

U.S.S.R. now comes from two areas in the R.S.F.S.R.—the Bashkir and Tartar Autonomous Republics. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel and engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Novokuznetsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Perm, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuibyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Volgograd, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

CAPITAL, MOSCOW. Population 5,032,000 (an increase of 120 per cent. since 1939). Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 15th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In 1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital. Ψ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914-1919; "Petrograd") has a population of 3,300,000.

Other cities with populations exceeding 500,000 (1959) are:—

Gorky (Nizhny-Novgorod).....	942,000
Novosibirsk (Novonikolayevsk).....	887,000
Kuibyshev (Samara).....	806,000
Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg).....	777,000
Cheyabinsk.....	688,000
Kazan.....	643,000
Perm.....	628,000
Ψ Rostov-on-Don.....	597,000
Volgograd (Stalingrad; Tsaritsyn).....	591,000
Saratov.....	581,000
Omsk.....	579,000
Ufa.....	546,000

About 83 per cent. of the population are Russians.

Ψ Seaport.

II.—THE UKRAINE

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, N. V. Podgorny.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, D. S. Korotchenko.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. V. Shcherbitsky.

Chairman of Republican Economic Council, A. S. Kuzmich.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, L. F. Palamarchuk.

This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the south-western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 25 provinces—Cherkasy, Chernigov, Chernovtsy, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Donets, Kharkov, Kherson, Khmelintsky, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lugansk, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Stanislav, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinnitsa, Volhynia, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir.

Physical Features.—The larger part of the Ukraine forms a plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the south-west) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

Production and Industry.—The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet régime. In 1955, the Ukraine provided 37 per cent. of the total Soviet steel, 39 per cent. of metal goods and 32 per cent. of coal. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper)

is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine also leads in grain-growing and stock-raising.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog and near Kerch in the Crimea, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

CAPITAL (since 1934), Kiev, the oldest city in Russia, founded in the 9th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865 to 1240. Population (1959) 1,102,000. Other cities with population over 500,000 are:—

Kharkov	930,000
Donetsk (Stalino); Yuzovka, i.e. Hughes-ovka)	701,000
ψ Odessa	667,000
Dnepropetrovsk (Yekaterinoslav)	658,000

III.—BELORUSSIA (White Russia)

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, K. T. Mazurov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, V. I. Kozlov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, T. Ya. Kiselev. Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. V. Kiselev.

Chairman of Republican Economic Council, A. M. Tarasov.

The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of six provinces (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev and Vitebsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gomel and Minsk.

The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dnieper, the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population 509,000.

Belorussians make up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Poles coming next.

IV.—UZBEKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mrs. Ya. S. Nasriddinova.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, R. Kurbanov.

The Uzbek S.S.R. was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and of 7 provinces (Andizhan, Bokhara, Ferghana, Khorezm, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya and Tashkent). It lies between the high Tien-shan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Ferghana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include oil (in the Ferghana valley and in Khauadag), coal (Angren) and sulphur (Shorsu).

The Uzbeks, a Turkic people, make up 62 per cent. of the population, the Russians (14 per cent.) and Tartars (five per cent.) come next.

There is a major agricultural machinery plant at Tashkent and a chemical combine at Chirchik. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R. producing more than 60 per cent. of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet

Government has done much in this field, including the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal (230 miles).

CAPITAL, Tashkent. Population 911,000. Samarkand (195,000) contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulug-bek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson. and a 15th-century observatory, recently restored.

V.—KAZAKHSTAN.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. A. Kunayev.

Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, I. Sh. Sharipov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. Beisebayev.

The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest Union-Republic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tien-shan in the east, and bordering on China, was formed in 1920 as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted a Union Republic in 1936. It consists of the Virgin-land Region (*Tselhnyy Kray*), comprising the Kokchetav, Kustanay, North-Kazakhstan, Pavlodar and Tselinograd (formerly, Akmolinsk) Provinces; the West-Kazakhstan Region comprising the Aktyubinsk, Guryev and Uralsk Provinces; the South-Kazakhstan Region comprising the Chimkent, Djambul and Kzyl-Orda Provinces, and of four other Provinces (Alma-Ata, East-Kazakhstan, Karaganda and Semipalatinsk).

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and semi-deserts, flat in the west, hilly in the east and mountainous in the south-east (Southern Altai and Tien-shan). The climate is continental and very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the Ili. Kazakhstan contains rich deposits of non-ferrous metals: copper in Kounrad, Djezkazgan and Boshchekul, other metals in the Altai, in the Kara-Tau Mounts, and elsewhere. It also contains an important coal-producing area (Karaganda) ranking third in the U.S.S.R. and an oil-bearing area (near Emba). Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in Chimkent, North of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-raising is highly developed, particularly in the central and south-western parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the North and north-east and cotton in the south and south-east. In 1954 an ambitious programme of development of "virgin" lands in the steppes was launched by the Government to increase grain production.

The Kazakhs (a Turkic people) are now in a minority in the Republic named after them; they constitute only 30 per cent. of its population. Russian settlers make up 43 per cent. and Ukrainians 8 per cent.

CAPITAL, Alma-Ata (formerly Verny). Population 455,000.

VI.—GEORGIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. P. Mzhavanadze.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, G. S. Dzoteniidze.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. D. Djavakishvili.

The Georgian S.S.R., occupying the north-western part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 1936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It contains two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and

Adjarja) and the South-Osetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is a country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the north and the Smaller Caucasus in the south. A relatively low-lying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Sura Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with a more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rion lowlands are subtropical in their climatic character. The most important mineral deposits are manganese (Chiatury), coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcbeli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is leading as regards production of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viniculture and tobacco-growing are the two main agricultural industries. The Black Sea coast harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up 63 per cent. of the population, the remainder being composed of Armenians, Russians, Azerbaidjani and Osetians.

CAPITAL, Tbilisi (Tiflis). Population 664,000.

VII. AZERBAIDJAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. Yu. Akhundov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. A. Iskenderov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, E. A. Alikhanov.

The Azerbaidjan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Persia. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922-1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became a Union Republic. It contains the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The north-eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the south-eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its south-western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its south-eastern corner by the spurs of the Talysh Ridge. Its central part is a depression irrigated by the Kura and by the middle reaches of its tributary Aravga. Sheltered by the mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaidjan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. The Republic is very rich in minerals, particularly in oil. The Baku oilfields form the second-largest oil-producing area in the U.S.S.R. A large power station on the Kura (Mingechaur) was completed in 1954. Azerbaidjan is also important as a cotton growing area. The Azerbaidjani (Turks) make up two-thirds of the population of the Republic, Armenians, about 12 per cent., and Russians, about 14 per cent.

CAPITAL, Ψ Baku, Population 968,000.

VIII.—LITHUANIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Snieckus.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. I. Paleckis.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. J. Šumauskas.

Lithuania, formerly a Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 1941, until the autumn of 1944. The Republic forms a plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 19 per cent. of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its in-

corporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce.

The Lithuanians make up four-fifths of the population, Russians and Poles, 8.5 per cent. each. The majority of the Jews were exterminated by the Germans.

CAPITAL, Vilnius (Vilna, restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after invasion and collapse of Poland in 1939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in July, 1944). Population 235,000.

IX.—MOLDAVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. I. Bodyul.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, I. S. Koditsa.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. F. Diorditsa.

Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Roumania with the Pruth forming the frontier. In 1918, Roumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 a Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Roumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Roumanians between 1941-1944.

The northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills, and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.

The main industry is agriculture (viniculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. A radical agrarian reform has been carried out under the Soviet régime. Moldavians make up 65 per cent. of the population, with Ukrainians, and Russians next. In the south there are colonies of Bulgarians.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisinau). Population 214,000.

X.—LATVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Pelše.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. E. Kalnberziu.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. P. Ruben.

The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately-continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy 20 per cent. of the total territory.

The Latvians make up 62 per cent. of the Republic's population, the Russians, 27 per cent.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Liebau) are important sea-ports.

As in other newly-acquired Republics an agrarian reform was carried out in Latvia in 1940-41 and again after 1944.

CAPITAL, Ψ Riga. Population 605,000.

XI.—KIRGHIZIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, T. U. Usabaiyev.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, T. Kulatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, B. Mambetov.

The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south-east on China. In 1924, a Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936, a Union Republic. It contains two provinces (Osh and Tien-Shan). The Kirghiz Republic is a mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridges of the Central Tien-Shan, while mountains of the Pamiro-Altai system occupy its southern part. There are a number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alal, Susamyr, the Issyk-kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains—Chu, Talass, part of the Ferghana Valley where agriculture prospers. Industry is insignificant, but some mining is done. A number of railways have been built under the Five Year Plans. The Kirghiz now constitute only 40 per cent. of the population, the Russians, 30 per cent. The Uzbeks (in Eastern Ferghana) amount to 10 per cent.

CAPITAL, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population 217,000.

XII.—TADJIKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. R. Rasulov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. Rakhmatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. Kakharov.

The Tadjik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 as an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in 1929. It includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and the Leninabad Province.

The country is mountainous: in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., the Stalin Peak (24,500 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Altai system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the Syrdarya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadjikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. Fifty-three per cent. of the population are Tadjiks (linguistically and culturally akin to the Persians), about 23 per cent. Uzbeks, the rest Russians and Tartars.

CAPITAL, Dushanbe (formerly Stalinabad; Dyushambe). Population 224,000.

XIII.—ARMENIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Ya. N. Zarobyan.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, Sh. M. Arushanyan.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. E. Kochinyan.

The Armenian S.S.R. occupies the south-western part of Transcaucasia; it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became a Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges.

The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is continental, dry and cold, but the Aras valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. At the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,260 ft.), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and other minerals. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in A.D. 300.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the population is Armenian.

CAPITAL, Erevan. Population 509,000.

XIV.—TURKMENISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, B. O. Ovezov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. Bayramov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Annaliyev.

Turkmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the Amu-Darya and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and contains three provinces (Chardjou, Mary and Tashauz). The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the south. Ninety per cent. of the plain is taken up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turkmenia is the lowest and driest. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, cotton, wool, astrakan furs, carpets and horses being the principal products. Minerals include oil and sulphur. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. Silk industry is of an old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmen, nomadic in the past, make up 61 per cent. of the population, with Russians coming second, and Uzbeks, third.

CAPITAL Ashkhabad (formerly Ashkhabad, Poltoratsk). Population 170,000.

XV.—ESTONIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. G. Käbin.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, A. A. Mürisepp.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, W. I. Klauson.

Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1918. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dagö and Ösel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941-44, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, wood-working, etc.

The population consists of Estonians (73 per cent.) and Russians (22 per cent.).

CAPITAL, Tallinn (formerly Reval). Population 280,000.

THE VATICAN CITY STATE

(Stato della Città del Vaticano)

Sovereign Pontiff (261st), His Holiness Pope John XXIII (Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli), born at Sotto il Monte (Bergamo), Nov. 25, 1881, elected Pope (in succession to Pius XII) Oct. 28, 1958.

Secretary of State, Cardinal Amleto Cicognani, appointed Aug. 14, 1961.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Santa Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX. (1846-1878), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comacchio, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of Unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 lire State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City at the census in March, 1947, was 940.

BRITISH LEGATION

(91 Via Condotti, Rome)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, His Excellency Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke Scarlett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1960)..... £4,115
1st Secretary, D. Cape.
Attaché, J. D. Utley.
Archivist, Miss A. Y. Thomas.

VENEZUELA

(La Republica de Venezuela)

President, Señor Rómulo Betancourt, assumed office Feb. 13, 1959.

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[Knightsbridge: 4206]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Ignacio Iribarren Borges (1959).

Economic Counsellor, Señor Julio Planchart.

1st Secretary, Señor Gabriel Paoli.

3rd Secretary, Señora Mercedes Senior.

Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. Armando de Pedraza Perelra.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Edgar Suárez Micr y Terán.

Special Attaché, Señora Miriam Blanco-Fombona de Hood.

There are Consulates-General at London and Liverpool.

Area and Population.—The most northerly Republic of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52'–73° 15' W. long. It consists of one Federal District, 20 states and 2 territories. The best authorities cal-

culate the actual present area to be approximately 352,051 square miles. The population at the Census on February 26, 1961, was 7,523,999.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of *Patos* (170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

Physical Features.—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yapurani (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (9,000 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly llanos, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

A Franco-Venezuelan Expedition, led by Major Frank Risquez, claims to have discovered the source of the Orinoco, on Nov. 27, 1951, at 63° 15' W. long., 2° 18' N. lat., and about 1,100 metres above sea-level.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations completed at the beginning of 1954 opened the Orinoco to ocean-going ships, of up to 24 ft. draft, as far as Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream). Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apurc (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulía (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The llanos also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes,

is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October the dry, cooler season from November to March.

Government.—Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Los Taguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822-30, since which time it has been independent.

On Nov. 30, 1952, polling took place to elect a new Constituent Assembly, which published a new Constitution on Nov. 30, 1952, and chose a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The validity of these elections was subsequently queried, but Col. Marcos Pérez Jiménez declared himself elected as the Provisional President. On April 19, 1953, with the passing of the new Constitution, he was declared Constitutional President for a term of five years. Before the expiry of this term, however, on January 23, 1958, his military dictatorship was overthrown by a popular and military uprising, and a Government Junta, presided over by Rear-Admiral Wolfgang Larrazábal Ugueto, assumed the temporary government of the country. Larrazábal resigned on Nov. 14, 1958, in order to stand for President in the elections held on December 7, 1958, his place as President being filled by Dr. Edgar Sanabria who in turn handed over the Presidency to Sr. Rómulo Betancourt on the success of the latter and his party in the elections. Sr. Betancourt presides over a Coalition Government composed of his own political party A.D. (*Acción Democrática*) and COPEI (the Social Christian Party).

Production and Industry.—The produce of Venezuelan forest and fields includes the following: (a) Tropical forest region: orchids, wild rubber, timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (b) Agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, groundnuts, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, sisal and tobacco. Although there is an extensive beef and dairy farming industry, the country does not produce all the grain and other food products it requires. Food and drink imports were valued at Bs. 523,000,000 in 1960. An autonomous Government department, the *Corporación Venezolana de Fomento*, and other Government agencies, are endeavouring, by loans, investment and other means, to foster agricultural and industrial development. A strong nationalist movement began in 1958 to speed up the rate of industrialization; to this end many tariffs were raised and legislation introduced to compel Governments to give preference to national manufacturers.

The principal industry is that of *Petroleum*.

The production of the oilfields is shown below (in barrels of 42 gallons):—

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1946.....	388,500,000	1954.....	691,181,000
1947.....	438,000,000	1955.....	785,237,000
1948.....	490,000,000	1956.....	899,183,000
1949.....	482,300,000	1957.....	1,014,929,190
1950.....	546,730,000	1958.....	950,957,040
1951.....	622,187,000	1959.....	1,010,873,795
1952.....	658,427,000	1960.....	1,044,520,500
1953.....	644,221,000	1961.....	1,065,743,712

Before the war of 1939-45 over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands' West Indies refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily. The large Shell plant at Punta Cardon went into production in February, 1949, and the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Other refineries are being operated at Caripito, San Lorenzo, Puerto La Cruz, Tucupit6, El Chaire and El Palito and 31.8 per cent. of the total output of crude oil was refined in Venezuela in 1961. Hitherto the Venezuelan Government has been receiving over 50 per cent. of the profits of local oil companies. As a result of income tax increases decreed in December, 1958, this percentage was raised to over 70 per cent. Rich iron ore deposits in South Venezuela are being developed and production reached 14,565,436 metric tons in 1961. A steel works is nearing completion in Quayana. It already makes seamless tubes and will use local ore and power from the newly-opened Caroni River hydroelectric plant.

Other industries include gold, diamonds and asbestos; cotton, wool and rayon weaving; manufacture of paper, cement, beer, tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, non-alcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly, preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, flour, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing. New industries planned include petrochemicals, plate glass, and the manufacture of paper from bagasse.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. Some Venezuelan literature is of international repute. There are 23 daily newspapers in Venezuela, of which 8 are published in Caracas, 75 weeklies and 23 fortnightlies. There are also 233 other periodicals, mostly monthlies, but including also some appearing once, twice or three times a week.

Education is free and primary education compulsory from the age of 7 years. There were, in 1959-60, 1,074,434 primary school pupils and 149,335 secondary school pupils including those at technical schools. There are seven universities in Venezuela, three in Caracas and the others in Maracaibo, Mérida, Valencia and Ciudad Bolívar. The total number of university students is 21,292 (1960).

	FINANCE	
	1959 Bolivares	1960 Bolivares
Revenue.....	5,743,000,000	6,136,000,000
Expenditure.....	6,314,000,000	6,136,000,000
Direct Public Debt (March 31 1962)..		1,568,890,000

The public debt on February 28, 1961 amounted to Bs. 1,493,495,914. The Government controlled foreign exchange rate at present fluctuates around Bs. 9.38 to the £. The official free rate is about Bs. 12.8 to the £ and the unofficial free rate is about the same. There are special buying rates for petroleum, coffee and cocoa. (See also p. 84.)

Communications.—There are about 17,900 miles of all-weather roads. The State has now acquired all but a very few of the railway lines, whose total length is only some 760 miles. A substantial railway reorganization plan has been drawn up which will involve the abandonment of four systems with differing gauges and the construction of new lines of standard gauge. One of these lines, 173 km. long (Puerto Cabello-Barquisimeto), was inaugurated in 1959. Several British, U.S. and European airlines provide Venezuela with a wide range of services. There are three Venezuelan airlines (two of them state-owned) which between them have a comprehensive network of internal lines and also connect Caracas with New York, Miami, Bermuda, Havana, Lima, Bogotá, the West Indies, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome. The Venezuelan state-owned merchant fleet controls a total tonnage of about 250,000. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. The telegraph, radio-telegraph and radio-telephone services are state-owned. There are one government-controlled and 79 commercial broadcasting stations. There are five television stations in Venezuela (three in Caracas, one in Maracaibo and one in Valencia). The two Caracas commercial television stations have relay transmitters in the interior of the country, Radio Caracas T.V. having five and Venevisión three.

TRADE
1959 1960

Imports	Bs. 4,720,000,000	Bs. 3,571,424,000
Exports	7,897,000,000	8,500,216,297

The principal imports are machinery, foodstuffs, durable and non-durable consumer goods, iron, steel and chemicals. The principal exports are petroleum and petroleum products (87.7 per cent. in 1960), iron ore, coffee and cocoa. The value of exports of iron ore in 1960 amounted to Bs. 554,310,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£27,718,024	£17,933,138
Exports to U.K.	71,815,323	67,384,338

CAPITAL, Caracas (3,000 ft.). Population, February, 1961, 1,257,515; other principal towns are Maracaibo (457,416), Barquisimeto (231,793), Valencia (204,273), Maracay (142,192), San Cristobal (129,059), Cumaná (110,201) and Ciudad Bolívar (87,928).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio La Estancia, Apartado 1246, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Caracas.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Douglas Laird Busk, K.C.M.G. (1960) £4,115
Counsellor (Commercial), I. C. Mackenzie, C.B.E.
1st Secretaries, D. N. Royce; J. G. Willis; J. Doyle (Commercial); L. Boas, O.B.E. (Information); E. C. Crapp (Administration).
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wootton, D.F.C., A.F.C.
Consul, Miss M. B. Forrester.
Vice-Consul, D. W. Dobinson.
Do., for W. Indian Federation and British Guiana, S. S. Lutchman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Caracas, El Cardon, Maracaibo, and Puerto La Cruz.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. G. Woods, Venezuelan-British Cultural Institute, Avenida de Los Jaballos No. 21, La Florida (Apartado 1246), Caracas.

VIETNAM

President of the Republic of Vietnam, Ngo dinh Diem, assumed office, Oct. 26, 1955; re-elected for 5 years, April, 1961.

VIETNAM EMBASSY IN LONDON

12 Victoria Road, W.8

[Western: 37651]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Ngo Dinh Luyen (1956).
1st Secretaries, Phan Van Thinh; Le Van Ky (Consular); Pham Huy Ty (Economic).
2nd Secretaries, Nguyen Trieu Dan; Dao Huu Tuong; Le Van Loi; Tran Manh Phuc.
3rd Secretary, Nguyen Duc Quy (Press).
Attaché, Le Dinh Phuoc.

Since the Geneva Conference of July 1954, Vietnam has been divided into two zones.

SOUTHERN ZONE

The Southern Zone has an area of 66,281 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1960 at 14,072,000. Rice and rubber are the chief products. Total trade in 1960 was: Imports £85,836,000; Exports £30,552,000.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£2,592,196	£1,639,338
Exports to U.K.	1,691,085	3,430,303

The rate of exchange (official market sale) in 1961 was VN\$98.0 = £1.

On October 23, 1955, a referendum showed a large majority in favour of the deposition of the former Chief of State, Bao Dai, and the election of Ngo dinh Diem to his place. The latter was accordingly proclaimed Chief of State on October 26, and his first act was to declare Vietnam a Republic of which he became the President. An elected constituent assembly, after two months' deliberation, set up a democratic constitution which was promulgated on October 26, 1956. This constituent assembly, on the date of the promulgation of the constitution, became the first Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam. A new national assembly was elected in 1959 and President Diem was re-elected for a second term of 5 years in April, 1961. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam in Saigon is recognized by the United Kingdom, the United States, France and other members of the United Nations as the legal government of Vietnam.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Saigon, population (1960, with Cholon), 1,400,000. Other principal towns are Huế (1960 population: 103,870) and Ψ Tourane (1960 population: 104,800). Saigon and Tourane are the main ports.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Saigon

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henry Arthur Frederick Hohler, C.M.G. (1959) £4,115

British Council Representative, H. C. Burrow, 119 Dai-lo Nguyen-Hue, Saigon.

NORTHERN ZONE

President, Ho Chi Minh, assumed office, 1945; re-elected July 15, 1960.

Vice-President, Ton Duc Thang.
Prime Minister, Pham Van Dong (1955).
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ung Van Khiem.

The Northern Zone (north of the 17th parallel) has an area of approximately 63,000 sq. miles and a population of 16,500,000 (approx.). The capital is Hanoi (750,000) and the chief port is Ψ Haiphong

(367,000). The chief crop is rice, of which the production in 1961 was claimed to be 4,600,000 tons, while the chief industrial products are coal and cement. The production of apatite (phosphate) is increasing, and with Chinese and Soviet aid some new factories have been built to produce consumer goods.

The régime in the north styles itself the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, of which the President is Ho chi Minh. Power is wielded by the *Lao Dong* (or Workers') Party which is Communist in character, and which can exert its influence through another mass organization known as the Fatherland Front (which some years ago superseded the "Vietminh"). The policy of the northern régime is to work for unification of north and south, whilst in the meantime it strives to remould the political and economic life of the north on Communist lines. A five-year plan started in 1961. Elections to the "Second National Assembly" were held in the north in May 1960. The régime has diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., China and other states of the Sino-Soviet bloc, but very few other countries recognize it.

There is a British Consulate General at *Hanoi*.

VOLTAIC REPUBLIC (Republic of Upper Volta)

President, Maurice Yaméogo, *re-elected for five years*, Dec. 8, 1960.

President National Assembly, Koné Begnon.

The Voltaic Republic is an inland, savannah state in West Africa, situated between 9° and 15°N and 2°E and 5°W with an area of about 100,000 square miles and a population estimated in 1961 at 3,635,000. It has common boundaries with Mali on the west, Niger and Dahomey on the east and Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast on the south. The largest tribe is the Mossi whose king, the Moro Naba, still wields a certain moral influence.

Upper Volta was annexed by France in 1896 and between 1932 and 1947 was administered as part of the Colony of the Ivory Coast. It decided on December 11, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 5, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. The Voltaic Republic is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*. The official language is French. The constitution, adopted by referendum on November 27, 1960, provides for a presidential form of government with a single chamber National Assembly, whose life was extended by the terms of the constitution for a further period of five years.

The principal industry is the rearing of cattle and sheep and the chief exports are livestock, groundnuts, shea nuts and cotton. Small deposits of gold, manganese and copper have been found. Total revenue of the Republic in 1960, excluding foreign aid, was francs CFA4,894,000,000; expenditure, francs CFA5,824,000,000. Value of trade in 1960 amounted to: Imports, francs CFA 2,027,000,000; Exports, francs CFA1,603,000,000. The currency is the Franc CFA (francs CFA50 = French N.F.1).

Trade with U.K.

	1961
Imports from U.K.	£66,086
Exports to U.K.	21,266

CAPITAL.—Ouagadougou (70,000). Other principal town: Bobo-Dioulasso (45,000).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes, black (above), white and red.

British Ambassador, see Ivory Coast.

THE YEMEN

(The Mutawakilite Kingdom of The Yemen)
*King of The Yemen Saif al Islam Muhammad al Badr**, born 1920, succeeded Sept. 19, 1962.

* Sana'a Radio announced on Sept. 27, 1962, that the King had been killed during destruction of the royal palace by Yemeni rebels led by Army officers. There was some doubt as to the situation in the Yemen at the time of going to press.

YEMEN LEGATION IN LONDON.
41 South Street, W.1.
[Grosvenor: 5246]

Minister, His Excellency Ahmed Mohamed Al-Shamy (1961).

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 4,000,000. It extends inland to the borders of the Hadramaut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant and regular rainfall. The main exports are coffee, cotton, oil-grains, salt, hides, and raisins. Trade agreements have been concluded with a number of countries. Aden is an important centre for Yemeni exports and imports. No statistics of the total British trade with the Yemen are available. Direct imports from the U.K., which in 1961 totalled £40,574 and direct exports to the U.K., which in 1961 totalled £97,711, represent only a small percentage of the actual trade between the two countries. The chief port of the Yemen is Ψ Hodeida (Ahmedia) which now has deep water quays, able to accommodate ocean-going vessels.

The ruins of Marib, the ancient Sabæan capital and its dam are in the Yemen.

On March 8, 1958, an agreement was signed in Cairo whereby the Yemen joined the United Arab Republic in a federation to be known as the United Arab States. This agreement was abrogated by the U.A.R. in December, 1961.

FLAG.—Red, with horizontal Arabian sword in centre with 3 stars above and 2 below.

CAPITAL, Taiz (pop. about 20,000); Sana'a has about 60,000 inhabitants. Other cities of the Yemen are Ψ Hodeida, Ibb, Mocha and Beidba.

BRITISH LEGATION
Taiz

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and *Consul-General*, His Excellency Christopher Thomas Gandy (1962).
2nd Secretary, H. J. Ash (*Vice-Consul*).

YUGOSLAVIA

(Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavije.)
President of the Republic, *President of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the National Defence Council*, Josip Broz Tito, *assumed office*, Jan. 13, 1953, *re-elected for 4 years*, Jan. 29, 1954 and April 19, 1958.
Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council, Edvard Kardelj; Aleksandar Ranković; Mijalko Todorović; Rodoljub Čolaković.
Secretary of the Federal Executive Council, Veljko Zeković.

President of the Federal People's Assembly, Petar Stambolić.

Secretary of State or Foreign Affairs, Koča Popović.

National Defence, Ivan Gošnjak.

Internal Affairs, Svetislav Stefanović.

Finance, Kiro Gligorov.

Internal Trade, Marijan Brečelj.

Foreign Trade, Sergej Kraljević.

Presidents of the People's Republic, Jovan Veselinović (Serbia); Vladimir Bakarić (Croatia); Lazar Koliševski (Macedonia); Djuro Pucar (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Miha Marinko (Slovenia); Blažo Jovanović (Montenegro).

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN LONDON

25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7

[Kensington: 3400]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Srdja Prica (1960).

Counsellors, Antun Duhaček; Djuro Vukolić; Nikola Zic.

1st Secretaries, Stevan Mladenović; Radovan Urošev.

2nd Secretary, Zivojin Jazić.

3rd Secretary, Petar Lombardić.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Vincent Polajner.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Ljubiša Mihajlović.

Economic Counsellor, Svetozar Marković.

Asst. Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Zdravko Loucar.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. Stojanče Stojličić.

Asst. Commercial Attaché, Naste Calovski.

Area and Population.—Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the People's Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia includes the autonomous province of the Vojvodina and the autonomous region of Kosovo and Metohija (Kosmet). In July, 1946, Pelagosa and adjacent islands with all territory east of the line known as the *French Line* in Istria (including Pola and Fiume) were ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. By an agreement concluded in London on Oct. 5, 1954, between Yugoslavia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, Zone B of the Trieste Territory was transferred to the civil administration of Yugoslavia, under whose military administration it had been since 1945. Zone B, an area of 200 square miles with a population of 73,500, included the towns of Kopar (Capodistria), Piran (Pirano) and Novi Grad (Cittanova). The area has now been divided between the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia. The area of Yugoslavia in 1953 was estimated at 255,804 square kilometers (98,725 square miles) and the population in May, 1961, at 18,538,000. As a result of the war there was a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 in the population of Yugoslavia, and this loss has only recently been made up.

Montenegro (Crna-Gora) was united to Serbia by a decision of the Montenegrin Parliament in November, 1918, when King Nicholas was deposed.

Government.—Stretching from Central Europe to the Balkans, different parts have been subjected to different historical, religious, cultural and geographical influences. Serbia came early under the Orthodox Church and then passed 500 fallow years of subjection to the Turkish Empire. In Bosnia, an outpost of the Turkish Empire, large numbers of the population were forcibly converted to Islam. Croatia and Slovenia, on the other hand, came under the Roman Catholic Church, and in later years were subjected to the civilizing influence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Such factors have, despite community of race, hampered the process of fusion into a united nation. In Jan. 1929, King Alexander abrogated the

Constitution and instituted an absolute monarchy for two years, when it was superseded by a modified constitution. On King Alexander's assassination in 1934, his brother, Prince Paul governed as Regent, with two others, on behalf of the young King Peter. Faced with the threat of German invasion, the Government came to an accommodation with Hitler on March 25, 1941, but was overthrown two days later by a popular rising, which placed King Peter at the head of the state. The country was invaded by the German and Bulgarian armies on April 6, 1941, and the King and Government went into exile. The invaders parcelled up the country, placing Serbia under a puppet government, Dalmatia under Italian administration and Croatia under the so-called independent régime of Pavelić (Ustashi). Two main resistance movements developed, the Chetniks under Mihajlović, and the Partisans under Marshal Josip Broz, commonly known as Marshal Tito. The latter emerged from the turmoil of the war years as the most potent force in the country and the modified constitution was superseded by an agreement signed on November 1, 1944, by the Yugoslav Prime Minister (Dr. Ivan Subasić) and Marshal Tito as leader of the National Liberation Committee, recognizing a provisional parliament. On March 7, 1945, the agreement was confirmed by the Royal Yugoslav government in London, and a provisional government was set up in Belgrade.

On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia, at a joint session of the Skupština and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia a Republic. In January, 1953, a new Constitution became effective, under which two houses (the Federal Council and Council of Producers) were established. Elections to these houses were held in November, 1953 and March, 1958.

Defence.—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 370,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 1,250,000.

Religion and Education.—The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State. According to the 1948 Census, 49.53 per cent. of the population is Orthodox, 36.7 per cent. Catholic, 1.14 per cent. Protestant and other Christian denominations 12.52 per cent. Moslem and 0.04 per cent. Jews. The Church is separated from the State. All religious instruction in schools has been forbidden since January 1952. Priests are allowed to teach in churches. Eight years elementary education is compulsory and all education is free. In 1961 there were 14,527 elementary schools with 84,279 teachers and 2,764,000 pupils and 1,699 secondary schools with 37,915 teachers and 503,000 pupils. There are five universities: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Skopje, with 77 faculties and 104,875 students and 11 art academies with 1,418 students.

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Serho-Croat, Slovenian and Macedonian, all South Slav tongues. Serho-Croat predominates and is the language of the Federal Government. In Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro the Cyrillic script is used and in the rest of the country the Latin; Hungarian, Roumanian, Albanian and Italian are also used in certain districts. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to a cultural unity and a revival of Slav literature. There are 4 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 2 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Lahach), 2 Croat dailies in Zagreb, 2 dailies in Novi Sad, one in Hungarian, 2 dailies in Rijeka, one in Italian and daily papers at Skopje, Sarajevo, Priština, Split, Maribor and Osijek.

Production and Industry.—About 50 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, although

in recent years industry has expanded rapidly and industrial production has more than doubled since 1947. Since 1955 substantial new investment has been diverted from basic industry to consumer goods. In agriculture the main emphasis is on increased investment in mechanization and fertilizers. The main crops are wheat and maize, of which the average yield in 1961 was 3,170,000 and 4,550,000 tons respectively. The forest areas produced some 8,707,000 cubic metres of timber in 1961. According to Yugoslav official estimates, the livestock population during 1961 was approximately as follows: horses, 1,220,000; cattle, 5,709,000; sheep, 10,842,000; pigs, 5,804,000; poultry, 28,885,000. Minerals are a great source of wealth, particularly in the central regions. Estimated production in 1961 included the following ('000 tons): Hard coal, 1,313; brown coal, 9,494; lignite, 13,266; copper, 61; lead, 90; iron ore, 2,184; pig iron, 997; steel, 1,532; aluminium, 27; zinc, 37; mercury, 550 and petroleum, 1,341.

FINANCE

Federal Budget (estimated figures).		1961
		Dinars
Revenue.....	528,800,000,000	
Expenditure.....	516,100,000,000	

The Yugoslav *Dinar* has a nominal value of 1/10 penny, the official exchange rate being 2,100D=£1 (see also p. 84).

Communications.—In 1960 there were approximately 11,000 miles of standard and narrow gauge railway. There are also 20,714 miles of telephone lines and 21,560 miles of telegraph lines. Yugoslavia has a long seaboard on the Adriatic coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Rijeka, Šibenik, Split, Zadar, Dubrovnik and Kotor (Carraro) and new ports are under construction at Ploče and Bar. The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other shipping routes.

Trade with U.K.

	1960	1961
Imports from U.K.	£14,370,721	£14,475,206
Exports to U.K.	15,732,815	19,168,343

The chief exports to the United Kingdom are cereals (mainly maize), meat and meat products, timber and furniture. The main imports from the United Kingdom are machinery of all kinds, chemicals, iron and steel, road vehicles, aircraft, and metal goods.

CAPITAL.—Belgrade, population (1961) 594,000. Other towns are: Zagreb (457,000), Ljubljana (157,000), Sarajevo (198,000), Skoplje (168,000), Rijeka (100,000), Maribor (85,000), Novi Sad (111,000) and Split (99,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Prvog Maja 46, Belgrade

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,

His Excellency Sir Michael Justin Creswell,

K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £4,115

Counsellors, T. E. Rogers, C.M.G., M.B.E. (Commercial);

D. D. Brown, M.M.

Naval Attaché, Capt. P. Weekes, C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. C. B. Welch.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. C. F. Ambrose, D.F.C.,

A.F.C.

1st Secretaries, R. H. Ellingworth (Information);

M. H. Morgan.

2nd Secretaries, E. W. Cook (Consular); H. A.

Rogers (Commercial); A. E. Higgs (Visa).

3rd Secretaries, J. M. Candlish (Commercial); Miss

J. A. Stowe; D. K. Sprague (Information); D.

Harris (Consular).

Attaché, Miss M. B. Bird.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Belgrade,

Zagreb, and Split.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, G. L. H. Hitchcock, O.B.E., Prvog

Maja 34, Belgrade. There is also a centre at Zagreb.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour. Applications for passports required in less than four working days should not be taken to Ministry of Labour Offices.

London.—Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1.

(Hours: Mon.—Fri., 9.30–4.30.)

Liverpool.—India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2. (Hours: Mon.—Fri., 9.30–4.30.)

Glasgow.—14 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Hours: Mon.—Fri., 9.30–4.30.)

The Passport Offices are also open for cases of special emergency only, between 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Saturdays 9.30–4) or (Glasgow 9.30–1 p.m.) and in London on Sundays and Public Holidays between 10 a.m. and noon.

To facilitate the issue of passports applicants are recommended to make personal application to any one of the above mentioned offices. If it is not possible to make personal application at one of the Passport Offices or Ministry of Labour Local Offices, completed forms of applications should be sent to one of the three Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £1 10s. Remittances sent with postal applications should be in the form of a Cheque or Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office. Notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

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Foreign Office Passports are granted:—

(i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

(ii) To British subjects without citizenship.

(iii) To British Protected Persons.

Passports are available for five years in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. They may be renewed for a further period of 5 years for a fee of £1. Where, however, a passport has already been renewed for a shorter period, it may be extended for the remainder of the 5 year period on payment of a fee of 4s. 6d. for each year of renewal. They are not available beyond ten years from the original date of issue. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the holder's wife is not available for the wife's use when she is travelling alone. A wife's particulars may only be added at the time of issue of a passport.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. When they apply for a Passport the written consent of father or other legal guardian is necessary.

The application must be countersigned in Section 9 by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Medical or Legal Practitioner, Bank Officer, established Civil Servant, Public Official, Police Officer or any person of similar standing personally acquainted with the applicant. The applicant's birth certi-

ficance and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring a separate passport, an application should be made by the child's father or other legal guardian on form (B) obtainable from a Passport Office or any local office of the Ministry of Labour.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or registration must be produced with the application.

British Passports are generally available for travel to all countries. The possession of a Passport does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, to the nearest local Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in Northern Ireland should apply in person to the Foreign Office Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast, or by post to the Branch Passport Office, Liverpool; citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies resident in the Irish Republic should make application to the Visa Section, British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, Dublin.

RENEWAL OF PASSPORTS

Applications for the renewal of Foreign Office passports must be made on Form D, obtainable at any of the Passport offices (see above) or at any local office of the Ministry of Labour.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and his wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on *titin* paper and must not be glazed on the reverse side. They should measure not more than 2½ in. by 2 in. or less than 2 in. by 1½ in., and should be taken full face without a hat.

British Visitors' Passports

A simplified form of travel document is available for British subjects* (Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies) wishing to pay short visits (not exceeding three months) to certain foreign countries, *viz.*

AUSTRIA	LUXEMBURG
BELGIUM	MONACO
DENMARK†	NETHERLANDS
FINLAND†	NORWAY†
FRANCE	PORTUGAL (incl.
(incl. CORSICA)	MADEIRA &
GREECE	AZORES)
W. GERMANY	SAN MARINO
(incl. West Berlin	SPAIN (incl. BALEARIC &
by air only)	CANARY ISLANDS)
ICELAND	SWEDEN†
ITALY	SWITZERLAND
LIECHTENSTEIN	TURKEY

Holders may also pay short visits to Canada, Gibraltar and Malta. A British Visitor's Passport must be valid for three months beyond the last day on which the visitor will be in Canada.

A fee of 7s. 6d. is charged for the issue of a British Visitors' Passport, which is valid for 12 months, cannot be amended and is not renewable; on expiry application should be made for a new passport if required. Particulars of an applicant's wife and/or children under 16 years can be included at the time of issue only at no extra cost. A child of 8 years of age and over is eligible to hold a British Visitors' Passport. Applications for, or including, a person under 21 years of age (unless married or serving in H.M. Forces) must be countersigned by the legal guardian.

British Visitors' Passports are obtainable by application on Form VP (from any local office of the Ministry of Labour and from the Passport Office or Branches). Applicants in England, Scotland and Wales should take the completed form in person to any local office of the Ministry of Labour which will normally issue the passport without further delay; applicants in Northern Ireland to any office of the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance. *British Visitors' Passports are not obtainable from the Passport Office or Branches.* Two recent passport photographs will be required, of the applicant and of his wife if to be included; photographs of children are not required. Size of photographs must be 2 in. × 1½ in. (see also PHOTOGRAPHS above). Particulars of any foreign exchange already obtained during the year (from November 1) must be declared on the application form. No visas are required on British Visitors' Passports.

*See Legal Notes. †Length of stay restricted to three months in any nine months in Nordic Group Countries (including Finland) as a whole.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS

Age	ENGLAND AND WALES 1959		SCOTLAND 1959		NORTHERN IRELAND 1957-59		UNITED STATES* 1958		FRANCE 1952-56	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	68.1	73.8	66.00	71.44	67.44	71.82	66.4	72.7	65.04	71.15
1	68.8	74.3	67.16	72.22	68.55	72.77	67.5	73.5	60.78	72.44
5	65.1	70.5	63.51	68.52	64.84	69.03	63.8	69.8	63.31	68.95
10	60.2	65.6	58.65	63.63	59.97	64.15	59.0	64.9	58.48	64.09
15	55.3	60.7	53.78	58.72	55.10	59.23	54.1	60.0	53.63	59.20
20	50.6	55.8	48.97	53.84	50.31	54.35	49.4	55.2	48.90	54.36
30	41.1	46.1	39.46	44.17	40.80	44.59	40.2	45.6	39.69	44.84
40	31.6	36.6	30.13	34.71	31.42	35.15	31.1	36.2	30.68	35.58
50	22.7	27.5	21.48	25.77	22.65	26.13	22.7	27.3	22.36	26.73
60	15.1	19.0	14.24	17.56	15.16	17.83	15.6	19.1	15.24	18.54
65	12.0	15.2	11.33	13.94	12.02	14.19	12.6	15.4	12.09	14.75
70	9.3	11.7	8.90	10.68	9.41	10.91	10.1	12.1	9.26	11.31

* White population only.

MONEYS OF ALL NATIONS

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Afghanistan	<i>Afghani</i> of 100 <i>Puls</i>	£ s. d. 0 0 4½* (highest rate)	<i>Afghanis</i> , 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2	<i>Afghanis</i> 2; <i>Puls</i> 50, 25
Albania	<i>Lek</i> of 100 <i>Qintar</i>	0 0 1¾	<i>Leks</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10	<i>Leks</i> 5, 2, 1, ½
Argentina	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 0¾	<i>Pesos</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	<i>Peso</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10, 5
Australia	<i>Pound</i> of 20 <i>Shillings</i> , or 240 <i>Pence</i>	0 16 0	£A. 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Austria	<i>Schilling</i> of 100 <i>Groschen</i>	0 0 3½	<i>Schillings</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	<i>Schillings</i> , 50, 25, 10, 1; <i>Groschen</i> 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Belgium	<i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 1¾	<i>Frs.</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	<i>Frs.</i> 100, 50, 20, 5, 1; <i>Centimes</i> 50, 25, 20
Bolivia	<i>Boliviano</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 7¼ (1,000 <i>Bol's</i> free rate)	<i>Bolivianos</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	None in circulation
Brazil	<i>Cruzeiro</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 2 0 (100 <i>Cruzeiros</i> free rate)	<i>Cruzeiros</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Cruzeiros</i> 2, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10
Bulgaria	<i>Lev</i> of 100 <i>Stotinki</i>	0 6 1	<i>Leva</i> 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1	<i>Lev</i> 1; <i>Stotinki</i> 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Burma	<i>Kyat</i> of 100 <i>Pyas</i>	0 1 6	<i>Kyats</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Kyat</i> 1; <i>Pyas</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Cambodia	<i>Riel</i> of 100 <i>Sen</i>	0 0 2½	<i>Riels</i> 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Sen</i> 50, 20, 10
Canada	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 6 6¾	<i>Dollars</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Dollar</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ceylon	<i>Rupee</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 1 6	<i>Rupees</i> 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Chile	<i>Escudo</i> of 100 <i>Cóndores</i> or 100 <i>Centésimos</i> (= 1,000 <i>Pesos</i>)	0 6 9½ (free rate)	<i>Escudos</i> 1, ½	<i>Centésimos</i> 10, 5, 2, 1 <i>Pesos</i> 10, 1
China	<i>Jenminpi</i> or <i>Yuan</i> of 10 <i>Chiao</i> or 100 <i>Fen</i>	0 2 10¾	<i>Yuan</i> 10, 5, 3, 2, 1; <i>Chiao</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Fen</i> 5, 2, 1	<i>Fen</i> 5, 2, 1
Colombia	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 9¾	<i>Pesos</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50	<i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Congolese Re- public	<i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 1¾	<i>Frs.</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Frs.</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Centimes</i> 50, 20, 10
Costa Rica	<i>Colon</i> of 100 <i>Centimos</i>	0 1 1 (highest rate)	<i>Colones</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Colones</i> 2, 1; <i>Centimos</i> 50, 25, 10, 5
Cuba	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 7 1½	<i>Pesos</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Peso</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 40, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Curaçao	<i>Florin</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 3 10	<i>Florins</i> 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	<i>Florins</i> 2½, 1; <i>Cents</i> 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Cyprus	<i>Pound</i> of 1,000 <i>Mils</i>	1 0 0	£s. £1; <i>Mils</i> 500, 250	<i>Mils</i> 100, 50, 25, 5, 3
Czechoslovakia	<i>Crown</i> of 100 <i>Heller</i>	0 1 0* (highest rate)	<i>Crowns</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3	<i>Crowns</i> 1; <i>Heller</i> 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Denmark	<i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Öre</i>	0 1 0½	<i>Kroner</i> 500, 100, 50, 10	<i>Kroners</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Öre</i> 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Dominican Re- public	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 7 1½	<i>Pesos</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Peso</i> 1, ½; <i>Centavos</i> 25, 10, 5, 1
Ecuador	<i>Sucre</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 4 (free rate)	<i>Sucres</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Sucre</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 20, 10, 5, 1
Egypt	<i>Pound</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i> or 1,000 <i>Millièmes</i>	1 0 6	<i>Pounds</i> 10, 5, 1; <i>Piastres</i> 50, 25, 10, 5	<i>Piastres</i> 20, 10, 5, 2; <i>Millièmes</i> 20, 10, 5, 1
Ethiopia	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 2 10	<i>Dollars</i> 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Finland	<i>New Markka</i> of 100 <i>Penniä</i> (1 <i>New Markka</i> = 100 old <i>Markkas</i>)	0 2 3 (100 <i>Markkas</i>)	<i>Markkas</i> 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Pennies</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
France	<i>New Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i> (1 <i>New Franc</i> = 100 old <i>Francs</i>)	0 1 5½	<i>New Francs</i> 500, 100, 50, 10, 5; <i>Old Francs</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	<i>New Francs</i> 5, 1; <i>Old Francs</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Germany (East)	<i>Deutsche Mark</i> of 100 <i>Pfennig</i>	0 3 2½	<i>D.M.</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; <i>Pfennig</i> 50	<i>D.M.</i> 2, 1; <i>Pfennig</i> 50, 10, 5, 1
Germany (Federal Republic of)	<i>Deutsche Mark</i> of 100 <i>Pfennig</i>	0 1 9½	<i>D.M.</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>D.M.</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Pfennig</i> 50, 10, 5, 2, 1

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Ghana.....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£5, 1; 10s.	2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Greece.....	Drachma of 100 Lepta	0 0 3	Drachmae 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Drachmae 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 Lepta 50, 20, 10, 5
Guatemala.....	Quetzal of 100 Cen- tavos	0 7 1½	Quetzales 1,000, 500, 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50	Centavos 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Haiti.....	Gourde of 100 Cen- times	0 1 5	Gourdes 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5
Honduras.....	Lempira of 100 Cen- tavos	0 3 6½	(U.S.A. currency is also used.) Lempiras 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Lempira 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Hong Kong.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 1 3	Dollars 500, 100, 10, 5, 1; Cents 1	Dollar 1; Cents 50, 10, 5
Hungary.....	Forint of 100 Fillér	0 0 7½	Forints 100, 50, 20, 10	Forint 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Fillér 50, 20, 10, 5, 2
Iceland.....	Krona of 100 Aurar	0 0 2	Krone 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5	Krone 2, 1; Aurar 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
India.....	Rupee of 100 Naye Paise	0 1 6	Rupees 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	Rupee 1, ½, ¼; Naye Paise 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Indonesia.....	Rupiah of 100 Sen	0 0 2	Rupiahs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Sen 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Iraq.....	Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 0 0	Dinars 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼	Fils 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ireland (Republic of).....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Israel.....	Pound of 100 Agorot (formerly 1,000 Prutot)	0 2 4½	Pounds 50, 10, 5, 1, ½; Prutot 500, 250	Agorot 25, 10, 5, 1; Prutot 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Italy.....	Lira of 100 Centesimi	0 1 1¼ (100 Lire)	Lire 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	Lire 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Jamaica.....	Pound of 20 Shillings (or 240 Pence)	1 0 0	£} 10, 5, 1; 10s. 5s.	5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Japan.....	Yen of 100 Sen	0 1 11½ (100 Yen)	Yen 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Yen 100, 50, 10, 5, 1
Jordan.....	Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 0 0	Dinar 50, 10, 5, 1; Fils 500.	Fils 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Korea.....	Won	0 0 7 (10 Won)	Won 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Won 10, 5, 1
Lebanon.....	Pound (Livre) of 100 Piastres	0 2 4½	Pounds 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Liberia.....	U.S.A. \$ of 100 Cents	0 7 1½	Dollars 20, 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Libya.....	Pound of 100 Piastres of 1,000 Millimes	1 0 0	£L 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼; Piastres 10, 5	Piastres 2, 1; Millimes 5, 2, 1
Luxemburg.....	Franc of 100 Centimes (Belgian currency is legal tender)	0 0 1½	Francs 100, 50, 20, 10	Francs 5, 1; Centimes 25
Malaya, Federation of.....	Malayan Dollar of 100 Cents	0 2 4	Dollars 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Mexico.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 6½	Pesos 10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Pesos 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1
Morocco.....	Dirham (= 100 Francs)	0 1 5	Dirhams 10, 5; Francs 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Dirham 1; Francs 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Nepal.....	Rupee of 100 Pice	0 0 11	Rupees 100, 10, 5, 1	Rupee 1; Pice 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1
Netherlands.....	Florin (Guilder) of 100 Cents	0 1 11½	Florins 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 2½, 1	Florin 2½, 1; Cents 25, 10, 5, 1
New Zealand.....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	0 19 10	£NZ 50, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Nicaragua.....	Córdoba of 100 Cen- tavos	0 1 0	Córdobas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Norway.....	Krone of 100 Öre	0 1 0	Kroner 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Krone 1; Öre 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Pakistan.....	Rupee of 16 Annas or 64 Pice or 192 Pies or 100 Paisa	0 1 6	Rupees 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	Rupee 1; ½, ¼; Annas 2 1, ½; Pice 1; Pie 1 Paisa 10, 5, 1

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June 1962.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Panama.....	Balboa of 100 Cents (= U.S. \$)	£ s. d. 0 7 1½	U.S. \$ 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Balboa 1, ½, ¼, ⅓, ⅒, ⅑; Cents 2½, 1 (U.S. coins also circulate)
Paraguay.....	Guarani of 100 Cén- timos	0 0 7 (10 Guaranies)	Guaranies 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Céntimos 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Persia (Iran).....	Rial of 100 Dinars	0 0 1	Rials 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Rials 10, 5, 2, 1; Dinars 50, 25, 10, 5
Peru.....	Sol of 100 Centavos	0 0 3	Soles 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Sol 1, ½; Centavos 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Philippines.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 1 11½ (free rate)	Pesos 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5	Peso 1; Centavos 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1, ½
Poland.....	Zloty of 100 Groszy	0 1 9½* (highest rate)	Zlotys 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	Zlotys 10, 5, 2, 1; Groszy 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Portugal.....	Escudo of 100 Centa- vos	0 0 3	Escudos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Escudos 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10
Rhodesia and Ny- asaland (Federation of)	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Rumania.....	Leu of 100 Bani	0 1 2½ (highest rate)	Lei 100, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	Bani 50, 25, 15, 10, 5, 3, 1
El Salvador.....	Colon of 100 Centavos	0 2 10	Colones 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Saudi Arabia.....	Riyal of 20 Qursh or 100 Halalas	0 1 7	Riyals 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Qursh 4, 2, 1, ½, ¼
South Africa.....	Rand of 100 Cents	0 10 0	Rands 20, 10, 2, 1; £SA 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1, ½; 5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Spain.....	Peseta of 100 Céntimos	0 0 1½	Pesetas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 1	Pesetas 50, 25, 5, 2½, 1, Céntimos 50, 10
Sudan.....	Pound of 100 Piastres or 1,000 Millimes	1 0 6	£S 10, 5, 1; Piastres 50, 25	Piastres 10, 5, 2; Millimes 10, 5, 1
Surinam.....	Gulden of 100 Cents	0 3 9½	Gulden 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Cents 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Sweden.....	Krona of 100 Öre	0 1 4½	Kronor 10,000, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5	Kronor 5, 2, 1; Öre 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Switzerland.....	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 1 7½	Francs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Francs 50, 25, 5, 2, 1; Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Syria.....	Pound of 100 Piastres	0 2 0	Pounds 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Pound 1; Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½
Thailand.....	Baht or Tical of 100 Satanes	0 0 4	Bahts 100, 20, 10, 5, 1	Satangs 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Tunisia.....	Dinar of 1,000 Millimes	0 16 11½	Dinars 5, 1, ½	Old coins expressed in francs circulate; (1 Franc=1 Millime) Francs 100, 50, 20, 5, 2, 1; Millimes 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Turkey.....	Lira (₺) of 100 kurus (piastres)	0 0 9½ (100 Piastres)	₺T 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2½	₺T 10, 2½, 1; Kur 15 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
United Kingdom (See also p. 446).	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
United States of America.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 7 1½	\$10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	\$1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Uruguay.....	Peso of 100 Centésimos	0 0 7½ (free rate)	Pesos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Peso 1; Centésimos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2
U.S.S.R.....	Rouble of 100 Co- pecks†	0 7 11½	Roubles 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1 (dated 1961)	‡Rouble 1; Copecks 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Venezuela.....	Bolivar of 100 Centi- mos	0 1 7 (free rate)	Bolivares 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	Bolivares 5, 2, 1; Cen- timos 50, 25, 12½, 5
Vietnam (South) ..	Piastre of 100 Cents	0 0 2½* (highest rate)	Piastres 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 20, 10
West Indies (The) except Jamaica	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 2	\$100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar of 100 Paras (100 Dinars—Official rate)	0 0 11½	Dinars 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	Dinars 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Paras 50

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1962. ‡ With the exception of Copecks 3, 2, 1, notes and coins dated prior to 1961 are invalid.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

Long-term plans for the expansion of world trade were agreed during the later years of the Second World War. The Bretton Woods Agreement of 1944 led to the establishment of the International Bank (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1945 and to the signing by 37 nations in 1947 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see p. 819). The promise of substantial assistance by the United States (Marshall Aid) to European countries was followed by the establishment of a European Recovery Programme (ERP). Fourteen nations (all outside the Soviet bloc) accepted a general invitation by the United Kingdom and France to all European countries to discuss joint economic action at Paris in July, 1947, and the 16 countries signed on April 16, 1948, a convention setting up an Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), with the objects of promoting production, removing restrictions on trade and payments and of striving for financial stability and full employment.

OEEC and OECD

The immediate task of OEEC was to administer the European Recovery Programme and to allocate American aid which totalled \$13,100,000,000. Marshall Aid provided the dollars necessary for certain vital imports, while the counterpart funds accruing to member countries from the re-sale of these imports were used for promotion of long-term investment and productivity. By 1956, OEEC countries had considerably surpassed the pre-war level in most of the main sectors of production and trade. Aid to the United Kingdom was suspended in 1950 and to other participants in 1951. The work of the Organization included the co-ordination of general economic and financial policies, technical assistance to industry and agriculture, the promotion of research and of scientific and technical training and information, the assessment of long-term energy requirements, peaceful development of nuclear energy, allocation of raw materials in times of shortage, special assistance to the development of less advanced areas in Greece, Italy and Turkey and arrangements for the liberalization of trade and payments. Spain entered OEEC in July, 1959.

Under control of the Council (now the Council of OECD) two executive agencies were set up. The *European Productivity Agency* (1953) is controlled by a governing body of representatives of member and associated states and works through centres in member countries. It has paid particular attention to management training, trade union problems, wholesale and retail marketing, applied research, private restrictive practices, farming methods and technical assistance to the less developed areas of Europe. The *European Nuclear Energy Agency* (ENEA) was set up on Feb. 1, 1957, to further the development of production and uses of nuclear energy by co-operation between member states. It has set up three joint undertakings—The European Company for Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels (*Eurochemie*), the Halden Boiling Heavy Water Reactor in Norway and the Dragon project in the United Kingdom. The latter is the building of a high-temperature, gas-cooled reactor at the Atomic Research Establishment at Winfrith, Dorset, and research on reactors of this kind. Work has also been done on health and safety norms and on nuclear insurance.

EUROPEAN MONETARY AGREEMENT (EMA).—A European Payments Union (EPU) was organized in 1950 to make possible multilateral settlements between member countries of OEEC in spite of restrictions on currency convertibility. The arrangements of EPU were unsuitable for operation where currencies were convertible and in 1955 arrangements were made by OEEC for EPU to be succeeded automatically by a new European Monetary Agreement (EMA) if countries with more than half of the EPU quotas (credits allowed under the system of settlement) gave notice that they would make their currencies convertible. This stage was reached in December, 1958, when

non-resident sterling was made freely transferable and restrictions on the convertibility of the Belgian, French, German, Italian and Dutch currencies were removed.

EMA consists of a multilateral system of settlements and a European Fund. It provides facilities for monthly settlements in dollars, but only of such balances as have not been normally settled through the foreign exchange markets. The European Fund is financed by gold contributions from members and resources transferred from EPU. It facilitates the system of settlements and provides short-term credits (up to 3 years) to member states in balance of payments difficulties.

Board of Management

Chairman, M. A. Hay (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairmen, L. Petch (U.K.); J. P. Koszul (France).

Members, M. P. Calvert (France); M. C. de Strycker (Belgium); G. Carli (Italy); K. Getz Wold (Norway); G. Schleiminger (W. Germany).

CODE OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION.—Decisions and resolutions of the Council of OEEC have set standards for the removal of quantitative restrictions on trade between member countries. Since 1955, most member countries have accepted the obligation to the other member countries of keeping at least 90 per cent. of their trade free from restrictions. In the categories of agriculture, raw materials, and manufactures the proportion freed is 75 per cent. The Code is administered by a Steering Body for Trade of 7 members appointed by OEEC in 1956.

OECD.—Conferences held in 1959 and 1960, between representatives of the OEEC countries, the Governments of the United States and Canada, and the Commission of the European Common Market (EEC), recommended the establishment of an improved organization for economic co-operation in which Canada and the United States would participate as full members. Accordingly a Convention was signed on December 14, 1960, providing for the reconstitution of OEEC as the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development*. Signatories of the Convention are:—

Austria	Italy
Belgium	Luxemburg
Canada	Netherlands
Denmark	Norway
France	Portugal
Germany	Spain
(Federal	Sweden
Republic)	Switzerland
Greece	Turkey
Iceland	United Kingdom
Irish Republic	United States

Following ratification by the Governments concerned, the Convention came into force on Sept. 30, 1961, at which date OEEC was superseded by the new Organization.

The objects of OECD are (1) to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member

countries and thus to contribute to the development of world economy; (2) to contribute to sound economic expansion in member, as well as non-member, countries in the process of economic development; and (3) to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

The Convention provides for a Council composed of all the members as the executive body of the Organization, to meet in sessions of Ministers or permanent representatives, with a chairman designated annually, and any necessary committees and subsidiary bodies. Paris was designated as the headquarters of the Organization and Prof. Thurkil Kristensen (Denmark) was appointed *Secretary-General* of OECD on Sept. 30, 1961.

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)

High Authority, Place de Metz 2, Luxembourg.
Council of Ministers, Rue Auguste Lumière 3-5,
Luxembourg.

Common markets in coal and iron ore were formally opened in February, 1953, and in steel in April, 1953, by Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Originally proposed by M. Robert Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, in 1950, the Community functions under the terms of a treaty between the six powers, effective on July 23, 1952. Four principal organs were set up. The *High Authority* is a supra-national executive body of nine members drawn from the member countries, who may not report to individual governments nor receive instructions from them. Duties of the High Authority under the Treaty are to ensure free competition; to supervise investments and to make and guarantee loans; to obtain funds by levies on production, by borrowing and through grants; to regulate production and distribution and to fix prices in certain prescribed cases. A Consultative Committee expresses the views of producer, dealer and consumer groups.

For a 5-year transitional period certain tariffs, subsidies and price controls were allowed to continue. By February 10, 1958, when the period ended, barriers to trade in coal and steel had been abolished, subsidies eliminated and rules of non-discrimination applied; harmonized external tariffs on steel products of 2-13 per cent. *ad valorem* had been introduced for the member countries. By 1960 the tonnage of iron and steel traded within the Community had risen by 375 per cent. over the tonnage traded in 1952; the tonnage of coal traded in 1961 was 27 per cent. more than in 1952.

The *Council of Ministers* of ECSC, consisting of one government representative from each member country, co-ordinates the economic policies of the Community with those of its member states. The Common Assembly set up by the 1952 Treaty, drawn from the parliaments of member countries, was re-named *The European Parliament* and provides a forum for discussion and general control in respect not only of ECSC but also of the European Economic Community (EEC) and *Euratom* (see below). Functions of the original Court of Justice of ECSC were similarly extended in 1957.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)

(THE COMMON MARKET)

Discussions were held at Messina, Sicily, in 1955 between the Foreign Ministers of the six member states of ECSC (see above) on proposals for further advances towards economic integration in Europe,

and after intensive study of these proposals, a treaty was signed at Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Economic Community.

The Treaty aimed to lay the foundations of an enduring and closer union between the European peoples by gradually removing the economic effects of their political frontiers. It provides a transitional period of 12-15 years during which customs duties between member states are being progressively reduced, trade restrictions and discrimination removed, economic and social policies harmonized, and a common agricultural policy established. In view of the different social structure of agriculture in the various countries of the Community, a special régime applies, but policy includes increased productivity, safeguards for an adequate standard of living in the agricultural population, stabilization of markets and fair prices for consumers. Members are permitted to fix minimum prices for imported commodities during the transitional period.

A first 10 per cent. reduction in custom duties within the Common Market took place on Jan. 1, 1959, and import quotas of individual member states were converted to global quotas and increased. Tariffs were again reduced by 10 per cent. on July 1, 1960. The Council of the Community resolved on May 12, 1960, to speed up the process of liberalization and to aim for complete elimination of internal tariffs by 1966. An additional 10 per cent. reduction in customs duties was accordingly made on Jan. 1, 1961. A year later a further cut of 10 per cent. was made, and a second acceleration brought a total reduction of 50 per cent. on industrial tariffs by July, 1962. In January of that year the Community formally passed into Stage Two of its transition period, having agreed on the detailed implementation of a common policy for agriculture.

External Tariff Quotas.—All industrial quotas were abolished at the end of 1961, several years ahead of schedule. The Treaty visualizes the achievement of a common external tariff at the end of the transitional period. The first step towards this was taken at the end of 1960, on the basis of a tariff provisionally reduced by 20 per cent. Subsequently, in negotiations with the other members of the G.A.T.T. during 1961-62, this cut was consolidated for most products. The only items for which the common tariff has still to be agreed are petroleum products.

In the first four years of the Common Market intra-Community trade increased by an average of 21 per cent. per annum, and the gross product of the Community rose by some 20 per cent.

Other aspects of its work were as follows:

Free Movement.—Free circulation of labour, services and capital throughout the Community is envisaged, as well as the right to settle, work and trade anywhere in the Community by the end of the transition period. Detailed programmes laying down the steps by which this is to be achieved were agreed during 1961 and the first steps taken to implement them. In furtherance of the policy of the Community to promote the co-ordination of the social policies of member countries, the *European Social Fund* has been set up to facilitate employment and mobility of labour within the Community. The first requests for its help were received in 1961: by the end of the year they amounted to \$27,000,000.

The *European Investment Bank* was set up with a capital of \$1,000,000,000, to grant loans or guarantees (1) for projects in under-developed areas; (2) for modernization, reorganization or extension of industries difficult to finance on a purely national

basis; and (3) to new industries of joint interest to several member countries.

Agriculture.—Detailed provisions for a common policy for the marketing of the Community's major products were agreed in Jan., 1962. The new arrangements came into force on July 30, that year. Free trade within the Community is to be achieved by the end of the transition period (a system of degressive levies having replaced previous national tariffs) and a system of common tariffs or variable levies is to ensure a regulation of imports from non-members. A special fund has been set up to modernize farming and improve agricultural productivity in the member countries.

Transport.—The Treaty aims to establish a common policy on transport, with common rules for international transport within the Common Market, covering road, rail and inland water transport. Rates for freight which discriminate as to the national origin or destination of goods transported are to be eliminated within the transitional period. During 1962 the Commission proposed an action programme through which this common policy is to be gradually achieved by the end of the transition period.

Restrictive Practices.—The common rules of the Community forbid any agreement or association which restrains or distorts competition within the Common Market. They embrace agreements, etc., fixing prices, regulating or controlling production, investment or technical development, and sharing markets. Exceptions are permissible in certain cases, e.g. where an adequate share of the benefits arising is passed on to the consumer or where agreements will not open the way to monopolistic practices. Detailed regulations were published in 1962, effective on Nov. 1, 1962.

Foreign Trade.—By the end of the transition period the Community is to have a common foreign trade policy. A first step to this was taken in 1961 and further action was proposed in 1962 particularly with regard to quota policy.

Association of Overseas Territories.—The overseas territories of Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands are associated with the Community. Their products enter the Common Market on equal terms with those of member states and each territory applies to all the other member countries any concessions made to the country with which it is specially connected. Customs duties between associated territories and member countries are being gradually removed and quantitative import restrictions progressively abolished, but territories are permitted to keep customs duties required for the development of their industries and financing of their public expenditure, under certain conditions.

A Development Fund, with a capital of \$581,250,000 for the first 5 years, has given grants for economic and social development. A new association is to come into force in 1963. Negotiations for this were undertaken in 1962 with the African states concerned.

Budget of EEC.—Contributions to the Budget of EEC were fixed in the following proportions: France, Italy and German Federal Republic, each 28 per cent.; Belgium and Netherlands, each 7.9 per cent.; Luxemburg, 0.2 per cent.

In the autumn of 1961, after consultation with members of the British Commonwealth, the United Kingdom Government made formal application for membership of the Common Market. Negotiations were still in progress in the autumn of 1962.

The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers, to co-ordinate the economic policies of the Community with those of

its member states, consists of one representative each from Governments of member states. The Council takes decisions either unanimously, by simple majority or by weighted majority on lines laid down in the Treaty. Votes in cases where a qualified majority is required are held as follows: France, Germany, Italy, each 4 votes; Belgium and Netherlands, each 2 votes; and Luxemburg, 1 vote. A majority normally consists of 12 votes, but in some cases requires the consent of at least four of the member states. The Council usually meets monthly, the Chairman holding office for a term of three months.

The Commission
23 Avenue de la Joyeuse Entrée,
Brussels 4.

The European Commission supervises the application of the Treaty and measures adopted under it, makes proposals to the Council of EEC, formulates opinions and makes recommendations on matters within the scope of the Treaty, takes decisions for which authority has been conferred on it and publishes annual reports, the fifth of which appeared in 1962. Members of the Commission are completely independent and neither solicit nor accept instructions from individual governments. Decisions are taken by a simple majority vote.

President, Prof. Walter Hallstein.
Vice-Presidents, Dr. Sicco L. Mansholt (Netherlands); Robert Marjolin (France); Giuseppe Caron (Italy).
Members, Lionello Levi Sandri (Italy); Henri Rochereau (France); Dr. Hans Von Der Groeben (German Federal Republic); Jean Rey (Belgium); Lambert Schaus (Luxemburg).

1. External Relations Group

Chairman, Jean Rey. *Members,* R. Marjolin; G. Caron.

Director-General, Gunter Seeliger.

Assistant Director-General, Götz Schöffler.

Directors, T. Hützen; J. Deniau; R. Faniel; W. Ernst; R. Lizzatto.

2. Economic and Financial Affairs Group

Chairman, Robert Marjolin; *Deputy Chairman,* Dr. H. Von Der Groeben. *Members,* Dr. S. L. Mansholt; L. L. Saudri.

Director-General, Franco Bobba.

Assistant Director-General, Gorrado Malavasi.

Directors, H. Steffe; L. Gleske; A. Pratic.

3. Internal Market Group

Chairman, Giuseppe Caron. *Members,* J. Rey; L. Schaus.

Director-General, P. Millet,

Assistant Director-General, Michel H. De Courcy.

Directors, V. Miuunni; A. Dubois; W. Scholz; F. Braun.

4. Competition Group

Chairman, Dr. Hans Von Der Groeben. *Members,* R. Marjolin; J. Rey.

Director-General, Pieter Verloren Van Themaat.

Assistant Director-General, Charles Van Aken.

Directors, H. Schumacher; J. Dieu; P. Nasial; A. Saclé.

5. Social Affairs Group

Chairman, Lionello Levi Sandri; *Members,* Dr. S. L. Mansholt; H. Rochereau.

Director-General, Gust De Muynck.

Assistant Director-General, Yves Lecocq.

Directors, W. Doerr; L. Lambert; J. Van Dieren-donck; J. Ribas.

6. Agriculture Group

Chairman, Dr. Sicco L. Mansholt. *Members,* H. Von Der Groeben; L. Schaus; H. Rochereau.

Director-General, Louis Georges Rabot.
Assistant Director-General, Helmut Von Verschuer.
Adviser, Mario Bandini.
Directors, M. Meyer-Burckhardt; B. Heringa;
 R. Grooten.

7. Transport Group

Chairman, Lambert Schaus; *Members*, G. Caron;
 H. Rochereau.

Director-General, Giuseppe Renzetti.
Assistant Director-General, Jacques Dousset.
Directors, G. Krauss; J. N. Mayer; A. Relnarz.

8. Overseas Development Group

Chairman, H. Rochereau. *Members*, H. Von Der
 Groeben; L. L. Sandri.

Director-General, Heinrich Hendus.
Assistant Director-General, Hans Von Stein.
Directors, Jacob Van Der Lec; Jacques Ferrandi;
 Jacques Lefebvre; Enrico Gambelli.

9. Administration Group

Chairman, The President; *Members*, The Vice
 Presidents.

Director-General, Bernard Smulders.
Assistant Director-General, Daniel Strasser.
Directors, B. Van Goeler (*Establishments*); J. Van
 Gronsvelt (*Finance*); A. Merpillat (*Domestic
 Affairs*).

10. Secretariat

Executive Secretary, Emile Noel.
Deputy Executive Secretary, Axel Herbst.

EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (Euratom)

Council of Ministers, Rue Ravenstein 2, Brussels 1.
 A second treaty, arising from the Messina dis-
 cussions between the ECSC powers on additional
 means of co-operation, was signed in Rome on
 March 25, 1957, setting up the European Atomic
 Energy Community. The task of *Euratom*, defined
 in detail in the Treaty, is to create within a short
 period the technical and industrial conditions
 necessary to utilize nuclear discoveries and especially
 to produce nuclear energy on a large scale. A five-
 member commission was instituted by the Treaty,
 to promote and co-ordinate nuclear research in
 member countries and to disseminate to them all
 the information acquired. Other sections of the
 Treaty cover the establishment and growth of
 nuclear industries, the procurement, ownership
 and control of nuclear materials, matters affecting
 health and safety, including training, and external
 relations. A chairman (from member countries in
 turn) is elected to hold office for six months.

Atomic Energy Commission
 Rue Belliard 51, Brussels 4.

President, Pierre Chatenet (*France*).
Vice-President, E. Medi (*Italy*).
Members, M. de Groot (*Belgium*); Herr Kreckler
 (*German Federal Republic*); Hr. Sassen (*Nether-
 lands*).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

An advisory body, common to EEC and *Euratom*,
 the Council consists of representatives of all
 sections of economic and social life, including
 employers' associations, trade unions and similar
 organizations. The Council consists of 24 mem-
 bers each from France, Italy and the German
 Federal Republic; 12 each from Belgium and the
 Netherlands and 5 from Luxembourg.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Secretariat: 19 Rue Beaumont, Luxembourg.

The European Parliament consist of 142 members
 elected by the national parliaments of the member
 countries—36 members each from France, Germany

and Italy, 14 each from Belgium and the Nether-
 lands and 6 from Luxemburg. Set up under the
 terms of the ECSC Treaty of 1952, its authority
 was extended by the Treaty of Rome 1957 to cover
 also the European Economic and Atomic Com-
 munities. The Parliament must be consulted on
 all major issues and can force the dismissal of the
 Commission by a vote of no-confidence. The
 Treaty provides for its direct election and a scheme
 for this was drawn up by the Parliament in May,
 1960. So far no decision on this project has been
 taken.

President, Gaetano Martino (*Italy*) (1962).

EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE

12, Rue de la Côte d'Eich, Luxemburg.

The European Court superseded the Court of
 Justice of ECSC and is common to the three
 European Communities. It exists to safeguard
 the law in the interpretation and application of the
 Community treaties, to decide on the legality of
 decisions of Councils of Ministers or Commissions
 and to determine violations of the Treaties. Cases
 may be brought to it by the member States, the
 Community institutions, firms or individuals. The
 seven judges of the court are appointed by the
 member Governments in concert and hold office
 for 6 years, being eligible for re-appointment. The
 Court was inaugurated on October 7, 1958.

President, Prof. A. M. Donner (*Netherlands*).
Judges, T. R. Lecourt (*France*); M. L. Delvaux (*Bel-
 gium*); M. Ch. L. Hammes (*Luxemburg*); O. Riese
 (*German Federal Republic*); R. Rossi (*Italy*);
 A. Trabucchi (*Italy*).
Attorneys-General, L. Lagrange (*France*); M. Roemer
 (*German Federal Republic*).
Registrar, A. Van Houtte (*Belgium*).

JOINT EXECUTIVE SERVICES of the European Communities

JOINT INFORMATION SERVICE.—*Director*, Jacques-
 René Rabier. *Assistant Director*, Marlo Melani.
 There are offices of the Joint Information
 Service in Paris, Bonn, Rome, The Hague,
 London and Washington.

JOINT LEGAL SERVICE.—*Directors-General*, Michel
 Gaudet (*EEC Matters*); Robert Krawlielicki
 (*ECSC matters*); Theodor Vogelhaar (*Euratom
 matters*). *Assistant Director-General* (*EEC matters*),
 Marc Sohler.

EUROPEAN STATISTICAL OFFICE.—*Director-General*,
 Rolf Wagenführ. *Assistant Director-General*,
 Helmut Reum.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (EFTA)

Early in 1956 moves were made in OEEC by the
 low tariff countries in Europe—Belgium, Denmark,
 Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzer-
 land—towards organization of a wide free trade
 area in Europe. Proposals were studied on a multi-
 lateral basis in 1957 and 1958 but were not accept-
 able to all parties. On May 27, 1959, Sweden
 invited Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal,
 Switzerland and the United Kingdom ("The
 Seven") to join with her in exploring the possi-
 bility of forming a free trade area. Discussions
 began in Stockholm in June, 1959, and a Con-
 vention for a European Free Trade Association, agreed
 by Ministers of the "Seven" on Nov. 20, 1959,
 became effective on May 3, 1960.

The Convention defines the objects of the
 Association as (1) to promote economic expansion
 in the area of the Association and in each member
 state; (2) to ensure that trade between member
 states takes place in conditions of fair competition;
 (3) to prevent significant disparity between member

states in the condition of supply of raw materials produced within the area; and (4) to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

Members agreed to reduce progressively their tariffs on imports of goods originating in the area with a view to their complete elimination by January 1, 1970. Provision was made for alterations in the timetable and, in addition to the initial 20 per cent. reduction of tariffs made on July 1, 1960, tariffs have already been reduced by two further cuts each of 10 per cent. of the original rates. Members undertook to abolish quantitative restrictions on imports of goods from the free trade area within 10 years, existing quotas being increased by

at least 20 per cent. each year. There is no common external tariff for the Association, each member country being free to fix the level of its tariffs against countries outside the area. Various rules govern trading within the area of goods manufactured wholly or in part from materials originating outside the area and fair conditions of competition—such matters as government subsidies, restrictive practices, dumping, etc. Special arrangements are in force in relation to agricultural produce and fish.

The Council of EFTA consists of one ministerial or official representative from each member country. Each state has a single vote and recommendations must normally be unanimous. Decisions of the Council are binding on member countries.

DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

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

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Abadan (O).....	3,411	Darwin (O).....	9,876	Montevideo (O).....	7,390
Accra (O).....	3,656	Delhi (O).....	4,825	Montreal (E).....	3,434
Aden (O).....	3,440	Detroit (O).....	4,060	Moscow (E).....	1,549
Ajaccio (E).....	791	Djakarta (O).....	8,329	Munich (E).....	588
Amman (O).....	2,637	Doha (O).....	3,842	Nairobi (O).....	4,414
Amsterdam (E).....	231	Düsseldorf (E).....	311	Naples (E).....	1,012
Athens (E).....	1,501	Entebbe (E).....	4,287	Nassau (O).....	4,673
Baghdad (O).....	2,954	Frankfurt (E).....	406	New York (O).....	3,500
Bahrain (O).....	3,515	Geneva (E).....	468	Nicosia (Cyprus) (E).....	2,028
Bangkok (O).....	6,650	Gibraltar (E).....	1,085	Oslo (E).....	722
Barbados (O).....	4,888	Hamburg (E).....	463	Palma (Majorca) (E).....	834
Barcelona (E).....	713	Hanover (E).....	436	Paris (E).....	215
Basle (O).....	446	Hong Kong (O).....	7,803	Rangoon (O).....	6,621
Beirut (O).....	2,346; (E).....	Honolulu (O).....	8,611	Rio de Janeiro (O).....	5,973
Benghazi (O).....	1,979	Istanbul (E).....	1,562	Rome (E).....	908
Berlin (E).....	593	Johannesburg (O).....	6,365	Salzburg (E).....	652
Bermuda (O).....	3,501	Kano (O).....	3,117	San Francisco (O).....	6,161
Biarritz (E).....	555	Karachi (O).....	4,488	Santiago (O).....	8,140
Bogotá (O).....	6,139	Khartoum (O).....	3,198	Sao Paulo (O).....	6,270
Bombay (O).....	5,080	Kingston (Jamaica) (O).....	5,200	Singapore (O).....	7,647
Bordeaux (E).....	458	Kuala Lumpur (O).....	7,432	Stavanger (E).....	504
Boston (O).....	3,385	Kuwait (O).....	3,246	Stockholm (E).....	899
Brussels (E).....	218	Lagos (O).....	3,385	Teberan (O).....	3,153
Buenos Aires (O).....	7,406	Lima (O).....	7,312	Tel Aviv (E).....	2,230
Cairo (O).....	2,341	Lisbon (E).....	972	Tokyo (O).....	9,674
Calcutta (O).....	5,896	Los Angeles.....	6,462	Toronto (O).....	3,729
Caracas (O).....	5,510	Madrid (E).....	775	Trinidad (O).....	5,023
Chicago (O).....	4,311	Malta (E).....	1,306	Tripoli (E).....	1,520
Cologne (E).....	331	Manila (O).....	9,323	Venice (E).....	703
Colombo (O).....	5,080	Mauritius (O).....	6,544	Vienna (E).....	791
Copenhagen (E).....	609	Melbourne (O).....	12,180	Warsaw (E).....	914
Dakar (O).....	2,800	Milan (E).....	581	Washington.....	3,774
Damascus (O).....	2,484	Montego Bay (O).....	5,127	Zürich (E).....	491

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Headquarters: Porte Dauphine, Paris 16.

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955. Since April, 1952, the North Atlantic Council, principal body of the Treaty Organization, has been in continuous session in Paris. Member Governments are represented by permanent representatives, who head national delegations of advisers and experts. *Permanent U.K. Representative*, Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B. The senior military authority in NATO is the Military Committee (composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country), which is responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area.

A Secretary-General is appointed by and is responsible to the Council. He has direct access to all

NATO agencies and to member Governments, is responsible for organizing the work of the International Secretariat and serves as Chairman. Each year a Foreign Minister is President of the Council.

Secretary-General, M. Dirk U. Stikker (Netherlands).
Deputy Secretary-General, Sig. Guldo Colonna (Italy).

Asst. Secretaries-General, R. Hooper (U.K.) (Political Affairs); François Didier-Gregh (France) (Economic and Financial); Johnson Garrett (U.S.A.) (Production, etc.); W. A. Nierenberg (U.S.A.) (Scientific).
Executive Secretary, The Lord Colclidge, C.B.E. (U.K.).

Supreme Commander, Allied Powers in Europe, Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer (U.S.A.).

Allied Commander, North Atlantic, Adm. Robert L. Dennison (U.S.A.).

Allied Commander, Channel, Adm. Sir Alexander Bingley, K.C.B., O.B.E. (U.K.).

RETROSPECT OF SPORT 1961-62

EUROPEAN ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

The European Athletic Championships were first held at Turin in 1934 and continued at Paris (1938), Oslo (1946), Brussels (1950), Berne (1954), Stockholm (1958) and Belgrade (1962). At Belgrade there were 24 events for men and 12 for women.

7TH EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD AT BELGRADE

September 12-16, 1962

Men's Events

	hr. min. sec.
100 metres.—C. Piquemai (France).....	10.4
200 metres.—O. Jonsson (Sweden).....	20.7
400 metres.—R. Brightwell (G.B.).....	45.9
800 metres.—M. Matuschewski (Germany).....	1 50.5
1,500 metres.—M. Jazy (France).....	3 40.9
5,000 metres.—B. Tulloli (G.B.).....	14 00.6
10,000 metres.—P. Bolotnikov (U.S.S.R.).....	28 54.0
Marathon.—B. Kilby (G.B.).....	2 23 18.8
400 m. Relay.—Germany.....	39.5
1,600 m. Relay.—Germany.....	3 05.8
110 hurdles.—A. Mikhailov (U.S.S.R.).....	13.8
400 hurdles.—S. Morale (Italy) E; = W.....	49.5
Steeplechase.—G. Roelants (Belgium) ..	8 32.6
	ft. in.
High Jump.—V. Brumel (U.S.S.R.).....	7 3
Pole vault.—P. Nikula (Finland).....	15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Jump.—Ter-Ovanesian (U.S.S.R.).....	26 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Triple Jump.—J. Schmidt (Poland).....	54 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shot.—V. Varju (Hungary).....	62 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Discus.—V. Trusenov (U.S.S.R.).....	187 4
Hammer.—G. Zsivotzky (Hungary) E.....	228 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Javelin.—J. Lusiš (U.S.S.R.).....	269 2
Decathlon.—V. Kuznyetsov (U.S.S.R.).....	8,026 pts.
20 Km. Walk.—K. Matthews (G.B.).....	1 35 54.8
50 Km. Walk.—A. Pamich (Italy).....	4 18 46.6

Medals

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.S.R.....	7	6	8
Germany.....	3	5	6
Great Britain.....	4	1	3
Poland.....	1	4	2
Italy.....	2	1	1
France.....	2	1	—

Medals

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Finland.....	1	1	2
Hungary.....	2	—	—
Belgium.....	1	1	—
Sweden.....	1	1	—
Czecho-slovakia.....	—	1	1
Netherlands.....	—	1	—
Roumania.....	—	1	—
Switzerland.....	—	—	1

Women's Events

	min. sec.
100 metres.—D. Hyman (G.B.).....	11.3
200 metres.—J. Heine (Germany).....	23.5
400 metres.—M. Itkina (U.S.S.R.) = W; = E.....	53.4
800 metres.—G. Kraan (Netherlands) E.....	2 02.8
400 m. Relay.—Poland = E.....	44.4
Hurdles.—T. Ciepla (Poland).....	10.6
	ft. in.
High Jump.—I. Balas (Roumania).....	6 0
Long Jump.—T. Chelkanova (U.S.S.R.).....	20 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shot.—T. Press (U.S.S.R.) = W.....	60 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Discus.—T. Press (U.S.S.R.).....	186 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Javelin.—E. Ozolina (U.S.S.R.).....	180 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pentathlon.—G. Bystrova (U.S.S.R.).....	4,833 pts.

Medals

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.S.R.....	6	—	3
Germany.....	1	5	2
Poland.....	2	1	3
Great Britain.....	1	2	3
Roumania.....	1	1	—
Netherlands.....	1	—	1
Hungary.....	—	1	1
France.....	—	1	—
Yugoslavia.....	—	1	—

=W, equals World Record; E, European record; =E, equals European record.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS

* (All the world records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation with the exception of those marked thus (*) which await ratification and are likely to be accepted.)

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
	hr. min. sec			
100 yards	9.2	F. J. Budd	U.S.A.	1961
"	9.2	H. W. Jerome	Canada	1962
100 metres	10.0	A. Hary	Germany	1960
"	10.0	H. W. Jerome	Canada	1960
200 metres (straight)	20.0	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
200 metres (curve)	20.5	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
"	20.5	S. Johnson	U.S.A.	1960
"	20.5	R. Norton	U.S.A.	1960
"	20.5	L. Berruti	Italy	1960
"	20.5	P. Drayton	U.S.A.	1962
220 yards (straight)	20.0	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
"	20.5	F. Budd	U.S.A.	1962
220 yards (curve)	20.5	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
"	20.5	P. Drayton	U.S.A.	1962
400 metres	44.9	O. Davis	U.S.A.	1960
"	44.9	C. Kaufmann	Germany	1960
440 yards	45.7	G. A. Davis	U.S.A.	1958
800 metres	1 44.3	P. G. Snell	New Zealand	1962
880 yards	1 45.1	P. G. Snell	New Zealand	1962
1,000 metres	2 16.7	S. Valentini	Germany	1960
1,500 metres	3 35.6	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1960
One Mile	3 54.4	P. G. Snell	New Zealand	1962
2,000 metres	5 01.6	M. Jazy	France	1952
3,000 metres	7 49.2	M. Jazy	France	1962
2 miles	8 29.8	J. Beatty	U.S.A.	1962

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
3 miles	13 10.0	M. G. Halberg	N.Z.	1961
5,000 metres	13 35.0	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1957
6 miles	27 43.8	S. Iharos	Hungary	1960
10,000 metres	28 18.2	P. Bolotnikov	U.S.S.R.	1962
10 miles	47 47.0	B. B. Heatley	G.B.	1961
20,000 metres	59 51.8	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
15 miles	1 14 01.0	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1955
25,000 metres	1 16 36.4	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1955
30,000 metres	1 35 01.0	A. Ivanov	U.S.S.R.	1957
"	1 34 41.2*	A. Vandendriesche	Belgium	1962
12 miles 810 yards	One hour	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
3,000 metres steeplechase	8 30.4	Z. Krzyszkowiak	Poland	1961
Hurdling				
120 yards (3 ft. 6 in.)	13.2	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
"	13.2	L. Calhoun	U.S.A.	1960
110 metres	13.2	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
"	13.2	L. Calhoun	U.S.A.	1960
200 metres (2 ft. 6 in.)				
(straight)	21.9	D. Styron	U.S.A.	1960
200 metres (curve)	22.5	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
"	22.5	G. Davis	U.S.A.	1960
220 yards (straight)	21.9	D. Styron	U.S.A.	1960
220 yards (curve)	22.7	C. Tidewell	U.S.A.	1958
400 metres (3 ft.)	49.2	G. Davis	U.S.A.	1958
"	49.2*	S. Morale	Italy	1962
440 yards	49.7	G. Potgieter	S. Africa	1958
"	49.3*	G. Potgieter	S. Africa	1960
Relay Racing				
4 × 100 metres	39.1	United States	United States	1961
4 × 110 yards	39.6	United States	United States	1959
4 × 200 metres	1 22.6	United States	United States	1958
4 × 220 yards	1 22.6	United States	United States	1958
4 × 400 metres	3 02.2	United States	United States	1960
4 × 440 yards	3 05.6	United States	United States	1960
4 × 800 metres	7 15.8	Belgium	Belgium	1956
4 × 880 yards	7 19.4	United States	United States	1960
4 × 1,500 metres	15 04.2	France	France	1961
4 × 1 mile	16 09.0	University of Japan	University of Japan	1962
Jumping and Throwing				
High Jump	7 51*	V. Brumel	U.S.S.R.	1962
Pole Vault	16 2½	P. Nikula	Finland	1962
Long Jump	27 1¼	R. Preston	U.S.A.	1962
"	27 3	Ter Ovanesian	U.S.S.R.	1962
Triple Jump	55 10½	J. Schmidt	Poland	1960
Shot	65 10½	D. Long	U.S.A.	1962
Discus	204 10½	A. Oerter	U.S.A.	1962
Hammer	221 10	H. V. Connolly	U.S.A.	1962
Javelin	284 7	C. Lievore	Italy	1961
Decathlon	8,683 pts	R. Johnson	U.S.A.	1960
Walking	hr. min. sec.			
20,000 metres	1 27 05.0	V. Golubnichiy	U.S.S.R.	1958
30,000 metres	2 17 16.8	A. Yegorov	U.S.S.R.	1959
20 miles	2 31 33.0	A. Vedyakov	U.S.S.R.	1958
30 miles	4 04 56.8	A. Pamich	Italy	1961
50,000 metres	4 14 02.4	A. Pamich	Italy	1961
16 miles 743 yards	Two hours	A. Yegorov	U.S.S.R.	1959
WOMEN'S EVENTS				
Running Distance	Time min. sec.	Name	Nation	Year
60 metres	7.2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1960
"	7.2	I. Bochkareva	U.S.S.R.	1960
100 metres	11.2	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1961
200 metres	22.9	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
220 yards	23.2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1960
400 metres	53.4	M. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1959
440 yards	53.7	M. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1959
800 metres	2 01.2	D. Willis	Australia	1962
880 yards	2 02.0	D. Willis	Australia	1962
80 metres hurdles	10.5	G. Birckmeyer	Germany	1960
"	10.5*	B. Moore	G.B.	1962
Relays				
4 × 100 metres	44.3	United States	United States	1961
4 × 110 yards	45.3	England	England	1958
4 × 200 metres	1 36.0	East Germany	East Germany	1958
4 × 220 yards	1 36.0	East Germany	East Germany	1958
3 × 800 metres	6 27.4	Ukraine National Team	Ukraine National Team	1953
3 × 880 yards	6 36.2	Hungarian National Team	Hungarian National Team	1953

	ft.	in.	Name	Nation	Year
Jumping and Throwing					
High jump	6	3½	I. Balas	Roumania	1961
Long jump	21	3	T. Shchelkanova	U.S.S.R.	1961
"	21	8½	T. Shchelkanova	U.S.S.R.	1962
Shot	60	10¼	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1962
Discus	193	6	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1961
Javelin	195	2	E. Ozolina	U.S.S.R.	1960
Pentathlon	5,020	pts	I. Press	U.S.S.R.	1961

UNITED KINGDOM (ALL COMERS) RECORDS

(Records made in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by any athlete.)

Distance	Time		Name	Nation	Year
	hr.	min. sec.			
100 yards		9.4	K. A. Gardner	Jamaica	1958
"		9.4	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
100 metres		10.3	W. H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1948
"		10.3	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
200 metres (t)			P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
220 yards (t)		20.5	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
400 metres		45.9	A. Seye	France	1960
"		45.9	R. I. Brightwell	G.B.	1962
440 yards		45.9	R. I. Brightwell	G.B.	1962
800 metres	1	46.8	P. G. Snell	N.Z.	1960
880 yards	1	47.3	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
1,500 metres	3	38.9	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
1 mile	3	55.4	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
2 miles	8	33.0	M. Halberg	N.Z.	1958
3 miles	13	12.0	M. B. S. Tulloh	G.B.	1961
5,000 metres	13	51.6	C. J. Chataway	G.B.	1954
"	13	51.6	D. A. G. Pirie	G.B.	1960
6 miles	27	49.8	H. R. Fowler	G.B.	1962
"	27	49.8	M. J. Bullivant	G.B.	1962
10,000 metres	29	00.4	J. L. Merriman	G.B.	1961
10 miles	47	47.0	B. B. Heatley	G.B.	1961
15 miles	1	17 10.2	D. O'Gorman	G.B.	1958
12 miles 515 yards	One hour		F. Norris	G.B.	1958
3,000 metres steeplechase	8	40.6	N. Sokolov	U.S.S.R.	1961
120 yards hurdles		13.9	W. F. Porter	U.S.A.	1948
"		13.9	H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1952
110 metres hurdles		13.9	W. F. Porter	U.S.A.	1948
"		13.9	H. Jones	U.S.A.	1961
220 yards hurdles (straight)		23.3	P. B. Hildreth	G.B.	1955
220 yards hurdles (curve)		23.3	E. Gilbert	U.S.A.	1957
400 metres hurdles		49.7	G. A. Potgieter	S. Africa	1958
440 yards hurdles		49.7	G. A. Potgieter	S. Africa	1958
4 × 100 metres		40.0	—	U.S.A.	1961
4 × 110 yards		40.1	—	U.S.A.	1961
4 × 220 yards	1	26.0	—	London Team	1959
4 × 400 metres	3	05.8	G.B. Team	—	1961
4 × 440 yards	3	06.4	—	U.S.A.	1960
4 × 880 yards	7	19.4	—	U.S.A.	1960
4 × 1 mile	16	28.2	—	England Team	1961
	ft.	in.			
High Jump		7.3	V. I. Brumel	U.S.S.R.	1961
Pole Vault	15	3½	P. Nikula	Finland	1962
Long Jump	25	9½	I. Roberson	U.S.A.	1960
Triple Jump	52	5¼	R. Malcherzyk	Poland	1962
Shot	64	9¼	W. H. Nieder	U.S.A.	1960
Discus	199	7½	J. J. Sylvester	U.S.A.	1962
Hammer	221	2	V. Rudyenkov	U.S.S.R.	1961
Javelin	271	11½	V. Kuznyetsov	U.S.S.R.	1957
Decathlon	6,985	pts	E. Kamerbeek	Netherlands	1959

Walking	hr. min. sec.		Name	Nation	Year
20 miles	2	42 25.2	D. J. Thompson	G.B.	1959
30 miles	4	19 50.8	D. J. Thompson	G.B.	1956
15 miles 701 yards	Two hours		R. Bridge	G.B.	1914

WOMEN

100 yards	10.6	M. Willard	Australia	1953
"	10.6	H. J. Young	G.B.	1958
"	10.6	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
"	10.6	D. Hyman	G.B.	1962
100 metres	11.6	G. Leone	Italy	1960
200 metres	23.5	D. Hyman	G.B.	1962
220 yards	23.6	M. Willard	Australia	1958
400 metres	54.7	E. J. Grieseson	G.B.	1962
440 yards	54.2	G. Kraan	Netherlands	1962

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
800 metres	2 06.0	Y. Parlyuk	U.S.S.R.	1961
880 yards	2 06.1	J. Jordan	G.B.	1960
4 × 100 metres	45.3	—	England	1958
4 × 110 yards	45.3	—	England	1958
4 × 220 yards	1 39.3	—	England	1959
3 × 880 yards	6 45.8	—	G.B.	1956
80 metres hurdles	16.7	B. Moore	G.B.	1962
"	10.7	T. Ciepla	Poland	1962
"	10.7	E. Fisch	Germany	1962
	ft.	in.		
High Jump	6	0	I. Balas	U.S.A.
Long Jump	21	1½	W. White	U.S.A.
Shot	53	11½	T. Press	U.S.S.R.
Discus	193	6	T. Press	U.S.S.R.
Javelin	188	4	A. Pazera	Australia
Pentathlon	4,679	pts	M. Bignal	G.B.

UNITED KINGDOM (NATIONAL) RECORDS

(Records made anywhere by athletes eligible to represent Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

100 yards.—9.4 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).	4 × 1,500 metres.—13 min. 27.2 sec. (English Team, 1953).
100 metres.—10.3 sec. (E. R. Sandstrom, 1956; P. F. Radford, 1960; D. H. Jones, 1961).	4 × 1 mile.—16 min. 24.8 sec. (English Team, 1961).
200 metres.—20.5 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).	High Jump.—6 ft. 9½ in. (C. W. Fairbrother, 1962).
220 yards.—20.5 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).	Pole Vault.—14 ft. 1½ in. (G. M. Elliott, 1954*).
400 metres.—45.7 sec. (A. P. Metcalfe, 1961).	Long Jump.—25 ft. 0½ in. (J. D. Howell, 1960).
440 yards.—45.9 sec. (R. I. Brightwil, 1962).	Hop, step.—51 ft. 9½ in. (F. J. Alsop, 1961).
800 metres.—1 min. 46.6 sec. (D. J. N. Johnson, 1957).	Shot.—64 ft. 2 in. (A. Rowe, 1961).
880 yards.—1 min. 47.8 sec. (B. S. Hewson, 1958).	Discus.—186 ft. 6½ in. (M. R. Lindsay, 1960).
1,000 metres.—2 min. 19.2 sec. (B. S. Hewson, 1958).	Hammer.—213 ft. 1 in. (M. J. Euis, 1959).
1,500 metres.—3 min. 41.1 sec. (B. S. Hewson, 1958).	Javelin.—260 ft. (J. V. McSorley, 1962).
1 mile.—3 min. 57.2 sec. (G. D. Ibbotson, 1957).	Decathlon.—6,184 pts (G. A. McLachlan, 1962).
2,000 metres.—5 min. 08.0 sec. (A. Simpson, 1962).	*Accomplished on more than one occasion.
3,000 metres.—7 min. 52.8 sec. (D. A. G. Pirie, 1956).	Walking
2 miles.—8 min. 34.8 sec. (K. Wood, 1955).	2 miles.—13 min. 02.4 sec. (S. F. Vickers, 1960).
3 miles.—13 min. 12.0 sec. (M. B. S. Tulloh, 1961).	5 miles.—34 min. 21.2 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
5,000 metres.—13 min. 36.8 sec. (D. A. G. Pirie, 1956).	10,000 metres.—42 min. 35.6 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
6 miles.—27 min. 49.8 sec. (H. R. Fowler, M. J. Bullivant, 1962).	7 miles.—48 min. 24.0 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1961).
10,000 metres.—28 min. 52.6 sec. (J. L. Merriman, 1960).	10 miles.—1 hr. 14 min. 06.0 sec. (G. W. Coleman, 1956).
10 miles.—47 min. 47.0 sec. (B. B. Heatley, 1961).	20,000 metres.—1 hr. 28 min. 18.0 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
20,000 metres.—1 hr. 01 min. 25.2 sec. (F. Norris, 1959).	20 miles.—2 hr. 42 min. 25.2 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1959).
15 miles.—1 hr. 14 min. 29.0 sec. (F. Norris, 1959).	30 miles.—4 hr. 19 min. 50.8 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1956).
25,000 metres.—1 hr. 17 min. 13.0 sec. (F. Norris, 1959).	50,000 metres.—4 hr. 29 min. 38.6 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1956).
30,000 metres.—1 hr. 36 min. 42.0 sec. (F. Norris, 1958).	8 miles 1,018 yards.—1 hr. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
12 miles 517 yards.—1 hr. (F. Norris, 1958).	15 miles 701 yards.—2 hr. (R. Bridge, 1914).
3,000 metres steeplechase.—8 min. 41.2 sec. (C. W. Brasher 1956).	
120 yards Hurdles.—14.0 sec. (R. Birrell, 1962).	Women
110 metres Hurdles.—14.2 sec. (J. M. Parker, 1961; R. Birrell, 1961).	100 yards.—10.6 sec. (H. Young, 1958; D. Hyman, 1962).
220 yards Hurdles (straight).—23.3 sec. (P. B. Hill-dreth, 1955).	100 metres.—11.5 sec. (D. Hyman, 1960; J. Smart, 1961).
220 yards Hurdles (curve).—23.7 sec. (P. A. L. Vine, 1955).	200 metres.—23.5 sec. (D. Hyman, 1962).
400 metres Hurdles.—51.0 sec. (T. S. Farrell, 1960; C. W. Surety, 1961).	220 yards.—23.8 sec. (J. Paul, 1956; D. Hyman, 1962).
440 yards Hurdles.—51.6 sec. (C. E. Goudge, 1958).	400 metres.—53.9 sec. (J. Grieveson 1962).
4 × 100 metres Relay.—39.8 sec. (British Team, 1962).	440 yards.—54.4 sec. (E. J. Grieveson, 1962).
4 × 110 yards.—40.6 sec. (British Team, 1959).	800 metres.—2 min. 05.0 sec. (J. Jordan, 1962).
4 × 220 yards.—1 min. 26.0 sec. (London Team, 1959).	880 yards.—2 min. 06.1 sec. (J. Jordan, 1960).
4 × 400 metres.—3 min. 04.9 sec. (British Team, 1961).	80 metres Hurdles.—10.5 sec. (B. Moore, 1962).
4 × 440 yards.—3 min. 07.0 sec. (English Team, 1961).	4 × 100 metres Relay.—44.7 sec. (National Team, 1956).
4 × 880 yards.—7 min. 30.6 sec. (English Team, 1951).	4 × 110 yards Relay.—45.3 sec. (England Team, 1958).
	4 × 200 metres Relay.—1 min. 38.4 sec. (National Team, 1955).
	4 × 220 yards Relay.—1 min. 39.3 sec. (England Team, 1959).
	3 × 800 metres Relay.—6 min. 34.4 sec. (National Team, 1954).

3×880 yards Relay.—6 min. 45.8 sec. (National Team, 1956).

High Jump.—5 ft. 8½ in. (T. Hopkins, 1956).

Long Jump.—20 ft. 9½ in. (M. Bignal, 1960).

Shot.—49 ft. 1½ in. (S. Allday, 1958).

Discus.—156 ft. 6 in. (S. Allday, 1958).

Javelin.—178 ft. 7½ in. (S. Platt, 1961).

Pentathlon.—4,679 pts. (M. Bignal, 1959).

*Accomplished on more than one occasion.

GREAT BRITAIN *v.* POLAND

White City Stadium, August 4 and 6, 1962

Men's Events

100 metres.—M. Foik (P.), 10.6 sec.

200 metres.—D. H. Jones (G.B.), 21.6 sec.

400 metres.—R. I. Brightwell (G.B.), 46.6 sec.*

800 metres.—S. G. Purkis (G.B.), 1 min. 52.0 sec.

1,500 metres.—W. Baran (P.), 3 min. 40.8 sec.*

5,000 metres.—K. Zimny (P.), 13 min. 52.8 sec.*

10,000 metres.—M. J. Bullivant, M. Hyman (G.B.), 29 min. 31.6 sec.

4×100 metres Relay.—Poland, 40.1 sec.*

4×400 metres Relay.—Great Britain, 3 min. 11.5 sec.

110 Hurdles.—J. L. Taitt (G.B.), 14.4 sec.

400 Hurdles.—C. W. E. Surety (G.B.), 52.1 sec.

Steeplechase.—J. Chromik (P.), 8 min. 45.6 sec.*

High Jump.—C. W. Fairbrother (G.B.), 6 ft. 7 in.

Pole Vault.—W. Osinski (P.), 13 ft. 1½ in.

Long Jump.—J. D. Howell (G.B.), 23 ft. 10 in.

Triple Jump.—R. Malcherczyk (P.), 52 ft. 5¼ in.*

Shot.—A. Sosgornik (.), 59 ft. 7½ in.

Discus.—E. Piaoowski (P.), 180 ft. 10 in.

Hammer.—T. Rut (P.), 203 ft 11½ in.

Javelin.—J. Sidlo (P.), 256 ft.

Women's Events

100 metres.—D. Hyman (G.B.), 11.8 sec.

200 metres.—D. Hyman (G.B.), 23.5 sec.*

800 metres.—J. Jordan (G.B.), 2 min. 09.8 sec.

4×100 Relay.—Great Britain, 46.3 sec.

80 hurdles.—B. Moore (G.B.), 10.7 sec.*

High Jump.—F. Slaap (G.B.), 5 ft. 6½ in.*

Long Jump.—E. Krzesinka (P.), 20 ft. 4½ in.*

Shot.—J. Kowalczyk (P.), 47 ft. 9 in.

Discus.—Z. Mojeck (P.), 157 ft.

Javelin.—T. Truskwinska (P.), 153 ft. 8½ in.

Great Britain won by 54 points to 52

* Match best performance

GREAT BRITAIN *v.* WEST GERMANY

Indoor Athletic Match

Wembley, April 6 and 7, 1962

Men's Events

60 yards (1).—D. H. Jones (G.B.), 6.4 sec.

60 yards (2).—G. Cmela (G.B.), 6.4 sec.

440 yards.—B. W. Jackson (G.B.), 51.9 sec.

880 yards.—P. Schmidt (W.G.), 1 min. 58.0 sec.

Mile.—H. Norpoth (W.G.), 4 min 14.5 sec.

2 miles.—G. D. Ibbotson (G.B.), 8 min. 47.8 sec.

Relay (4, 3, 2, 1 laps).—Great Britain, 2 min. 47.4 sec

60 hurdles.—K. Nuske (W.G.), 7.5 sec.

High Jump.—G. A. Miller (G.B.), 6 min. 9 sec.

Pole Vault.—D. Möhring (W.G.), 14 min. 3 sec.

Long Jump.—W. Klein (W.G.), 25 min. 3¼ sec.

Shot.—A. Rowe (G.B.), 62 min. 1¼ sec.

Great Britain beat West Germany by 69½ points to 56½ points

Women's Events

60 yards (1).—D. Arden (G.B.), 7.1 sec.

60 yards (2).—E. Fisch (W.G.), 7.1 sec.

440 yards.—J. Dunbar (G.B.), 59.5 sec.

880 yards.—A. Worner (W.G.), 2 min. 15.5 sec.

60 Hurdles.—E. Fisch (W.G.), 7.9 sec.

High Jump.—I. Hans (W.G.), 5 ft 6 in.

Long Jump.—W. Fabert (W.G.), 19 ft. 10½ in.

Shot.—S. Grabert (W.G.), 49 ft. 10½ in.

TRIANGULAR DECATHLON AND PENTATHLON MATCH

Wimbledon Park, June 29 and 30, 1962

Decathlon

	Points
1 E. Kamerbeek (Netherlands)	6,749
2 L. Marien (Belgium)	6,244
3 J. Doornbosch (Netherlands)	6,129
4 G. Salmon (Belgium)	5,876
5 A. Schoufs (Belgium)	5,178
6 G. McLachlan (Great Britain)	5,701
7 W. Thissen (Netherlands)	5,641
8 J. A. Jones (Great Britain)	5,531
9 C. J. Andrews (Great Britain)	5,222

Team Result

1 Netherlands	18,519
2 Belgium	17,838
3 Great Britain	16,454

Pentathlon

1 M. E. Peters (Great Britain)	4,420
2 T. E. Hopkins (Great Britain)	4,254
3 M. de Graaf-Schenk (Netherlands)	4,225
4 T. Mutter (Netherlands)	4,194
5 J. Knaepen (Belgium)	3,869
6 T. Schuermans (Belgium)	3,767

Team Result

1 Great Britain	8,774
2 Netherlands	8,419
3 Belgium	7,636

ENGLAND *v.* FINLAND

White City Stadium, September 28 and 29, 1962.

100 yards.—R. Jones (E.), 9.6 sec.

220 yards.—D. Jones (E.), 21.8 sec.

440 yards.—R. Brightwell (E.), 46.8 sec.

880 yards.—A. Harris (E.), 1 min. 50.6 sec.

Mile.—O. Salonen (F.), 4 min. 01.3 sec.

3 miles.—M. Tulloh (E.), 13 min. 26.8 sec.

6 miles.—M. Bullivant (E.), 28 min. 06.6 sec.

440 yards Relay.—England, 40.6 sec.

Mile Relay.—England, 3 min. 10.2 sec.

120 Hurdles.—J. Taitt (E.), 14.2 sec.

440 Hurdles.—J. Rintamaki (F.), 51.8 sec.

Steeplechase.—E. Stren (F.), 8 min. 52.4 sec.

High Jump.—H. Hellenn (F.), 6 ft. 5 in.

Pole Vault.—P. Nikula (F.), 15 ft.

Long Jump.—R. Stenius (F.), 25 ft. 1¾ in.

Triple Jump.—K. Rahkamo (F.), 50 ft. 9 in.

Shot.—M. Lucking (E.), 57 ft. 8 in.

Discus.—N. Hangasvaara (F.), 175 ft. 6 in.

Hammer.—A. Payne (E.), 208 ft. 10 in.

Javelin.—P. Nevala (F.), 253 ft. 3 in.

England won by 111 points to 103

ENGLAND *v.* NETHERLANDS

Women

100 yards.—D. Hyman (E.), 11.0 sec.

220 yards.—D. Hyman (E.), 24.0 sec.

440 yards.—G. M. Kraan (N.), 54.2 sec.

880 yards.—G. M. Kraan (N.), 2 min. 07.0 sec.

440 Relay.—England, 46.0 sec.

Hurdles.—B. Moore (E.), 11.2 sec.

High Jump.—F. Slaap (E.), 5 ft. 6 in.

Long Jump.—M. Rand (E.), 19 ft. 8 in.

Shot.—S. Allday (E.), 48 ft. 5½ in.

Discus.—S. Allday (E.), 154 ft. 11½ in.

Javelin.—S. Platt (E.), 157 ft. 10½ in.

England beat the Netherlands by 72 points to 46

A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City, July 13 and 14, 1962

100 yards.—S. Antao (Kenya), 9.8 sec.

220 yards.—S. Antao (Kenya), 21.1 sec.=

440 yards.—R. I. Brightwell (Birchfield), 45.9 sec.*

880 yards.—C. Weisiger (U.S.A.), 1 min. 50.1 sec.

Mile.—S. G. Taylor (Manchester A.C.), 4 min.

04.8 sec.

3 miles.—M. B. S. Tulloh (Portsmouth A.C.), 13

min. 16.0 sec.*

6 miles.—H. R. Fowler (North Staffs), 27 min. 49.8 sec.*
 10 miles (a).—L. G. Edeien (Chelmsford A.C.), 48 min. 31.8 sec.
 Marathon (b).—B. L. Kilby (Coventry Godiva), 2 hr. 26 min. 15 sec.
 2 miles walk.—K. J. Matthews (Sutton Coldfield), 13 min. 59.0 sec.
 7 miles walk (c).—C. Williams (Ilford A.C.), 52 min. 15.0 sec.

440 Relay (c).—Woodford Green A.C., 41.7 sec.
 Mile Relay (c).—Lozells H., 3 min. 15.2 sec.
 120 Hurdles.—B. Lindgren (U.S.A.), 14.2 sec.
 220 Hurdles.—B. Lindgren (U.S.A.), 23.9 sec.
 440 Hurdles.—R. Rogers (U.S.A.), 23.9 sec.
 Steeplechase.—M. A. Herriott (Sparkhill), 8 min. 43.8 sec.

High Jump.—K. Sugioka (Japan), 6 ft. 10½ in.*
 Pole Vault.—P. Nikula (Finland), 15 ft. 3½ in.*
 Long Jump.—J. Valkama (Finland), 25 ft. 1¼ in.*
 Triple Jump.—T. Ohta (Japan), 51 ft. 4½ in.*
 Shot.—J. Silvester (U.S.A.), 59 ft. 7 in.
 Discus.—J. Silvester (U.S.A.), 199 ft. 7½ in.*
 Hammer.—N. Okamoto (Japan), 204 ft. 0½ in.
 Javelin.—J. McSorley (Thames Valley), 260 ft.*
 Decathlon (d).—Z. Sumich (Australia), 6,237 points.
 Tug of War (Catchweight).—Wood Treatment, Botley beat New Haw and Woodham by 2 pulls to none.

Tug of War (100 Stone).—Wood Treatment beat Broadmoor by 2 pulls to none.
 (a) Held at Hurlingham on April 21st.
 (b) Held at Welwyn Garden City on August 11.
 (c) Held at Hurlingham on March 31st.
 (d) Held at Loughborough on August 10 and 11.
 (e) Held at White City on August 25.
 = Equals best Championship performance.
 * Best Championship performance.

A.A.A. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Wembley, March 30 and 31, 1962

Men's Events

60 yards.—D. H. Jones (Woodford Green), 6.5 sec.
 600 yards.—B. H. A. Morris (Bcigrave), 1 min. 16.3 sec.
 1,000 yards.—T. J. B. Bryan (U.L.A.C.), 2 min. 17.9 sec.
 Mile.—W. Olivier (S. Africa), 4 min. 12.1 sec.
 2 miles.—G. D. Ibbotson (Longwood H.), 8 min. 52.2 sec.
 60 yards hurdles.—J. M. W. Hogan (Achilles), 7.7 sec.
 Relay (4 × 3 × 2 × 1 laps).—Achilles Club, 2 min. 56.5 sec.
 Relay (4 × 1 lap), Woodford Green, 1 min. 02.0 sec.
 High Jump.—G. A. Millic (S.L.H.), 6 ft. 8 in.
 Long Jump.—F. J. Alsop (Hornchurch), 23 ft. 7 in.
 Pole Vault.—T. P. Burton (St. Joseph's), 13 ft. 9 in.
 Shot.—M. T. Lucking (Southend), 58 ft. 8 in.

Women's Events

60 yards.—D. Arden (Birchfield), 7.1 sec.
 600 yards.—P. Perkins (Ilford), 1 min. 28.6 sec.
 60 Hurdles.—D. Window (Stoke), 6.2 sec.
 Relay (4 × 1 lap).—Mitcham 1 min. 09.6 sec.
 High Jump.—F. Slaap (Ruislip), 5 ft. 7 in.
 Long Jump.—S. Parkin (Sheffield), 19 ft. 1 in.
 Shot.—S. Allday (Spartan), 45 ft. 2 in.

Junior Events

440 yards.—D. H. Osborne (Polytechnic), 53.6 sec.
 2 miles.—D. J. Prior (Mct. Police), 9 min. 29.6 sec.
 Relay (3, 2, 1, 1 laps).—Birchfield, 1 min. 59.6 sec.

WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at White City, July 7, 1962

100 yards.—D. Hyman (Hickleton Main Y.C.), 10.6 sec.a
 220 yards.—D. Hyman (Hickleton Main Y.C.), 23.8 sec.b

440 yards.—J. Dunbar-Sorrell (Watford H.), 55.1 sec.
 880 yards.—J. Jordan (Spartan L.A.C.), 2 min. 08.0 sec.a
 Mile.—J. Beretta (Australia), 4 min. 57.0 sec.
 1½ miles walk.—J. U. Farr (Trowbridge A.C.), 12 min. 20.0 sec.

80 metres hurdles.—B. Moore (Salford H.), 10.7 sec.a
 200 metres Hurdles.—P. Nutting (Ruislip and Northwood), 28.9 sec.
 High Jump.—I. Balas (Roumain), 6 ft. 0 in.a
 Long Jump.—J. Bijleveld (Netherlands), 20 ft. 4½ in.a
 Shot.—S. Allday (Spartan L.A.C.), 45 ft. 6½ in.
 Discus.—L. Boling (Netherlands), 155 ft. 1 in.
 Javelin.—S. Platt (London Olympiads), 166 ft. 5 in.
 a Best Championship Performance.
 b Equals best Championship performance.

A.A.A. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Gosling Stadium, Welwyn, on August 11
 100 yards.—B. G. R. Shannon (Stewart's), 10.7 sec.
 220 yards.—D. J. Edwards (Pilkington H.), 23.4 sec.
 440 yards.—M. Hauck (Harrow Weald), 49.6 sec.
 880 yards.—R. K. Dollimore (S.L.H.), 1 min. 56.0 sec.

Mile.—M. Jefferson (Sale H.), 4 min. 14.4 sec.
 Mile Walk.—S. Lightman (Highgate H.), 6 min. 46.2 sec.*
 120 Hurdles.—W. A. Hogarth (George Geriot's), 15.4 sec.
 200 Hurdles.—C. B. Webb (Bournemouth), 23.6 sec.
 Steeplechase.—F. J. Stebbings (Croydon H.), 4 min. 15.2 sec.*

High Jump.—L. I. G. Foster (Cambridge H.), 6 ft. 2 in.
 Pole Vault.—M. R. Higdon (Hercules A.C.), 12 ft. 10½ in.*
 Long Jump.—G. Beales (Border A.C.), 21 ft. 11 in.
 Triple Jump.—A. E. Tymins (Surrey A.C.), 44 ft. 10½ in.
 Shot.—A. Carter (Thornbury G.S.), 57 ft. 4 in.
 Discus.—P. Nimmo (T.V.H.), 175 ft. 4 in.
 Hammer.—P. R. G. Aston (Woodford Green A.C.), 176 ft. 0½ in.
 Javelin.—W. E. Pect (Hornchurch H.), 191 ft. 7 in.
 * Best Championship performance

COUNTIES ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City Stadium, June 9 and 11, 1962

100 yards.—P. F. Radford (Staffordshire), 9.7 sec.
 220 yards.—R. I. Brightwell (Shropshire), 21.2 sec.
 440 yards.—D. Brown (Middlesex), 48.5 sec.
 880 yards.—S. G. Purkis (Essex), 1 min. 51.2 sec.
 1 mile.—A. J. Harris (Surrey), 4 min. 03.7 sec.
 3 miles.—M. B. Tulloh (Devon), 13 min. 20.2 sec.*
 6 miles.—M. B. Tulloh (Devon), 27 min. 57.4 sec.
 2 mile walk.—K. J. Matthews (Warwickshire), 13 min. 35.0 sec.
 7 mile walk.—K. J. Matthews (Warwickshire), 53 min. 24.4 sec.
 120 hurdles.—J. L. Taitt (Surrey), 14.3 sec.*
 440 hurdles.—H. Kane (Middlesex), 52.2 sec.
 Steeplechase.—M. Herriott (Warwickshire), 8 min. 48.4 sec.*
 High Jump.—G. Miller (Surrey), 6 ft. 6 in.**
 Pole Vault.—S. R. Porter (Gloucestershire), 13 ft. 6 in.**
 Long Jump.—L. Davies (Glamorgan), 24 ft. 1½ in.*
 Triple Jump.—M. Ralph (Yorkshire), 50 ft. 3½ in.
 Shot.—A. Rowe (Yorkshire), 63 ft. 5½ in.*
 Discus.—R. Hollingsworth (Middlesex), 167 ft. 3½ in.*
 Hammer.—A. H. Payne (Warwickshire), 193 ft. 5½ in.
 Javelin.—J. McSorley (Middlesex), 230 ft. 11½ in.
 (a) 20 Mile Road Race.—J. Edwards (Somerset), 1 hr. 47 min. 47.6 sec.

Championship: 1. Middlesex, 77 points; 2. Surrey 62 points; 3. Essex, 56 points.

(a) Held at Victoria Park.

* Best Championship performance.

** Equals best championship performance.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

White City Stadium, May 12, 1962

100 yards.—A. P. Metcalfe (O.), 9.7 sec.*
 220 yards.—A. P. Metcalfe (O.), 21.0 sec.*
 440 yards.—A. P. Metcalfe (O.), 47.0 sec.*
 880 yards.—A. Fairbank (C.), 1 min. 53.0 sec.
 1 mile.—R. Bell (O.), 4 min. 07.2 sec.
 3 miles.—T. J. Briault (C.), 13 min. 59.0 sec.
 120 hurdles.—J. M. W. Hogan (O.), 14.6 sec.
 220 hurdles.—J. M. W. Hogan (O.), 24.0 sec.
 High Jump.—R. J. P. Bird (C.), 6 ft. 1 in.
 Pole Vault.—T. N. Blodgett (C.), 13 ft. 6 in.*
 Long Jump.—C. T. Simey (C.), 22 ft. 10½ in.
 Triple Jump.—M. Ralph (O.), 48 ft. 11½ in.
 Shot.—J. E. Owen (C.), 44 ft. 1½ in.
 Discus.—M. W. Pemberton (O.), 145 ft. 4½ in.
 Javelin.—R. A. Lane (O.), 221 ft. 5 in.

Cambridge beat Oxford by 71 points to 64.

The Sports were first held in 1864. To date each University has won on 41 occasions and there have been six ties.

* Best on record.

L.A.C. SCHOOLS' CHALLENGE CUPS

White City, April 27 and 28, 1962

100 yards.—R. M. Frith (Chiswick C.G.S.), 10.2 sec.
 440 yards.—J. Sherwood (Read G.S.), 49.5 sec.
 880 yards.—R. K. Dollimore (Alcyn's School), 1 min. 56.2 sec.
 1 mile.—J. A. Archer (King Edward VI, Chelmsford), 4 min. 21.8 sec.
 440 yards Relay.—Chiswick County Grammar School, 44.1 sec.*
 1 Mile Walk.—S. Lightman (Hounslow College), 6 min. 58.0 sec.*
 Steeplechase.—N. J. Whitfield (Dame Allen's School), 4 min. 26.6 sec.
 120 Hurdles.—R. S. Morrod (Nunthorpe G.S.), 14.8 sec.

High Jump.—J. E. Berry (Birkenhead Sch.), 5 ft. 11 in.

Pole Vault.—†M. R. Higdon (Chiswick C.G.S.), 12 ft. 8 in.*

Long Jump.—R. F. Peate (Westcliffe H.S.), 21 ft. 7 in.

Triple Jump.—N. P. O. Green (St. Julian's H.S.), 46 ft. 1½ in.

Shot.—B. King (Abbotsfield C.S.), 54 ft. 0½ in.

Discus.—B. King (Abbotsfield C.S.), 149 ft. 3 in.

Hammer.—P. R. G. Aston (Buckhurst Hill), 160 ft. 1½ in.

Javelin.—I. Chapman (Ipswich), 186 ft. 1½ in.
 † Holder.

* Best on record.

ALL ENGLAND SCHOOLS

Held at Kingston-upon-Hull, July 20 and 21, 1962

Boys' Events

100 yards.—R. Frith (Midxx.), 10.4 sec.
 220 yards.—A. Ronay (Midxx.), 22.4 sec.
 440 yards.—M. Hauck (Midxx.), 50.4 sec.
 880 yards.—C. Hudson (Yorks), 1 min. 57.6 sec.
 Mile.—E. Haslam (Lancs), 4 min. 22.4 sec.
 120 Hurdles.—R. Morrod (Yorks), 15.6 sec.
 200 Hurdles.—C. Webb (Hants), 23.3 sec.
 High Jump.—M. Campbell (Herts), 6 ft. 2 in.
 Pole Vault.—M. Higdon (Midxx.), 13 ft. 4 in.

Long Jump.—B. Beales (Sussex), 23 ft. 3 in.
 Triple Jump.—D. Macbeth (Bucks), 46 ft. 0½ in.
 Shot.—A. Carter (Glos), 58 ft. 5½ in.*
 Discus.—J. Hiller (London), 153 ft. 1½ in.
 Hammer.—P. Aston (Essex), 174 ft. 2 in.
 Javelin.—W. Peet (Essex), 204 ft. 8½ in.

* Best Championship performance.

Girls' Events

100 yards.—J. Taylor (Surrey), 11.5 sec.
 220 yards.—J. Simpson (Herts), 26.9 sec.
 880 yards.—M. Tagg (Norfolk), 2 min. 24.0 sec.
 80 Hurdles.—S. Mill (Lancs), 12.0 sec.
 High Jump.—S. Dennier (Somerset), 5 ft. 1 in.
 Long Jump.—M. Gouldsmith (Midxx), 18 ft. 4½ in.
 Shot.—V. Woods (London), 40 ft. 10½ in.
 Discus.—E. Robertson (Surrey), 115 ft. 3 in.
 Javelin.—L. Harman (Kent), 125 ft. 9 in.

49TH INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

Sheffield, March, 24, 1962

	min. sec.
1 G. Roelants (Belgium)	44 40
2 M. Vandewattynce (Belgium)	44 46
3 M. R. Batty (England)	44 48
4 J. P. Anderson (England)	44 55
5 B. Hall (England)	45 02
6 J. Molins (Spain)	45 04
7 M. Neville (Ireland)	45 05
8 G. A. North (England)	45 08
9 A. H. Brown (Scotland)	45 09
10 A. Rhadi (Morocco)	45 12
11 R. Hill (England)	45 19
12 G. Fromont (Belgium)	45 20

Team Result

	points
1 England (3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 13)	44
2 Spain (6, 14, 15, 18, 29, 33)	115
3 Belgium (1, 2, 12, 22, 46, 49)	132
4 Morocco (10, 24, 28, 41, 42, 47)	192
5 Scotland (9, 25, 35, 37, 58)	200
6 South Africa (17, 23, 30, 31, 56, 61)	218
7 France (19, 26, 32, 34, 43, 64)	218
8 Tunisia (21, 27, 38, 44, 48, 51)	229
9 Ireland (7, 40, 53, 59, 60, 68)	287
10 Wales (57, 63, 65, 77, 78, 79)	410

INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR CROSS COUNTRY RACE

Sheffield, March 24

	min. sec.
1 A. Bouchta (Morocco)	25 05
2 M. R. Heath (England)	25 23
3 A. Evans (England)	25 23
4 E. Pomfret (England)	25 33
5 T. Edmonds (Wales)	25 45
6 Zammel (Tunisia)	25 51

Team Result

	points
1 England (2, 3, 4)	9
2 Morocco (1, 12, 15)	28
3 Scotland (10, 11, 16)	37
4 Spain (8, 13, 20)	41
5 Tunisia (6, 14, 25)	45
6 Wales (5, 31, 36)	72

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP

Leicester, March 10, 1962

	min. sec.
1 G. A. North (Blackpool & Fylde A.C.)	46 50
2 M. B. Tulloh (Portsmouth A.C.)	46 52
3 J. P. Anderson (Saltwell H.)	47 06
4 B. R. Craig (Blackpool & Fylde A.C.)	47 07
5 M. R. Batty (Thurrock H.)	47 14
6 D. Cooke (Portsmouth A.C.)	47 24

	min. sec.
7 R. Hill (Bolton Un. H.)	47 29
8 E. F. Strong (Bristol A.C.)	47 36
9 J. Alder (Morpeth H.)	47 37
10 B. Hall (Manchester A.C.)	47 47
11 C. Robinson (Rochdale H.)	47 52
12 Geoff North (Blackpool & Fylde A.C.)	48 04

Team Result points

1 Derby & County A.C. (16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 50)	147
2 Portsmouth A.C.? (2, 6, 17, 45, 56, 89)	1215
3 Bristol A.C. (8, 25, 47, 69, 95, 116)	360

Junior Race min. sec.

1 M. R. Heath (Cambridge H. H. & H.)	32 12
2 D. Graham (9th Old Boys)	32 19
3 T. F. K. Johnston (Portsmouth)	32 37
4 E. Pomfrey (Houghton H.)	32 46
5 A. E. Walker (North Staffs H.)	32 52
6 A. Evans (Hallamshire H.)	32 47

Team Result points

1 North Staffs & Stone H. (6, 21, 25, 30)	82
2 Derby & County A.C. (20, 26, 27, 46)	119
3 Thames Valley H. (24, 28, 37, 46)	152

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Wolverhampton, March 3, 1962

	min. sec.
1 R. Ashby (Coventry Godiva H.)	20 07
2 S. Jarville (London Olympiades A.C.)	20 33
3 M. Ibbotson (Longwood)	20 56
4 P. Perkins (Ilford A.C.)	21 07
5 B. Wilson (Highgate H.)	21 12
6 P. Davies (Selsonia A.C.)	21 18

Team Result points

1 London Olympiades (2, 12, 18, 23)	55
2 Mitcham A.C. (14, 20, 22, 24)	80
3 Highgate Harriers (5, 13, 31, 49)	98

NATIONAL TEN MILE WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP

Held at Southgate, March 17, 1962

	min. sec.
1 K. J. Matthews (Royal Sutton Coldfield W.C.)	76 10
2 R. Clark (Poly H.)	77 40
3 C. Williams (Ilford A.C.)	78 10
4 D. J. Thompson (Metropolitan W.C.)	78 21
5 P. Nihil (Surrey W.C.)	79 09
6 R. Middleton (Belgrave H.)	79 18

Team Result points

1 Highgate Harriers (9, 11, 12, 21)	53
2 Surrey Walking Club (3, 16, 18, 28)	65
3 Belgrave Harriers (4, 10, 15, 39)	68

NATIONAL TWENTY MILES WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP

Held at Birmingham on May 12, 1962

	hr. min. sec.
1 K. J. Matthews (Royal Sutton Coldfield W.C.)	2 38 39
2 D. J. Thompson (Metropolitan W.C.)	2 42 42
3 P. Nihil (Surrey W.C.)	2 46 13
4 R. Clark (Poly H.)	2 46 27
5 R. Middleton (Belgrave H.)	2 47 05
6 H. C. J. Young (Essex Beagles)	2 48 13

Team Result points

1 Surrey Walking Club (3, 9, 14, 23)	49
2 Sheffield U.H. (10, 12, 13, 21)	56
3 Belgrave H. (5, 7, 27, 30)	69

NATIONAL FIFTY KILOMETRES WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP

Held at Luton on June 23, 1962

	hr. min. sec.
1 D. J. Thompson (Metropolitan W.C.)	4 27 26
2 R. Middleton (Belgrave H.)	4 30 59
3 R. Hall (Belgrave H.)	4 42 25
4 H. C. J. Young (Essex Beagles)	4 44 36
5 J. Stancer (Sheffield U.H.)	4 46 41
6 K. Mason (Surrey W.C.)	4 47 01

Team Result points

1 Surrey Walking Club (4, 5, 6, 8)	23
2 Belgrave Harriers (1, 2, 9, 13)	25
3 Sheffield United Harriers (3, 7, 12, 17)	39

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

Relays. (Nov. 30, 1961, at Cambridge.)—Cambridge won by 5 events to 2.

Field Events. (Nov. 23, 1961, at Oxford.)

Cambridge won by 5 events to 2.

Cross Country. (Dec. 9, 1961, at Roehampton.)

Cambridge won by 22 points to 61.

BEST UNITED KINGDOM PERFORMANCES 1962

100 yards.—P. Radford, 9.5 sec.
100 metres.—P. Radford, 10.3 sec.
200 metres.—P. Radford, 20.9 sec.; R. Brightwell, 20.9 sec.
220 yards.—P. Radford, 21.0 sec.*; R. Brightwell, 21.0 sec.*
400 metres.—R. Brightwell, 45.6 sec.*
440 yards.—R. Brightwell, 45.9 sec.
800 metres.—M. Fleet, 1 min. 48.2 sec.*
880 yards.—M. Fleet, 1 min. 48.9 sec.
1500 metres.—S. Taylor, 3 min. 41.9 sec.
Mile.—S. Taylor, 3 min. 58.0 sec.
2 miles.—M. B. S. Tulloh, 8 min. 34.0 sec.
3 miles.—M. B. S. Tulloh, 13 min. 16.0 sec.
5000 metres.—M. B. S. Tulloh, 13 min. 52.3 sec.
6 miles.—R. Fowler, 27 min. 49.8 sec.; M. Bullivant, 27 min. 49.8 sec.
10000 metres.—R. Fowler, 29 min. 02.0 sec. M. Hyman, 29 min. 02.0 sec.
120 Hurdles.—J. Taitt, 14.2 sec.
440 Hurdles.—C. Surety, 51.9 sec.
Steeplechase.—M. Herriott, 8 min. 43.8 sec.
High Jump.—C. Fairbrother, 6 ft. 9½ in.
Pole Vault.—D. Stevenson, 14 ft. 0½ in.
Long Jump.—J. Morbey, 24 ft. 9 in.; L. W. Davies, 24 ft. 9 in.
Triple Jump.—M. Ralph, 51 ft. 0½ in.
Shot Put.—A. Rowe, 63 ft. 11½ in.
Discus.—R. A. Hollingsworth, 176 ft. 9 in.
Hammer.—A. Payne, 208 ft. 10 in.
Javelin.—J. V. McSorley, 260 ft.

* Converted from metres or yards

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 yards.—D. Hyman, 10.6 sec.
100 metres.—D. Hyman, 11.5 sec.
200 metres.—D. Hyman, 23.4 sec.
220 yards.—D. Hyman, 23.5 sec.*
400 metres.—J. Grieveeson, 53.9 sec.
440 yards.—J. Grieveeson, 54.3 sec.
800 metres.—J. Jordan, 2 min. 05.0 sec.
880 yards.—J. Jordan, 2 min. 05.8 sec.
Hurdles.—B. Moore, 10.5 sec.
High Jump.—L. Knowles, 5 ft. 8 in.
Long Jump.—M. Rand, 20 ft. 7½ in.
Shot.—S. Allday, 48 ft. 6½ in.
Discus.—S. Allday, 155 ft. 5½ in.
Javelin.—S. Platt, 167 ft. 2½ in.

THE TURF

The Turf in Great Britain is under the control of—
Flat Racing. The *Jockey Club*, H.Q. at Newmarket. Stewards are Lord Crathorne, P.C., T.D.; Lt.-Gen. Sir George Collingwood, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Lord Howard de Walden.

Steeplechasing. The *National Hunt Committee*. Stewards are: The Marquess of Abergavenny, O.B.E.; The Earl Cadogan, M.C.; The Earl of Cottenham.

Leading Owners and Trainers, 1962
 (Flat Season up to Sept. 28)

Winning Owners	
Maj. L. B. Holliday	£68,410
Mr. H. J. Joel	39,586
Mr. R. R. Guest	34,786
Maj. G. Glover	34,399
M. F. Dupré	23,515
Mr. R. More O'Ferrall	21,597
Lord Rosebery	20,026
M. G. P. Goulandris	18,435
Mr. M. Sobell	18,269
Lord Howard de Walden	16,856
Lord Derby	15,104
Mr. G. A. Oldham	14,904

Winning Trainers	
W. R. Hern	£68,412
W. Elsey	64,342
H. Wragg	62,810
G. T. Brooke	51,508
J. Jarvis	43,454
T. A. Waugh	39,879
Sir G. Richards	38,243
M. V. O'Brien	(Ireland) 36,891
J. A. J. Waugh	33,778
S. Hall	30,083
C. F. N. Murless	28,729
F. Armstrong	27,600

Leading Breeders, 1962
 (Up to Sept. 28)

	Races		Value
	Winners	won	
Maj. L. B. Holliday	25	43	£70,932
Messrs. Philip A. Love	2	3	35,200
Maj. G. Glover	2	3	34,399
Astor Stud	18	38	28,052
The late Sir P. Loraine and Mr. R. More O'Ferrall	5	5	23,693
M. F. Dupré	1	1	23,515
The late Miss D. Paget	14	29	22,374
Mr. H. J. Joel	11	21	21,997
Miss O. E. Hoole	2	4	21,737
Lord Rosebery	20	26	20,162
Lt.-Col. Giles Loder	11	15	19,997
Stenigot, Ltd.	13	18	19,870

THE DERBY, 1952-1962

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1951 see 1921-52 editions.

The *Distance* of the Derby course at Epsom is 1½ mile. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7, 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 3; Sir J. Hawley, Teddington (1851), Beadsman (1858), Musjid (1859), and Blue Gown (1868), the 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1882), Ormonde (1886), and Flying Fox (1899). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G. B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780. From 1940 to 1945 a substitute Derby was run at Newmarket. By winning his 5th Derby, the late Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He also won 2 Oaks.

Winning Jockeys, 1962
 (Up to Sept. 21)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl	Total Mts
A. Breasley	157	101	90	259	607
D. Smith	123	97	79	348	647
E. Hide	79	81	65	234	459
R. Hutchinson	77	76	70	301	524
L. Piggott	76	57	38	182	353
J. Sime	72	32	33	216	353
J. Mercer	70	56	50	223	399
G. Lewis	62	59	51	259	431
E. Smith	55	41	43	239	378
P. Robinson	52	30	29	180	291
D. Keith	47	56	54	275	432
R. Maddock	46	32	44	197	319

Winning Sires, 1962
 (Up to Sept. 28)

	Races		Value
	Winners	won	
Never Say Die (1951), by Nasrullah	17	28	£64,178
King of the Tudors (1950), by Tudor Minstrel	20	34	56,198
Princequillo (1940), by Prince Rose	1	1	50,027
Alycidon (1945), by Donatello II	18	38	47,561
Abernant (1946), by Owen Tudor	26	43	44,534
Hugh Lupus (1952), by Djebel	6	10	43,151
Counsel (1952), by Court Martial	12	19	42,504
Tamerlane (1952), by Persian Gulf	23	42	30,074
Princely Gift (1951), by Nasrullah	25	38	28,719
Tantieme (1947), by Deux Pour Cent	6	6	27,987
Whistler (1950), by Panorama	24	39	27,493
Grey Sovereign (1948), by Nasrullah	27	38	25,472

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1952	H.H. Aga Khan's Tulyar°	11 to 2 F.	C. Smirke	M. Marsh	25
1953	Sir V. Sassoon's Pinza	5 to 1 (ft.F)	Sir G. Richards	N. Bertle	33
1954	Mr. R. S. Clark's Never Say Die°	33 to 1	L. Piggott	J. Lawson	33
1955	Mme. L. Volterra's Phil Drake (Fr.)	100 to 8	F. Palmer	F. Mathet	22
1956	M. P. Wertheimer's Lavandin (Fr.)	7 to 1	W. R. Johnstone	A. Head	23
1957	Sir V. Sassoon's Crepello*	6 to 4 F.	L. Piggott	N. Murless	22
1958	Sir V. Sassoon's Hard Ridden (Ir.)	18 to 1	C. Smirke	J. Rogers	20
1959	Sir H. de Trafford's Parthia	10 to 1	W. H. Carr	C. Boyd-Rochfort	20
1960	Sir V. Sassoon's St. Paddy°	7 to 1	L. Piggott	N. Murless	17
1961	Mrs. A. Piesch's Psidium	66 to 1	R. Poincelet	H. Wragg	28
1962	Mr. R. R. Guest's Larkspur (Ir.)	22 to 1	N. Sellwood	V. O'Brien	26

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; ° the St. Leger.
 Recorded times, 2 min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; 2 min. 33.8 sec. Mahmoud in 1926.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First run, 1809. Rowley Mile Newmarket. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1958	Her Majesty the Queen's Pall Mall	20 to 1	D. Smith.....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	14
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Taboun (Fr)	5 to 2F.	G. Moore.....	A. Head	13
1960	Mr. R. N. Webster's Martial (Ir)	18 to 1	R. Hutchinson	P. Prendergast	17
1961	Mr. T. C. Yuill's Rockavon	66 to 1	N. Stirk	G. Boyd	22
1962	Major G. Glover's Privy Councillor	100 to 6	W. Rickaby...	T. Waugh...	19

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley mile. Newmarket. Fillies 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1958	M. F. Dupré's Bella Paola (Fr).....	8 to 11F.	S. Boulenger..	F. Mathet.....	11
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Petite Etoile.....	8 to 1	D. Smith.....	N. Murless....	14
1960	Mrs. H. E. Jackson's Never Too Late II (Fr)	8 to 11F.	R. Poincelet..	E. Pollet	14
1961	Mrs. S. M. Castello's Sweet Solera	4 to 1 1/2 F.	W. Rickaby...	R. Day.....	14
1962	Mr. R. More O'Ferrall's Abermaid.....	100 to 6	W. Williamson	H. Wragg.....	14

OAKS. 1779. Epsom. 1 1/2 mile. Fillies. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1958	M. F. Dupré's Bella Paola* (Fr).....	6 to 4F.	M. Garcia.....	F. Mathet.....	17
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Petite Etoile*.....	11 to 2	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless....	11
1960	Mrs. H. E. Jackson's Never Too Late II* (Fr)	6 to 5F.	R. Poincelet..	E. Pollet	10
1961	Mrs. S. M. Castello's Sweet Solera*.....	11 to 4 F.	W. Rickaby...	R. Day.....	12
1962	Mr. G. P. Goulandris' Monade (Fr).....	7 to 1	Y. Saint-Martin	J. Lieux.....	18

* Also won 1,000 Guineas.

ST. LEGER. 1776(8). Doncaster. 1 1/4 mile, 132 yards.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1958	Sir H. de Trafford's Alcide.....	4 to 9F	W H. Carr....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	8
1959	Mr. W. Hill's Cantelo	100 to 7	E. Hide.....	C. F. Elsey	11
1960	Sir V. Sassoon's St. Paddy*.....	4 to 6F.	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless....	9
1961	Mrs. V. Lilley's Aurelius.....	9 to 2	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless....	13
1962	Maj. L. B. Holliday's Hethersett.....	100 to 8	W. H. Carr...	W. R. Hern ..	15

‡ Also won Derby.

	Lincolnshire Handicap. 1 mile.	Free Handicap. Newmarket—3 yrs.—7f.	Jockey Club Cup Newmarket 1 1/4 miles.	Coronation Cup. Epsom 1 1/2 m.
1959	Marshal Pil 5y 7st 13lb....	Petite Etoile 9st.....	..	Nagani 4y 8st 7lb.....
1960	Mustavon 5y 6st 13lb....	Running Blue 8st. 4lb....	..	Petite Etoile 4y 8st 4lb....
1961	John's Court 6y 7st 7lb....	Erudite 8st 6lb .....	..	Petite Etoile 5y 8st 7lb....
1962	Hill Royal 4y 7st 9lb....	Privy Councillor 8st 4lb....	Pardao 4y 9st	Dicta Drake (Fr.) 4y 8st 7lb

	Ascot Stakes. Now 2 1/4 miles.	Gold Cup. Ascot 2 1/2 miles.	Coventry Stake, Ascot—2 yrs—5 furlongs.	Grand Prix de Paris. 1 mile 7 furlongs.
1959	Rugosa 4y 7st 12lb.....	Wallaby II (Fr.) 4y 9st....	Martial (Ir.) 9st.....	Birum
1960	Shatter 4y 7st 9lb.....	Sheshoon (Fr.) 4y 9st....	Typhoon (Ir.) 9st	Charlottesville.....
1961	Anzax 5y 8st 1lb.....	Pandofell 4y 9st.....	Xerxes 9st	Balto.....
1962	Trelawny 6y 9st 8lb	Balto (Fr.) 4y 9st.....	Crocket, 9st.....	Armistice.....

	Chester Cup. Chester—2 1/4 m. 77yd.	Jubilee Handicap. Kempton Pk.—1 1/4 m.	Eclipse Stakes. Sandown Pk.—1 1/4 m.	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Ascot—1 1/4 miles.
1959	Agreement 5y 9st. 4lb....	Aicmedes 5y 8st 3lb....	St. Crespin 111 (Fr.) 3y 8st 9lb	Alcide 4y 9st 7lb
1960	Trelawny 4y 7st 11lb....	Rocky Royale 4y 7st 9lb....	Javelot (Fr.) 4y 9st.....	Aggressor 5y 9st 7lb....
1961	Hoy 5y 8st	Chalk Scream 6y 7st 5lb....	St. Paddy 4y 9st 7lb.....	Right Royal V (Fr)
1962	Golden Fire 4y 7st 9lb....	Water Skier 5y 7st 10lb....	Henry the Seventh 4y 9st ..	3y 8st 7lb Match 111 (Fr.) 4y 9st 7lb.

	Nunthorpe Stakes. York 5f.	Cheveley Park Stakes. Newk't—2 yrs.—6f.	Cambridgeshire. Newk't 9 furlongs.	Middle Park Stakes Newk't—2 yrs.—6 furlongs
1959	Right Boy 5y 9st 5lb....	Queensberry 8st 12lb....	Rexequo 3y 8st 7lb.....	Venture VII (Fr.) 9st....
1960	Bleep-Bleep 4y 9st 5lb....	Opaline II (Fr.) 8st. 12lb....	Midsummer Night 11 3y. 7 3/4 12lb	Skymaster
1961	Floribunda (Ir.) 3y 9st....	Display (Ir.) 8st. 11lb	Henry the Seventh 3y 8st 4lb	Gustav 9st.....
1962	Gay Mairi 3y 8st 11lb....	My Goodness Me 8st 11lb....	Violetta 111 3y 7st 8lb	Crocket 9st
			Hidden Meaning 3y 9st	

	Cesarewitch. Newk't 2 1/4 m.	Dewhurst Stakes. Newk't 2 yrs.—7f.	Champion Stakes. Newk't 1 1/4 m.	Grand National. L'pool 4m. 5 1/2 fds.
1959	Come to Daddy 4y 7st 8lb....	Ancient Lights 8st 9lb....	Petite Etoile 3y 8st 4lb....	Oxo 9y 10st 13lb.....
1960	Alcove 3y 7st 7lb	Bounteous 8st 13lb	Marguerite Vernaut (It.) 3y 8st. 4lb.	Merryman II 9y 10st 12lb.
1961	Avon's Pride 4 y 7st 11lb..	River Chanter 9st 2lb....	Bobar II (Fr.) 3y 8st 11lb..	Nicolaus Silver 9y 10st 1lb.
1962	Golden Fire 4y 7st 11lb..	Follow Suit 8st 12lb.....	Arctic Storm 3y 8st 7lb....	Kilmore 12y 10st 4lb.....

CRICKET

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787), Lord's, N.W.1. Pres.—The Lord Nugent. Sec., S. C. Griffith. Asst. Secs. J. G. Dunbar; D. B. Carr.

1962. Cricket Feats

Firsts.—1,000 runs—W. J. Stewart (Warwickshire). 100 wickets—D. Shackleton (Hampshire). 1,000 runs and 100 wickets—F. J. Titmus (Middlesex). 2,000 runs—R. E. Marshall (Hampshire). 3,000 runs—None. 200 wickets—None.

All Round.—Seven players made 1,000 runs and took 100 wickets. They were: T. E. Bailey (Essex) 1,460 runs and 125 wickets; F. J. Titmus (Middlesex) 1,238 runs and 136 wickets; R. Illingworth (Yorks.) 1,612 runs and 117 wickets; W. E. Alley (Somerset) 1,915 runs and 112 wickets; T. W. Cartwright (Warwickshire) 1,176 runs and 106 wickets; B. R. Knight (Essex) 1,689 runs and 100 wickets; J. Van Geloven (Leicestershire) 1,055 runs and 100 wickets.

High Scores.—Kent, 551 for 9 v. Leicestershire; England, 544 for 5 v. Pakistan; Worcestershire, 520 for 3 v. Somerset.

Low Scores.—Sussex, 41 and 58 v. Gloucestershire; Glamorgan, 49 and 62 v. Gloucestershire; Surrey, 61 v. Worcestershire.

Bowling Feats.—F. J. Titmus (Middlesex) 9 for 52 (in innings) v. Cambridge Univ.; D. J. Shepherd (Glamorgan) 8 for 45 (in innings) v. Somerset; C. Greetham (Somerset) 10 for 48 (in match) v. Lancashire; H. L. Jackson (Derbyshire) 13 for 73 (in match) v. Leicestershire.

Highest Individual Scores.—M. J. Horton (Worcs.) 233* v. Somerset; R. E. Marshall (Hampshire) 228* v. Pakistan; R. B. Nicholls (Glos.) 217 v. Oxford Univ.; J. H. Edrich (Surrey) 216 v. Notts.; P. B. Wight (Somerset) 215 v. Yorkshire; J. R. Gray (Hampshire) 213 v. Derbyshire; T. W. Cartwright (Warwicks.) 210 v. Middlesex; K. G. Suttle (Hampshire) 204* v. Kent; M. R. Hallam (Leics.) 200* v. Notts.; A. J. Stewart (Surrey) 200* v. Sussex; R. A. Gale (Middlesex) 200 v. Glamorgan; D. Livingstone (Hampshire) 200 v. Surrey.

* Denotes not out.

equal on points. Yorkshire have won 25 times; Surrey 16; Notts 8; Lancs 8; Middlesex 5; Kent 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 2; Warwick 2; Glamorgan 1; Hampshire 1; Notts and Lancs tied in 1879 and 1882, and Notts, Lancs and Surrey were all equal in 1889. Middlesex and Yorkshire tied in 1949 and Lancashire and Surrey tied in 1950.

Minor Counties Championship, 1962

County	P.	W.	L.	First Innings		No. res.	Pts.	Avge
				W.	L.			
Warwickshire II	8	5	0	1	1	1	56	7.00
Lancashire II	12	6	0	3	3	0	72	6.00
Yorkshire II	12	5	0	7	0	0	71	5.91
Hertfordshire	10	4	2*	1	2	1	50	5.00
Somerset II	8	3	2	1	2	0	35	4.37
Lincolnshire	12	4	4	4	0	0	52	4.33
Durham	12	4	3*	1	3	1	51	4.25
Norfolk	12	4	3	2	2	1	50	4.16
Wiltshire	10	3	0	2	5	0	41	4.10
Buckinghamshire	10	3	2	2	1	2	41	4.10
Dorset	10	2	2*	4	2	0	37	3.70
Berkshire	10	2	1	4	2	1	36	3.60
Staffordshire	12	2	4†	4	2	0	40	3.33
Suffolk	8	2	3	1	1	1	26	3.25
Bedfordshire	10	2	2	2	2	2	32	3.20
Cheshire	10	1	3*	4	2	0	27	2.70
Devonshire	10	1	1	4	4	0	26	2.60
Shropshire	8	1	3	1	2	1	17	2.12
Northumberland	10	1	3*	0	5	1	20	2.00
Oxfordshire	10	0	3	3	4	0	13	1.30
Cambridgeshire	8	0	4*	0	3	1	8	1.00
Cornwall	8	0	5	1	2	0	5	0.62
Cumberland	8	0	5	0	2	1	4	0.50

* First innings' points (3) in one match lost. † First innings' points in two matches lost.

Minor Counties Challenge Match: Abandoned owing to rain. Warwickshire II 200; Lancashire II 131 for 5.

County Championship Table, 1962

County Order for 1962, 1961 in brackets	Played	W on	Lost	Drawn	No dec.	First Innings Lead in Match		Bonus Points		Points	Average
						L't.	Dn.	—	—		
Points Award	—	12	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—
Yorkshire (2)	32	14	4	14	0	1	9	36	224	7.00	
Worcester (4)	32	14	3	14	1	1	8	34	220	6.87	
Warwick (12)	32	12	5	15	0	2	11	32	202	6.31	
Gloucester (5)	28	11	11	6	0	5	4	24	174	6.21	
Surrey (15)	28	10	3	14	1	2	9	32	174	6.21	
Somerset (10)	32	12	7	13	0	1	7	30	190	5.93	
Derbyshire (7)	28	8	6	13	1	2	8	28	144	5.14	
Northants (16)	28	7	5	16	0	1	10	22	128	4.57	
Essex (6)	28	8	6	13	1	2	7	12	126	4.50	
Hampshire (1)	32	7	5	19	1	2	11	30	140	4.37	
Kent (11)	28	7	9	10	2	2	3	16	110	3.92	
Sussex (8)	32	7	12	13	0	4	6	18	122	3.81	
Middlesex (3)	28	6	8	13	1	2	4	18	102	3.64	
Glamorgan (14)	32	6	13	13	0	1	4	14	96	3.00	
Notts (17)	28	4	12	11	1	0	1	4	54	1.92	
Lancashire (13)	32	2	16	14	0	6	5	14	60	1.87	
Leicester (9)	28	2	12	13	1	2	5	12	50	1.78	

County Championships

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished

Second Eleven Competition, 1962

	P.	W.	L.	Drawn	First Inngs only	Pts.	Avge.
Surrey	14	7	3	4	0	84	6.00
Kent	18	7	5	6 (1A)	0	84	4.94
Sussex	8	3	4	1	0	36	4.50
Warwickshire	18	5	3	8 (1A)	2 (W)	76	4.47
Hampshire	10	3	4	2 (1A)	1 (L)	36	4.00
Gloucester	10	3	5	1	1 (L)	36	3.60
Leicestershire	16	4	4	8 (2A)	0	48	3.14
Glamorgan	14	3	5	5	1 (W)	44	3.42
Lancashire	8	2	0	5	1 (L)	24	3.00
Somerset	18	4	10	4	0	48	2.66
Middlesex	12	2	3	6	1 (W)	32	2.66
Essex	14	3	8	3	0	36	2.57
Northants	22	4	5	13 (1A)	0	48	2.28
Derbyshire	10	1	3	6 (1A)	0	12	1.33
Notts	14	1	2	10 (1A)	1 (L)	12	0.92

A denotes match abandoned without a result. Not taken into the reckoning of average.

Provisional Test Match Dates, 1963

The following are the dates provisionally arranged for the first day of each five-day Test Match between England and the West Indies in 1963: June 6, Manchester; June 20, Lord's; July 4, Birmingham; July 25, Leeds; Aug. 22, Oval.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

English Batting Averages, 1962

(Qualification, 8 Innings)

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Average
R. T. Simpson	20	4	867	105	54.18
Graveney	48	6	2,269	164*	54.02
E. R. Dexter	47	7	2,148	172	53.70
M. C. Cowdrey	38	3	1,839	182	52.54
P. B. H. May	31	5	1,352	135	52.00
Eddrich	55	7	2,482	216	51.70
Barrington	46	8	1,865	146	49.07
Morgan	51	15	1,669	124	46.36
Parfitt	51	4	2,121	138	45.12
Stewart (M. J.)	55	9	2,045	200*	44.45
Rev. D. S. Sheppard	26	3	1,017	109	44.21
M. J. K. Smith	64	12	2,290	163	44.03
Wight	55	9	2,021	215	43.93
Watts (P. J.)	50	9	1,798	145	43.85
Stewart (W. J.)	62	9	2,318	182*	43.73
Milton	47	10	1,617	110*	43.70
Marshall	52	3	2,124	228*	43.34
Watson	29	2	1,139	142	42.18
Lightfoot	51	6	1,878	122*	41.73
Sharpe	64	9	2,252	138	40.94
R. Pearson	9	3	244	72*	40.66
A. R. Lewis	60	6	2,188	151	40.51
Gray	61	6	2,224	213*	40.43
Suttle	65	6	2,326	204*	39.42
Milburn	30	6	945	129	39.37
A. A. Baig	18	0	701	127	38.94
Gale	58	1	2,211	200	38.78
Richardson (P. E.)	54	0	2,081	162	38.53
Leary	40	6	1,305	130	38.38
Russell (W. E.)	50	3	1,784	133	37.95
Lee	43	3	1,503	137	37.57
Oakman	63	9	2,008	177	37.18
Livingstone	57	8	1,817	200	37.08
Alley	58	6	1,915	155	36.82
Horton (M. J.)	57	4	1,950	233	36.79
Nicholls (R. B.)	58	2	2,059	217	36.76
Richardson (D. W.)	57	7	1,825	156	36.50
Close	46	6	1,447	142*	36.17
Bond	67	8	2,125	157	36.01
Atkinson (G.)	63	5	2,075	133	35.77
T. E. Bailey	53	12	1,460	124*	35.60
Hedges	59	7	1,851	128*	35.59
Reynolds	55	3	1,843	115	35.44
Luckhurst	39	8	1,096	86*	35.35
Kenyon	59	4	1,941	106*	35.29
Hallam	54	3	1,794	200*	35.17
Pullar	50	2	1,670	155	34.79
Hooker	35	7	974	104*	34.78
Pressdee	65	10	1,911	130*	34.74
Buxton	47	14	1,141	108*	34.57
Russell (S. E.)	22	3	655	130	34.47
Knight	54	5	1,689	165	34.46
Johnson (H. L.)	53	2	1,757	154	34.45
Illingworth	56	9	1,612	127	34.29
Horton (H.)	61	3	1,977	134	34.08
Wilson (R. C.)	48	3	1,533	135	34.06
Ibadulla	44	2	2,098	119	33.83
Cartwright	42	7	1,176	210	33.60
Young	55	0	1,844	198	33.52
R. M. Prideaux	54	4	1,672	140	33.44
Lenham	48	8	1,334	122	33.35
Norman	60	4	1,859	116	33.19
J. M. Brearley	33	4	950	113*	32.75
Taylor (K.)	44	2	1,372	178*	32.66
Padgett	57	3	1,750	125*	32.40
White (R. A.)	21	3	583	92*	32.38
Hill (N.)	58	4	1,740	193	32.22
J. L. Cuthbertson	28	1	865	89	32.03
E. J. Craig	37	1	1,151	157*	31.97
Sainsbury	58	11	1,503	163	31.97
Ramsamoaj	18	6	383	100*	31.91
A. C. Smith	49	11	1,201	94	31.60
Marner	61	8	1,656	106*	31.24
Smith (D. V.)	38	11	843	77*	31.22
Titmus	48	8	1,238	74	30.95
Langridge	67	6	1,885	100	30.90
Catt	35	5	905	162	30.16
Bear	60	6	1,612	117	29.85
Watts (P. D.)	38	15	683	85*	29.69
Constable	40	6	1,002	124	29.47

* Denotes not out

English Bowling Averages, 1962

(Qualification, 10 Wickets in 10 Innings)

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Cook	497.1	209	994	58	17.13
Sydenham	989.2	295	2,030	115	17.65
Trueman	1,141.5	273	2,717	153	17.75
Coldwell	1,103	253	2,722	152	17.90
Loader	991.4	236	2,426	131	18.51
J. C. Laker	379.5	96	962	51	18.86
Larter	815.1	214	1,924	101	19.04
Jackson	1,017.5	326	2,012	105	19.16
O. S. Wheatley	1,202.2	355	2,628	136	19.32
Rhodes (H. J.)	654.2	198	1,321	68	19.42
Illingworth	1,081.2	426	2,276	117	19.45
Flavell	761	172	1,767	89	19.85
Cartwright	932.2	338	2,126	106	20.05
Shackleton	1,717.1	678	3,467	172	20.15
Palmer	802.3	201	1,908	94	20.29
T. E. Bailey	1,092	297	2,574	125	20.59
Alley	947.1	256	2,323	112	20.74
Titmus	1,236.4	388	2,824	136	20.76
Andrew (F. J.)	444.1	116	977	47	20.78
Hitchcock	283.4	88	735	35	21.00
Mortimore	962.2	362	1,969	93	21.17
Wright	992.5	254	2,472	116	21.31
Greatham	547	130	1,429	67	21.32
Bannister	1,087	326	2,323	108	21.50
Statham	947.2	218	2,207	102	21.63
Wilson (D.)	996.4	384	2,099	97	21.63
Smith (D. R.)	694.4	180	1,574	72	21.86
Brown (A.)	456	95	1,214	55	22.07
Carter	646	141	1,545	70	22.07
Smith (E.)	669.1	283	1,405	62	22.66
Spencer	840.3	195	2,038	89	22.89
Shepherd	1,421.1	544	2,631	113	23.28
Gifford	948.5	378	2,148	92	23.34
Platt	398.3	124	935	40	23.37
Standen	773.1	193	1,850	78	23.71
Tindall	608	179	1,579	66	23.92
Knight	837.5	160	2,405	100	24.05
Allen (D. A.)	1,011.2	390	2,069	86	24.05
Ryan	767.1	189	1,962	81	24.22
E. R. Dexter	657.2	149	1,844	76	24.26
Thomson (N. L.)	1,293	395	2,961	122	24.27
Pratt (R. L.)	488.5	141	1,216	50	24.32
Halfyard	1,011.5	311	2,403	98	24.52
Booth (B.)	198.4	37	619	25	24.76
Allen (M. H. J.)	882.1	316	2,056	83	24.77
Phelan	317.1	83	948	38	24.94
Taylor (K.)	397	153	853	34	25.08
Crump	811.4	232	1,866	74	25.21
Boshier	204	54	506	20	25.30
Brown (D. J.)	515	115	1,452	57	25.47
Thompson (R. G.)	281.1	82	588	23	25.56
Preston	886	224	2,075	80	25.93
Jones (P. H.)	551.1	202	1,285	49	26.22
A'Court	173.2	29	446	17	26.23
Lock	1,115.1	391	2,840	108	26.29
Langford	1,041	383	2,423	92	26.33
Brown (A. S.)	1,049.4	236	2,905	110	26.40
Bates	1,054.1	249	2,882	109	26.44
Moss	806.2	225	1,912	72	26.55
Morgan	893.3	325	2,154	81	26.59
Hilton	861.1	144	2,503	94	26.62
Higgs	629	105	1,759	66	26.65
Lever	228.3	35	727	27	26.92
Walker	1,004.1	304	2,397	89	26.93
Latham	266	75	677	25	27.08
Milburn	321.2	68	869	32	27.15
Horton (M. J.)	618	219	1,386	51	27.17
Slade (D. N. F.)	392.2	168	707	26	27.19
Ward	238.4	45	737	27	27.29
Davison	696.5	154	2,106	77	27.35
Wassell	689	271	1,670	60	27.83
Greensmith	738.3	173	2,150	77	27.92
Edmeades	270	72	644	23	28.00
Van Geloven	1,023.4	225	2,811	100	28.11
Marner	552.5	107	1,492	53	28.15
Cotton	627.5	149	1,750	72	28.22
Sainsbury	671.5	248	1,600	56	28.57
R. I. Jefferson	693.1	171	1,727	60	28.78
A. R. Windows	576.3	131	1,727	60	28.78
Watts (P. J.)	437.2	126	982	34	28.88
Close	413.5	164	929	32	29.03
Greenhough	652	168	1,608	55	29.23

TEST MATCHES

India v. England, 1961-62

First Test.—(Bombay, Nov. 11-16). Drawn. England 500 for 8 dec. and 184 for 5 dec.; India 390 and 180 for 5.

Second Test.—(Kanpur, Dec. 1-6). Drawn. India 467 for 8 dec.; England 244 and 497 for 5.

Third Test.—(New Delhi, Dec. 13-18). Drawn. India 466; England 256 for 3.

Fourth Test.—(Calcutta, Dec. 30-Jan. 4). India won by 187 runs. India 380 and 252; England 212 and 233.

Fifth Test.—(Madras, Jan. 10-15). India won by 128 runs. India 428 and 190; England 281 and 209.

Pakistan v. England, 1961-62

First Test.—(Lahore, Oct. 20-26). England won by 5 wickets. Pakistan 387 for 9 dec. and 200; England 380 and 209 for 5.

Second Test.—(Dacca, Jan. 18-24). Drawn. Pakistan 393 for 7 dec. and 216; England 439 and 38 for 0.

Third Test.—(Karachi, Feb. 1-7). Drawn. Pakistan 253 and 404 for 8; England 507.

Pakistan Tour of Britain, 1962

First class matches: played, 29; won, 4; lost, 8; drawn 17.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Mahmood Hussain.	390.2	116	1,032	44	23.45
Mohammad Farooq	250.5	46	872	33	26.42
Shahid Mahmood..	109	27	294	11	26.72
Saeed Ahmed.....	193.1	60	508	16	31.75
Fazal Mahmood....	282.3	79	747	22	33.95
Antao D'Souza....	736	159	2,018	58	34.79
Nasim-ul-Ghani....	456.1	100	1,506	41	36.73
Javed Akhtar.....	140	38	379	10	37.90
Munir Malik.....	669.2	165	1,717	43	39.93
Afaq Hussain.....	152	27	567	13	43.61
Intikhab Alam.....	474.3	105	1,397	26	53.73
Javed Burki.....	111	23	323	4	80.75

BATTING

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest score	Average
Mushtaq Mohammad....	47	8	1,614	176	41.38
Hanif Mohammad.....	27	1	1,044	191	40.15
Saeed Ahmed.....	39	2	1,294	128	34.97
Javed Burki.....	43	5	1,257	110*	33.07
Wallis Mathias.....	30	6	734	91	30.58
Imtiaz Ahmed.....	45	7	1,140	101	30.00
Ijaz Butt.....	37	1	1,016	129*	28.22
Nasim-ul-Ghani.....	33	4	769	101	26.51
Intikhab Alam.....	31	4	602	83*	22.29
Antao D'Souza.....	25	14	237	35	21.54
Alim-ud-Din.....	34	1	606	70	18.36
Shahid Mahmood.....	25	2	369	77*	16.04
Munir Malik.....	15	4	138	22	12.54
Asif Ahmed.....	14	1	155	43	11.92
Fazal Mahmood.....	8	3	56	20*	11.20
Mahmood Hussain.....	15	1	141	50	10.07
Afaq Hussain.....	6	3	26	14*	8.66
Mohammad Farooq.....	12	5	47	13	6.71
Javed Akhtar.....	6	1	30	23	6.00

* Denotes not out.

England v. Pakistan, 1962

First Test.—(Birmingham (May 31-June 4). England won by innings and 24. England 544 for 5 (dec.); Pakistan 246 and 274.

Second Test.—(Lord's (June 21-23). England won by 9 wickets. Pakistan 180 and 355; England 370 and 86 for 1.

Third Test.—(Leeds (July 5-7). England won by innings and 117. England 428; Pakistan 131 and 180.

Fourth Test.—(Nottingham (July 26-31). Drawn. England 428 for 5 (dec.); Pakistan 219 and 216 for 6.

Fifth Test.—(Oval (Aug. 16-20). England won by 10 wickets. England 480 for 5 (dec.) and 27 for 0; Pakistan 183 and 323.

TEST MATCH AVERAGES

ENGLAND (BATTING)

Av.	Av.
P. H. Parfitt.....113.33	J. T. Murray.....43.00
T. W. Graveney 100.25	F. S. Trueman.....24.50
E. R. Dexter.....89.20	K. F. Barrington..20.00
M. C. Cowdrey...81.80	G. Pullar.....13.50
M. J. Stewart....79.50	F. J. Titmus.....13.00
Rev. D. S. Sheppard.....74.50	B. R. Knight.....8.50
D. A. Allen.....71.50	

Also batted:—I. B. Statham, 26*; G. A. R. Lock, 7; G. Millman, 7; R. Illingworth, 2*; L. J. Coldwell, 0*.

ENGLAND (BOWLING)

Wkts. Av.	Wkts. Av.
J. D. F. Larter..9 16.11	F. J. Titmus...3 24.66
L. J. Coldwell.13 17.15	E. R. Dexter..17 28.42
B. H. Statham.16 17.37	D. A. Allen...11 29.27
F. S. Trueman 22 19.95	G. A. R. Lock 6 40.16
B. R. Knight.6 21.66	

Also bowled:—R. Illingworth 34-14-81-1; K. F. Barrington 6-2-22-0; P. H. Parfitt 3-1-7-0; M. C. Cowdrey 1-0-1-0.

PAKISTAN (BATTING)

Av.	Av.
A. D'Souza.....53.00	W. Mathias.....14.83
Mushtaq Moham-mad.....44.55	Intikhab Alam...11.25
Imtiaz Ahmed...35.25	Ijaz Butt.....11.00
Saeed Ahmed...30.20	Mahmood Hussain 8.60
Nasim-ul-Ghani..27.44	Mohammad Farooq.....5.50
J. Burki.....25.20	Munir Malik.....3.50
Alim-ud-Din...23.33	Fazal Mahmood..2.33
Hanif Moham-mad.....17.70	

Also batted:—Shahid Mahmood, 16 and 9; Javed Akhtar, 2 and 2*.

PAKISTAN (BOWLING)

Mohammad Farooq.....5 36.20	Fazal Mahmood 5 66.40
Munir Malik...6 43.00	A. D'Souza...6 76.83
Mahmood Hussain.....6 53.83	Intikhab Alam..3 91.66
	Nasim-ul-Ghani 3 91.66

Also bowled:—Saeed Ahmed 12-1-61-2; Javed Akhtar 16-5-52-0; Shahid Mahmood 6-1-23-0; J. Burki 2-0-14-0; Mushtaq Mohammad 13-0-11-0.

West Indies v. India, 1962

First Test.—(Port of Spain, Feb. 16-20). West Indies won by 10 wickets. India 203 and 98. West Indies 289 and 15 for 0.

Second Test.—(Kingston, March 7-12). West Indies won by innings and 18. India 395 and 218. West Indies 631 for 8 dec.

Third Test.—(Bridgetown, March 23-28). West Indies won by innings and 30. India 258 and 187; West Indies 475.

Fourth Test.—(Port of Spain, April 4-9). West Indies won by 7 wickets. West Indies 444 for 9 dec. and 176 for 3; India 197 and 422.

Fifth Test.—(Kingston, April 13-18). West Indies won by 123. West Indies 253 and 283; India 178 and 235.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS

Highest individual scores.—In first-class cricket in England: A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset at Taunton, July, 1895. In Australia: D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452 (not out) for N.S.W. v. Queensland, Sydney, 1929-30. In India: B. B. Nimbalkar (Maharashtra v. W. Indian States), Poona, 1948-49, 443 (not out). In Pakistan: Hanif Mohammed, 499, Karachi v. Bahawalpur, 1959. In a minor inter-county match: F. E. Lacey (Hampshire v. Norfolk), Southampton, 1887, 323 (not out). In other minor matches: A. E. J. Collins, aged 14, scored 628 (not out) in a Junior House match playing for Clarke's House v. North Town at Clifton College. This score extended over five afternoons, 1899.

Highest team innings.—Australia, Victoria 1,107 v. N.S.W., Melbourne, 1926; England, England 503 (for 7 dec.) v. Australia, 1938.

Win.—Victoria beat Tasmania by innings and 666 runs, 1922-3.

Runs in a day.—Australia v. Essex, Southend, May 15, 1948, 721.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12 v. M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12 v. Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—Fifth Test, Durban, March, 1939. S. Africa 530 and 481; England 316 and 654 for 5 wickets. 1,981 (35 wkts.). Indi, Bombay, 651 and 714 for 6 dec. v. Maharashtra, 407, 604, Poona 1948-9. Total 2,376 (38 wkts.).

Highest Partnerships.—Gul Mahomed (319) and V. S. Hazare (288) made 577 for 4th wicket for Baroda v. Holkar (Mar. 7, 1947). Previous: C. L. Walcott and F. M. Worrell, 571 for Barbados v. Trinidad, 1946. P. Holmes and H. Sutcliffe 555 for Yorks. v. Essex, Leyton, 1932, 1st wicket highest.

Most centuries in one season.—D. C. S. Compton, 18 (1947); J. B. Hobbs, 16 (1925); W. R. Hammond, 15 (1938); H. Sutcliffe, 14 (1932); D. G. Bradman (1938), C. B. Fry (1901), W. R. Hammond (1933,

7), T. Hayward (1906), E. P. Hendren (1923, 7, 8), C. P. Mead (1928), and H. Sutcliffe (1928, 31), 13 centuries. Six consecutive—C. B. Fry, 1901; D. G. Bradman (Australia), 1938-9; five consecutive Test centuries, E. Weekes, 1949. Total centuries in career—J. B. Hobbs, 197 (175 in Eng.). Most runs made in a year.—D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), 3,816 (1947); W. J. Edrich (Middlesex), 3,539 (1947); T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,513 (1906). L. Hutton (Yorks), 3,429 (1949); F. E. Woolley (Kent), 3,354 (1928).

Most wickets in a season.—A. P. Freeman (Kent), 304, 1928, and 298, 1933; T. Richardson (Surrey), 290, 1895.

Aggregates.—J. B. Hobbs, 61,237; W. G. Grace, 54,896, 2,876 wkts. W. R. Rhodes, 4,187 wkts. Also F. E. Woolley, 58,969; E. P. Hendren, 57,610; C. P. Mead, 55,060; W. R. Hammond, 50,493; A. P. Freeman, 3,776 wkts.

Record Benefits.—C. Washbrook (Lancs.), £14,000 (1948); D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), £12,200 (1949); A. V. Bedser (Surrey), £12,855 (1953). J. B. Statham (Lancs.), £13,047 (1961). Sir D. G. Bradman received £10,000 for his Testimonial match in Australia, 1948-49.

1,000 runs in May—W. G. Grace, 1895, W. R. Hammond, 1927, C. Hallows, 1928, D. G. Bradman, 1930, 1938, W. J. Edrich, 1938; incl. April, T. Hayward, 1900. In June, L. Hutton, 1,294, 1949. In July.—A. E. Fagg, 1,018. 1938. August.—W. R. Hammond, 1,281, 1936; L. Hutton, 1,050, 1949.

Fastest century.—P. G. H. Fender for Surrey v. Northamptonshire in 1920, 100 runs in 35 mins.

Most Sixes in Match.—17, W. J. Stewart, Warwickshire v. Lancashire, 1959.

Double.—J. H. Parks (Sussex), 3,003 runs and 202 wkts., 1937. Double centuries in match: A. E. Fagg (Kent) v. Essex, 1938. Colchester, 244 and 202 (not out).

Highest batting average in England 115.66, D. G. Bradman (S. Aust.), 1933.

Most Catches in Match—W. R. Hammond 10, Gloucestershire v. Sussex at Cheltenham, 1923.

UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS, ETC.

Oxford and Cambridge

First played 1827. Played 117. Cambridge have won 50, Oxford 43, drawn 24.

1957 Cambridge (innings and 186 runs). Oxford 92 and 146; Cambridge 424 for 7 (dec.).

1958 Cambridge (99 runs). Cambridge 161 for 7 (dec.) and 269 for 8 (dec.); Oxford 180 and 151.

1959 Oxford (85 runs). Oxford 217 and 238; Cambridge 174 and 196.

1960 Drawn. Cambridge 153 and 243 for 9; Oxford 310.

1961 Drawn. Cambridge 173 and 254 for 6; Oxford 232 for 8 (dec.).

1962 Drawn. Cambridge 259 for 6 (dec.) and 190 for 6 (dec.); Oxford 237 and 136 for 5.

Eton and Harrow

First played 1805. Played 126. Eton have won 46, Harrow 40. Drawn 41.

1955 Eton (38 runs). (Eton 161 and 166; Harrow 105 and 184).

1956 Drawn. (Eton 157 for 8 (dec.); Harrow 91 for 1 (match abandoned)).

1957 Drawn. (Harrow 183 for 9 (dec.); Eton 204 for 6).

1958 Drawn. (Eton 170 and 110 for 7 (dec.); Harrow 96 and 81 for 7).

1959 Drawn. (Eton 270 for 5 (dec.) and 106; Harrow 175 and 157 for 8).

1960 Harrow (124 runs). (Harrow 216 and 143; Eton 153 and 82).

1961 Harrow (innings and 12). (Harrow 295 for 9 (dec.); Eton 147 and 135).

1962 Drawn. (Harrow 247; Eton 110 and 262 for 7).

School Matches, 1962

Eton beat Winchester by 6 runs. Eton 277 for 7 (dec.) and 154 for 4 (dec.); Winchester 202 and 223.

Oratory beat Beaumont by innings and 24 runs. Beaumont 45 and 126; Oratory 192 for 4 (dec.).

Tonbridge beat Clifton by 8 wickets. Clifton 105 and 127; Tonbridge 185 and 51 for 2.

Cheltenham beat Haileybury and I.S.C. by 62 runs. Cheltenham 75 and 273 for 7 (dec); Haileybury and I.S.C. 133 and 153.

Rugby and Marlborough drew. Marlborough 216 for 8 (dec.) and 189; Rugby 224 for 9 (dec.) and 134 for 9.

Southern Schools and the Rest. Abandoned through rain.

Combined Services and Public Schools drew. Public Schools 173 and 184 for 9 (dec.); Combined Services 159 and 190 for 7.

Gentlemen v. Players (Lord's)

Drawn. Gentlemen 323 and 172 for 5 (dec.); Players 260 and 207 for 3.

LIST OF COUNTY CHAMPIONS.

1873 Notts. and Glos.	1892 Surrey	1913 Kent	1938 Yorkshire
1874 Derbyshire	1893 Yorkshire	1914 Surrey	1939 Yorkshire
1875 Notts.	1894 Surrey	1919 Yorkshire	1946 Yorkshire
1876 Gloucester	1895 Surrey	1920 Middlesex	1947 Middlesex
1877 Gloucester	1896 Yorkshire	1921 Middlesex	1948 Glamorgan
1878 Middlesex	1897 Lancashire	1922 Yorkshire	1949 { Middlesex Yorkshire
1879 Notts. and Lancs.	1898 Yorkshire	1923 Yorkshire	
1880 Notts.	1899 Surrey	1924 Yorkshire	1950 { Lancashire Surrey
1881 Lancashire	1900 Yorkshire	1925 Yorkshire	
1882 Lancs. and Notts.	1901 Yorkshire	1926 Lancashire	1951 Warwickshire
1883 Notts.	1902 Yorkshire	1927 Lancashire	1952 Surrey
1884 Notts.	1903 Middlesex	1928 Lancashire	1953 Surrey
1885 Notts.	1904 Lancashire	1929 Notts.	1954 Surrey
1886 Notts.	1905 Yorkshire	1930 Lancashire	1955 Surrey
1887 Surrey	1906 Kent	1931 Yorkshire	1956 Surrey
1888 Surrey	1907 Notts.	1932 Yorkshire	1957 Surrey
1889 { Notts. Lancs.	1908 Yorkshire	1933 Yorkshire	1958 Surrey
	1909 Kent	1934 Lancashire	1959 Yorkshire
1890 { Surrey Surrey	1910 Kent	1935 Yorkshire	1960 Yorkshire
	1911 Warwickshire	1936 Derbyshire	1961 Hampshire
1891 Surrey	1912 Yorkshire	1937 Yorkshire	1962 Yorkshire

RUGBY FOOTBALL

International Union Table, 1961-62

(To Date. The match between Wales and Ireland was postponed till Nov. 1962)

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points Scored		Points
					For	Agst.	
France.....	4	3	1	0	35	6	8
Scotland.....	4	2	1	1	34	23	5
England.....	4	1	1	2	19	16	4
Wales.....	3	1	1	1	6	8	3
Ireland.....	3	0	3	0	6	47	0

CALCUTTA CUP

England v. Scotland

1957 England 16-3

1958 Draw 3-3

1959 Draw 3-3

1960 England 21-12

1961 England 6-0

1962 Draw 3-3

COUNTY

CHAMPIONSHIP

Devon.

Warwickshire.

Warwickshire.

Warwickshire.

Cheshire.

Warwickshire.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1961-62

- 1962
- Jan. 13. Edinburgh. Scotland 3; France 11.
20. Twickenham. England 0; Wales 0.
- Feb. 3. Cardiff. Wales 3; Scotland 8.
10. Twickenham. England 16; Ireland 0.
24. Paris. France 13; England 0.
- Dublin. Ireland 6; Scotland 20.
- Mar. 17. Edinburgh. Scotland 3; England 3.
24. Cardiff. Wales 3; France 0.
- Apr. 14. Paris. France 11; England 0.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

Warwickshire beat Hampshire 11-6.

OTHER CHIEF MATCHES, 1961-62

Universities. 1961.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 9-3 at Twickenham on Dec. 12, 1961.

Hospitals Cup Final.—St. Thomas's beat St. Mary's 10-0.

Army Rugby Challenge Cup.—1st Bn. Welsh Guards beat 1st Bn. Duke of Wellington's Regt. 9-6.

Services.—Army beat R.N. 9-6; R.A.F. beat R.N. 12-6; R.A.F. beat Army 19-14.

Middlesex Seven-a-Side Finals.—London Scottish beat Rosslyn Park 18-6.

BRITISH LIONS TOUR OF

SOUTH AFRICA, 1962

International Matches

June 23. Johannesburg. South Africa 3; British Isles 3.

July 21. Durban. South Africa 3; British Isles 0.

August 4. Cape Town. South Africa 8; British Isles 3.

25. Bloemfontein. South Africa 34; British Isles 14.

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE (Est. 1895)

International Matches

- 1961
- Sept. 30. Headingley. Great Britain 8; New Zealand 14.
- Oct. 21. Bradford. Great Britain 10; New Zealand 5.
- Nov. 4. Swinton. Great Britain 18; New Zealand 6.

1962

Feb. 17. Wigan. Great Britain 15; France 20.

Mar. 11. Perpignan. France 23; Great Britain 13.

Rugby League Challenge Cup.—Final. Wakefield Trinity beat Huddersfield 12-6 pts at Wembley Stadium on May 12, 1962. Attendance 81,000. Receipts £33,390.

Semi-Finals. Wakefield Trinity beat Featherstone Rovers 9-0 (at Bradford); Huddersfield beat Hull Kingston Rovers 6-0 (at Bradford).

County Championship.—Cumberland.

Rugby League Championship.—Huddersfield beat Wakefield Trinity 14-5.

County Cup Winners: Yorkshire Cup.—Wakefield Trinity.

Lancashire Cup.—Wigan.

LACROSSE, 1961-62

Annual Territorial Match.—South beat North.

English Club Championship (Iroquois Cup).—Old Hulmeians beat Cambridge University.

North of England Senior Flag.—Old Hulmeians beat South Manchester and Wythenshawe.

South of England Senior Flag.—Cambridge University beat London University.

Northern Counties Championship.—Lancashire beat Cheshire.

Southern Counties Championship.—Essex beat Kent.

University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
International Table, 1961-62.

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals		Points
					For	Agst.	
Scotland.....	3	3	0	0	10	1	6
Wales.....	3	1	1	1	5	3	3
England.....	3	0	1	2	2	4	2
Ireland.....	3	0	2	1	2	11	1

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

1957 England...2-1	Aston Villa b. Manchester U.2-1
1958 England...4-0	Bolton W. b. Manchester U.2-0
1959 England...1-0	Notts F. b. Luton.....2-1
1960 Draw.....1-1	Wolverhampton W. b. Blackburn R.....3-0
1961 England...9-3	Tottenham H. b. Leicester C.2-0
1962 Scotland...2-0	Tottenham H. b. Burnley...3-1

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

1962	28. Aberdeen. Scotland 2; England 4.
Mar. 22.	Southampton. England 4; Turkey 1.

CUP FINALS, 1961-62

F.A. CUP.—S.F.: March 31 (Villa Park), Fulham and Burnley drew 1-1. Attendance 59,989. April 9 (Replay) (Leicester). Burnley beat Fulham 2-1. Attendance 35,000. March 31 (Hillsborough, Sheffield), Tottenham Hotspur beat Manchester United 3-1. Attendance 65,000.

Final: May 5 (Wembley Stadium). Tottenham Hotspur beat Burnley 3-1. Attendance 100,000. Receipts £53,837.

F.A. AMATEUR.—S.F.: March 24 (Brentford), Hounslow Town beat Bishop Auckland 2-1. March 24 (Middlesbrough), Crook Town beat West Auckland Town 2-0.

Final: April 14 (Wembley Stadium). Crook Town and Hounslow Town drew 1-1. Attendance 45,000. Replay, April 21 (Middlesbrough). Crook Town beat Hounslow Town 4-0. Attendance 18,000.

SCOTTISH CUP.—S.F.: March 31 (Hampden Park), Rangers beat Motherwell 3-1. (Ibrox Park), St. Mirren beat Celtic 3-1.

F.: April 21 (Hampden Park). Rangers beat St. Mirren 2-0. Attendance 127,940.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP.—F.: Rangers beat Hearts 3-1.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.—Old Carthusians beat Old Malvermians 2-1.

UNIVERSITIES.—Dec. 9 (Wembley Stadium), Cambridge University beat Oxford University 2-0.

WORLD CUP

(Chile 1962)

Quarter-Finals.—Chile 2; Russia 1. Yugoslavia 1; W. Germany 0. Brazil 3; England, 1. Czechoslovakia 1; Hungary 0. **S.F.—**Brazil 4; Chile 2. Czechoslovakia 3; Yugoslavia 1. **Final.** Brazil 3; Czechoslovakia 1.

AMATEUR HOME INTERNATIONALS

1961	30. Coleraine. Ireland 0; England 3.
Nov. 18.	Ton Pentre. Wales 2; England 2.

1962

Jan. 13.	Ballymena. Ireland 3; Wales 1.
Feb. 17.	Falkirk. Scotland 0; N. Ireland 0.
Mar. 2.	Perth. Scotland 3; Wales 1.
	16. Selhurst Park. England 3; Scotland 4.

HOCKEY, 1961-62

MEN'S HOCKEY

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals					
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F. A.	Pts.
England.....	3	2	1	0	8	3 5
Ireland.....	3	1	1	1	9	7 3
Scotland.....	3	0	2	1	3	7 2
Wales.....	3	0	2	1	2	5 2

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

England beat Wales 4-0; England beat Ireland 4-3; England and Scotland drew 0-0; Ireland beat Scotland 4-1; Wales beat Ireland 2-1; Scotland and Wales drew 1-1.

LEAGUE COMPETITION, 1961-62

Div. I.—Ipswich Town, 56 pts.; Burnley, 53 pts. Relegated: Chelsea, 28 pts. and Cardiff City, 32 pts.

Div. II.—Promoted: Liverpool, 62 pts. and Leyton Orient, 54 pts. Relegated: Brighton and Hove Albion, 31 pts. and Bristol Rovers, 33 pts.

Div. III.—Promoted: Portsmouth, 65 pts. and Grimsby Town, 62 pts. Relegated: Newport County, 22 pts., Brentford, 34 pts., Lincoln City, 35 pts. and Torquay United, 36 pts.

Div. IV.—Promoted: Millwall, 56 pts., Colchester United, 55 pts., Wrexham, 53 pts. and Carlisle United, 52 pts.

Reorganization of Sections.—Since the 1958-59 season the former Northern and Southern sections have been reorganized into National Third and Fourth Divisions. At the end of each season, the last four clubs in the Third Division are relegated to the Fourth Division and the first four clubs in the Fourth Division promoted to the Third Division. **SCOTTISH LEAGUE.—**Div. 1. Champions: Dundee, 54 pts.; Div. 2. Champions: Clyde, 54 pts.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES, 1961-62

1961	HOME INTERNATIONALS	
Oct. 7.	Belfast. Ireland 1; Scotland 6.	
14.	Cardiff. Wales 1; England 1.	
Nov. 8.	Hampden Park. Scotland 2; Wales 0.	
22.	Wembley. England 1; Ireland 1.	
1962	11.	Cardiff. Wales 4; Ireland 0.
Apr. 14.	Hampden Park. Scotland 2; England 0.	

OTHER INTERNATIONALS

1962	Apr. 4.	Wembley. England 3; Austria 1.
May 2.	Hampden Pk. Scotland 2; Uruguay 3.	
9.	Wembley. England 3; Switzerland 1.	
20.	Lima. Peru 0; England 4.	

INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES

1961	Sept. 6.	Dublin. League of Ireland 1; Scottish League 1.
Oct. 4.	Ibrox Park. Scottish League 7; Irish League 0.	
11.	Bristol. Football League 5; League of Ireland 2.	
Nov. 1.	Belfast. Irish League 1; Football League 6.	
1.	Hampden Park. Scottish League 1; Italian League 1.	
8.	Old Trafford. Football League 0; Italian League 2.	

1962	Mar. 21.	Villa Park. Football League 3; Scottish League 4.
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UNDER 23 INTERNATIONALS

1961	Nov. 9.	Leeds. England 7; Israel 1.
29.	Rotterdam. Netherlands 2; England 5.	

OTHER INTERNATIONAL

England beat Netherlands 2-1.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 3-2.

Services.—R.N. beat Army 3-1; R.A.F. beat Army 3-0; R.A.F. beat R.N. 2-0.

County Championship Final.—Durham beat Warwickshire 1-0.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

LEADING MATCHES, 1961-62

England beat Scotland 4-2; England beat Wales 3-1; Ireland beat England 2-0; England and Netherlands drew 2-2; England and U.S.A. drew 3-3.

GOLF, 1961-62

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN (Instituted 1860.)	AMATEUR (1885.)
1955 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 281.	1955 J. W. Conrad (U.S.A.)
1956 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 286.	1956 J. C. Beharrell.
1957 A. D. Locke (S.A.), 279.	1957 R. R. Jack.
1958 P. W. Thomson (Australia) after tie with D. C. Thomas in 278.	1958 J. B. Carr.
1959 G. Player (S.A.), 284.	1959 D. R. Beman
1960 K. Nagle (Australia), 278.	(U.S.A.).
1961 A. Palmer (U.S.A.), 284	1960 J. B. Carr.
1962 A. Palmer (U.S.A.), 276	1961 M. F. Bonalack.
	1962 R. D. Davies (U.S.A.)
	LADIES (1893.)
PROFESSIONAL MATCH PLAY TOURNAMENT (News of the World.)	1956 Miss M. Smith (U.S.A.).
1956 J. Panton.	1957 Miss P. Garvey (Ireland).
1957 C. O'Connor (Ireland).	1958 Mrs. G. Valentine.
1958 H. Weetman.	1959 Miss E. Price.
1959 D. Snell.	1960 Miss B. McIntire (U.S.A.).
1960 E. C. Brown.	1961 Mrs. A. D. Spearman.
1961 P. W. Thomson (Australia)	1962 Mrs. A. D. Spearman.
1962 E. C. Brown.	

CURTIS CUP

(Colorado Springs, Aug. 17-18, 1961)

U.S.A. won by 8 matches to 1

Foursomes—U.S.A. 3; Great Britain 0.

Winners—Mrs. A. Q. Decker and Miss B. McIntire; Miss C. A. Creed and Miss J. Gunderson; Miss J. Ashley and Mrs. A. Johnstone.

Singles—U.S.A. 5; Great Britain 1.

Winners—U.S.A.: Mrs. Decker; Miss Gunderson; Miss Creed; Miss McIntire; Miss P. Preuss.

Winner—Great Britain: Mrs. A. Frearson.

OTHER CHIEF GOLF EVENTS, 1961-62

President's Putter.—M. F. Attenborough.
Halford Hewitt Cup.—Oundle beat Stowe 3-2.
English Amateur.—M. F. Bonalack.
Schweppes Tournament.—P. Alliss, 287.
Penfold-Swallow.—H. Weetman, 280.
Brabazon Trophy.—A. Slater.
Daks.—R. J. Charles (New Zealand) and D. J. Rees, 278.
Yorkshire Evening News.—P. J. Butler, 273.
Martini.—P. W. Thomson (Australia), 275.
Piccadilly Number One.—P. W. Thomson (Australia), 283.
Assistant Professional.—E. R. Whitehead, 277.
Welsh Amateur.—J. Povall.
Welsh Professional.—S. Moulard.
Welsh Ladies.—Mrs. M. Oliver.

SPORTS GROUND AND COURT SIZES

A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A Tennis Court is 96 ft. × 31 ft. 8 in.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Badminton Court is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A Polo Ground is 300 × 160 yards.

A Football Ground (Association) is 130 × 100 yards (full size) and 120 × 80 yards for international matches; (Rugby) 110 × 75 yards (full size) (with in-goal area of 25 × 75 yards at each end).

A Squash Racquets Court is 32 ft. long × 21 ft. broad.

A Bowls Rink is not less than 19 ft. wide, and the green is usually 42 yards long.

Scottish Amateur.—S. W. T. Murray.

Scottish Professional.—E. C. Brown.

Scottish Ladies.—Miss J. Lawrence.

Irish Amateur.—M. Edwards.

Irish Ladies.—Miss P. Garvey.

Irish Hospitals Tournament.—C. O'Connor (Eire), 271.

U.S.A. Masters.—A. Palmer.

U.S.A. Open.—J. W. Nicklaus.

U.S.A., P.G.A. Championship.—G. Player (S. Africa).

U.S.A. Amateur.—L. Harris.

U.S.A. Women's.—Miss J. Gunderson.

University.—Oxford and Cambridge drew 7½-7½.

French Open.—A. Murray (Australia), 274.

German Open.—R. Verwey (S. Africa), 276.

Artisans' Championship.—W. G. Pierce.

English County Championship.—Northumberland.

Women's County Championship.—Staffordshire.

Carlisle Lancastrian.—K. D. G. Nagle (Australia), 274.

British Youth Open.—A. Caygill, 287.

Golf Illustrated Gold Vase.—B. H. G. Chapman.

Boys' International.—England beat Scotland 6-5 (1 halved).

British Boys' Amateur Championship.—P. M. Townsend.

Dutch Open.—B. G. C. Huggett (G.B.), 274.

British Girls' Open.—Miss S. McLaren Smith.

Home International (Raymond Trophy).—England, Ireland and Scotland tied.

Dunlop Masters.—D. J. Rees, 278.

English Women's Championship.—Miss J. Roberts.

Women's Home Internationals.—1, Scotland; 2, England; 3, Ireland; 4, Wales.

Swiss Open.—R. J. Charles (New Zealand) (after play-off with F. van Donck (Belgium) and P. J. Butler (G.B.)).

Carris Trophy.—F. S. Morris.

Northern Open.—J. Panton, 300.

Northern Professional.—J. G. Smith.

Northern Women.—Miss J. Greenhalgh.

Smart Weston Southern Professional.—B. J. Hunt.

Midland Amateur.—M. S. R. Lunt.

Midland Women.—Miss A. Higgott.

East Anglian Open.—B. G. C. Huggett.

West of England Open Amateur.—W. McCrea.

Australian Amateur.—D. N. Bachh.

Senior Service Tournament.—N. C. Coles, 277.

County Amateur Champions' Tournament.—G. M. Edwards (Cheshire) and A. Thirlwell, (Northumberland), 154.

P.G.A. Order of Merit Table.—K. D. G. Nagle (Australia).

Eisenhower Trophy (Japan, Oct. 1962).—1, U.S.A., 854; 2, Canada, 862; 3, Great Britain, 874 (23 countries competed).

LAWN TENNIS

THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUNDS

(Founder—Dwight Filley Davis (1879-1945), First Played, 1900.)

1920 U.S.A. beat Australasia 5-0	1932 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1950 Australia beat U.S.A. 4-1
1921 U.S.A. beat Japan 5-0	1933 Great Britain beat France ... 3-2	1951 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2
1922 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1	1934 Great Britain beat U.S.A. ... 4-1	1952 Australia beat U.S.A. 4-1
1923 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1	1935 Great Britain beat U.S.A. ... 5-0	1953 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-1
1924 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0	1936 Great Britain beat Australia 3-2	1954 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-2
1925 U.S.A. beat France 4-1	1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain ... 4-1	1955 Australia beat U.S.A. 5-0
1926 U.S.A. beat France 4-1	1938 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-2	1956 Australia beat U.S.A. 5-0
1927 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1939 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2	1957 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2
1928 France beat U.S.A. 4-1	1946 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0	1958 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-2
1929 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1947 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-1	1959 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2
1930 France beat U.S.A. 4-1	1948 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0	1960 Australia beat Italy 4-1
1931 France beat Great Britain ... 3-2	1949 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1	1961 Australia beat Italy 5-0

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)

1962

Men's Singles.—R. Laver (Australia) beat M. F. Mulligan (Australia) 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

Women's Singles.—Mrs. J. R. Susman (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. V. Sukova (Czechoslovakia), 6-4, 6-4.

Men's Doubles.—R. Hewitt and F. Stolle (Australia) beat B. Jovanovic and N. Pilic (Yugoslavia) 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4.

Women's Doubles.—Miss B. J. Moffit and Mrs. K. J. Susman (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. L. E. G. Price and Miss R. Schuurman (S. Africa) 5-7, 6-3, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles.—N. A. Fraser (Australia) and Mrs. W. du Pont (U.S.A.) beat R. D. Ralston (U.S.A.) and Miss A. S. Haydon (G.B.) 2-6, 6-3, 13-11.

All England Plate.

Men's Singles.—J. A. Douglas (U.S.A.) beat A. Segal (S. Africa) 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Women's Singles.—Miss M. L. Gerson (S. Africa) beat Miss M. B. Heliyer (Australia) 6-2, 6-1.

Junior International Invitation Tournament.

Boys' Singles.—S. J. Matthews (G.B.) beat A. Metreveli (U.S.S.R.) 10-8, 3-6, 6-4.

Girls' Singles.—Miss G. Baksheeva (U.S.S.R.) beat Miss E. Terry (N.Z.) 6-4, 6-2.

WIGHTMAN CUP (WIMBLEDON, JUNE)

U.S.A. won by 4 matches to 3.

Results—

Singles: Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.) beat Miss A. S. Haydon 6-3, 6-8, 6-4; Mrs. K. J. Susman (U.S.A.) beat Miss C. C. Truman 6-4, 7-5; Miss D. M. Catt (G.B.) beat Miss N. Richey 6-1, 7-5; Miss Hard beat Miss Truman 6-2, 6-2; Miss Haydon beat Mrs. Susman 10-8, 7-5.

Doubles: Mrs. M. du Pont and Miss M. Varner (U.S.A.) beat Miss Catt and Miss E. Starkie 6-2, 3-6, 6-2; Miss Haydon and Miss Truman beat Miss Hard and Miss B. J. Moffitt 6-4, 6-3.

BRITISH HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

(BOURNEMOUTH)

Men's Singles.—R. Laver (Australia).

Women's Singles.—Miss R. Schuurman (S. Africa).

Doubles.—Men's: R. Laver (Australia) and J. Drobný. *Women's:* Miss R. Schuurman (S. Africa) and Miss E. Starkie. *Mixed:* M. P. Hann and Miss C. Yates-Beil.

U.S.A. Championships:

Men's Singles.—R. Laver (Australia).

Women's Singles.—Miss M. Smith (Australia).

Men's Doubles.—R. H. Osuna and A. Palafox (Mexico).

Women's Doubles.—Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.) and Miss M. E. Bueno (Brazil).

Public Schools.—Youll Cup: Stowe beat St. Paul's 3-0.

D'Abernon Cup.—U.C.S. Old Boys.

County Championships.—Men: Middlesex; *Women:* Surrey.

Intra-Services Tournament.—R.A.F.

Services.—R. Navy Championship: Lt. G. Ciarke.

Army Championship: Tpr. J. Lill. R.A.F.

Championship: S. A/C. D. B. Olney. W.R.N.S.

Championship: Wren J. Heanley. W.R.A.C.

Championship: Capt. D. J. Temple. W.R.A.F.

Championship: Cpl. P. J. Smith.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford

University 14-7.

Slazenger Professional Championships (Eastbourne).

Singles.—G. A. Worthington (G.B.) beat M. G.

Davies (G.B.) 3-1. *Doubles.*—M. G. Davies

(G.B.) and K. Nielsen (Denmark) beat J. W.

Cawthorn (Australia) and A. Schroder

(Germany) 3-2.

British Professional Championships (Eastbourne).

Singles.—G. A. Worthington beat W. J. Moss

3-0. *Doubles.*—G. A. Worthington and

W. J. Moss beat G. Bradley and M. G. Evans

3-0.

BRITISH JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS
(WIMBLEDON)

Boys' Singles.—S. J. Matthews beat G. R. Stilwell 6-3, 6-4.

Girls' Singles.—Miss J. C. French beat Miss S. P. Elliott 10-12, 6-2, 6-0.

Boys' Doubles.—S. J. Matthews and G. R. Stilwell beat G. Battrick and G. W. James 6-2, 6-3.

Girls' Doubles.—Miss M. B. H. McAnally and Miss S. V. Wade beat Miss S. P. Elliott and Miss V. M. Rees 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles.—S. J. Matthews and Miss S. V. Wade beat A. G. Long and Miss C. M. French 6-3, 6-4.

TENNIS, 1962

Amateur Championships.

Singles.—G. W. T. Atkins beat D. J. Warburg 3-0.

Doubles.—J. W. Leonard and A. C. S. Tufton beat C. J. Swallow and C. A. A. Black 3-2.

Henry Leaf Cup.—Rugby beat Harrow 3-0.

M.C.C. Prizes.

Gold.—D. J. Warburg beat Lord Aberdare.

Silver.—Lord Aberdare beat P. Kershaw.

University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 3-0.

Coupe de Paris.—D. J. Warburg beat R. L. O. Bridgeman.

Bathurst Cup.—Britain beat France, 4-1.

BADMINTON, 1962

ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1962

Men's Singles.—E. Kops (Denmark) beat C. Wattanasin (Thailand).

Ladies' Singles.—Mrs. G. C. K. Hashman (U.S.A.) beat Miss U. H. Smith (England) 2-0.

Men's Doubles.—F. Kobbero and J. Hammergaard (Denmark) beat N. Bhornchima and R. Kan-

chanaraphi (Thailand) 2-0.

Ladies' Doubles.—Mrs. Hashman (U.S.A.) and Mrs. T. Holst-Christensen (Denmark) beat Mrs.

K. Jorgensen and Miss U. Rasmussen (Denmark) 2-0.

Mixed Doubles.—F. Kobbero and Miss U. Rasmussen (Denmark) beat P. E. Nielsen and Mrs. I. B. Hansen (Denmark) 2-0.

Inter-County Championship.—Surrey beat West of Scotland 12-3.

SQUASH RACKETS, 1961-62

Open Championship.—Azam Khan (Pakistan) beat Mohibullah Khan (Pakistan) 3-2.

Amateur Championship.—M. A. Oddy (Scotland) beat I. Amin (Egypt) 3-1.

British Isles Professional Championship.—Mohibullah Khan (Pakistan) w.o., Roshan Khan (Pakistan) scr.

U.K. Professional Championships.—J. H. Giles beat D. W. Harman.

Women's Championships.—Miss H. Blundell (Australia) beat Mrs. G. E. Marshall 3-0.

Inter-County Championship.—Men. Surrey beat Warwickshire 4-1; *Women,* Warwickshire beat Middlesex 4-1.

Services Championship.—Royal Navy: Surg.-Lt. (D.) J. R. White beat Lt. E. D. Fox 3-0; *Army:* Maj. M. J. W. Tingey beat Capt. M. G. P. Chignell 3-0; *R.A.F.:* S/Ldr. R. L. Lees beat F/Lt. M. H. A. Eggleton 3-0.

Inter-Services Tournament.—1, Army; 2, Royal Navy; 3, R.A.F.

University Match.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 5-0.

Londonerry Cup.—Lancing Old Boys beat Old Haileyburians 4-1.

Drysdale Cup.—P. Gerlow (Denmark) beat V. N. U. Wood (Scotland) 3-0.

FENCING, 1961-62

Amateur Championships:

Foil.—R. R. C. Paul (Paul's).

Epee.—P. Jacobs (Cambridge Univ.).

Sabre.—C. R. Fisher (Salle Paul).

Ladies' Foil.—Miss T. Offredy (Polytechnic).

International Cups:

C.-L. de Beaumont Cup (Ladies' Foil).—Miss G. M. Sheen (London F.C.).

Coronation Cup (Men's Foil).—A. L. N. Jay (Salle Paul).

Miller-Hallett Cup (Epee).—P. Jacobs (Cambridge University).

Corbie Cup (Sabre).—A. M. Leckie (R.C.F. Paris).

Martini Cup (Epee).—H. W. F. Hoskyns (Yeovil F.C.).

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 15-12.

Public School Championships:

Foil.—C. F. Green (Brentwood).

Epee.—C. F. Green (Brentwood).

Sabre.—C. D. Layton (City of London).

RACKETS, 1961-62

Open Singles Championship.—J. P. Dear beat J. R. Thompson.

Amateur Singles Championship.—J. W. Leonard beat G. W. T. Atkins 3-2.

Amateur Doubles Championships.—G. W. T. Atkins and P. Kershaw beat C. J. Swallow and J. W. Leonard 4-3.

Public Schools Championship.—Singles (H. K. Foster Cup): M. G. Griffith (Marlborough) beat J. Hopper (Marlborough) 3-1. *Doubles:* Marlborough (M. G. Griffith and J. Hopper) beat Winchester (H. R. Angus and C. J. H. Green) 4-3.

Noel Bruce Cup.—Tonbridge (J. R. Thompson and R. M. K. Gracey) beat Rugby (G. W. T. Atkins and P. Kershaw) 4-2.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 3-0.

Army Championships.—Capt. A. D. Myrtle (K.O.S.B.).

ETON FIVES, 1962

Amateur Championships.—Kilmuir Cup.—J. W. Buggs and J. C. Wallis beat A. Hughes and B. H. Shaw 3-0.

Public Schools Competition.—Eton (J. G. M. Walsh and T. G. W. West) beat Highgate (M. F. Hayes and A. E. Bundy) 3-1.

University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3-0.

RUGBY FIVES, 1962

Amateur Singles Championship.—(Jesters' Club Cup).—E. Marsh beat J. N. H. Smith 12-15, 16-15, 15-8.

Amateur Doubles Championship.—(Cyriax Cup).—J. Watkinson and M. Elliott beat J. F. Pretlove and H. R. Smith 16-14, 12-15, 15-11.

Schools Competition.—Singles (Jesters' Cup): P. Mellor (Bedford) beat P. G. le M. Peck (Oundle).

Doubles (Mappin Cup): Bedford (P. Mellor and M. S. Chesworth) beat Murchiston Castle (S. H. Reid and A. G. Wilkinson).

University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 271-247.

POLO, 1962

Tyro Cup.—Polo Cottage beat Jersey Lilies 11½-2.

Cicero Cup.—Jersey Lilies beat Cowdray Park 6½-3.

Queen's Cup.—Sao Silvestre beat Ambersham 7-6.

Royal Windsor Cup.—Sao Silvestre beat Friar Park 6-5½.

Cowdray Gold Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Sao Silvestre 8-5.

Cowdray Cup.—Winchester Park beat Sao Silvestre 6-5½.

Smith's Lawn Cup.—Jersey Lilies beat Kirtlington Park 6-5.

Harrison Cup.—Cheshire beat Polo Cottage 8-7.

Friar Park Cup.—Cheshire beat Cheshire Forest 5-3.

Holden White Cup.—Polo Cottage beat Kirtlington Park 2-0.

Midhurst Town Cup.—Windsor Park beat Silver Leys 12-3.

Aolea Cup.—Cheshire Forest beat Cirencester Park 6-3.

Brecknock Cup.—Polo Cottage beat Pimms 4-1.

TABLE TENNIS, 1962

ENGLISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS (Albert Hall)

Singles.—Men: Z. Berczik (Hungary) beat I. O. Harrison 3-0; *Women:* Miss D. Rowe beat Mrs. L. Foldi (Hungary) 3-0.

Doubles.—Men: I. Andreadis and V. Miko (Czechoslovakia) beat I. O. Harrison and B. D. Wright 3-1. *Women:* Miss D. Rowe and Miss M. Shannon beat Mrs. Foldi and Mrs. S. Lukacs (Hungary) 3-1; *Mixed:* Z. Berczik and Mrs. Lukacs (Hungary) beat I. Andreadis and Mrs. Foldi 3-1.

World Championships.—Swaythling Cup (Men), China; Corbillon Cup (Women), Japan.

WRESTLING, 1962

British Open Championships

Flyweight.—A. Rhodes (Bradford); *Bantamweight.*—W. Pilling (Bradford); *Featherweight.*—A. Katona (London); *Lightweight.*—P. Amey (London); *Welterweight.*—J. Feeney (Eire); *Middleweight.*—R. Grinstead (London); *Light-Heavyweight.*—T. Buck (Liverpool); *Heavyweight.*—D. McNamara (London).

Cumberland and Westmorland Championships

Lightweight.—M. Frost (Burnley); *Welterweight.*—S. Barr (Westmorland); *Heavyweight.*—B. Hartley (Burnley).

SWIMMING

World's Amateur Swimming Records

(as at Dec. 31, 1961)

MEN—FREE STYLE

100 metres.—J. Devitt, Australia, 54.6 s.
 200 metres.—T. Yamanaka, Japan, 2 m. 1.5 s.
 220 yards.—J. Konrads, Australia, 2 m. 1.6 s.
 400 metres.—M. Rose, Australia, 4 m. 13.4 s.
 440 yards.—M. Rose, Australia, 4 m. 13.4 s.
 800 metres.—M. Rose, Australia, 8 m. 51.5 s.
 880 yards.—M. Rose, Australia, 8 m. 51.5 s.
 1,500 metres.—J. Konrads, Australia, 17 m. 11.0 s.

Free Style Relay:

4 × 100 metres.—National Team, France, 3 m. 42.5 s.

4 × 200 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 8 m. 10.2 s.

Medley Relay:

4 × 100 metres.—Indianapolis A.C., U.S.A., 4 m. 1.6 s.

Individual Medley:

400 metres.—T. Stickles, U.S.A., 4 m. 51 s.

MEN—BACK STROKE

100 metres.—T. Stock, U.S.A., 1 m. 0.9 s.

200 metres.—T. Stock, U.S.A., 2 m. 10.9 s.

MEN—BREAST STROKE

100 metres.—W. Minaschkin, U.S.S.R., 1 m. 11.5 s.

200 metres.—T. Gathercole, Australia, 2 m. 36.5 s.

220 yards.—M. Shlgematsu, Japan, 2 m. 33.4 s.

MEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

100 metres.—L. A. Nicolao, Argentina, 57 s.

200 metres.—K. Berry, Australia, 2 m. 12.5 s.

220 yards.—K. Berry, Australia, 2 m. 12.5 s.

WOMEN—FREE STYLE

100 metres.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 1 m. 0.2 s.

200 metres.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 11.6 s.

220 yards.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 11.6 s.

400 metres.—Miss C. von Saltza, U.S.A., 4 m. 44.5 s.

440 yards.—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 45.4 s.

800 metres.—Miss C. House, U.S.A., 9 m. 51.6 s.

880 yards.—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 10 m. 11.4 s.

1,500 metres.—Miss C. House, U.S.A., 18 m. 44 s.

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE

200 metres.—Miss A. Lonsbrough, Gt. Britain,

2 m. 49.5 s.

WOMEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

100 metres.—Miss M. Stewart, Canada, 1 m. 7.3 s.

200 metres.—Miss S. Finneran, U.S.A., 2 m. 30.7 s.

220 yards.—Miss B. Collins, U.S.A., 2 m. 37 s.

WOMEN—BACK STROKE

100 metres.—Miss L. Burke, U.S.A., 1 m. 9 s.

200 metres.—Miss S. Tanaka, Japan, 2 m. 31.6 s.

Free Style Relay:

4 × 100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 4 m. 8.9 s.

Individual Medley:

400 metres.—Miss S. Finneran, U.S.A., 5 m. 21.9 s.

Medley Relay:

4 × 100 metres.—National Team, East Germany, 4 m. 40.1 s.

UNIVERSITY

1962

Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 45 pts. to 40 pts.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION
CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Blackpool, Sept. 1962)

Men:

110 yards Free Style.—R. B. McGregor, 55.6 s.

220 yards Back Stroke.—G. Sykes, 2 m. 21.6 s.

Men:

220 yards Free Style.—M. L. McLachlan, 2 m. 5.5 s.

220 yards Breast Stroke.—C. C. Wilkinson, 2 m. 43.8 s.

440 yards Free Style.—R. Campion, 4 m. 32.7 s.

220 yards Butterfly.—B. Jenkins, 2 m. 16.7 s.

1 Mile.—R. Campion, 19 m. 30.2 s.

110 yards Boys' Free Style.—D. J. Watts, 59 s.

110 yards Boys' Butterfly.—D. J. Watts, 65 s.

110 yards Boys' Back Stroke.—G. I. Smart, 66.6 s.

110 yards Boys' Breast Stroke.—M. Tucker, 76.8 s.

220 yards Boys' Free Style.—H. Edwards 2 m. 13.4 s.

Free Style 4 × 110 yards Team Relay.—1, York City, 3 m. 55.6 s.; 2, Otter, 3 m. 58.3 s.; 3, Southport, 4 m. 7.4 s.

Medley Relay.—1, York City, 4 m. 29.4 s.; 2, Otter, 4 m. 32.8 s.; 3, Darlington, 4 m. 33.3 s.

Ladies:

110 yards Free Style.—Miss D. E. Wilkinson, 63.3 s.

110 yards Back Stroke.—Miss L. K. Ludgrove, 70.9 s.

110 yards Butterfly.—Miss P. Baines, 71.3 s.

220 yards Free Style.—Miss D. E. Wilkinson, 2 m. 21.9 s.

220 yards Breast Stroke.—Miss A. Lonsbrough, 2 m. 52.2 s.

440 yards Free Style.—Miss E. C. Long, 4 m. 53.7 s.

110 yards Girls' Butterfly.—Miss D. J. Akers, 74.6 s.

110 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss L. Amos, 63.6 s.

110 yards Girls' Back Stroke.—Miss L. K. Ludgrove, 70.9 s.

110 yards Girls' Breast Stroke.—Miss D. Fraser, 1 m. 21.5 s.

220 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss E. C. Long, 2 m. 20.6 s.

Free Style 4 × 110 yards Team Relay.—1, Hampstead, 4 m. 34.3 s.; 2, Stoke Newington, 4 m. 38.5 s.; 3, Dewsbury, 4 m. 40.5 s.

Medley Relay.—1, Hampstead, 5 m. 5.5 s.; 2, Stoke Newington, 5 m. 7.1 s.; 3, Kingston, 5 m. 9.6 s.

Diving Championships
(Blackpool, September)

Men.—Springboard: B. E. Phelps, 152.39 pts.; High Diving: B. E. Phelps, 162.63 pts.

Ladies.—Springboard: Miss F. Ferris, 117.88 pts.;

High Diving: Miss M. Austen, 89.13 pts.

Boys' Diving: W. Wood, 79.80 pts.

Girls' Diving: Miss M. Austen, 77.87 pts.

YACHTING

THE AMERICA'S CUP

History.—The America's Cup, originally a British trophy, was won outright by the U.S. schooner America at Cowes on August 22, 1851, and every contest since has been won by the U.S.A. There have been 17 unsuccessful attempts to take the cup out of the United States—15 by Britain and 2 by Canada. There have been 17 contests and 54 races, 48 of the races being won by the U.S.A.

Shamrock I lost to Columbia, 1899; Shamrock II lost to Columbia, 1901; Shamrock III lost to Reliance 1903; Shamrock IV lost to Resolute, 1920; Shamrock V lost to Enterprise, 1930; Endeavour lost to Rainbow, 1934; Endeavour II lost to Ranger, 1937; Sceptre lost to Columbia, 1958.

In 1962, for the first time, an Australian challenge was issued. The Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron's sloop Gretel raced against the American defender Weatherly off Newport, Rhode Island, from Sept. 15–25. Gretel became the first challenger since 1934 to win a race, but Weatherly won the series 3-1.

YACHTING, 1962

- Finn Class Championship* (Poole, June).—Finesse (R. P. Creagh-Osborne).
Universities (Seaview, July 10-12).—Cambridge University beat Oxford University.
National Merlin Rocket Championship (Torquay, June).—Oui Oui (G. Slack).
International Dragon Championship (Duke of Edinburgh Cup) (Abersoch, July 2-6).—Adios (Australia) (N. G. Booth).
International 14 ft. Dinghy (Prince of Wales Cup) (Weymouth, July 12).—Gossip (S. H. Morris).
National Flying Fifteen Championship (Whiterock, Northern Ireland, July 9-13).—Icarus (T. Kennedy).
Crankshaw Challenge Bowl (July 14).—Drumbeat (M. Atken).
National Hornet Championship (Topsham, July 24-27).—Idle Jack (M. Patten) and Skylark (J. F. Waddington) tied.
International Catamaran Championship (Thorpe Bay, Sept.).—Hellcat (G.B.) beat Beverly (U.S.A.) by 4 races to 1.
Britannia Cup (Coves, Aug. 7).—Quiver III (S. H. R. Clarke).
Benbridge Trophy (Public Schools Old Boys).—Oundle.

CANOEING, 1962

- Devilzes-Westminster Race* (124 miles).—1, V. Handscomb and A. Chapman (Royal Canoe Club), 20 hr. 21 m. (record time); 2, J. Rayment and J. Tucker (Army Apprentices School); 3, J. Bury and R. Olson (Chippenham Senior Scouts).

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

(Putney-Mortlake, 4m. 1f. 180 yds)

Year	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1952	Oxford	20 23	Carvas (about 10 ft.)*
1953	Cambridge ...	19 54	8 lengths
1954	Oxford ...	20 23	4½ lengths
1955	Cambridge ...	19 10	16 lengths
1956	Cambridge ...	18 36	1½ lengths
1957	Cambridge ...	19 1	2 lengths
1958	Cambridge ...	18 15	3½ lengths
1959	Oxford	18 52	6 lengths
1960	Oxford	18 59	1½ lengths
1961	Cambridge ...	19 22	4½ lengths
1962	Cambridge ...	19 46	5 lengths

*This was the closest verdict ever given in the Boat Race except for the dead-heat in 1877.

Cambridge have won 60 times, Oxford 47, and there has been 1 dead-heat.

Race Mishaps.

- 1859.—Cambridge sank, Oxford won.
 1912.—Cambridge sank at 1 mile, and Oxford shortly after Hammersmith Bridge, Oxford won re-row.
 1925.—Oxford sank soon after Hammersmith Bridge and Cambridge paddled home to win.
 1951.—Oxford sank after half a mile. Race abandoned because of weather and rowing conditions. Cambridge won the re-row.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1962

- Grand Challenge Cup*.—Central Sport Club (U.S.S.R.) beat Moto Guzzi (Italy) by ½ length, 6 m. 40 s.
Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Queens' College (Cambridge) beat First and Tbird Trinity (Cambridge) by 2 lengths, 6 m. 54 s.
Princess Elizabeth Cup.—Radley beat Nautical College, Pangbourne, by 2½ lengths, 6 m. 58 s.
Thames Cup.—National Provincial Bank beat Thames by 3 lengths, 6 m. 40 s.
Stewards' Cup.—Trud (U.S.S.R.) beat Nereus (Netherlands) by 1½ lengths, 7 m. 43 s.
Visitors' Cup.—Kebble College (Oxford) beat Chelsea College (London) by 3 lengths, 7 m. 53 s.

- Wyfold Cup*.—Force Navale Belge (Belgium) beat Nottingham City by 4 lengths, 7 m. 30 s.
Silver Goblets.—W. Neuss and K. G. Jordan (Germany) beat S. Farquharson and J. D. L. Nicholson (London Univ. and Middlesex Hospital) by 2 lengths, 8 m. 2 s.
Double Sculls.—G. C. Justicz and N. J. Birkmyre (Leander) beat D. N. Joyce (Exeter College, Oxford) and A. Maclehorse (Corpus Christi College, Oxford), easily, 7 m. 39 s.
Diamond Sculls.—S. A. Mackenzie (Leander) beat W. L. Barry (Quintia) by 3 lengths, 8 m. 38 s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

- Head of the River* (Thames, Mortlake-Putney).—1, Barn Cottage, 18 m. 21 s.; 2, Tideway Scullers, 18 m. 56 s.; 3, National Provincial Bank, 18 m. 57 s.
Oxford Torpids.—St. Edmund Hall.
Oxford Summer Eights.—Christ Church.
Cambridge Lent.—Jesus College.
Cambridge Mays.—Queens' College.
Wingfield Sculls (Putney-Mortlake).—1, C. A. Dearsley (Poplar and Blackwell), 23 m. 57 s.; 2, O. N. Tubbs (St. Thomas's Hospital); 3, W. L. Barry (Quintin).
Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1715, 247th Race) (London Bridge-Chelsea, 4½ miles).—1, C. A. Dearsley (N. Woolwich), 31 m. 50 s.; 2, C. Byford (Dagenham), 32 m. 48 s.; 3, J. R. Stanley (Bexley), 32 m. 55 s.
Sculling, Head of the River (Putney-Mortlake).—1, N. J. Birkmyre (Ariel) and J. M. Russell (Molesey), each 23 m. 37 s.; 3, M. A. Spracklen (Marlow), 23 m. 55 s.

SKATING, 1961-62

WORLD FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

- Men's Figure*.—D. Jackson (Canada).
Ladies' Figure.—Miss S. Dijkstra (Netherlands).
Pairs.—O. Jelinek and Miss M. Jelinek (Canada).
Ice Dancing.—P. Roman and Miss M. E. Romanova (Czechoslovakia).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Berlin)

- Men's Figure*.—A. Calmat (France).
Ladies' Figure.—Miss S. Dijkstra (Netherlands).
Pairs.—H. J. Baumlner and Miss M. Killus (W. Germany).
Ice Dancing.—J. P. J. P. Guhel and Miss C. Guhel (France).

World Speed Skating Championship.—V. Kosichkin (U.S.S.R.).

European Championship.—R. Merkulov (U.S.S.R.).

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS (Ice)

- Men's Figure*.—C. R. Jones.
Ladies' Figure.—Miss J. R. Harbord.
Pairs.—P. Burrows and Miss V. Hunt.
Dancing.—M. Phillips and Miss L. Shearman. (Roller)
Men's Figure.—R. C. Balls.
Ladies' Figure.—Miss K. Choat.
Pairs.—R. C. Balls and Miss J. S. Johns.
Dancing.—Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Colclough.

SKI-ING, 1961-62

- British Alpine Ski Championships*.—Men, C. D. Palmer-Tomkinson; Ladies, Miss W. Farrington; Boys, D. Bruneau; Girls, Miss D. Galica.
Cross-Country Championship.—Capt. J. A. G. Moore.
Roberts of Kandahar.—H. H. Prince Karim Aga Khan.
Duke of Kent Cup.—P. Krassel (Austria).
Duchess of Kent Cup.—Miss W. Farrington.
Inter-Services Championship.—Army.
Universities.—Oxford.

World Alpine Ski Championships (Chamonix)

Men:

Downhill, K. Schranz (Austria); Giant Slalom, E. Zimmermann (Austria); Slalom, C. Bozon (France); Combined, K. Schranz (Austria).

Ladies:

Downhill, C. Haas (Austria); Giant Slalom, M. Jahn (Austria); Slalom, M. Jahn (Austria); Combined, M. Goitschel (France).

SHOOTING—BISLEY. 92nd N.R.A., 1962

Queen's Prize.—P. W. M. Hall, 280 pts.; Runner-up, W. W. Medlock, 279.

St. George's Challenge Vase.—1, J. C. Ross and S. L. Lufford, 141 pts.

Universities, Humphry Challenge Cup.—Cambridge University, 815; Oxford University, 788.

County Championship.—Long Range.—1, Kent, 278; 2, Wiltshire, 272; 3, London, 269.

Elcho Challenge Shield.—1, England, 1,616; 2, Scotland 1,602; 3, Ireland 1,564.

Kolapore Cup.—1, Mother Country 1,116; 2, Canada 1,112; 3, Guernsey 1,109.

Universities.—Chancellor's Challenge Plate.—1, Oxford University 1,092; 2, Cambridge University 1,090.

Vizianagram Challenge Cup.—1, House of Commons 504; 2, House of Lords 494.

Ashburton Shield.—1, Ardingly, 524; 2, Victoria College, Jersey, 519; 3, Oakham, 515.

NATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE ASSOCIATION SHOOTING, 1962

British Long Range Championship (Earl Roberts Cup).—D. R. V. Parish (Deepbottom Valler), 582.

English Long Range Championship (Royal Society of St. George Cup).—M. D. Davies-Colley (Lytham St. Annes), 393.

British Pistol Championship (J. K. Gallie Memorial Cup).—C/P/O. H. Cullum (H.M.S. Ariel), 280.

Bisley Grand Aggregate (Codrington Memorial Trophy).—T. J. Knight (City of Birmingham), 2,127.

Women's Open Meeting Championship (Flowers Trophy).—Miss J. M. Adamson (M.S.W. Dundee), 388.

British Short Range Championship ("News of the World" Cup).—P. V. Phillips (Bromyard & District), 400.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1962

International Cup.—1, England, 8107/9000; 2, Scotland, 7754; 3, Ireland, 7663.

Mackintosh Trophy.—1, Australia, 8674/9000; 2, New Zealand, 8621; 3, South Africa, 8572.

British Open Down-the-Line Championship.—R. D. Browning (Dorchester), 296/300.

British Open Skest Championship.—A. J. Steele (Dunmow), 95/100.

British Open Sporting Championship.—J. Wheeler (Beverley), 89/100.

Coronation Cup.—R. Townroe (Warsop), 368/400.
Grand Prix of Great Britain (Olympic Trench).—J. Y. Stewart (Bowling), 193/200.

ARCHERY, 1962

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men.—1, R. Hall, 1,805 pts.; 2, R. P. Bishop, 1,764 pts.; 3, P. Raggio, 1,723 pts.

Ladies.—1, Miss V. Wooler, 1,828 pts.; 2, Miss J. E. Heywood, 1,763 pts.; 3, Mrs. J. Bowskill, 1,728 pts.

County Championship.—(Men).—1, Hampshire, 6,406 pts.; 2, Surrey, 6,214 pts.; 3, Lancashire, 6,169 pts. (Ladies).—1, Warwickshire, 6,439 pts.; 2, Lancashire, 6,265 pts.; 3, Hertfordshire, 6,088 pts.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Biennial. Held in 1961)

Men.—1, J. Thornton (U.S.A.); 2, C. Sherman (U.S.A.); 3, J. Sandelin (Finland). Ladies.—1, Miss N. Vanderheide (U.S.A.); 2, Mrs. L. Fowler (G.B.); 3, Miss B. Deptova (Czechoslovakia). Teams.—(Men).—1, U.S.A.; 2, Belgium; 3, Finland. (Ladies).—1, U.S.A.; 2, Great Britain; 3, South Africa.

BRITISH NATIONAL RECORDS

Flight Shooting (Distance).—490 yards, J. Flinton, 1955.

York Round (Men).—6 doz. arrows at 100 yds., 4 doz. at 80 yds., and 2 doz. at 60 yds.; R. D. Matthews, 991 pts., 1958.

Double York Round.—R. D. Matthews, 1,933 pts., 1958.

Hereford Round (Ladies).—6 doz. arrows at 80 yds., 4 doz. at 60 yds., and 2 doz. at 50 yds.; Mrs. L. Fowler, 994 pts., 1962.

Double Hereford Round.—Miss J. Warner, 1,891 pts., 1961.

BOXING, 1962

A.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Winners)

Flyweight.—M. Pye (Harris Lebus) (pts.); Bantam.—P. Bennetworth (Caius, London) (pts.); Feather.—W. T. Wilson (Monteagle, Essex) (pts.); Light.—B. Whelan (Chiswick) (pts.); Light-Welter.—L/Cpl. B. Brazier (Army) (pts.); Welter.—D. Pritchett (Bingham, Notts.) (pts.); Light-Middle.—Pte. J. Lloyd (Army) (pts.); Middle.—A. J. Matthews (Litherland, Liverpool) (1st round); Light-Heavy.—J. Hendrikson (Battersea) (pts.); Heavy.—L. Pat. R. Dryden (R.N.) (pts.).

UNIVERSITIES

Oxford University beat Cambridge University by five bouts to four.

PROFESSIONAL BOXING

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1962

Flyweight.—P. Kingpetz (Thailand); Bantamweight.—E. Jofre (Brazil); Featherweight.—D. Moore (U.S.A.); Lightweight.—C. Ortiz (U.S.A.); Welterweight.—E. Griffith (U.S.A.); Middleweight.—P. Pender (U.S.A.); Light-Heavyweight.—A. Moore (U.S.A.) or H. Johnson (U.S.A.); Heavyweight.—S. Liston (U.S.A.).

BRITISH CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1962

Flyweight.—J. Brown (Scotland); Bantamweight.—F. Gilroy (N. Ireland); Featherweight.—H. Winston (Wales); Lightweight.—D. Charnley (England); Welterweight.—B. Curvis (Wales); Middleweight.—T. Downes (England); Light-Heavyweight.—C. Calderwood (Scotland); Heavyweight.—H. Cooper (England).

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1962

Bantamweight.—F. Gilroy (N. Ireland); Featherweight.—F. Robertson (Ghana); Lightweight.—B. Grant (Jamaica); Welterweight.—B. Curvis (Wales); Middleweight.—D. Tiger (Nigeria); Light-Heavyweight.—C. Calderwood (Scotland); Heavyweight.—H. Cooper (England).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1962

Flyweight.—S. Burrini (Italy); Bantamweight.—P. Rollo (Italy); Featherweight.—A. Serti (Italy); Lightweight.—D. Charnley (England); Welterweight.—D. Lol (Italy); Middleweight.—L. Papp (Hungary); Light-Heavyweight.—G. R. Inaldi (Italy); Heavyweight.—I. Johansson (Sweden).

BILIARDS AND SNOOKER, 1961-62

World Amateur Billiards Championship (1960).—1, I. H. Beetham (England); 2, J. Long (Australia); 3, W. Jones (India).
English Amateur Billiards Championship.—A. L. Driffield beat J. H. Beetham by 3,412 to 2,993 pts.
English Amateur Snooker Championship.—R. Cross beat J. Barron by 11-9 frames.
Women (Amateur).—Billiards: Miss T. Marsh; Snooker: Mrs. M. Baynton.
Boys' Billiards Championship.—(not held).
Boys' Snooker Championship.—J. T. Virgo.
B.A. and C.C. Youths.—Billiards: T. Matthews; Snooker: T. Matthews.

RECORD BREAKS

Billiards (Professional).—W. Lindrum, 4,137 v. J. Davis, Jan. 19-20, 1932.
Championship (under Amended Bank Line Rules).—J. Davis, 1,784 in 1936.
Non-Championship (under Amended Bank Line Rules).—W. Lindrum, 3,752 (Australia 1944).
All Round Break (without Nursery Cannons).—W. Smith, 2,743 in 1928.
Spot Stroke.—W. J. Peall, 3,304 in 1890. (NOTE.—The whole score 3,304 was not made by the spot stroke. The break included spot-stroke runs of 92, 151, 123, 172, 120 and 400.)
Consecutive Run of Nursery Cannons.—W. Lindrum, 529 in a break of 1,164 in 1933; 529 cannons equalling 1,058 points, out of total break of 1,164.
Amateur Break.—R. Marshall (Australia), 702 in Australian Amateur Championship, 1953.
English Amateur Championship.—K. Kennerley, 549 in 1937.
English Amateur Snooker Championship Break.—G. Thompson, 115.
World Professional Snooker Break.—J. Davis, 147 in 1955.
Professional Snooker Championship Break.—J. Davis, 136 in 1946.
World Amateur Billiards Championship.—T. Cleary (Australia), 682 in 1954.
World Amateur Snooker Record Break.—G. Thompson, 115.

COURSING

Waterloo Cup, 1962.—Mr. G. B. Cary's Best Champagne beat Maesydd Majorca. Plate: Luda Crown. Purse: Trade Fourth.

BOWLS, 1962

English Bowling Association Championship (Mortlake).
Rinks.—S.F.: I.C.I. (Slough) beat Narborough (Leics.) 20-10; Oxford City and County beat

Cambridge Park (Middlesex) 25-12. F.: I.C.I. (Slough) beat Oxford City and County 20-16. *Triples.*—S.F.: Leamington Spa beat Sutton Lawn (Notts.) 22-9; West Ealing beat Clevedon 25-9. F.: Leamington Spa beat West Ealing 19-12.

Pairs.—S.F.: Poole Park beat Summerhill (Northumberland) 23-12; Atherley (Hants.) beat Morton Sundour (Cumberland) 23-17. F.: Poole Park (H. W. Shave and E. P. Baker) beat Atherley 21-14.

Singles.—S.F.: C. Mercer (Lyme Regis) beat E. P. Baker (Poole Park) 21-19; E. Lake (Old Coulsdon) beat E. Hopkins (Carlton Conway, Notts.) 21-19. F.: C. Mercer beat E. Lake 21-20.

Intra-County Championship (Middleton Cup).—S.F.: Middlesex beat Yorkshire 111-93; Hampshire beat Northamptonshire 124-108. F.: Middlesex beat Hampshire 120-118.

International Championship.—Winners.—England. *Results.*—England beat Wales 118-73; Scotland beat Ireland 108-88; England beat Scotland 122-88; Ireland beat Wales 98-90; England beat Ireland 93-72; Scotland beat Wales 111-78.

BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1962

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW (43rd)
 (WHITE CITY)

Prince of Wales Cup.—1, Germany (H. Schridde on Ilona, K. Jarasinski on Godewind, H. Winkler on Romanus, A. Schockemöhle on Fredi); 2, Italy (Dr. V. D'Amelio on Fancy Socks, G. Mancinelli on Rockette, Capt. R. D'Inzeo on Gowran Girl, Capt. P. D'Inzeo on The Rock); and U.S.A. (W. Robertsou on The Sheriff, Miss M. Mairs on Tomboy, F. Chapot on San Lucas, W. Steinkraus on Sinjon).

King George V Cup.—1, Capt. P. D'Inzeo (Italy) on The Rock; 2, Capt. R. D'Inzeo (Italy) on Posilippo; 4 competitors tied for third place.

Queen Elizabeth II. Cup.—1, Mrs. B. Crago (Australia) on Spring Fever; 2, Miss J. Nash (G.B.) on Trigger Hill.

Horse and Hound Cup.—1, Lady Sarah Fitzalan Howard (G.B.) on Oorskiet; 2, Miss P. Smythe (G.B.) on Flanagan; 3, D. Broome (G.B.) on Grand Manan.

Daily Mail Cup.—1, Miss P. Smythe (G.B.) on Scorchin; 2, H. Schridde (Germany) on Ilona; 3, F. Welch (G.B.) on Topper VI.

Lonsdale Cup.—1, K. Jarasinski (Germany) on Raffaela; 2, G. Hobbs (G.B.) on Attila and E. Edgar (G.B.) on Gay Monty.

**ANGLING
 National Championship**

Year	Venue	No. of teams	Individual Winner	Weight		Team winners		Total Weight In match	
				lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
1955	Huntsplll River and Sedgemoor Draw, Somerset	99 (record)	J. Carr (Sheffield Amalgamated)	68	2½	Sheffield Amalgamated	136	15½	1 ton 15 lb.
1956	R. Witham, Lincs.	94	C. R. Lusby (Lincs.)	251	8	Coventry and District A.A. Assoc.	86	4	1 ton 10 oz.
1957	R. Severn, Bridgnorth, Salop	96	H. Storey (Nottingham A.A.)	7	12½	Nottingham Anglers	20	8½	522
1958	R. Welland, Spalding, Lincs.	98	W. Hughes (Northern Anglers)	24	3	Coventry and District A.A.	59	15½	1,105
1959	R. Nene, Peterborough	100	J. Sharpe (Bedford)	57	8½	Bedford Angling Club	86	1½	3,240
1960	Rivers Ant, Bure and Thurne, Gr. Yarmouth	101	K. Smith (Norwich and Dist.)	50	14½	King's Lynn	81	15½	1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb.
1961	R. Trent, Gunthorpe, Notts	..	J. Blakey (Saltaire)	23	12½	Coventry and District A.A.	77	6½	1 ton 17 cwt. 9 lbs.
1962	R. Welland, Spalding, Lincs.	103	V. A. Baker (Derby)	13	11	Lincoln A.A.	56	2½	1 ton 19 cwt. ¼ lb.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Principal Events and Winners, 1961-62

Event	Summary of Results			Results 1961-62
	Ox.	Camb.	Drawn	
Cricket (1827).....	43	50	25	Draw
Boat Race (1829).....	47	60	1	Camb.
Rackets (1858).....	53	30	19	Camb.
Tennis (1859).....	24	50	15	Camb.
Athletics (1864).....	41	41	6	Camb.
Football—				
Association (1873-4).....	30	32	17	Camb.
Rugby (1871-2).....	37	32	12	Camb.
Golf (1878).....	31	37	4	Draw
Lawn Tennis (1881).....	25	35	—	Camb.
Hockey (1890).....	20	28	11	Camb.
Boxing (1897).....	21	32	6	Oxford

OTHER UNIVERSITY EVENTS AND WINNERS
1961-62

Chess.....	Oxford
Cross-Country.....	Cambridge
Relays.....	Cambridge
Fencing.....	Cambridge
Sailing.....	Cambridge
Lacrosse.....	Cambridge
Rugby Fives.....	Oxford
Eton Fives.....	Oxford
Shooting.....	Oxford
Squash Rackets.....	Oxford
Swimming.....	Cambridge
Ice Hockey.....	Cambridge
Ski-ing.....	Oxford

CYCLING, 1962

- Tour de France*.—J. Anquetil (France).
World of Britain.—E. Pokorny (Poland).
World Championships:—
Professional Sprint.—A. Maspes (Italy).
Professional Pursuit.—H. Nydam (Netherlands).
Amateur Sprint.—S. Blanchetto (Italy).
Amateur Pursuit.—H. Jensen (Denmark).
Amateur Road Race.—R. Bongioni (Italy).
Professional Road Race.—J. Stahlnski (France).
Ladies' Sprint.—V. Sarina (U.S.S.R.).
Ladies' Pursuit.—B. Burton (G.B.).
Ladies' Road Race.—M. Gaillard (Belgium).
National Championships:—
Amateur Sprint.—K. Barton.
Ladies' Sprint.—V. Rushworth.
Amateur Pursuit.—H. Jackson.
Professional Pursuit.—J. Woodburn.
Ladies' Pursuit.—J. Bowers.
Amateur Road Race.—K. Butler.
Professional Road Race.—J. Harvey.
Ladies' Road Race.—J. Bowers.
National (R.T.T.C.) Time Trial Championships:—
 25 miles.—C. McCoy, 56 m. 19 s.
 50 miles.—F. Colden, 1 hr. 55 m. 33 s.
 100 miles.—F. Colden, 3 hr. 54 m. 23 s.
 12 hours.—R. J. Wilkins, 268.65 miles.
 24 hours.—N. Carline, 471 miles.
Ladies' 25 miles.—B. Burton, 1 hr. 1 m. 51 s.
Ladies' 50 miles.—J. Kershaw, 2 hr. 9 m. 45 s.
Ladies' 100 miles.—B. Burton, 4 hr. 15 m. 39 s.

MOTOR RACING, 1962

- 24-hour Race (Le Mans)*.—1, O. Gendebien and P. Hill (Ferrari), 2,765 miles (115.25 m.p.h.); 2, P. Nohlet and J. Guichet (Ferrari), 2,724 miles (113.46 m.p.h.); 3, Elde and Beurlys (Ferrari), 2,617 miles (109 m.p.h.).

European Grand Prix (Zandvoort).—1, G. Hill (B.R.M.), 2 hr. 11 m. 2.1 s. (95.38 m.p.h.); 2, T. Taylor (Lotus) 2 hr. 11 m. 29.3 s.; 3, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 12 m. 23.2 s.

French Grand Prix.—1, D. Gurney (Porsche) 2 hr. 7 m. 35.5 s. (101.9 m.p.h.); 2, T. Maggs (Cooper); 3, R. Ginther (B.R.M.).

Belgian Grand Prix.—1, J. Clark (Lotus) 2 hr. 7 m. 32.3 s. (131.8 m.p.h.); 2, G. Hill (B.R.M.); 3, P. Hill (Ferrari).

British Grand Prix (Aintree).—1, J. Clark (Lotus) 2 hr. 26 m. 20.8 s. (92.25 m.p.h.); 2, J. Surtees (Lola) 2 hr. 27 m. 10 s.; 3, B. McLaren (Cooper) 2 hr. 28 m. 5.6 s.

German Grand Prix.—1, G. Hill (B.R.M.) 2 hr. 38 m. 45.3 s. (80.16 m.p.h.); 2, J. Surtees (Lola) 2 hr. 38 m. 47.8 s.; 3, D. Gurney (Porsche) 2 hr. 38 m. 49.7 s.

Italian Grand Prix.—1, G. Hill (B.R.M.) 2 hr. 29 m. 8.4 s. (123.6 m.p.h.); 2, R. Ginther (B.R.M.); 3, R. Ginther (B.R.M.) 2 hr. 29 m. 38.2 s.; 3, B. McLaren (Cooper) 2 hr. 30 m. 6.2 s.

U.S.A. Grand Prix.—1, J. Clark (Lotus) 2 hr. 7 m. 13 s. (108.61 m.p.h.); G. Hill (B.R.M.) 2 hr. 7 m. 22.2 s.; 3, B. McLaren (Cooper), 2 hr. 7 m. 46 s.

Tourist Trophy (Goodwood).—1, I. Ireland (Ferrari) 2 hr. 33 m. 6.8 s. (94.05 m.p.h.); 2, G. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 33 m. 10.2 s.; 3, M. Parkes (Ferrari) 2 hr. 34 m. 1 s.

MOTOR CYCLING, 1962

Senior T.T., Isle of Man.—1, G. Hocking (M.V. Agusta) 2 hr. 11 m. 13.4 s. (103.51 m.p.h.); 2, E. Boyce (Norton) (96.27 m.p.h.); 3, F. Stevens (Norton) (96.24 m.p.h.).

250 c.c. T.T. Isle of Man.—1, D. Winter (Honda) 2 hr. 20 m. 30 s. (96.68 m.p.h.); 2, J. Redman (Honda) 2 hr. 22 m. 23.6 s. (95.4 m.p.h.); 3, T. Phillis (Honda) 2 hr. 26 m. 15.6 s. (92.87 m.p.h.).

International Sidecar T.T. Isle of Man.—1, C. Vincent (B.S.A.) 1 hr. 21 m. 16.4 s. (83.57 m.p.h.); 2, O. Kolle (B.M.W.) 1 hr. 21 m. 53.8 s. (82.93 m.p.h.); 3, C. J. Seeley (Matchless), 1 hr. 22 m. 1.8 s. (82.8 m.p.h.).

Manx Grand Prix (Isle of Man).—*Senior*: 1, J. Dunphy (Norton) 2 hr. 27 m. 54.8 s. (91.83 m.p.h.); 2, P. Darvill (Norton) 2 hr. 29 m. 30.4 s. (90.86 m.p.h.); 3, D. Williams (Norton) 2 hr. 30 m. 27.6 s. (90.29 m.p.h.). *Junior*: 1, R. Dawson (A.J.S.) 2 hr. 32 m. 36 s. (89.02 m.p.h.); 2, P. Darvill (A.J.S.) 2 hr. 33 m. 18.4 s. (88.61 m.p.h.); 3, F. Fisher (Norton) 2 hr. 34 m. 17 s. (88.06 m.p.h.).

CHESS, 1962

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3½-2½.

British Championship (Whitby).—J. Penrose. *Ladies*. Mrs. R. M. Bruce; *Junior Under 21*, K. B. Richardson; *Boys Under 18*, P. N. Lee; *Boys Under 15*, R. Moss; *Girls*, G. Moore.

Hastings Congress.—S. Botvinnik (U.S.S.R.).
County Championships.—*Senior*, Warwickshire; *Junior*, Essex; *Correspondence*, Gloucestershire.

Clare-Benedict Tournament.—W. Germany 12½; Spain 12½; England 10; Austria 9½; Switzerland 8½; Netherlands 7.

Gloucester Cup.—England 13½; Scotland 10½; Ireland 6½; Wales 5½.

British Correspondence Championships.—(Individual). S. Milan; (Team) York.

National Club Championship.—West Ham.

SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

- ANGLING.—National Federation of Anglers. *Hon. Sec.*, T. G. Draper, 47 Lindon Drive, Alvaston, Derby.
- ARCHERY.—Grand National Archery Society. *Sec.*, Group Capt. P. H. Bragg, Wyllies, Deaks Lane, Cuckfield, Sussex.
- ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Football Association. *Sec.*, D. Follows, M.B.E., 22 Lancaster Gate, W.2.
- ATHLETICS.—Amateur Athletic Association. *Sec.*, E. H. L. Clynes, O.B.E., 54 Torrington Place, W.C.1.
- Women's Amateur Athletic Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Hartman, 1 Hetherington Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
- BADMINTON.—Badminton Association of England. *Sec.*, H. A. E. Scheele, 4 Madeira Avenue, Bromley, Kent.
- BASKET BALL.—Amateur Basket Ball Association. *Sec.*, K. K. Mitchell, Dept. of Physical Education, The University, Leeds, 2.
- BILLIARDS.—Billiards Association and Control Council. *Chairman*, H. A. Phillips, Maxwell House, 11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.
- BOBSLEIGH.—British Bobsleigh Association. *Hon. Sec.*, N. Barclay, 42 Ballater Street, Glasgow, C.5.
- BOWLS.—English Bowling Association. *Sec.*, E. Sussum, 2 Roseford Road, Cambridge.
- BOXING.—Amateur Boxing Association. *Sec.*, W. T. Lovett, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
- British Boxing Board of Control, 1/9 Hills Place, W.1., *Sec.*, E. J. Waltham.
- CANOEING.—British Canoe Union. *Sec.*, R. W. Baker, 147A Station Road, E.4.
- CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.—Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. *Sec.*, A. P. Page, Eley Estate, Angel Road, N.18.
- CRICKET.—Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's Ground, N.W.8. *Sec.*, S. C. Griffith, D.F.C., T.D.
- Women's Cricket Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. M. Riley, Corner Farm, Frittenden, nr. Cranbrook, Kent.
- CYCLING.—British Cycling Federation, 21 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. T. Bassett.
- FENCING.—Amateur Fencing Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. A. Glen Haig, 1A Tenderden Street, W.1.
- Ladies Amateur Fencing Union. *Sec.*, Miss M. Somerville, 58A Ridgmount Gardens, W.C.1.
- GOLF.—Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews. *Sec.*, Briz, E. Brickman, D.S.O.
- English Golf Union. *Sec.*, Capt. W. G. L. Folkard, 34 Aldridge Avenue, Edgware, Middx.
- Ladies' Golf Union, Sandilands, Sandwich Bay, Kent.
- HOCKEY.—Hockey Association. *Sec.*, W. C. Longstaff, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
- All England Women's Hockey Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. Macdonald, 45 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- LACROSSE.—English Lacrosse Union. *Sec.*, K. O. Pcahey, 92 Chelmsford Road, N.14.
- LAWN TENNIS.—Lawn Tennis Association. *Sec.*, S. B. Reay, O.B.E., Palliser Road, Barons Court, West Kensington, W.14.
- MOUNTAINEERING.—British Mountaineering Council, c/o Alpine Club, 74 South Audley Street, W.1. *Hon. Sec.*, T. H. Sinclair.
- NETBALL.—All England Netball Association. *Sec.*, Miss E. L. Sanders, 12 Rochester Road, Carshalton, Surrey.
- RACING (FLAT).—The Jockey Club, Newmarket. *Sec.*, E. W. Weatherby, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.
- RACING (STEEPLECHASING).—The National Hunt Committee. *Secretaries*, Messrs. Weatherby & Sons, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.
- RIFLE SHOOTING.—National Rifle Association. *Sec.*, Capt. E. K. Le Mesurier, C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N. (ret.), Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.
- National Small-bore Rifle Association. *Sec.*, A. J. Palmer, Codrington House, 113 Southwark Street, S.E.1.
- ROWING.—Amateur Rowing Association. *Hon. Sec.*, J. H. Page, O.B.E., The Tower, The Terrace, Barnes, S.W.13.
- RUGBY FIVES.—Rugby Fives Association. *Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Colville, 109 Ridgeway Drive, Bromley, Kent.
- RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The Rugby Football Union, Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middx. *Sec.*, R. E. Piscott.
- The Rugby Football League. *Sec.*, W. Fallowfield, O.B.E., 180 Chapeltown Road, Leeds, 7.
- SKATING.—National Skating Association of Great Britain. *Sec.*, E. G. Coggins, Charterhouse, E.C.1.
- SKI-ING.—Ski Club of Great Britain. *Gen. Sec.*, M. N. H. Milne, O.B.E., E.D., 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.
- SQUASH RACKETS.—Squash Rackets Association. *Sec.*, J. H. Horry, 137 Regent Street, W.1.
- Women's Squash Rackets Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. Jones, Barnett Hill House, Womersley, nr. Guildford, Surrey.
- SWIMMING.—Amateur Swimming Association. *Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Fern, C.B.E., 64 Cannon Street, E.C.4.
- TABLE TENNIS.—English Table Tennis Association. *Sec.*, D. P. Lowen, 652 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
- TBOGANNING.—Luge Association of Great Britain. *Hon. Sec.*, N. Barclay, 42 Ballater Street, Glasgow C.5.
- WATER SKI-ING.—British Water Ski Federation. *Hon. Sec.*, R. C. Panton, 7 Rivermead Court, Hurlingham, S.W.6.
- WRESTLING.—British Amateur Wrestling Association. *Sec.*, A. Wishart, 60 Calabria Road, N.5.

SOME BRITISH MOUNTAINEERING CLUBS

(with name of Secretary).

- ACHILLE RATTI C.C.—Miss E. Smith, 1 Lowrey Terrace, Blackpool S.S.
- ALPINE CLUB.—J. H. Emlyn Jones, M.B.E., 74 South Audley Street, W.1.
- ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE SWISS ALPINE CLUB.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. Bennett, 5 Savile Close, New Malden, Surrey.
- CAIRNGORM CLUB.—J. E. Bothwell, 34 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.
- CAVE & CRAG CLUB.—D. D. Snell, 154 Station Road, Wyld Green, Sutton Coldfield.
- CEUNANT M.C.—Mrs. W. J. Green, 200 Oaktree Avenue, Bournville, Birmingham, 30.
- CLIMBERS' CLUB.—M. H. Westmacott, 26 Gordon Avenue, Stanmore, Middlesex.
- CREAGH DHU M.C.—A. Fulton, 488 Broomfield Road, Balornock, Glasgow, N.
- DERBYSHIRE PENNINE CLUB.—M. H. A. Finch, 442 Glossop Road, Sheffield 10.
- FELL & ROCK CLIMBING CLUB OF THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.—C. S. Tilly, Park House, Greatham, Co. Durham.
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE M.C.—J. Smith, 136 Leckhampton Road, Cheltenham.
- GRAMPIAN CLUB.—A. C. Gardner, 17 Albert Gardens, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.

GRITSTONE CLUB.—E. Gudgeon, 22 The Rise, Morris Lane, Leeds 5.
 INVERNESS M.C.—J. Bolton, c/o Sir William Halcrow and Partners, Beaulay Works, Teanassie, 67 Beaulay, Inverness.
 IRISH M.C. (BELFAST SECTION).—Miss D. McMaster, Biochemistry Dept., Queen's University, Northern Ireland.
 KESWICK M.C.—J. D. Oliver, 8 The Crescent, Keswick, Cumberland.
 LADIES ALPINE CLUB.—Miss M. P. Darvall, Heath House, Lyndhurst Terrace, N.W.3.
 LADIES SCOTTISH C.C.—Miss E. Leslie, 1 Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh, 10.
 LOMOND M.C.—J. Thomson, Thurston, Alexander Street, Dumbarton.
 MIDLAND ASSOCIATION OF MOUNTAINEERS.—D. G. Smith, 160 Maidavale Crescent, Styvechale, Coventry.
 MORAY M.C.—Miss E. Soutar, 17 Petrie Crescent, Elgin.
 MOUNTAINEERING SECTION OF THE CAMPING CLUB.—G. H. Watkins, 8 Bankhurst Road, S.E.6.

MYNYDD C.C.—J. E. Burns, 23 Meadway, Bramhall, Cheshire.
 NORTHUMBRIAN M.C.—Miss D. Walden, 33 Springbank Road, Newcastle upon Tyne 2.
 PINNACLE CLUB.—Countess D. Gravina, Rose Cottage, Frittenden, nr. Cranbrook, Kent.
 RUCKSACK CLUB.—J. E. Byrom, Highfield, 3 Douglas Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport.
 SANDSTONE C.C.—G. M. Clarke, 34 High Worpel, Rayners Lane, Harrow, Middx.
 SCOTTISH M.C.—J. S. Stewart, Temple Cottage, Balmore, Torrance, by Glasgow.
 SOUTHERN M.A.—M. Foster, 28 Phineas Pett Road, Eltham, S.E.9.
 YORKSHIRE M.C.—E. A. Shepherd, 6 Station Road, Clayton, Bradford, Yorks.
 YORKSHIRE RAMBLERS' CLUB.—E. C. Downham, Bierley House, Oakenshaw, Bradford, Yorks.
 In addition, most universities, colleges and branches of the armed services have mountaineering clubs open to members of the respective University, college or service.

HOMES OF SPORT

RACING

The two most famous homes of British flat racing are Newmarket and Epsom. The former, the home of the Jockey Club and the headquarters of British racing since the days of Charles II, who paid frequent visits there, is the scene of two of the "Classics", the 2,000 and 1,000 Guineas, and of many other important races, including the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, the "Autumn Double". At Epsom, with the exception of the war years, the Derby has been run since 1780 and the Oaks since 1779. The Coronation Cup also takes place during the Derby meeting. There are many trainers' establishments at both Newmarket and Epsom. The fifth classic race, the St. Leger, is run at Doncaster in September.

Two events of long-standing social, as well as racing, significance are the Royal Ascot meeting in June and the Goodwood meeting at the end of July. The latter is the only occasion during the year at which racing takes place at Goodwood, but there are a number of meetings on Ascot Heath, including that at which the very valuable King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, an important feature in the present-day racing programme, is run.

Courses near London include Alexandra Park (Wood Green), Kempton Park (Sunbury-on-Thames), Sandown Park (Esher) and Windsor. The old-established Hurst Park course (near Hampton Court) held its last season's racing in 1962; part of it is to be built over. Among important courses in other parts of the country may be mentioned Lincoln and Manchester, the scenes of the first and last big flat races of the season, the Lincolnshire and Manchester November Handicap, respectively, and York and Chester, the homes of the Ebor Handicap and Chester Cup. Steeplechasing and hurdling under National Hunt rules also take place during the winter at many centres of flat racing.

The Grand National steeplechase is run over a distance of 4 m. 856 yds., with 30 fences, at Aintree near Liverpool. Other very important races under National Hunt rules, including the Cheltenham Gold Cup and the Champion Hurdle, take place at the National Hunt meeting at Cheltenham, while the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day has in recent years been very popular.

CRICKET

Test matches are now played on six English grounds—Lord's, The Oval, Trent Bridge (Nottingham), Old Trafford (Manchester), Headingley (Leeds) and Edgbaston (Birmingham). In the nor-

mal course, five Test Matches are played against visiting teams to England and take place at Lord's, the Oval and three out of the other four test-match grounds, one dropping out each season in turn.

Lord's, the headquarters of Cricket and of the M.C.C., is the third ground of the name. Thomas Lord founded his first ground in 1787, and after two moves, established it on the present site at St. John's Wood in 1814. Middlesex play almost all their home matches at Lord's, as do Surrey at the Oval at Kennington, which has been the home of Surrey cricket since 1846.

In addition to the grounds already mentioned, others of great historic interest and current importance include, in the South, the Sussex county ground at Hove and the St. Lawrence ground at Canterbury, and in the North, Bramall Lane (Sheffield) and the ground at Scarborough, where the annual end-of-season Festival has taken place since last century.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The F.A. Cup Final has been held at Wembley Stadium since 1923, on the famous occasion when the crowd invaded the ground. Since then admission to the Cup Final has been by ticket only, but the Stadium can accommodate about 100,000 spectators. Many international matches and the F.A. Amateur Cup Final also take place at Wembley.

Wembley is, however, surpassed in capacity by Hampden Park, Glasgow, where the record for paying spectators is 149,547. England v. Scotland matches take place at Wembley and Hampden Park in alternate years.

London teams, with their grounds, currently playing in First Division football are as follows: Arsenal (Highbury), Fulham (Craven Cottage), Leyton Orient (Brisbane Road, Leyton), Tottenham Hotspur (White Hart Lane) and West Ham United (Upton Park).

RUGBY FOOTBALL

The three most famous centres of Rugby Union Football in the United Kingdom, scenes of many international matches, are Twickenham, the headquarters of the Rugby Union, Cardiff Arms Park and Murrayfield (Edinburgh). The University match and the games for the Services Championship are also played at Twickenham, where, in addition, most of the Harlequins' home matches take place. Of other famous London clubs, Blackheath play at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, Richmond and London Scottish share the Richmond Athletic Ground and the London Welsh occupy

the nearby Old Deer Park Rosslyn Park, who for many years played at the latter, now have a ground of their own at Roehampton. The Wasps' ground is at Sudbury.

GOLF

The links at St. Andrews, the home of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and the traditional centre of golf, remain the most famous in the world. Other great Scottish courses are at Muirfield, Prestwick and Troon.

The 1957 Ryder Cup match was played at Lindrick and the Professional Match Championship has many times taken place at Walton Heath in Surrey. Except for Sandwich, however, most of the major championship courses are now either in Scotland or in Lancashire or Cheshire (e.g. Hoylake, Formby, Birkdale and Royal Lytham and St. Annes). Other famous golfing centres are Rye, Burnham and Westward Ho! and in Wales, Harlech and Portbawl.

ATHLETICS

While the number of running tracks in this country is slowly increasing and well-attended meetings are held in many centres, most of the international matches and events such as the A.A.A. Championships and the University Sports take place at the White City Stadium at Shepherd's Bush. The 1958 Empire Games were held at Cardiff and the 1948 Olympic Games at Wembley.

LAWN TENNIS

The All-England Lawn Tennis Championships have been played at Wimbledon since their inception in 1877, first on the former ground at Worple Road and more recently on the present courts of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club in Church Road. Bournemouth is the venue of the British Hard Court Championships, and in recent years one of the leading Professional Tournaments in this country, the Slazenger Championships, has taken place at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne.

TENNIS, RACKETS, ETC.

The chief centre for tennis and rackets may be said to be Queen's Club in West Kensington. A number of other tennis courts are still in use, notably at Lord's, where the M.C.C. Gold and Silver Prizes are important events, Hampton Court (built by Henry VIII in 1530), Oxford, Cambridge, Canford School, Leamington and Manchester. Many

CLOSE TIMES

Wild Birds.—The *Protection of Wild Birds Act, 1954*, lays down a close season for wild birds (other than Game Birds) from February 1 to August 31 inclusive, each year. Exceptions to these dates are made for—

Capercaillie and (except Scotland) *Woodcock*, Feb. 1—Sept. 30.

Snipe, Feb. 1—Aug. 11.

Wild Duck and Wild Goose (in or over water areas), Feb. 21—Aug. 31.

Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season (except in Scotland on Sundays, on Christmas Day or in a prescribed area) are the above and coot, curlew (other than stone curlew), bar-tailed godwit, moorhen, plover (golden or grey), common red-shank, certain wild duck (common pochard, gadwall, mallard, pintail, shoveller, teal, tufted duck, wigeon) and certain wild geese (hean, Canada, pink-footed and white-fronted).

Certain wild birds may be killed or taken at any time by authorized persons—cormorant, crow, gull (black-backed or herring), jackdaw, jay, magpie, rook, shag, sparrow, sparrowhawk, starling, stock-dove and wood pigeon; and, in Scotland only, *goosander*, red-breasted merganser and rock-dove. The sale of Wild Bird's Eggs is prohibited, except

of the leading squash rackets matches take place in the courts belonging to West End Clubs.

ROWING

Most of the leading rowing events of the year are contested on the River Thames. The Henley Regatta continues to attract the foremost oarsmen from all over the world. Apart from the Boat Race, several other important races take place either from Putney to Mortlake or in the reverse direction, including the Thames Head of the River Race and the Wingfield Sculls. The course for Doggett's Coat and Badge, instituted in 1715, possibly the oldest sporting event still regularly contested, is from London Bridge to Chelsea. The rowing events in the 1958 Empire Games took place on Lake Padarn in Wales.

YACHTING

Cowes, the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron and of the Royal London Yacht Club and the scene of the great Cowes Week at the beginning of August, is still the most famous name in British yachting, but there are many other centres of the sport. Among others on or near Spithead and the Solent are Bembridge, Ryde, Yarmouth, Southampton and Hamble and, elsewhere, Burnham-on-Crouch, Poole Harbour, Weymouth, Plymouth, Falmouth and the Clyde.

POLO

In recent years, the polo grounds at Cowdray Park, Midhurst, and at Windsor have become the two most important centres of the sport in this country, though a number of other grounds exist, among which those at Woolmers Park, Hertfordshire and Cirencester may be mentioned.

OTHER SPORTS

The National Rifle Association's annual meeting at its headquarters at Bisley Camp, near Brookwood, Surrey, is the chief event in the rifle-shooting programme. Since the closing of Harringay Arena, many big boxing programmes have been staged at the Empire Pool, Wembley, and well-known provincial centres of the sport are the Liverpool Stadium and the Granby Halls, Leicester. The Greyhound Derby is run at the White City and the Waterloo Cup, the most important coursing prize, at Altrair, Lancashire.

that gulls' eggs may be sold at any time and those of the lapwing (green or black plover) from Jan. 1—April 14 inclusive.

Game Birds—In each case the dates are inclusive:—

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

**Grouse*—Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

**Partridge*—Feb. 2 to Aug. 31.

**Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30.

**Ptarmigan*—(Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

Hunting and Ground Game.—There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer nor hares: but by an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound. The First of November is the recognized date for the opening of the *fox-hunting* season, which continues till the following April. *Otter-hunting* lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for *deer-hunting* or *stalking* varies from about August 12 to October 12 for stags, and from November 10 to the end of March for hinds.

THE NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of £1,750,000. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domain of (a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; (c) Physiology or Medicine; (d) Literature; (e) Peace. The first awards were made in 1901 on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm—(c) Physiology or Medicine; the Swedish Academy—(d) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, Stockholm. The Board consists of four members and two deputy members appointed by the awarding authorities; the Swedish Government appoints a chairman and a deputy chairman.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain; (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) U.S.S.R.; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Finland; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentine; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Ireland; (aa) South Africa; (bb) Iceland; (cc) China; (dd) Czechoslovakia; (ee) Australia; (ff) Yugoslavia. The distribution by nationalities is shown at foot of table.

For prize winners for the years 1901-1945, see earlier editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1946	P. W. Bridgman (h)	J. B. Sumner (b) W. M. Stanley (h) J. H. Northrop (b)	H. J. Muller (b)	Hermann Hesse (t)	Emily Greene Blich (b) John R. Mott (h)
1947	Sir Edward Appleton (a)	Sir Robert Robinson (a)	Prof. and Mrs. C. F. Cori (h) and B. A. Housay (v)	André Gide (c)	The Society of Friends.
1948	P. M. S. Blackett (a)	A. Tiselius (d)	P. H. Müller (i)	T. S. Eliot (a)	No award
1949	H. Yukawa (w)	W. F. Glauque (b)	W. R. Hess (l) A. E. Moniz (x)	W. Faulkner (b)	Lord Boyd Orr (a)
1950	C. F. Powell (a)	O. Dlels (g) K. Alder (g)	E. C. Keudall (b) T. Reichstein (f) P. S. Hench (b)	Earl Russell (a)	R. Bunche (b)
1951	Sir John Cockcroft (a) E. T. S. Walton (z)	E. M. McMillan (h) G. T. Seaborg (b)	M. Thellier (aa)	P. Lagerkvist (d)	L. Jouhaux (e)
1952	F. Bloch (b) E. M. Purcell (h)	A. J. P. Martin (a) R. L. M. Syngé (a)	S. A. Waksman (b)	F. Mauriac (c)	A. Schweitzer (c)
1953	F. Zernike (h)	H. Staudinger (g)	H. A. Krebs (a) F. A. Lipmann (b)	Sir Winston Churchill (a)	G. C. Marshall (b)
1954	M. Born (a) W. Botbe (g)	L. C. Pauling (b)	J. F. Enders (b) T. H. Weller (h) F. C. Robbins (b)	E. Hemingway (b)	Office of the U.N.H.C.R.
1955	W. E. Lamb (b) P. Kusch (b)	V. du Vigneaud (h)	A. H. T. Theorell (d)	H. K. Laxness (bb)	No award
1956	W. Shockley (b) J. Bardeen (b) W. H. Brattain (b) C. N. Yang (cc) T. D. Lee (cc)	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood (a) N. N. Semenov (f)	A. F. Cournaud (b) W. Forsmann (g) D. W. Richards (b)	J. R. Jiménez (m)	No award
1957	P. A. Čerenkov (f) I. M. Frank (f) I. E. Tamun (f) E. Segrè (b) O. Chamberlain (b)	Sir Alexander Todd (a) F. Sanger (a)	D. Bovet (p)	A. Camus (c)	L. Pearson (t)
1958	P. A. Čerenkov (f) I. M. Frank (f) I. E. Tamun (f) E. Segrè (b) O. Chamberlain (b)	F. Sanger (a)	G. W. Beadle (b) E. L. Tatum (b) J. Lederberg (b)	B. L. Pasternak (f)	G. Pire (e)
1959	O. Chamberlain (b)	J. Heyrovský (dd)	S. Ochoa (b) A. Kornberg (b)	S. Quasimodo (p)	P. J. Noel-Baker (a)
1960	D. A. Glaser (b)	W. F. Libby (b)	Sir Macfarlane Burnet (ee) P. B. Medawar (a) G. von Békésy (b)	St. J. Perse (c)	A. Luthuli (aa)
1961	R. Hofstadter (b) R. Mössbauer (g)	M. Calvin (b)	G. von Békésy (b)	I. Andrić (ff)	D. Hammarskjöld (d)

The awards have been distributed as follows:—PHYSICS:—U.S.A., 20; *Gt. Britain*, 15; *Germany*, 13; *France*, 7; *Netherlands*, 5; *Austria*, 3; *U.S.S.R.*, 3; *Sweden*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *China*, 2; *India*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Japan*, 1; *Republic of Ireland*, 1. CHEMISTRY:—*Germany*, 20; *U.S.A.*, 14; *Gt. Britain*, 11; *France*, 6; *Sweden*, 4; *Switzerland*, 3; *Netherlands*, 2; *Hungary*, 1; *Austria*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *U.S.S.R.*, 1; *Czechoslovakia*, 1. PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE:—*U.S.A.*, 26; *Gt. Britain*, 11; *Germany*, 9; *Denmark*, 4; *Switzerland*, 4; *France*, 3; *Austria*, 3; *Belgium*, 2; *Canada*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *Netherlands*, 2; *Hungary*, 2; *U.S.S.R.*, 2; *Sweden*, 2; *Spain*, 1; *Argentina*, 1; *Australia* 1; *Portugal*, 1; *South Africa*, 1. LITERATURE:—*France* 10; *Gt. Britain*, 6; *Germany*, 5; *U.S.A.*, 5; *Italy*, 4; *Sweden*, 4; *Norway*, 3; *Denmark*, 3; *Spain*, 3; *Poland*, 2; *Switzerland*, 2; *U.S.S.R.*, 2; *Belgium*, 1; *India*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *Chile*, 1; *Irish Free State*, 1; *Iceland*, 1; *Yugoslavia*, 1. PEACE:—*U.S.A.*, 12; *France*, 8; *Gt. Britain*, 7; *Sweden*, 4; *Germany*, 3; *Switzerland*, 3; *Belgium*, 3; *Norway*, 2; *Austria*, 2; *Argentina*, 1; *Canada*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Italy*, 1; *Netherlands*, 1; *South Africa*, 1.

Principal Book Publishers and Their Addresses

More than 7,700 firms, individuals and societies have published one or more books in recent years. The list which follows is a selective one comprising, in the main, those firms whose names are most familiar to the general public. An interleaved list containing some 2,000 names and addresses is available, price 5s. od. post free, from the publishers of "Whitaker."

- Abelard-Schuman, 8 King Street, W.C.2.
 Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.
 Allan (Ian), Craven House, Hampton Court, Sy.
 Allen (W. H.), 43 Essex St., W.C.2.
 Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum St., W.C.1
 Angus & Robertson, 54 Bartholomew Close, E.C.1.
 Agr. cultuual Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
 Arco, 9 Grape St., W.C.2.
 Arnold (E.), & Co., 41 Maddox St., W.1
 Arnold (E. J.) & Son, Butterley St., Leeds.
 Arrow Books, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Arrowsmith, Winterstoke Rd., Bristol.
 Athlone Press, 2 Gower St., W.C.1.
 B. inere, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Barker (Arthur), 20 New Bond St., W.1.
 Barrie & Rockliff, 2 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.
 Bartholomew & Son, 12 Duncan St., Edinburgh.
 Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., Portman Square, W.1.
 Bell (Geo.) & Sons, 6 Portugal St., W.C.2.
 Benn (Ernest), 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Black (A. & C.), 4 Soho Sq., W.1.
 Blackie, Glasgow, and 5 Fitzhardinge St., W.1.
 Blackwell (Basit), 49 Broad St., OXFORD.
 Blackwood, Edinburgh and Buckingham House, Buckingham St., W.C.2.
 Blandford Press, 167 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Bles (Geoffrey), 52 Doughty St., W.C.1.
 Blond (A.), 56 Doughty St., W.C.1.
 Boardman (T. V.), 2 Portman St., W.1.
 Bodley Head, 10 Earham St., W.C.2.
 Books for Pleasure, 583 Fulham Rd., S.W.6.
 Bowes & Bowes, 42 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Brockhampton Press, Corridor Chambers, Market Place, Leicester.
 Brown, Son & Ferguson, 52 Darnley St., Glasgow.
 Browne & Nolan, Clonskeagh, Dublin
 Brython Press, 9 Hackins Hey, Liverpool.
 Burke Pub. Co., 14 John St., W.C.1.
 Burns & Oates, 28 Ashley Plac., S.W.1
 Business Dietaries, 133-137 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Butterworth & Co., Bell Yard, W.C.2.
 Calder (John), 17 Sackville St., W.1.
 Cambridge Univ. Press, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1. and Cambridge.
 Cape (Jonathan), 30 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Carey Kingsgate Press, 6 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
 Cassell & Co., 35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.1.
 Caxton Publishing Co., 25-26 St. George St., W.1.
 Chambers (W. & R.), 11 Thistle St., Edinburgh.
 Chapman & Hall, 37-39 Essex Street, W.C.2.
 Chatto & Windus, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Children's S.S.M., 5 Wigmore St., W.1.
 C.M.S., 6 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
 Churchill (J. & A.), 104 Gloucester Place, W.1.
 Clark (T. & T.), 38 George St., Edinburgh.
 Clarke (Jas.) & Co., 33 Store St., W.C.1.
 Cleaver-Hume Press, 461 Oxford St., W.1.
 Clenow & Reynolds, 29 Kildare St., Dublin.
 Clowes (Wm.), Little New Street, E.C.4.
 Coll nridge, 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.
 Collins, Sons & Co., 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1.
 Constable & Co., 10 & 12 Orange St., W.C.2.
 Country Life, 2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.
 Cresset Press, 11 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 Dakers (Andrew), 583 Fulham Rd., S.W.6.
 Darton, Longman & Todd, 29a Gloucester Rd., S.W.7.
 Davies (Peter), 23 Bedford Sq., W.C.1,
 Davis (R. Hart-), 36 Soho Square, W.1.
 Dean & Son, 43 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Deane (H. F. W.), 31 Museum St., W.C.1.
 Dent (J. M.) & Sons, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Deutsch (A.), 105 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Dobson (Dennis), 80 Kensington Church St., W.8.
 Dryad Press, Northgates, Leicester.
 Duckworth & Co., 3 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Edmuburg House P., 2 Eaton Gate, S.W.1.
 Educational Prodn's., 17 Denbigh St., S.W.1.
 Elek, 14 Gt. James St., W.C.1.
 Elliot (A. G.), Kingswood Bldg., Kingswood, Surrey
 Encyclopædia Britannica, 11 Belgrave Rd., S.W.1.
 English Universities Press, 102 Newgate St., E.C.1.
 Epworth Press, 25 City Road, E.C.1.
 Evans Bros., Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Eyre & Spottiswoode, 22 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Fleetway Publications, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Focal Press, 31 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
 Foulis (G. T.), 1-5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
 Foulsham & Co., 2 Old Bond St., W.1.
 Fountain Press, 46 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Four Square Books, Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.1.
 French (Samuel), 26 Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Gale & Polden, Wellington Press, Aldershot.
 Gall & Inglis, 12 Newington Road, Edinburgh.
 Gee & Co., 151 Strand, W.C.2.
 Geographia, 114 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Gibbons (Stanley), 301 Strand, W.C.2.
 Gifford (John), 125 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
 Ginn & Co., 18 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
 Gollancz (Victor), 14 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Green (W.), 2 St. Giles St., Edinburgh.
 Griffin (Charles), 42 Drury Lanc, W.C.2.
 H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic Ho., Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
 Hachette, 217 Tottenham Court Rd., W.1.
 Hale (Robert), 63 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Hamilton & Co., 108 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.
 Hamilton (Hamish), 90 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Hamlyn (P.), 583 Fulham Rd., S.W.6.
 Hammond, Hammond & Co., 87 Gower St., W.C.1.
 Harrap (G. G.) & Co., 182 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Harvill Press, 23 Lower Belgrave St., S.W.1.
 Heffer & Sons, 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge.
 Heinemann (Wm.), 15 Queen St., W.1.
 Hill (Leonard), 229 Shepherds Bush Rd., W.6.
 Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Hodge & Co., 12 Bank St., Edinburgh.
 Hogarth Press, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
 Hollis & Carter, 10 Earham St., W.C.2.
 House of Grant, 91 & 93 Union St., Glasgow.
 Hughes & Son, 29 Rivelet Rd., Wrexham.
 Hurst & Blackett, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Hutchinson & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Illife & Sons, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Independent Press, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Jarrold & Sons, Cowgate, Norwich.
 Jarrolds, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Jenkins (Herbert), 3 Duke of York St., S.W.1.
 Johnson Pubs., 11 Stanhope Mews West, S.W.7.
 Johnston (W. & A. K.), Edina Works, Edinburgh.
 Jordan & Sons, 116 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Joseph (Michael), 26 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Kaye (N.), 194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
 Kelly's Directories, 2 Arundel St., W.C.2.
 Kimber (Wm.), 46 Wilton Place, S.W.1.
 Kimpton (Henry), 134 Gt. Portland St., W.1.

- Laurie (T. Werner), 10 Earlam St., W.C.2.
 Lawrence & Wishart, 81 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Lewis (H. K.), 136 Gower St., W.C.1.
 Livingstone (E. & S.), 17 Teviot Pl., Edinburgh.
 Lockwood (Crosby), 26 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Long (John), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Longacre Press, 161 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Longmans, Green & Co., 48 Grosvenor St., W.1.
 Low (S.), Marston & Co., 16 Maddox St., W.1.
 Lutterworth Press, 4 Bourverie St., E.C.4.
 Macdonald & Co., 5 Portman St., W.1.
 McDougall's Educational Co., 30 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, 7.
 MacGibbon & Kee, 9 Grape St., W.C.2.
 McGraw-Hill, 95 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Machinery Pub. Co., 21 West St., Brighton, 1.
 MacLellan (Wm.), 240 Hope St., Glasgow.
 Macmillan & Co., 2 St. Martin's St., W.C.2.
 Macmillan Co., New York, 10 South Audley St., W.1.
 Marshall (Percival), 19 Noel St., W.1.
 Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 1-5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
 May Fair Books, 39 Upper Brook St., W.1.
 Mayflower, 282 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1.
 Methuen & Co., 36 Essex St., W.C.2.
 Mills & Boon, 50 Grafton Way, W.1.
 Mowbray, 28 Margaret St., W.1.
 Muller (F.), 110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Murray (John), 50 Albemarle St., W.1.
 Museum Press, 26 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Naldrett Press, Windmill Pl., Kingswood, Sy.
 National Magazine Co., 28-30 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1.
 National S.S.U., 104-5 Newgate St., E.C.1.
 Nelson (I.), 36 Park St., W.1.
 Nevill (P.), 583 Fulham Rd., S.W.6.
 New Authors, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Newman Neame, 50 Fitzroy St., W.1.
 Newnes (G.), Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Nisbet & Co., Digswell Pl., Welwyn, Herts.
 Nonesuch Library, 10 Earlam St., W.C.2.
 Novello & Co., 160 Wardour St., W.1.
 Odhams Press, 67-68 Long Acre, W.C.2.
 Oldbourne, 121 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Oliphants, 1-5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
 Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
 Owen (Peter), 50 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
 Oxford Univ. Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 Pan Books, 8 Healdtort Place, S.W.1.
 Parrish (Max), 55 Queen Anne St., W.1.
 Paternoster Press, 11 Gt. James St., W.C.1.
 Paul (Kegan), 43 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Paul (Stacey), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Pearson (C. A.), Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex.
 Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford.
 Phaldon Press, 5 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.
 Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.
 Philip (George), 32 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Phoenix House, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Pickering & Inglis, 229 Bothwell St., Glasgow.
 Pitkins, 9 John St., W.C.1.
 Pitman (Sir Isaac), 39-41 Parker St., W.C.2.
 Playfair Books, 39-43 Battersea High St., S.W.11.
 Funnam & Co., 42 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Reinhardt (Max), 10 Earlam St., W.C.2.
 Religious Education Press, 85 Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey.
 Rider & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 Rivingtons, 34 King St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.
 Routledge & Kegan Paul, 68-71 Carter Lane, E.C.4.
 Scribner's, 23 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Secker & Warburg, 14 Carlisle St., W.1.
 Seeley, Service, 196 Snaresbury Av., W.C.2.
 Sheed & Ward, 33 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.
 Sidgwick & Jackson, 1 Tavistock Chambers, W.C.1.
 Skellington & Son, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
 S.P.C.K., 121 Radwinter Rd., Saffron Walden, Essex.
 Souvenir Press, 34 Bloombury St., W.C.1.
 Spon (E. & F. N.), 22 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Sporting Handbooks, 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Stanford (Edward), 12-14 Long Acre, W.C.2.
 Staples Press, 9 Grape St., W.C.2.
 Stevens & Sons, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Student C. M. P., 58 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Studio, 161 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Sweet & Maxwell, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Sylvan Press, 5 Museum House, Museum St., W.C.2.
 Talbot Press, 89 Talbot Street, Dublin.
 Technical Press, 112 Westbourne Grove, W.2.
 Temple Press, Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1.
 Thames & Hudson, 30 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1. 4.
 Thom (Alex.), 33 Botanic Rd., Dublin.
 Times Publishing Co., Printing House Sq., E.C.1.
 Tiranti (Alec), 72 Charlotte St., W.1.
 Transworld, Park Royal Rd., N.W.10.
 Tuck (Raphael), 25 Gilbert St., W.1.
 University of London Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
 University of Wales Press, Cathays Park, Cardiff.
 University Tutorial Press, Eniston Rd., N.W.1.
 Vallentine, Mitchell, 18 Cursitor St., E.C.4.
 Virtue & Co., 53 Cannon St., E.C.4.
 Vista Books, 161 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ward, Lock, 116 Baker St., W.1.
 Warne, 1-4 Bedford Court, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Watts & Co., 39 Parker St., W.C.2.
 Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 20 New Bond St., W.1.
 "Whitaker," 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 Williams & Norgate, 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Wills & Hepworth, Angel Press, Loughborough.
 Witherby (H. F. & G.), 5 Warwick Court, W.C.1.
 World Distributors, St. Luke's St., Manchester.
 World's Work, Windmill Press, Kingswood, Surrey.
 Wright (John), Bath Rd., Bristol.
 Wright & Brown, 18 Stukeley St., W.C.2.

Most of the principal book publishers are members of The Publishers Association, whose address is 19, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.—*President*, John Boon (Mills & Boon, Ltd.); *Secretary*, R. E. Barker.

BOOK PRODUCTION AND BOOK EXPORTS

Figures issued by The Publishers Association (based on information supplied to its Chartered Accountants by individual publishers) show a marked and continuing increase in book exports in recent years. The totals for the years 1950 to 1961 are shown below:—

Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.	Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.
1950	£37,158,652	£11,304,220	1956	£56,659,484	£20,870,514
1951	41,553,760	13,740,323	1957	60,456,095	22,505,440
1952	42,790,387	14,482,036	1958	63,608,654	23,817,453
1953	44,892,291	15,565,871	1959	66,945,183	25,393,060
1954	46,270,953	16,527,054	1960	75,426,683	29,833,866
1955	49,439,087	18,156,084	1961	78,911,506	31,738,057

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1961

This Table, from *The Bookseller* of December 30, 1961, shows the books published in 1961 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 6d. have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

	Total	Reprints and New Editions	Translations	Limited Editions
Aeronautics	185	62	4	—
Annals and Serials	24	20	—	—
Anthropology and Ethnology	55	16	—	—
Archæology	80	16	6	—
Art and Architecture	601	80	59	2
Astronomy and Meteorology	155	27	13	—
Banking and Finance	201	69	—	—
Bibliography and Literary History	580	124	17	2
Biography and Memoirs	553	100	38	4
Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture	266	58	6	3
Calendars, Booklets and Albums	19	17	—	—
Chemistry and Physics	617	109	30	—
Children's Books	2,484	259	91	—
Classics and Translations	57	18	20	—
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias	56	17	—	—
Directories and Guide Books	452	297	6	—
Domestic Economy	176	33	7	—
Educational	2,067	383	12	—
Engineering, Electricity and Mechanics	669	172	16	—
Essays and Belles-Lettres	134	37	15	2
Factiæ	141	26	5	—
Fiction	4,485	2,099	413	3
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining	177	37	2	—
History	466	113	20	—
Illustrated Gift Books	14	1	—	—
Law and Parliamentary	532	156	2	—
Maps and Atlases	100	25	—	—
Mathematics	262	76	29	—
Medical and Surgical	1,115	262	22	1
Music	178	30	8	2
Natural History, Biology and Zoology	366	66	11	—
Nautical	160	47	3	—
Naval and Military	319	104	8	—
Occultism	55	13	1	—
Oriental	16	5	6	—
Philately	28	10	—	1
Philosophy and Science	337	80	29	1
Poetry and Drama	718	91	67	9
Politics, Political Economy and Questions of the Day	941	109	30	—
Psychology	49	27	7	—
Religion and Theology	1,443	304	173	—
Sociology	524	106	15	—
Sports, Games and Pastimes	428	104	5	—
Technical Handbooks	983	275	11	2
Topography, Local History & Folklore	392	75	24	2
Trade, Commerce and Industry	589	149	—	—
Travel and Adventure	165	21	10	1
Veterinary Science, Farming and Stock-keeping	222	52	—	—
Wireless and Television	152	29	5	—
Totals	24 893	6,406	1251	35

COPYRIGHT

The Government Department dealing with Copyright is the *Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade, 25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2.*

Subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1956, copyright subsists automatically in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work and continues to subsist until the end of the period of fifty years from the end of the calendar year in which the author died and shall then expire. No registration nor other formalities are required in order to obtain the protection of the Act. Protection is conferred not only against reproduction but also against the public performance of a work without permission. Copyright may also subsist in sound recordings, cinematograph films and television and sound broadcasts. Literary

entitled to receive free copies of books published in the United Kingdom, are the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, University Library, Cambridge, the National Library of Wales, the National Library of Scotland and Trinity College, Dublin.

Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers' Company established a new Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 10s. for a Book, or a Fine Art; certified copies 10s. in either case. The fee for a search is 5s.

LITERATURE OF THE YEAR

British Books in the World

English was widely discussed in the literary journals as the lingua franca of the world; *The Times Literary Supplement* issued a special number, "A Language in Common," in August. This view of the English language was upheld by statistics of the book trade. During 1961, British publishers brought out 24,893 titles, of which 18,487 were new books, while 18,060 titles were issued in the United States. The Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Soviet Union announced a programme for 1962 of 91 English titles, totalling two million copies; a smaller English imprint was promised by the sponsors of the 1962 Czechoslovak Book Exhibition in London (Oct. 24–Nov 6). There has thus been little stimulus in the United Kingdom towards foreign language publishing. But British publishers and booksellers have not been indifferent to the Common Market and other outlets: at the 1962 Frankfurt International Book Fair (Sept. 20–25) Britain, with 214 exhibitors, headed the list of some 2,000 participants from 32 countries. Among West European Importers, the Federal Republic of Germany alone accounted in 1961 for £6,800,000 worth of books and periodicals, a very great part in English; while in Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia, under a 1960 agreement with Britain, could import unlimited non-fiction works in English and novels and children's books to a quota of £310,000 during 1962. An exhibition of 2,500 books, organized by the Publishers Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Association of Czechoslovak Publishers was held in Prague (Sept. 27–Oct. 10). In December and January the British Council had mounted an exhibition of similar size in Israel; later, it sent smaller collections to Thailand and Nepal. An International School for Young Booksellers was conducted at Trinity College, Oxford (June 30–July 5). Translations of European literature were exhibited in London by the National Book League (Feb. 13–March 9).

Arguments for mass translation for export were moral rather than economic; thus a contributor to *The Times Literary Supplement* (Sept. 21) quoting the *Unesco Index Translationum* of 1960, regretted that English, the principal source-language, was the original of only about one-third of the 31,353 translations listed. He urged British publishers, experienced in Asian book-markets, to join Indian publishers in a wide translation programme. The book trade did, indeed, look towards the developing countries. A publisher was included in the delegation to the second Commonwealth Education Conference (Jan. 11–25) in New Delhi, where British support of indigenous publishing and bookselling and the Government's Low-Priced Books Scheme were welcomed. In February, the Government extended this scheme, at first limited to text books, to a number of classic reference works; they were to be sold in fifteen Asian countries from Afghanistan to Vietnam. These areas had been visited, on a fact-finding mission, by the Chairman of the Technical and Scientific Group of the Publishers Association.

Home Affairs

In December 1961 the Publishers Association advised public libraries of an estimated average increase in book prices, in the financial year ahead, of 10 per cent., due to higher costs in the trade. In the same months Sir Alan Herbert, discussing the Public Lending Right Bill (which seeks lending royalties for authors) said his publishers had agreed to use their best endeavours to prevent the sale of

his next book to any public library. An abortive motion in the House of Commons urged the Government to note that eleven books were borrowed from public libraries for every one purchased and to look sympathetically on the effect on authors and publishers. On the other side, the City Librarian of Norwich issued details of expensive and unacknowledged library research done for authors. Partisanship died down, and relations between the book trade and librarians were happier than in recent years. Librarians gave evidence for the respondents (the Publishers Association) as well as for the Registrar when the Net Book Agreement case was heard in the Restrictive Practices Court (June 25–July 27). This was the crucial event of the year for the book trade. In general, the Agreement (of 1957) provides that most classes of new books shall be retailed at net published prices, a discount of 10 per cent. being allowed to public libraries. The respondents contended that conditions in the book trade were unique, that profit margins were low and that the abrogation sought by the Registrar would be contrary to the public interest in that it would lead to such price-cutting as to close most existing (and small) retail outlets, to heighten the risk of stockholding for any retailer, and to make good books scarcer and all books dearer.

Collaterally interesting to the trade was the Report of the Royal Commission on the Press (Sept. 19) which recommended an Amalgamations Court for scrutiny of intended mergers, a stronger Press Council, and limitation of control, by sections of the press, of television contracting companies. Of interest also were four 45-minute B.B.C. television programmes, during August and September, devoted to *The New Statesman*, *The Spectator*, *Tribune* and *The Economist*. A focus of book reviewing shifted a few days earlier (Sept. 15) when *The Times* and its supplements began the move to their new and neighbouring building. In the same area, George Philip and Son, six months after celebrating the 100th edition of their "Elementary Atlas," announced in August their coming move from Fleet Street to Long Acre. Webster's of Dover Street closed their doors the same month. They had supplied writing materials for 180 years to patrician and intellectual London: Dickens was among their customers.

Festivals, Conferences, Exhibitions

The Times (Sept. 22) noted the prevalence of "entertainments which are a queer hybrid between play and public reading." Dramatic and literary forms became less distinguishable than at any time since the rise of the novel, and the screen (as with "Billy Budd") and television (as with "Saki" stories) made restrained and acceptable use of classic fiction. The theme of the Edinburgh Film Festival was "The Film and Literature." Assemblies took for granted a community of roots in art forms based on words: at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre's Summer School at Stratford-on-Avon (Aug. 22–30) linguistics, stagecraft, lyricism and the moral springs of tragedy were discussed. The Yeats Festival in Sligo (Aug. 13–15) modified movement, scenery, costume and colour, leaving verse to sustain the drama. With Beckett, Behan, Brecht, Eliot, Joyce and Shakespeare, the Dublin Theatre Festival (which opened Sept. 24) put poetic drama before spectacle. These literary offerings contested Mr. Arnold Wesker's view that the theatre is "a place where one wants to see things happening." The Yeats Festival, at least, must have comforted Professor Allardyce Nicoll. He

had warned the International Association of University Professors of English that "dramas are being currently made to supplant the living word with mere actions and meaningless noises." The International Writers' Conference in Edinburgh (Aug. 20-24) examined the commitment and responsibility of the novelist and poet. Participants included Miss Mary McCarthy, who thought the national novel was dying, Mr. Angus Wilson, who saw the 18th and 19th century English novel as a barrier to continental influence, and Mr. Henry Miller, who said that the novel had been dead for fifty years and the conference might better discuss painting. "Literary" portraits did figure in the Cheltenham Festival organized by Miss Elizabeth Jane Howard, which opened on Sept. 30 with a discussion on the crisis in morals in which Miss Carson McCullers, M.M. Joseph Heller and Romain Gary and Mr. Kingsley Amis took part. A copy of "Justine" (1791) by the Marquis de Sade was seized at London Airport (Aug. 9) by Customs officials who explained that the work had been condemned by the Courts. Two other works by the Marquis appeared among banned books on display at the Censorship session of the Edinburgh Conference. A campaign against improper literature was planned at a London meeting (Sept. 7) convened by the Catholic Teachers' Federation. In *The Sunday Telegraph* (Sept. 30) Professor C. S. Lewis said, of moral censorship, that we had either sunk beneath it or risen above it. If we abandoned it there would be reams of filth, but we need not read this and it would not last. "Four letter words," he said, "may soon be as dated as antimacassars."

Literary and Publishing Events

Dr. C. H. Dodd and Professor G. R. Driver announced (Aug. 19) that the work of their panel for the translation of the Old Testament into current English was going well. They considered the task might be complete by 1966. The 300th anniversary of the Prayer Book was marked by an exhibition, opened on Aug. 22 at the Public Record Office, of the founding and appointing documents. Mr. T. S. Eliot and others took part in correspondence in *The Times*, protesting on stylistic grounds against the possible liturgical use of the New English Bible.

The revival at the Chichester Festival Theatre of "The Chances," assumed to be by Beaumont and Fletcher, renewed uncertainty as to its authorship (Pepys considered it was by Buckingham). On July 14 Professor V. H. Galbraith said he believed Bishop Asser's *Life of Alfred* to be "absolutely phoney." Professor Dorothy Whitelock refuted this accusation on Aug. 16. A request for the opening of Shakespeare's tomb (Mr. Christmas Humphreys and others), printed in *The Times* on Aug. 28, was widely thought to be of Baconian or Marlovian inspiration. Professor Doyer Wilson wrote strongly against the proposal. The recently-discovered diary of Sir Arthur Throckmorton (which had been the subject of newspaper controversy) led to the publication in April of *Raleigh and the Throckmortons* by Dr. A. L. Rowse. On Sept. 9, the American mathematicians, Professor F. Mosteller and Mr. D. L. Wallace, said they believed they had established by computer that eleven of the disputed "Federalist" papers were written by James Madison. Viscount Samuel suggested in *The Times* (Sept. 18) that their methods be applied to the detection of "Junius." An outstanding event on more familiar ground was the N.B.L. exhibition, "A Year's Paperbacks, 1961-62" which opened on July 3. Statesmen set sound examples: Mr. Edward Heath (who attended a quick-reading course before the Common Market negotiations) read six novels of C. P. Snow while

on holiday. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer on July 13, relaxed the next day with King Hussell of Jordan's *Uneasy Lies the Head*. In a literary apologia (*The Times*, Sept. 27), Mr. Enoch Powell confessed that his reading was "thin but thorough," though grounded in Nietzsche, Frazer and Goethe. Mr. Iain Macleod wrote a successful biography—*Neville Chamberlain*. Other successes in this genre were Sir John Wheeler-Bennett's *John Anderson*, Dame Edith Sitwell's *The Queens and the Hive*, Jon Manchip White's *Marshal of France: the Life and Times of Maurice de Saxe* and a life of *Matthew Smith* by Francis Halliday and John Russell in which the lucidity of the prose matched the clarity of the reproduction. Perhaps *On the Contrary* by Miss Mary McCarthy was not quite an autobiography but these "articles of belief" were Miss McCarthy herself. Georges Simenon's *Pedigree* and Doris Lessing's *The Golden Notebook* were novels in form but strongly introspective. *Margin Released*, comic, curmudgeonly and shrewd, was J. B. Priestley's self-revelation in literary reminiscence. Somerset Maugham's *Looking Back* and John Wain's *Sprightly Running* sustained interest if not tension and Brendan Behan's *Island* was more Behan than geography. Eccentric studies, one uncomfortable, the other amusing in predictable form, were Boyd Alexander's study of Beckford, *England's Wealthiest Son* and Sir Osbert Sitwell's *Tales my Father Taught me*. C. V. Wedgwood's *A Revaluation: Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford* was a classic historical biography and Andrew Boyle's *Trenchard* a modern work in the same strain. The successes and failures of the service Lord Trenchard created were examined in *The Strategic Air Offensive against Germany, 1939-45* by Sir Charles Webster and Noble Frankland. *On the Prevention of War* by John Strachey was a sober textbook of the strategy of peace.

Social questions were examined in *The Men at the Gate* (on under-developed Southern Italy) by Ottiero Ottieri, in David Granick's *The European Executive* (capital and technocracy in settings very different from Ottieri's) and, at home, in *The Police and the Public* edited by C. H. Rolph. It discussed the policeman's uneasy place in society, his power, his professionalism, his relationship to his oath. Domestic also was Anthony Sampson's *Anatomy of Britain*: he analysed the Establishment, the Fringe, such "tribal" Institutions as Eton and the Army, and concluded that power still resides in the traditional ruling classes. In *English Country Life, 1780-1830*, E. W. Bovill presented with honesty the pleasant and the grim. Booksellers and librarians reported an informed interest in art and archaeology: Brian Knox's *Bohemia and Moravia*, Georgina Masson's *Italian Gardens*, J. Byam Shaw's *Drawings of Domenico Tiepolo* and *The Mute Stones Speak* (the story of archaeology in Italy) by Paul Mackendrick, all did well, though none was cheap or facile. There was a minor poetic revival, with new works by Dannie Abse, Alex Comfort, Robert Conquest, John Heath-Stubbs, John Holloway, C. Day Lewis, Robert Lowell and Derek Walcott. There was a re-issue of Thom Gunn's early verse, a two-volume edition (by Bernard Jones) of poems of William Barnes, and an Edward Fitzgerald selection by Joanna Richardson. Among critical biographies of poets were Lady Chorley's *Arthur Hugh Clough: the Uncommitted Mind*, Alethea Hayter's *Mrs. Browning: a Poet's Work and its Setting*. Rupert Hart-Davis exhibited in a scholarly, biographical setting *The Letters of Oscar Wilde*. K. D. Duval and Sydney Goodrich Smith (editors) celebrated the Lallans poet's 70th birthday with *Hugh MacDiarmid: a Festschrift*; a collected edition also appeared.

An established poet produced a novel—James Kirkup: *The Love of Others*. Among others which enjoyed considerable success, while they broke little new ground, were Nigel Balchin's *Seen Din by before Dawn* (his first for seven years), Storm Jameson's *The Road from the Monument*, Christopher Isherwood's *Down There on a Visit*, Anthony Powell's *The Kindly Ones*, J. B. Priestley's *The Shapes of Sleep*, John Wain's *Strike the Father Dead* and Iris Murdoch's *An Unofficial Rose*. These appeared in the earlier part of the year. Later came *Hornblower and the Hotspur* by C. S. Forester, P. G. Wodehouse's *Service with a Smile* (Blandings with some Beat dialogue), Lettice Cooper's *The Double Heart*, Harrison E. Salisbury's *The Northern Palmyra Affair*, Gerald Hanley's *Gilligan's Last Elephant*, Ernest Raymond's *The Châtelaine*, Pamela Hansford-Johnson's *An Error of Judgement* and Nicholas Monsarrat's *The Time Before This*. Neither Mr. Monsarrat nor his fellow-novelists achieved sales on the scale of *The Cruel Sea*. Review-space and acclaim gave the palm to a novel which was difficult, fantastic, Swiftian and harsh: *The Tin Drum* by the young German, Günter Grass. A children's book, *The Happy Lion's Quest* by Louise Fatio and

Roger Duvoisin, rose high in the best-seller lists.

Honours and Awards

Companions of Literature (Royal Society of Literature elections, 7 June): Mr. Aldous Huxley (novelist and essayist) and Mr. Edmund Blunden (poet); *Nobel Prize for Literature*, 1961: Dr. Ivo Andrić, first Yugoslav winner, for novels of Bosnia; *Prix Goncourt*, 1961: M. Jean Cau for novel *La Pitié de Dieu*; *Prix Femina*, 1962: M. Henri Thomas for novel *Le Pronontoire*; *James Tait Black Memorial Prizes*, 1961: Miss Jennifer Dawson for *The Ha-Ha* (fiction) and Miss M. K. Ashby for *Joseph Ashby of Tysoe* (biography); *Library Association's Children's Book Awards*, 1961: Mrs. Lucy M. Boston for *A Stranger at Green Knowe* (Carnegie Medal) and Mr. Anthony Maitland for illustrations to *Mrs. Cockle's Cat* by Philippa Pearce (Kate Greenaway Medal); *Prix des Éditeurs*, 1962: Herr Uwe Johnson for novel *Das dritte Buch über Achim*; *Italia Prize*, 1962: Miss Muriel Spark for script of *The Ballad of Peckham Rye*; *Premier Britannica Award*: Miss Shelagh Delaney for play *The Lion in Love*; *UNESCO Award for Science Writing*, 1962: Mr. Arthur Clarke.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Among the books published between October, 1961 and October, 1962, were the following:

Biography

"Trenchard," by Andrew Boyle; "Ralgh and the Throckmortons," by A. L. Rowse; "The Queens and the Hive," by Edith Sitwell; "Thomas Cranmer," by Jasper Ridley; "John Anderson," by Sir John Wheeler-Bennett; "Regina v. Palmerston," by Brian Connell; "Tales My Father Taught Me," by Sir Osbert Sitwell; "Growing," by Leonard Woolf; "Thomas Wentworth, First Earl of Strafford," by C. V. Wedgwood; "The Prof in Two Worlds," by the Earl of Birkenhead; "The Letters of Beethoven," ed. Emily Anderson; "Nelson's Letters," ed. Geoffrey Rawson; "The Collected Letters of D. H. Lawrence," ed. Harry T. Moore; "The Letters of Oscar Wilde," ed. Rupert Hart-Davis; "Letters to T. E. Lawrence," ed. A. W. Lawrence; "Free-Born John," by Pauline Gregg; "The Memoirs of James II," trans. A. Lytton Sells; "Marshal of France," by Jon Manchpil White; "Portrait of a Patriot" (John Wilkes), by Charles Chenevix Trench; "Jemmy Twitcher," by George Martelli; "The Life of Henry Brougham to 1830," by Chester W. New; "The Rothschilds," by Frederic Morton; "The Duchess of Dino," by Phillip Ziegler; "Citizen-King," by T. E. B. Howarth; "Newman: The Pillar of the Cloud," by Meriol Trevor; "The Emperor Alexander II," by E. M. Almedingen; "Robert Adam and his Circle in Edinburgh and Rome," by John Fleming; "French Profiles: Prophets and Pioneers," by G. P. Gooch; "Ivan the Great of Moscow," by J. L. I. Fennell; "Montesquieu," by Robert Shackleton; "Adrienne," by André Maurois; "A Study of the Work of Secobohm Rowntree," by Asa Briggs; "Benito Mussolini," by Christopher Hibbert; "Citizen Hearst," by W. A. Swanberg; "The Enthusiast" (Father Ignatius), by Arthur Calder-Marshall; "Lawrence of Arabia," by Anthony Nutting; "Neville Chamberlain," by Iain Macleod; "In the Days of McKinley," by Margaret Leech; "Courage" (The Story of Sir James Dunn), by Lord Beaverbrook; "Arthur Hugh Clough: The Uncommitted Mind," by Katharine Chorley; "A Pride of Terrys," by Marguerite Steen; "Marie Stopes," by Keith Briant; "Stanley Spencer," by Maurice Collis; "My Own Master," by Adrian Bell; "Memoirs of a Public Servant," by Lord

Salter; "My Life and Music," by Artur Schnabel; "Before the Deluge," by Sir Edward Cadogan; "People and Life," by Ilya Ehrenburg; "High Tide and After," by Lord Dalton; "The Goal," by Phyllis Bottome; "Let My People Go," by Albert Luthuli; "O Dreams, O Destinations," by Phyllis Bentley; "Personal Experience, 1939-46," by Lord Casey; "A Life of One's Own," by Gerald Brenan; "The Mottled Lizard," by Elspeth Huxley; "The Early Years of Alec Waugh," by Alec Waugh; "Sprightly Running," by John Wain; "A Victorian in Orbit," by Sir Cedric Hardwicke; "My Restless Years," by Hector Bolitho.

Fiction

"Unconditional Surrender," by Evelyn Waugh; "An Unofficial Rose," by Iris Murdoch; "The Kindly Ones," by Anthony Powell; "Hornblower and the Hotspur," by C. S. Forester; "The Reivers," by William Faulkner; "When My Girl Comes Home," by V. S. Pritchett; "The Last Hours of Sandra Lee," by William Sansom; "Wonderful Clouds," by Françoise Sagan; "The Empty Canvas," by Alberto Moravia; "The Innocent Moon," by Henry Williamson; "Mid-century," by John Dos Passos; "The Golden Oriole," by H. E. Bates; "The Day of the Tortoise," by H. E. Bates; "Seen Dimly Before Dawn," by Nigel Balchin; "Lord Geoffrey's Fancy," by Alfred Duggan; "Down There on a Visit," by Christopher Isherwood; "Strike the Father Dead," by John Wain; "Island," by Aldous Huxley; "Say Nothing," by James Hanley; "Assembly," by John O'Hara; "Wilderness," by Robert Penn Warren; "Key to the Door," by Alan Sillitoe; "An Error of Judgement," by Pamela Hansford Johnson; "In the Thirties," by Edward Upward; "My Enemy's Enemy," by Kingsley Amls; "The Time Before This," by Nicholas Monsarrat; "Devil Water," by Anya Seton; "Clock Without Hands," by Carson McCullers; "The Red Poney," by Lin Yutang; "The Man-eater of Malgudi," by R. K. Narayan; "The Shapes of Sleep," by J. B. Priestley; "The Thirty-First of June," by J. B. Priestley; "Death of a Highbrow," by Frank Swinnerton; "Roll of Honour," by Eric Linklater; "Heaven Has No Favourites," by Erich Maria Remarque; "The Forgotten Smile," by Margaret Kennedy; "No Empty Hands," by Peter de Polua; "A Spirit

Rises," by Sylvia Townsend Warner; "The Road from the Monument," by Storm Jameson; "The Connecting Door," by Rayner Heppenstall; "The Woodshed," by Rayner Heppenstall; "A Place in the Sun," by Stephen McKenna; "The Barbary Light," by P. H. Newby; "I Remember! I Remember!" by Sean O'Faolain; "Scruffy," by Paul Gallico; "The Wizard Bird," by Sarah Gertrude Millin; "Franny and Zooey," by J. D. Salinger; "Gilligan's Last Elephant," by Gerald Hanley; "Atlantic Fury," by Hammond Innes; "With a Delicate Air," by Pearl S. Buck; "Crosswind," by Robert Henry; "Safety First," by Josephine Bell; "The Bull from the Sea," by Mary Renault; "Diamond," by Brian Glanville; "The Pass," by John Slimming; "The Spoilt City," by Olivia Manning; "Where the River Bends," by J. M. Scott; "The Way the Ball Bounces," by Jack Lindsay; "The Cage," by Thomas Hinde; "The Love of Others," by James Kirkup; "A Girl from Lübeck," by Bruce Marshall; "Martha in Paris," by Margery Sharp; "A World of Difference," by Stanley Price; "A Stone in the Pool," by Susan Tweedsmuir; "Three Score and Ten," by Angela Thirkell and C. A. Lejeune; "Service with a Smile," by P. G. Wodehouse; "Mayhem in Greece," by Dennis Wheatley; "Silence Observed," by Michael Innes; "The Pale Horse," by Agatha Christie.

Literature and Criticism

"Oxford Addresses on Poetry," by Robert Graves; "The Notebooks of Samuel Taylor Coleridge," Vol. II, ed. Kathleen Coburn; "The Literary Critics," by George Watson; "Essays Literary and Educational," by E. M. W. Tillyard; "Ford Madox Ford," by Richard A. Cassell; "Mrs. Browning," by Alethea Hayter; "The Art of George Eliot," by W. J. Harvey; "A Short History of English Poetry," by James Reeves; "Fact and Fiction," by Bertrand Russell; "Augustan Studies," by Geoffrey Tillotson; "Studies in Three Literatures," by M. R. Ridley; "On Moral Courage," by Sir Compton Mackenzie; "The Function of Criticism," by Yvor Winters; "An Experiment in Criticism," by C. S. Lewis; "They Asked for a Paper," by C. S. Lewis; "The Strength to Dream," by Colln Wilson; "Calm October," by Richard Church; "Wodehouse at Work," by Richard Osborne; "The Golden Labyrinth," by G. Wilson Knight.

Poetry

"Collected Poems," by Ralph Hodgson; "In the Clearing," by Robert Frost; "A Hong Kong House," by Edmund Blunden; "The Outcasts," by Edith Sitwell; "Collected Poems, 1936-61," by Roy Fuller; "Collected Poems of Hugh MacDiarmid," "Imitations," by Robert Lowell; "The Gate," by C. Day Lewis; "In the Interlude: Poems 1945-60," by Boris Pasternak; "The Penguin Book of Latin Verse," ed. Frederick Brittain; "The Oxford Book of Welsh Verse," ed. Thomas Parry; "The Landfallers," by John Holloway; "Georgian Poetry," ed. James Reeves; "Audible Silence," by Laurence Whistler; "Tares," by R. S. Thomas; "Later Poems," by Austin Clarke; "The Swans of Berwick," by Sidney Tremayne; "African Negatives," by Alan Ross; "Collected Poems," by William Barnes.

Religion and Philosophy

"Anglicanism in History and Today," by J. W. C. Wand; "The Protestant Reformation," by H. Daniel-Rops; "The Twentieth Century in Europe," by K. S. Latourette; "Letters to a Friend from Rose Macaulay," ed. Constance Babington Smith; "On the Love of God," by John McIntyre;

"The Church in an Age of Revolution," by Alec R. Vidler; "The Layman and His Conscience," by Ronald Knox; "The Church and the Nation," by Charles Smyth; "The New Man," by Thomas Merton; "Protestant Thought and Natural Science," by John Dillenberger; "Eastern Christendom," by Nicolas Zernov; "The Scrolls and Christian Origins," by Matthew Black; "The Divine Propagandist," by Lord Beaverbrook; "Anglican Devotion," by C. J. Stranks; "Conditions of Rational Inquiry," by David Polc; "Fathers of the Victorians," by Ford K. Brown; "The Humanist Frame," ed. Julian Huxley; "Between Past and Future," by Hannah Arendt; "Philosophical Papers," by J. L. Austin; "Behaviour," by D. E. Broadbent.

History

"The Fifteenth Century, 1399-1485," by E. F. Jacob; "Crossroads of Power," by Sir Lewis Namler; "What is History?" by E. H. Carr; "The Making of Victorian England," by G. Kitson Clark; "The Passing of the Whigs, 1832-1886," by Donald Southgate; "British Foreign Policy in the Second World War," by Sir Llewellyn Woodward; "The Yorkist Age," by Paul Murray Kendall; "Great Britain to 1688," by Maurice Ashley; "Elizabethan Government and Society," essays presented to Sir John Neale; "The Phoenicians," by Donald Harden; "The Byzantines," by David Talbot Rice; "The Strategy of Sea Power," by S. W. Roskill; "A Naval History of England," Vol. I, by G. J. Marcus; "The Last Bourbons of Naples," by Harold Acton; "Life in Georgian England," by E. N. Williams; "Wilkes and Liberty," by George Rude; "Scotland from 1603 to the Present Day," by George S. Pryde; "Battles of the English Civil War," by Austin Woolrych; "The Glorious First of June," by Oliver Warner; "Napoleon and the Pope," by E. E. Y. Hales; "Battles of the Crimean War," by W. Baring Pemberton; "August 1914," by Barbara W. Tuchman; "The Massacre of St. Bartholomew," by Henri Noguères; "France in Modern Times," by Gordon Wright; "Mutiny 1917," by John Williams; "1918, The Last Act," by Barrie Pitt; "The Soviet High Command, 1918-41," by John Erickson; "Civil War in Russia," by David Footman; "The Strategic Air Offensive against Germany, 1939-45," by Sir Charles Webster and Noble Frankland.

Travel and Topography

"The Blue Nile," by Alan Moorehead; "Return to Burma," by Bernard Fergusson; "To the Unknown Mountain," by Wilfrid Noyce; "Zoo Quest to Madagascar," by David Attenborough; "The Enchanted Mountains," by Robin Fedden; "Fragrant Harbour," by F. D. Ommanney; "My Ireland," by Kate O'Brien; "These Horned Islands," by James Kirkup; "Islands of the South Pacific," by Sir Harry Luke; "The Swiss Alps," by Vivian H. Green; "Ordeal by Ice," ed. Farley Mowat; "The Explorers," ed. G. R. Cronc; "The Whispering Land," by Gerald Durrell; "The Heart of the Hunter," by Laurens van der Post; "The Exploration Diaries of H. M. Stanley," ed. Richard Stanley and Alan Neame; "Mischief among the Penguins," by H. W. Tiltman; "Between Oxus and Jumna," by Aruold J. Toynebe.

General

"Anatomy of Britain," by Anthony Sampson; "The Architecture of Sir John Soane," by Dorothy Stroud; "Great Houses of Europe," ed. Sacheverell Sitwell; "The Quest for Nonsuch," by John Dent; "Victorian Taste," by John Gloag; "Mycenaeans and Minoans," by Leouard R. Palmer; "Mesopotamia and the Middle East," by Sir Leonard

Woolley; "The Tiger of Ch'in," by Leonard Cottrell; "The History of Broadcasting in the United Kingdom," Vol. I, by Asa Briggs; "Cur-tals," by Kenneth Tynan; "The Conspirators," by D. J. Goodspeed; "The Bootleggers," by Kenneth Allsop; "Kidnap," by George Waller; "The Marconi Scandal," by Frances Donaldson; "Sandhurst," by Sir John Smyth; "The Story of Sandhurst," by Hugh Thomas; "Administrative Law," by H. W. R. Wade; "The Educational System of England and Wales," by H. C. Dent; "The Crisis of Western Education," by Christopher Dawson; "In Search of Criminology," by Leon Radzinowicz; "Imphal," by Sir Geoffrey Evans and Anthony Brett-James; "Battle for Crete," by John Hall Spencer; "The Fall of Crete," by Alan

Clark; "The Battle of Arnhem," by Christopher Hibbert; "The Story of Fabian Socialism," by Margaret Cole; "Russia, America and the World," by Louis Fischer; "The Art and Practice of Diplomacy," by Sir Charles Webster; "First-Hand Report," by Sherman Adams; "Party Politics": Vol. III, "The Stuff of Politics," by Sir Ivor Jennings; "Questions in Parliament," by D. N. Chester and Nora Bowring; "Guilty Land," by Patrick van Rensburg; "The Commonwealth," by Patrick Gordon Walker; "The Last Days of the British Raj," by Leonard Mosley; "The Making of the President, 1960," by Theodore H. White; "Conversations with Stalin," by Milovan Djilas; "Six Crises," by Richard M. Nixon; "The History of the Derby Stakes," by Roger Mortimer

MUSIC AND OPERA OF 1961-62

(1961) Oct. 3. The London Philharmonic Orchestra's concert at the Festival Hall was conducted by Sir Eugene Goossens in place of Josef Krips, who was ill; Brückner's 4th Symphony was played in the version of 1878-80, and Franz Reizenstein was the soloist in the first public performance of his own second piano concerto. 7. The Leeds Triennial Festival opened with a concert in the Town Hall, in the presence of the Princess Royal, the patron. Mozart's C minor Mass and Britten's *Cantata Academica* were performed, and the concert began with the Festival Chorus and the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra under John Pritchard in Britten's new setting of the National Anthem for full chorus and orchestra. On Oct. 9, Alexander Goehr's specially commissioned cantata, *Sutter's Gold*, was given its first performance, and on the following evening the Dance round the Golden Calf from Schönberg's opera, *Moses and Aaron*, was heard for the first time publicly in Britain, with Peter Pears, Bernard Dickerson, Heather Harper and Janet Baker as soloists. 11. The first concert of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's 150th season took place at the Festival Hall, Sir Malcolm Sargent conducting. 16. At the Festival Hall, Mischa Elman played Brahms' violin concerto and Mendelssohn's E minor concerto with the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Charles Mackerras. 21. Arthur Fiedler, the U.S. conductor, made his London debut at a Philharmonia Orchestra concert at the Festival Hall. 26. In the London Philharmonic Society's concert at the Festival Hall, Sir Adrian Boult introduced a short Elegy for voices and strings, composed by Beethoven in 1814, and never before heard in England. 29. Stravinsky conducted his own work, *Persephone*, at the Festival Hall with the B.B.C. Chorus and Orchestra.

Nov. 9. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra gave a memorial concert to Sir Thomas Beecham at the Albert Hall. 21. The annual St. Cecilia Festival concert was held in the presence of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus taking part under Sir Adrian Boult; Sir William Walton conducted his own *Belshazzar's Feast*, and Benjamin Britten's setting of the National Anthem was heard for the first time in London. 24. In a concert at Huddersfield Town Hall, Sir Malcolm Sargent conducted the Huddersfield Choral Society and the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, with Richard Lewis, John Cameron and Marjorie Thomas as soloists, in the first performance of Sir William Walton's new setting of the *Gloria*, specially commissioned to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the Huddersfield Choral Society.

Dec. 7. Kodaly's first symphony was heard for the first time in London at a London Philharmonic Society's concert at the Festival Hall. 16. At the

Wigmore Hall, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Oriana Madrigal Society, conducted by Charles Kennedy Scott, who founded the Society in 1904, gave the last of its annual Christmas concerts.

(1962) Jan. 7. Yehudi Menuhin took part in a Beethoven concert at the Albert Hall with Sir Malcolm Sargent and the London Symphony Orchestra. 18. The first major orchestral concert in the new Guildford Cathedral was given by the Hallé Orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli. At the Festival Hall the London Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir gave a concert devoted to the works of Sir William Walton, which included the first London performance of his recent *Gloria*, and the first hearing of the revised version of his viola concerto of 1929. 29. On the centenary of the birth of Delius, the Delius Trust gave a concert of his works in the Festival Hall, in which the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, and the B.B.C. Chorus and Choral Society took part.

Feb. 2. The first performance in the regular repertory at Sadler's Wells of Stravinsky's *Rake's Progress* took place. 5. Artur Schnabel played with the Philharmonia Orchestra at the Festival Hall. 6. The Bach Choir's concert at the Festival Hall consisted of Delius' *Sea Drift*, in commemoration of his centenary, Walton's Coronation *Te Deum* to mark the 10th anniversary of the Queen's accession, and Janacek's *Glagolitic Mass*.

March 14. Thomas Arne's *Anticlerges*, in the bicentenary year of its first performance, was produced at St. Pancras Town Hall by the Handel Opera Society; it had not previously been given in this country since 1839. 20. Verdi's little-known opera, *I Masnadieri*, was performed as part of the St. Pancras Festival. 26. Malcolm Arnold's *Divertimento No. 2*, heard for the first time at Leeds in the previous October, received its first London performance at the Festival Hall. 27. In Delius' centenary year, the B.B.C. produced a performance, conducted by Stanford Robinson, of the composer's sixth and last opera, *Fennimore and Gerda*, completed in 1910; this was its first production in Britain. 29. The first concert of the Delius Centenary Festival took place at Bradford, the composer's birthplace, in the presence of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Rudolf Kempe took part in the performance of *Sea Drift* (with Thomas Hemsley and the Bradford Old Choral Society), *A Song of the High Hills*, *In a Summer Garden*, and the first Dance Rhapsody. On the following evening the concert was devoted to orchestral work by Delius, and the third and last of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's concerts was given on March 31.

April 3. At Bradford, Delius' opera, *A Village Romeo and Juliet*, last performed on the stage under Sir Thomas Beecham in 1935, was specially produced by the Sadler's Wells Opera Company. **6.** The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, under Herbert von Karajan, gave the first of three concerts at the Festival Hall. **10.** Delius' *Village Romeo and Juliet* was presented at Sadler's Wells.

May 7. The Philharmonia Orchestra's concert, conducted by Otto Klemperer, included a symphony in two movements by the conductor himself, written in 1960 and heard in England for the first time on this occasion; the programme also included Brahms' violin concerto, with Yehudi Menuhin as soloist. **17.** Yehudi Menuhin played in Lennox Berkeley's violin concerto, which was specially written for him, in the London Symphony Orchestra's concert at the Festival Hall; the concerto, first heard at Bath in 1961, was receiving its first London performance. **21.** The Glyndebourne opera season opened with a new centenary production of Debussy's *Pelléas et Mélisande*, with Gius Hockman, Michel Roux, Henri Gui and Denise Duval. **25.** To mark the consecration of Coventry Cathedral, a new cantata, *The Beatitudes*, by Sir Arthur Bliss, specially commissioned for the occasion, was performed at Coventry, with the composer as conductor, the Festival Choir, Jennifer Vyvyan, Richard Lewis and the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra.

June 5. Michael Tippett's new opera, *King Priam*, was produced at Covent Garden. **12.** At Coventry the Sadler's Wells Company gave the first performance in England of Pizzetti's opera *Murder in the Cathedral*, based on T. S. Eliot's play, in an English translation by Geoffrey Dunn. **17.** Artur Rubinstein was the soloist at the Festival Hall in Mozart and Tchaikowsky piano concertos with the Philharmonia Orchestra under Carlo Maria Giulini. **20.** The Moscow Chamber Orchestra gave the first of a series of concerts at the Bath Festival. **21.** In connection with the Bath Festival, a concert was held in Wells Cathedral; Stravinsky's Mass and Carissimi's oratorio *Jephtha* were performed, and Yehudi Menuhin and the Bath Festival Orchestra took part. **22.** Mozart's unfinished C Minor Mass was sung in Southwark Cathedral by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology choir conducted by Klaus Liepmann. **26.** The Bach Choir, conducted by David Willcocks, gave the first London performance of Peter Raabe Fricker's *The Vision of Judgement* at a Festival Hall concert; the soloists were John Mitchinson and Heather Harper.

July 2. The Moscow Chamber orchestra, conducted by Rudolph Barshai, gave a concert in the Festival Hall, which included two works not previously heard in London—a concerto for chamber orchestra and organ by Pavel Bunin and the *Sinfonietta* No. 2 by the Polish composer Moisei Wainberg. The Cheltenham Festival opened with a concert by the London Symphony Orchestra under Antal Dorati. New works heard during the Festival included Alexander Goehr's violin concerto, a string quartet by Hugh Wood, a piano sonata by Anthony Gilbert, *Villanelles* for seven instruments by Gordon Rathbone Crosse, a violin sonata by Thomas Wilson, *Quincunx*, by Elisabeth Lutyens and Benjamin Frankel's second symphony. **12.** As part of the City of London Festival, a concert of chamber music was given at the Grocers' Hall by Yehudi Menuhin, Gaspar Cassado and Louis Kentner; the programme included a *Concertante à tre* for violin, cello and piano by Alan Rawsthorne, specially commissioned by the Musicians' Company.

Aug. 7. Brückner's Ninth Symphony was performed in a Promenade Concert for the first time. **19.** *Edinburgh Festival*.—The inaugural concert of the Edinburgh Festival took place in the Usher Hall, being devoted to Beethoven's *Mass in D*, with the London Symphony Orchestra, the Leeds Festival Chorus, Lorin Maazel as conductor, Galina Vishnevskaya, Marga Höfgen, Richard Lewis and Frederick Guthrie. On Aug. 20, the Belgrade Opera Company produced Borodin's *Prince Igor* in the King's Theatre, followed on Aug. 21 by *The Love of Three Oranges*, an early opera by Prokofiev, and later by Massenet's *Don Quixote*, Mussorgsky's *Khovanshchina* and Prokofiev's *The Gambler*. In the Freemasons' Hall on Aug. 22, Peter Pears and Yvonne Lefebure gave a recital of Debussy's music on the occasion of the centenary of the composer's birth. In the evening of Aug. 22, at the Usher Hall, *Songs of Life and Love*, by Luigi Nono, received its première, being performed by the London Symphony Orchestra with Richard Lewis and Dorothy Dorow as soloists. On Aug. 23, Galina Vishnevskaya gave a song recital in the Usher Hall accompanied at the piano by her husband, Mstislav Rostropovich. Falla's last work, *Atlántida*, completed by Ernesto Halffter, was given its first British performance by the London Symphony Orchestra in the Usher Hall on Aug. 24. Later in the Festival, the B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra, under Norman Del Mar, played at Leith Town Hall and the Borodin Quartet played Shostakovich's third and seventh string quartets—also in Leith Town Hall. On Aug. 29, the Polish Radio Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Jan Krenz, played Shostakovich's eighth symphony in the Usher Hall, and on Sept. 4, also in the Usher Hall, Shostakovich's most recent symphony, the twelfth, was performed by the Philharmonia Orchestra under Gennadi Rozhdestvensky. The performance of David Oistrakh's violin recital in the Usher Hall on Sept. 5 included Shostakovich's *Three Fantastic Dances*. **20.** At the Promenade Concert, Norman Del Mar conducted the Amrosian Singers and the B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra in a new choral work by Thea Musgrave—a setting of the Elizabethan poem *The Phoenix and the Turtle*.

Sept. 2. The Three Choirs Festival opened at Gloucester Cathedral with festal Evensong; settings of the *Benedicite* by Dr. Herbert Sumsion and the *Te Deum* by John Sanders were conducted by their composers. The concert in the cathedral on Sept. 5 included Vaughan Williams' *Sea Symphony*, conducted by Dr. Sumsion, with John Carol Carr and Heather Harper as soloists, Debussy's *La Demoiselle élue* and Brahms' double concerto, played by Ralph Holmes and Roban de Saram. At the afternoon programme on Sept. 6, the conducting was shared by the three cathedral organists; the concert included Britten's *Missa Brevis* for boys' voices and organ, and two organ solos by John Birch—Bach's C minor Passacaglia and Fugue and Joseph Jongen's *Sonata Eroica*. **4.** A work by Richard Strauss, *Three Hymns*, settings to words by Hölderlin, composed in 1921, was heard for the first time at a Promenade Concert. **15.** The final Promenade Concert was marked by a farewell to Paul Beard, who was retiring from the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra. **20.** The Hastings Music Festival opened; during the Festival, the London Philharmonic Orchestra gave three concerts in the White Rock Pavilion. **25.** The Hamburg State Opera began a season at Sadler's Wells with a production by Wieland Wagner of *Lohengrin*; on the following day *Der Prinz von Homburg*, by Hans Werner Henze, was presented, and was succeeded on Sept. 27 by Berg's *Wozzeck*.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1961-1962

The project for a National Theatre approached nearer realisation during the year with the announcement that the Government had approved proposals for the erection of both the theatre and an opera house on two separate sites on London's South Bank, and had agreed to make available a capital sum not exceeding £1,000,000 towards building the theatre. Sir Laurence Olivier accepted the appointment as first Director of the National Theatre and hoped it would become a source of pride to his profession. Apart from this notable decision, the most interesting features of the season occurred in the musical contributions. The ever-popular Gilbert and Sullivan operas went out of copyright on New Year's Day, and the D'Oyly Carte Company marked the occasion by presenting *The Mikado* as the first of its repertoire to be played out of copyright in England. Others of the series followed, but it was noted that the producers relied mainly on tradition for their effects. A new musical by Noel Coward, *Sail Away*, proved that this versatile playwright and composer still possessed much of his old dexterity and gift for satire, and a younger author, Lionel Bart, followed his *Oliver* with *Blitz!*, a spectacular show which sought to depict the resilience and pluck of the East End during the war. Another of the younger school of dramatists, Arnold Wesker, added to his reputation with *Chips With Everything*; a farce, *Boeing-Boeing*, adapted from the French by Beverley Cross, enjoyed a long run, and Peter Ustinov achieved another success with *Photo Finish*. New plays by Harold Pinter, William Douglas Home and John Mortimer provided an interesting contrast to an all-star revival of *The School For Scandal*, Sheridan's classic comedy. The Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park bravely continued a season despite the bad summer.

The following is a list of productions between Oct. 1, 1961, and Sept. 30, 1962:—

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—(1962) March 8. *Scapa!*, musical version of *Seagulls over Sorrento*, by Hugh Hastings (David Hughes, Pete Murray, Edward Woodward and Timothy Gray). May 8. *Blitz!*, musical by Lionel Bart (Bob Grant, Graham James, Amelia Bayntun, Grazina Frame and Toni Palmer).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1961). Dec. 14. Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard* (Sir John Gielgud, Ian Holm, George Murcell, Roy Dotrice, Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Dorothy Tutin and Judi Dench). (1962) Jan. 10. Production of *As You Like It* from Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon (Max Adrian, Patrick Wymark, Ian Bannen, Russell Hunter, Vanessa Redgrave, Rosalind Knight and Patsy Byrne). March 19. The Royal Shakespeare Company began a season with *The Art of Seduction*, an adaptation of Laclós' *Les Liaisons Dangereuses* (Keith Michell, John Barton and Irene Worth); on March 29 the Company introduced Brecht's *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* (Hugh Griffith, Michael Flanders, Gordon Gostelon, Roy Dotrice, James Mellor, James Bree, Patsy Byrne, Cherry Morris and Patience Collier). June 18. The Royal Shakespeare Company presented Strindberg's *Playing with Fire*, translated by Michael Meyer (Kenneth Haigh and Colin Jeavons) and Harold Pinter's *The Collection* (John Ronane, Kenneth Haigh, Michael Hordern and Barbara Murray). Aug. 1. Royal Shakespeare Company in revival of John Whiting's *A Penny for a Song* (Marlus Goring, Clive Morton, Michael Gwynn, Newton Blick, James Bree, Mark Eden, Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Judi Dench).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1962) Feb. 20. *Boeing-Boeing*, farce adapted from the French (Patrick Cargill, David Tomlinson, Carole Shelley,

Andrée Melly, Jane Downs and Carmel McSharry). CAMBRIDGE, Earlam Street, W.C.2.—(1962) Feb. 9. *Signpost to Murder*, by Monte Boyle (Derek Farr, Cyril Raymond and Margaret Lockwood).

COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.1.—(1961) Oct. 2. *Counterpoint*—triple bill of plays—*A Night Out*, by Harold Pinter, *Soldier from the Wars Returning*, by David Compton and *Barnstable*, by John Saunders (Brian Peck, Trevor Reid, Rodney Bews, Walter Hall, Glyn Houston, Anna Wing and Patricia Denys). Oct. 23. *Bonne Soupe*, French farce by Felicien Marceau, translated by Kitty Black (Peter Illing, James Cossins, Coral Browne and Erica Rogers). (1962) Feb. 13. *My Place*, by Elaine Dandy (Barry Foster and Diane Cilento). March 22. *Play With a Tiger*, by Doris Lessing (Alex Viespi, Siobhan McKenna and Maureen Pryor). May 17. *Little Mary Sunshine*, musical comedy by Rick Besoyan (Bernard Cribbins, Edward Bishop, Terence Cooper, Patricia Routledge and Joyce Blair). June 28. *The Genius and the Goddess*, by Aldous Huxley (George Pravda, Paul Massie and Constance Cummings). July 26. *The Promise*, American revue (Theodore J. Flicker, James Frawley, Thomas Aldrede and Joan Darling).

CRITERION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1962) Feb. 21. *4 to the Bar*, "an after-dinner entertainment" (Jan Wallace, Bryan Blackburn, Peter Reeves and Rose Hill). July 11. *The Gimnick*, by Joseph Julian (Dave King, Donald Sutherland, Tsai Chin and Ursula Howells). Sept. 12. *Miss Pell is Missing*, comedy by Leonard Gershe (Wilfrid Hyde White, Brook Williams, Richard Briers and Amanda Reiss).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1962) May 16. *Everything in the Garden*, by Giles Cooper (Charles Gray and Geraldine McEwan). June 19. *The Cigarette Girl*, by William Douglas Home (Charles Heslop, Tim Seely, Diana Hodddon and Dilys Laye). July 25. *Fit to Print*, by Alastair Dunnett (Sir Donald Wolfit, Basil Henson and Charmian Eyre). Sept. 18. *Big Fish, Little Fish*, by Hugh Wheeler (Thomas Coley, Hume Cronyn, Frederick Jaeger, Frank Pettingell, Jessica Tandy and Viola Lyel).

GARRICK, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1962) Feb. 23. *Not to Worry?*, revue by Stanley Daniels (Alec McCowen, Derek Waring, Lynnette Rae and Prunella Scales). April 4. *Two Stars for Comfort*, by John Mortimer (Trevor Howard, William Fox, Esmond Knight, Patricia Healey and Isabel Dean). Sept. 19. *Rattle of a Simple Man*, by Charles Dyer (Edward Woodward, Daniel Moynihan and Sheila Hancock).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1962) May 10. *The Private Ear and The Public Eye*, two plays by Peter Shaffer (Kenneth Williams, Terry Scully, Richard Pearson and Maggie Smith).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1962). April 5. Sheridan's *The School for Scandal* (Sir Ralph Richardson, John Neville, Daniel Massey, Laurence Naismith, Malcolm Keen, Charles Lloyd Pack, Anna Massey, Margaret Rutherford, Meriel Forbes and Pinkie Johnstone).

HER MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1962) Feb. 8. Sir Tyrone Guthrie's new production of *H.M.S. Pinafore* (Eric House, Harry Mossfield, Andrew Downie, Howard Glynn, Marion Studholme and Irene Byatt). *The Pirates of Penzance* was produced on Feb. 15. June 20. *Judith*, by Jean Giraudoux, adapted by Christopher Fry (Sean Connery, Barry Foster, Michael Gough, Ruth Meyers and Vivien Merchant). August 16. *Lock Up Your Daughters*, transferred from the Mermald Theatre.

LYRIC, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1962) *March 28. Write Me a Murder*, by Frederick Knott (Brian Bedford, James Villiers, Judith Stott and Fabia Drake). *Sept. 5. Breaking Point*, by William Fairchild (Robert Ayres, Burnell Tucker, Robert Beatty, Paul Massie, John Gregson, Michael Atkinson and Derek Royle).

LYRIC, Hammersmith, W.6.—(1961) *Nov. 29. Out of my Mind*, revue (John Wood, Malcolm Clare, Gillian Lynne, Patricia Routledge and Jill Ireland), *Dec. 21. Alice Through the Looking Glass*, adapted by Felicity Douglas (Edgar Wreford, Lucinda Curtis, Moyra Fraser and Lally Bowers). (1962) *March 5. Dostoevsky's The Idiot* (Christopher Guinee, John Woodvine, Christopher Burgess, John Ringham and Zena Walker). *April 3. The Last Ally*, by James Brabazon (Tony Tanner and Sheila Allen). *May 1. All for Truth*, adaptation by P. D. Cummins of Molière's *Le Misanthrope* (John Woodvine and Zena Walker).

MERMAID, Puddle Dock, E.C.4.—(1961) *Oct. 3. Shaw's Androcles and the Lion* (Davy Kaye, Peter Prowse, Edward de Souza, Cal McCord and Jill Bennett) and *The Shewing-Up of Blanco Posnet* (Ronald Fraser and Alan MacNaughtan). *Nov. 7. The Long Sunset*, by R. C. Sherriff (Peter Prowse, Jerry Verno, Joseph O'Connor, Roy Wilson and Josephine Wilson). *Dec. 13. Adaptation of Stevenson's Treasure Island* (John Woodvine, Norman Scafe, Spike Milligan, Daniel Thorndike and Sean Scully). (1962) *Feb. 14. The Bed Bug*, by Vladimir Mayakovsky (Joss Ackland, Richard Beale and Jerry Verno). *March 20. Shaw's Arms and the Man* (David Knight, Joss Ackland, Richard Wordsworth, James Mellow, Elspeth March and Sally Smith). *April 11. Rockets in Urso Major*, by Fred Hoyle (Ian McNaughton and James Groult). *May 17. Revival of Lock Up Your Daughters*, musical adaptation of Fielding's *Rape upon Rape* (Peter Gilmore, Bernard Miles, Richard Goolden, Hy Hazell and Sally Smith). *Aug. 15. Sean O'Casey festival* began with production of *Purple Dust. Red Roses for Me* was presented on Sept. 4 and *The Plough and the Stars* on Sept. 25.

OLD VIC, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—(1961) *Nov. 7. Aeschylus' Oresteia* (Ronald Lewis, Joss Ackland, Catherine Lacey and Yvonne Mitchell). *Nov. 21. Eugene O'Neill's Mourning becomes Electra* (Michael Goodliffe, Stephen Moore, Sonia Dresdel and Barbara Jefford). *Dec. 19. Macbeth* (Maurice Denham, Walter Hudd, Robert Eddison, David Bird, Emrys James and Maxine Audley). (1962) *Jan. 17. Twelfth Night* (Paul Daneman, Jerome Willis, David Bird, Stephen Moore, Emrys James, Jane Downs, Eileen Atkins and Jean Robinson). *March 6. Richard III* (Paul Dancman, Robert Eddison, Joseph O'Connor, Brian Spink, David Bird, Mary Kerridge and Patricia Jessel). *April 17. Julius Caesar* (Robert Eddison, Joseph O'Connor, John Gregson, Maurice Good, Emrys James, George Selway and Mary Kerridge). *May 29. The Tempest* (Alastair Sln, Kerry Gardner, George Selway, David Bird, Robert Eddison, Graham Bell and Eileen Atkins). *June 14. Bristol Old Vic Company in War and Peace*, adaptation of Tolstoy's novel. *Sept. 26. Ibsen's Peer Gynt* (Leo McKern, Wilfrid Lawson, Catherine Lacey, Dilys Hamlett and Adrienne Corri).

PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1962) *April 3. Look Homeward, Angel*, adapted by Kettl Frings from Thomas Wolf's novel (Andrew Cruickshank, Peter McNery, Richard Pasco, Charles Leno, Mary Ellis, Mary Miller, Jeanne Mockford, Margaret Courtenay and Margaret Canning). *May 24. The Lizard on the Rock*, by John Hall (Harry Andrews, John Laurie, Michael Coles and Siân Phillips).

PICCADILLY, Denmark Street, W.1.—(1962) *Feb. 19. Season of French plays* opened with performance of Françoise Sagan's *Les Violons, Parfois*. On *Feb. 26. Le Misanthrope* was presented, on *March 5. Marcel Achard's Jean de la Lune*, *March 12. Jean Anouilh's L'Invitation au Château*, and on *March 19. Claudel's L'Annonce fait à Marie*. *April 24. A Time to Laugh*, by Robert Crean (Robert Morley, Lyndon Brook, Frances Hyland, Ruth Gordon and Cleo Laine). *June 27. The Glad and Sorry Season*, by Irving Ravetch and Harriet Frank, jr. (George Baker and Juliet Mills).

PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street, W.1.—(1961) *Oct. 12. Do Re Mi*, American musical (Max Bygraves, Maggie Fitzgibbon and Jan Waters). (1962) *Feb. 27. Come Blow Your Horn*, American farce by Neil Simon (David Kossoff, Bob Monkhouse, Michael Crawford and Libby Morris).

PRINCES, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1961) *Oct. 30. Polish State Jewish Theatre company* opened season. (1962) *Feb. 1. The Big Killing*, by Philip Mackie (Frank Lawton, Naunton Wayne, Leslie Phillips and Carol Coombe). *May 7. England our England*, revue by Willis Hall and Keith Waterhouse (Roy Kinnear, Murray Melvin, Barrie Ingham, Alison Leggatt and Billie Whitelaw). *Aug. 20. Gentlemen Prefer Blondes*, musical adaptation of Anita Loos' novel (Donald Stewart, Guy Middleton, Dora Bryan, Anne Hart and Bessie Love).

ROYAL COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—(1961) *Oct. 24. Two plays* by Edward Albee—*The Death of Bessie Smith* and *The American Dream* (Robert Ayres, Richard Easton, Avril Elgar, Mavis Villiers and Gene Anderson). *Nov. 13. That's Us*, by Henry Chapman. *Nov. 22. The Keep*, by Gwyn Thomas (Mervyn Johns, Glyn Owen, Denys Graham and Jessie Evans). *Dec. 21. The Fire Raisers*, by Rex Frisch (Alfred Marks, Colin Blakely, James Booth, Norman Henry, Doris Hare and Ann Beach). (1962) *Jan. 24. A Midsummer Night's Dream* (Robert Lang, Colin Jeavons, Alfred Lynch, Colin Blakely and Samantha Eggar). *March 27. The Knack*, by Ann Jellicoe (Julian Glover, James Bolam, Philip Locke and Rita Tushingham). *April 27. Chips with Everything*, by Arnold Wesker (Ronald Lacey, Martin Boddey, Frank Finlay and John Kelland). *June 13. Period of Adjustment*, by Tennessee Williams (Bernard Braden, Neil McCallum and Collin Wilcox). *July 19. Plays for England*—two plays by John Osborne, *The Blood of the Bambergs* and *Under Plain Cover* (Graham Crowden, Anton Rodgers and Ann Beach). *Sept. 11. Brecht on Brecht* (Lotte Lenya).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C.2.—(1962) *July 19. Brush with a Body*, "comedy thriller" by Maurice McLoughlin (Patrick McAllinney, Mary Merrall and Gladys Henson). *Sept. 10. Revival of Agatha Christie's Ten Little Niggers* (Robin Hunter, Garry Marsh, Roger Maxwell and Jack Melford).

SAVILLE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1961) *Dec. 21. A. A. Milne's Toad of Toad Hall* (Richard Goolden, David Evans, Wilfred Harrison and Jeremy Geidt). (1962) *April 25. Photo Finish*, by Peter Ustinov (Peter Ustinov, Paul Rogers and Diana Wynyard).

SAVOY, Strand, W.C.2.—(1961) *Dec. 11. D'Oyly Carte Company* began season of Gilbert and Sullivan operas. (1962) *March 11. The Thurbur Carnival*, entertainment based on the works of James Thurber (Tom Ewell, Denys Graham, Tom Chatto, John Cater, David Bauer, Betty Marsden, June Thody and Mary Laura Wood). *June 21. Sail Away*, musical play by Noel Coward (David Holliday, Grover Dale, Sheila Forbes and Elaine Stritch).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, W.1.—(1961) Dec. 18. *Peter Pan* (John Gregson, Anne Heywood and Jane Asher).

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1962) Sept. 6. *The New Men*, by C. P. Snow, adapted by Ronald Millar (Paul Daneman, Richard Pasco and Ernest Clark).

VAUDEVILLE, Strand, W.C.2.—(1961), Oct. 20. *Teresa of Avila*, by Hugh Ross Williamson (Sir Lewis Casson, Ernest Milton, Nicholas Hannen, Richard Pasco and Dame Sybil Thorndike). Dec. 6. *Critic's Choice*, American comedy by Ira Levin (Ian Carmichael, Terence Bayler, Muriel Pavlov

and Una Venning). (1962) June 12. *Arnold Wesker's Chips with Everything*, transferred from the Royal Court.

VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(1962) May 19. Final performance by the Crazy Gang, May 25. *The Black and White Minstrel Show*.

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1961) Nov. 1. *Shaw's Heartbreak House* (Roger Livesey, Michael Denison, George Benson, Dulcie Gray, Perla Neilton and Judy Campbell). (1962) July 10. *Period of Adjustment*, by Tennessee Williams, transferred from Royal Court.

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENT AND BROADCASTING, 1961-62

THE PILKINGTON REPORT

The chief event of broadcasting news during the year under review was the report of the Pilkington Committee on the future of broadcasting, which was published on June 27.

The committee criticised the existing structure of independent television, and recommended that it should be reconstituted and reorganised so that the Independent Television Authority should itself plan the programmes and sell advertising time, proposing that the programme companies should produce and sell programme items to the Authority. By this means, the Committee felt, the reality of power would be vested in the Authority, and the commercial incentive always to aim at maximum audiences and maximum advertising revenue would be removed from programme planning and production. The Report said that so long as independent television was constituted and organised on the existing lines, it should not provide any additional services of television, but that if, after it had been reconstituted and reorganised as the Committee recommended, it proved its capacity to realise the purposes of broadcasting, it should be authorised to provide a second programme. Meanwhile the Report proposed that the B.B.C. should be authorised as soon as possible to provide a third television programme, and also proposed that there should be only one service of local sound broadcasting, which the B.B.C. should conduct, and finance out of licence revenue.

Other recommendations included the following:

That the line definition standard in Britain should be changed from 405 lines to 625 lines (the internationally agreed standard in general use throughout Europe) and that television should be developed in Bands IV and V.

That a service of colour television on 625 lines also in the ultra high frequency bands should be introduced as soon as possible.

That proposals for a service of subscription, pay-as-you-view television be rejected.

That the National Broadcasting Council for Scotland be given, in respect of the B.B.C.'s television service for Scotland, rights and duties comparable with those which it now exercises in respect of the Home Service on sound radio.

That the rights and duties of the National Broadcasting Council for Wales be similarly extended, and that in allotting the uncommitted frequencies in broadcasting Band III, the first priority should be given to separating the B.B.C.'s service to Wales from that to the English regions.

The Committee also noted the B.B.C.'s estimate that the fee for a combined sound and television licence (not including excise duty) would be £6 from July 1, 1964, and the sound only licence £1 10s., and said that it did not think that an annual charge of £6, or rather less than 4d. a day per household, would be too much to pay.

At a press conference following the publication of the report, Sir Harry Pilkington said that the

Committee expected that in 12 years' time there would be three national sound radio programmes all running for the greater part of the day, and still supplying a very large number of listeners, and in addition, about half the population would be able to receive a local sound programme of interest specifically for people living in the area served by the local station. There would be four comprehensive programmes of television with nation-wide coverage, all on 625 lines; they would be in two sets of two programmes, one pair provided by the B.B.C. and the other by commercial television, each pair planned in association. At least two of the programmes would probably offer colour for considerable periods of the day.

THE GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER

On July 4, the Government published a memorandum on the Pilkington Report as a White Paper, which gave approval to a number of the recommendations of the Pilkington Committee.

The White Paper agreed that by 1964 the B.B.C. should launch its second television programme on 625 lines in ultra high frequency; the programme would apply first to the London area, but it was expected that it would be able to cover the whole of Britain by 1970. The way was also cleared for the development of colour television, and the B.B.C. was authorised to establish a self-contained, distinctive Welsh television service, to extend broadcasting hours, and to produce more educational programmes for adults.

No reference was made to the increased licensing fee foreshadowed by the Pilkington Committee, though the White Paper said that the Government accepted its responsibility to see that the B.B.C. could secure sufficient income to finance adequate services. The Government, while expressing the view that there would be scope at a later stage for a second I.T.A. programme, also deferred a decision on the question of the future structure of independent television raised by the Pilkington Report.

The B.B.C., commenting on the White Paper, said that it thought that the first stage in the extension of hours of network sound broadcasting could be reached in about six months' time, and also that colour would be introduced as soon as possible after the start of the second black and white television programme, though it was likely to be two years after the second service began before colour television could be provided on a mass scale. In about a year's time, the B.B.C. expected to have decided on the best colour television system. Orders for the first seven u.h.f. television transmitters would be placed very soon, and they could provide programmes for between 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. of the population by the end of 1966. For the new television service in bands IV and V, about 60 main transmitters and a number of satellite stations would be needed to cover the country,

at an estimated capital cost of £30,000,000. The Corporation would press ahead with the provision of a separate television service for Wales, which should be possible by the beginning of 1964. The B.B.C. also had plans for broadcasts to technical colleges and colleges for further education, to start in the autumn of 1962.

Mr. Carleton Greene, director of the B.B.C., amplified the last statement later in July, when he said that though some of the Corporation's plans for educational broadcasting must await the second television service, some could be provided for by an extension of the existing service and expansion in the field of adult education was also contemplated in the B.B.C. sound programmes.

A DATE FOR SECOND B.B.C. PROGRAMME

Sir Arthur Forde, chairman of the B.B.C., opening the National Radio Show at Earls Court on Aug. 22, said that although cameras of 625 lines would have to be installed, and an important series of u.h.f. tests completed, he hoped that the B.B.C.'s second television programme, on 625 lines, would be operating in the London area by the beginning of April, 1964. He also said that the change in line standard would mean a better picture, and that it opened the way for the export of British receivers, which, with the prospect of the Common Market, was to be welcomed. Sir Arthur said that much remained to be done on colour television before it could become commonplace at acceptable prices in British homes.

Several manufacturers, however, demonstrated colour television at the Radio Show itself, at which it was noted that most television sets were being produced with the new line standard in mind, receivers either being dual standard (405 or 625 line), or capable of conversion either into dual standard, or to receive 625-line u.h.f. only.

In September, the memoranda and summaries of evidence, submitted to the Pilkington Committee, were published, and the B.B.C.'s memorandum gave details of the policy which it was intended to pursue when the second television programme became available. It was hoped to provide a daily evening feature of serious commentary on the news, and with extended hours, a breakfast-time "news hour" of lighter character would also be presented. A second programme would also make possible long-term policies for drama, ballet and opera, an extension of educational broadcasts, and

more repeats, particularly of programmes of artistic merit.

WELSH TELEVISION

The I.T.A. television service provided by Wales (West and North) Television Ltd. came into operation on Sept. 15. It was stated that Welsh-speaking people in West and North Wales would for the first time be able to view programmes presented in Welsh at popular viewing times. There would be a Welsh feature between 6 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., and a further Welsh half-hour from 10.40 to 11.10 p.m. The intervening period would usually contain programmes relayed from the independent television network. The Company was the last of the 15 to which the I.T.A. had awarded contracts. It was calculated that 1,070,000 people would be able to receive the new service, and that of these about 350,000 were outside the range of any other I.T.A. station. Three transmitters were to be brought into use in due course. Only one, in Pembrokeshire, was working when the programmes began in September, but it was hoped that a second, in the Llwyn peninsula, would be ready in October, and the third, in Flintshire, by January 1963. The B.B.C.'s plans for Wales included the installation of two transmitters by the early part of 1964. These would enable it to put out programmes of local interest to Wales, amounting at first to about 12 hours a week.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

The Institute for Educational Television was formed in November 1961. Its objects were stated to be: to bring together experts and teachers interested in visual aids to education, to become a reference bureau for the uses to which educational television has been put in this country and overseas, and to encourage various experiments. These would include experiments in the use of television at all stages of education; experiments in which teachers would take part in producing educational programmes, tests of the most suitable types of programme for technical and scientific studies in further education, and possibly liaison with correspondence courses in connection with professional and industrial qualifications. The institute would advise on and co-operate with experiments on closed circuit, or local low-power stations, would press for a wider choice in the times allotted to educational television, to suit the needs of apprentices and students, and would seek to persuade television set makers to develop special and economical receivers for educational purposes.

POETS LAUREATE

Samuel Daniel.....	1599	Nicholas Rowe.....	1715	Robert Southey.....	1813
Ben Jonson.....	1619	Rev. Laurence Eusden...	1718	William Wordsworth...	1843
Sir William D'Avenant...	1637	Colley Cibber.....	1730	Lord Tennyson.....	1850
John Dryden.....	1670	William Whitehead.....	1757	Alfred Austin.....	1896
Thomas Shadwell.....	1688	Rev. Thomas Warton...	1785	Robert Bridges.....	1913
Nahum Tate.....	1692	Henry James Pyc.....	1790	John Masefield.....	1930

PROGRESS OF THE BANK RATE, 1939-1962

1939	per cent.	1954	per cent.	1958	per cent.	1960	per cent.
24 Aug.....	4	13 May.....	3	20 Mar.....	6	8 Dec.....	5
28 Sept.....	3	1955		22 May.....	5½	1962	
26 Oct.....	2	27 Jan.....	3½	19 June.....	5	25 July.....	7
1951		24 Feb.....	4½	14 Aug.....	4½	5 Oct.....	6½
8 Nov.....	2½	1956		20 Nov.....	4	2 Nov.....	6
1952		16 Feb.....	5½	1960		1962	
11 Mar.....	4	1957		21 Jan.....	5	8 Mar.....	5½
1953		7 Feb.....	5	23 June.....	6	22 Mar.....	5
17 Sept.....	3½	19 Sept.....	7	27 Oct.....	5½	26 April.....	4½

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. MICHAEL, COVENTRY

On the night of November 14, 1940, during a heavy raid by German bombers, the 15th-century Cathedral of St. Michael, which had taken 125 years to build was, in a few hours, completely gutted by fire. The débris which confronted the people of Coventry on the following day was without precedent yet, miraculously, almost as a symbol of Christian faith, the fine tower and spire, together with the bomb-scarred perimeter walls remained standing, in later years to play an essential role in the rebirth of the cathedral under the careful direction of Sir Basil Spence. The new design, which in 1951 was declared the winner in an open architectural competition, unified the ruins of the old building with the new and, today, cleared of débris, the bare stone altar with its charred timber cross at the east end exemplifies out of burning the sacrifice and the resurrection.

Small by comparison with other cathedrals, the new building, consecrated on May 25, 1962 by the Bishop of Coventry, the Rt. Revd. Cuthbert Bardsley, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen, is set at right angles to the ruins of the old cathedral linked to them by the entrance porch which is also in direct line with the city centre. Using the same pink-grey stone which was used in the old cathedral, the two structures, old and new, have been unified into an interdependent group. On the west, close by the entrance porch, is the Chapel of Unity, conceived as a star-shaped plan which has been likened to a "crusaders tent", to which the Germans themselves have contributed; and to the east, approached from the Lady Chapel, the Guild Chapel of Christ the Servant. Entry into the cathedral from the south porch, past Sir Jacob Epstein's cast bronze sculpture of the patron saint Archangel St. Michael, is through a great screen of glass, rising to the full height and stretching the full width of the nave. Painstakingly engraved by John Hutton in the images of saints and angels, virtually suspended from the roof, the screen presents a light and delicate division between two ages of cathedral architecture. The only window immediately apparent on entering is that lighting the baptistry. Glazed in stained glass, 80 ft. high and 40 ft. across, the design of John Piper's window is wholly abstract. The culminating effect is a triumph of colour, reds and purples predominating the top section, greens and blues the bottom, developing into a blaze of yellows at the centre, evoking the spirit of Genesis, and forming a rich background to the font, an enormous piece of natural stone brought from the Holy Land.

The simplicity of the stone altar slab underlines the glory of Graham Sutherland's tapestry, the largest ever to be attempted in one piece and beautifully woven in the works of Pinton Frères at Felletin, France. Measuring 40 ft. wide and 74 ft. high, that was commissioned not only upon its merits as a work of art, but also as an important and necessary factor in controlling the acoustics of the building. Inspired by St. John's Revelation, the tapestry depicts Christ seated in majesty, surrounded by the four beasts, symbols of the Evangelists.

The range of windows which pierce the cliff-like walls of the main body of the cathedral constitute one of the largest single commissions for stained glass ever made, and were designed by three members of the Royal College of Art—Lawrence Lee, Keith New and Geoffrey Clark. It is only possible to view these magnificent windows at one glance from the altar steps. Conceived as a progressive representation of Christian life, the left-hand side is

devoted to man's development and the right-hand group to the perfection sought in man by God. Built into the bays between the windows are panels of white Hollington stone on which are inscribed biblical texts and symbols designed and executed by Ralph Beyer. Within the nave, a canopy is raised upon slender prestressed concrete columns, cruciform in plan, the span reduced progressively towards the altar, the lowering and narrowing of the canopy creating a false perspective concentrating attention upon the focal point of the altar. The facets of the vault above, said to be inspired by the facets of a fly's eye, are formed of timber slats between ribs of reinforced concrete, spaced to permit maximum flexibility of acoustic and lighting control. To all practical purposes, the unique operation on April 28, 1962 of lowering by helicopter the 12 cwt. abstract sculptured cross in position on top of the 79 ft. high flèche marked the completion of the cathedral. The flèche itself, constructed geodetically in manganese bronze alloy, was placed in position on the roof only two days previously by the same helicopter.

FESTIVAL THEATRE, CHICHESTER

A new theatre in this country is a rarity and a new one with an arena stage is sufficiently uncommon anywhere in the world to make the Chichester Festival Theatre of particular interest.

The decision to dispense with a proscenium arch is certainly not new; nevertheless, this is the first professional theatre actually to be built in this country which provides an open stage with the audience seated around it on three sides. Perhaps the greatest advantages to be derived from the open stage form are that a larger audience can be seated closer to the stage than in a proscenium theatre, and that economically it is cheaper to build. The mechanics of operating a proscenium theatre are complicated and costly, as are the special fire and safety precautions required. The actor, also, may find it more difficult to establish a mutual relationship beyond the footlights with his audience. On the other hand, an open stage is thought to enable an actor to establish this relationship more easily, but sets him considerable problems in acting technique. Scenery, complicated assemblies of which can effectively be handled behind the proscenium, must on the open stage be of the simplest character and moved in full view of the audience.

The architects, Powell & Moya, were handed a brief calling for a theatre with an open stage at the lowest possible cost. Researches had shown that a seating capacity of between 1,300 and 1,500 was needed, at competitive prices during a summer season, if the venture was to pay its way. The architects experimented with a variety of shapes, from circular to square, before arriving at the solution of a hexagon shape in plan which gave them at the same time the best shape for seating and acoustics and an architecturally satisfying designed shape embodying simplicity and structural economy. The form of construction, evolved in collaboration with the structural engineers, Charles Weiss and Partners, gave rise to an auditorium supported on six reinforced concrete ribs, one at each corner, with three of them set far back into the building, cantilevering forward at the front of the foyer to form a covered entrance. The resulting auditorium was thus left free from obstructing columns, structural deflections in the cantilevered sections being held in tension by the roof cables bearing against a concrete ring beam at the level of the rearmost row of seats. The roof and lighting gallery are simply supported by a hexagonal ring

girder which rests on the tension cables and carries the light steel and timber roof. The steel cables span from the corners of the auditorium and cross at the centre of the hexagon, a solution which is almost Gothic in principle in its application of stability of structure and providing an effective form of decoration.

The décor is subdued. The walls in graduating shades of grey, upholstery of seats in midnight blue and carpeting in sage green blend to focus attention upon the stage, to which all lighting in the auditorium is mainly concentrated. The approach to the auditorium through a glazed foyer is at once dramatic and effective in providing a gradual transition from the parkland setting to the theatre itself. Strict economy in the use of materials, coupled with an exciting architectural shape, combine to make this one of the most challenging and perhaps unusual buildings to be erected for a long time. Certainly it will present a subject for much frank and earnest discussion in architectural and theatrical circles for some time to come.

KING'S COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE—PHYSICS LABORATORIES

Continuing the nation-wide university buildings expansion programme, these laboratories, designed by Sir Basil Spence & Partners for the University of Durham, were first commissioned in 1956 and strictly phased to meet financial requirements. The teaching block was occupied in September 1960, the research building with an additional floor in the late autumn of 1961, and the new top section of the teaching block was completed for occupation in 1962, approximately as planned.

The research block consists of standardized laboratories measuring 40 ft. × 20 ft., divided into smaller units 25 ft. × 15 ft. and 20 ft. × 15 ft., grouped around a central hall of 108 ft. × 52 ft. clear span projecting through two storeys. This is covered by a translucent glass and concrete roof measuring 94 ft. × 38 ft. and has a floor constructed to loadings recommended by the Ministry of Transport to accommodate very large and heavy apparatus.

A detailed analysis of the requirements for the laboratories has led to the arrangement of adequate supplies of water, gas, compressed air and drainage services around the perimeter walls, against which peninsular benches have been sited to give a flexible layout of serviced work places. A similar perimeter layout of trunking provides an easily variable electrical supply, running from room to room with master control switches by the doors.

The large and fully equipped auditorium seating 377 students and the lecture rooms seating 250 in the large and 160 in each of the two smaller rooms are accommodated on the ground floor and provide very extensive projection facilities.

The building is constructed on the reinforced concrete frame principle with concrete floors and post stressed beams to support the large span of the auditorium roof. Externally, the spanridal walls are of grey mosaic clad, precast slabs with the contrasting main gables covered in a very fine riven faced, black slate from Wales. Again in a contrast of colour, but not in material, the curved wall of the auditorium is faced with olive green slate from Broughton Moore, Westmorland, and the side walls with an open textured rough sawn limestone from Derbyshire. Derbydene has also been used in the entrance hall and for the commemoration stone which, in base-bedded polished form, shows to advantage the rich pattern of fossilized crinoids and brachiopods for which this stone is noted. Brick facings are Welsh brown Jacobean as already used elsewhere on other col-

lected buildings, contributing to a feeling of continuity in the overall scheme.

HALL OF RESIDENCE, BATTERSEA

The first hall of residence to be specially designed for a college of advanced technology has recently been completed by the L.C.C. architects' department to provide living accommodation for the students of the Battersea College of Technology, formerly the Battersea Polytechnic. The building, situated in Albert Bridge Road, contains study bedrooms for 196 students and with existing accommodation, residential places can now be provided for about a quarter of the college's full-time students.

The eleven storey building provides accommodation on the upper floors for 22 study bedrooms at each level, together with a centrally placed sitting area, kitchen, bathrooms, etc. There are separate rooms at ground floor level for the bursar and two assistants, and the top floor houses the staff quarters and the students' common room. A separate two-storey block was built to contain the dining room, main kitchen and a further common room, the latter in the form of a balcony overlooking the dining area.

Again, the preference for *in situ* reinforced concrete is expressed in the simple box frame structure of the main building. A timber window unit which is double glazed against heat losses, had to be set back below cill level 2 ft. from the outside of the concrete frame to provide the required fire break between floors and has contributed greatly to the overall pattern of the elevational treatment. The dining hall block, also concrete framed, with fully glazed external walls, coupled with some timber panelling and timber fascia treatment, stands in contrast, an elegant foil to the taller block.

ENFIELD CIVIC CENTRE

Designed by Eric G. Broughton, the new civic centre at Enfield is the result of an open competition held in 1957. The brief called for a scheme of two units: an administrative block consisting of an office block and council suite, and a town hall. The first stage, housing the council suite, the town clerk's department and the boiler house, with a superficial area of 29,620 sq. ft., has recently been completed at an approximate cost of £175,000. Occupying the site adjoining the shopping centre, the new building overlooks a large pool running the length of the west front facing Silver Street.

The basic design consists of two low blocks, a two storey office block to the front connected by means of an enclosed bridge at first floor level to the square council suite building behind. In essence, the accommodation within is divided horizontally into two levels, each serving a separate function and keeping circulation in its simplest form. The ground floor is quite simply a wing of offices leading off the entrance hall, with the principal level on the upper floor, containing the members' accommodation and, *via* the link bridge, the council chamber. This diversion of accommodation is visibly expressed externally in a dramatic podium of blue brick walls containing the ground floor offices, above which the projecting *piano nobile* of members' rooms is situated. Clerestory windows visually separate the two and greatly enhance the effect, with the sedate rhythm of the larger first floor windows reflected in the long pool hard up against the main wall.

Considerable importance at design stage was attached to the appearance of the building after dark. The illumination of the ground floor offices seen through the clerestory windows as a continuous band of bright light again expresses the horizontal effect and emphasises the projecting

first floor. The pool, again, heightens this effect and complements the outside lighting housed in bollards to avoid conflicting with the clerestory lighting.

WOLFSON INSTITUTE, HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL

The Wolfson Institute is part one of a new sequence of development for the postgraduate medical school of London University. The school, which was founded in 1934, attracts students from many countries. The school is housed at Hammersmith Hospital, the site of a former Poor Law Institution which has, from time to time, been built over to reach its present congested condition.

Architects Lyons, Israel & Ellis were briefed to develop about 4,000 sq. ft. of the site which was to house three lecture theatres to seat approximately 675 persons, about 53,000 sq. ft. of laboratory accommodation, medical library and administration, staff common rooms, a dining hall for 400, doctors' club rooms and workshops for the department of Medical Engineering. In seeking a solution, the architects were faced with the problem of maintaining a roadway bisecting the site, a factor which largely dictated the final decision to build in two parts. This took form as a multi-storey laboratory block, with library and administration connected by a bridge over the road at first floor level to the lecture theatres of the Wolfson Institute containing the rest of the accommodation required. A bridge was proposed to link the laboratory block to the hospital in order that patients could more easily be transported to the lectures for purposes of demonstration under cover.

The lecture theatres themselves have been so designed as to leave plenty of room for a generous concourse which is integrated around them. The whole of the ground floor has also been left open again with a generous circulation space round the dining room area and up to first floor. The site lines within the theatres have been strictly governed to ensure that patients brought in on trolleys can be seen from all seats. In the large theatre, to achieve this and to provide entry at different levels, a platform has been divided into two sections from which rise two staircases to the upper seats. This enables the theatres to be approached at the concourse level, through a light trap leading from the main staircase on to this platform or from the secondary staircase which rises through all floors at the rear.

The detailed consideration given from inception to completion of this building is clear even to the most casual observer. The exposed face concrete comprising the bulk of the exterior shows a logical interpretation of structure, expressing externally the internal use of the building. The nature of the white cement and sand used in the exposed concrete facework indicates quite clearly that this material need no longer be regarded as the inferior of Portland stone.

FLATS FOR WESTMINSTER CITY COUNCIL

When Messrs. Stillman & Eastwick-Field were first approached in August 1957 by the Westminster City Council to design a housing scheme at Hide Place, Westminster, S.W.1., they were aware of the plans for building the now familiar thirty-five storey tower adjacent to the Tate Gallery and knew also that tall buildings were not always acceptable to town planners. The clients' interest in such a project, however, coupled with a brief to provide a density ratio of 200 persons to the acre

and the small undistinguished nature of the site itself encouraged thought in terms of a high block. The strictest economy was exercised in the layout and construction of the dwellings, and much attention was devoted to reducing the costs of maintenance and upkeep of the dwellings. Most of the flats were to be small, mainly for elderly people, but with some family flats, and it was of much concern to the architects whether a tall building would be acceptable to such tenants. Investigations, however, made at the time suggested that in general people liked living high up and were prepared to use the lifts as a means of access.

Of the building which finally emerged, rising to a height of over two hundred feet above the streets of Victoria, the client commented "Not just another block of flats". In many ways, this is true: Hide Tower, as it has been named, is a twenty-three storey building (including ground floor and two-storey roof buildings), 88 ft. by 68 ft. on plan, rising to 226 ft. from the ground and weighing 12,000 tons. It is a balanced combination of precast and *in situ* reinforced concrete—concrete being selected as, *inter alia*, the most economical method of construction. The block is founded on 24-in diameter concrete piles 60 ft. deep, so closely grouped at the centre of the plan that the pile caps form a cellular raft 5 ft. thick. The superstructure up to the second floor level is constructed in reinforced *in situ* concrete and above this level in reinforced precast concrete frame units round the perimeter. These units are tied to a central core of *in situ* reinforced concrete floor units bolted to the perimeter units and *in situ* concrete. This arrangement provides a typical floor plan of shafts and circulation area, in the middle third of the building, flanked by equal wings of flats, eight to a floor, with balconies, staircases, services—in fact, everything, built within the confines of the building line. The tower grew at the rate of one storey each week, once the experimental stages were passed, largely through the use of a travelling tower crane and the adoption of prefabrication in methods of construction.

Externally, the balconies contribute largely to the successful "solid and void" effect and the change of dwelling unit layout halfway up the building enlivens the fenestration. The broad scale and open joints of the precast concrete Norwegian quartz faced panels are marked features of the building which, together with the careful treatment devoted to the landscaping of the car park, paved with pink limestone aggregate concrete, and the garden with its sculptured concrete screens, tree planting and grassed areas, distinguish the building from many of its contemporaries.

COVENTRY STATION

Designed by W. R. Heady, Regional Architect, British Railways Midland division, under the direction of A. N. Butland, chief civil engineer, the new Coventry station, promised in 1957, had to be complete before the consecration of the cathedral. For many years there had been a pressing need to increase the number of platforms from two to four, a need accentuated by the coming electrification of the line. The track reconstruction work entailed demolition of part of the old station and, as the city expanded, so the old station became inadequate to cope with the increased passenger and parcel traffic. The basic plan was evolved in co-operation with the city architect and planning officer and provides segregated and sheltered access to the concourse for passengers, whether arriving by bus, taxi, car or on foot; also the facility for parking cars for short or long duration, with covered access to

the station. Within the station, the design seeks to provide the passenger with an easily apprehended route to and from platforms, waiting rooms, etc. The concourse, in fact, provides almost everything that the intending passenger needs, with easily read direction boards, beautifully integrated telephone booths and stamp machines, and with plenty of circulation space. As a complement to the passenger circulation, the post office and parcel traffic has a separate access handled by an overbridge of lifts.

Materials, finishes and colours are kept to a minimum. Externally in the lower buildings, partly constructed in rough textured blue-grey brickwork of varying thicknesses, contrasting panels of silver anodised aluminium curtain walling are incorporated. Overhead, the bridges of clad silver anodised metal frames, faced with double sided coloured vitreous enamelled steel panels, contrast with the roof and bridge fascias of Derbyshire stone. Within, ceiling soffits of natural Agba boarding, columns and lift housings clad with white Swedish glazed wall tiles, deep section staircase handrails in natural hardwood capping cast glass panels, stainless steel and aluminium window and door sections typify the very high standard of the interior decorations. Of particular interest is the excellent

typography, a modified form of motorway lettering designed by Jock Kinneir, which is at present unique to Coventry.

FLATTED FACTORIES

To meet the growing demand for providing, economically, small scale industrial premises for letting purposes, the borough of Brighton, in common with many other local authorities, has found it necessary to adopt the solution of flattened factories. In its Boston Street development scheme it has not only rehoused smaller industries in an area being rehabilitated, but is also seeking to accommodate those from other parts of the town who need to be rehoused. Designed in the office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, the building is planned to be virtually maintenance free, with a structure of in situ concrete, aluminium external curtain walling incorporating infill panels of coloured glass. The scheme comprises two similar blocks connected by a spine of vertical circulation which collectively provide space on seven floors for flexible self-contained units of about 1,250 sq. ft. minimum size range to a maximum of 9,000 sq. ft. on one floor.

SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND INVENTION IN 1962

LONGER VOYAGES IN SPACE

Once again we have to record that the most spectacular achievements in scientific work have been in space. Not only has space been further explored by individual astronauts, but plans were in active preparation to communicate with Venus, Mars, and even Jupiter, with a view to discovering what these planets really are, and whether life in any form is to be found there.

But if the present trends of military activity in space were allowed to continue, the chances of making important scientific discoveries may be permanently destroyed, said Sir Bernard Lovell, director of Jodrell Bank. Exploration of space had already made possible unexpected discoveries, which would have been impossible when observation was limited to optical telescopes and earth-based radio telescopes. Among these were the discovery of radiation belts and of the magnetic field modulation effect of cosmic rays, and experiments such as putting needles into orbit or detonating nuclear warheads in the Van Allen belt might do irreparable damage to pure scientific research. Australia's nuclear physicist, Sir Mark Oliphant, said that tests were part of "an insane armaments race," threatening life and diverting effort which should be employed for ensuring peace. Professor Niels Bohr, the Danish nuclear physicist and Nobel prize winner, said that all scientists must concern themselves with the paramount problem of how to increase confidence between nations. "Unless there is cooperation between scientists, regardless of political and national considerations, then the existence of humanity is threatened", he declared.

By putting two men into orbit, and keeping them there for almost the length of time it would take to get to the moon and back, Russia reasserted her claim to the lead in space exploration. Major Andriyan Nikolayev, born in 1929, was launched into orbit on Vostok III on August 11, and completed 64 orbits of the earth in 94 hours 25 minutes. Lieut. Col. Papal Popovitch was sent up on Vostok IV the next day and completed 48 orbits of the earth in 70 hours 59 minutes. The spaceships carried bacteria, fruit, flies, the seeds of wheat, pine and beech trees, and other biological test objects.

Nikolayev had tiny silver electrodes in contact with his forehead and the back of his head. Brain impulses were amplified with newly developed equipment.

During their flight—at one point they were within three miles of one another—the two Russians sent messages to the earth, and talked and sang a good-night song to one another. Both of them carried out all their set exercises. Col. Popovitch tested himself for any discomfort through weightlessness by making scores of quick turns with his head, floating in the cabin and turning over and over. He still felt no discomfort. They experienced no difficulty in absorbing their food. Major Nikolayev enjoyed most drinking "the good, cold Moscow water" which he had in the ship. Colonel Popovitch enjoyed eating smoked Caspian roach. Major Nikolayev said that when he was weightless in orbit he unstrapped himself every day and left his seat. During free floating he

"simply hung in space, not touching walls or the floor". He said that to move "you can lightly push off from the wall with your finger and you will float slowly and smoothly, the movements of hands and feet preserving the coordination". It was fully possible to live and work under weightlessness.

Colonel Popovitch tried a private experiment. "I took a bottle half full of water with me. In the weightless state the water gathered round the edge of the bottle and the air collected in the middle in a little sphere. It stayed there even when I shook the bottle."

The spaceships lauded with the astronauts on board on August 15, within six minutes of each other south of Karaganda, in Kazakhstan.

The fact that the two travellers were brought down within six minutes of each other in the same area, still in their space cabins, is a striking demonstration that precision of control has been achieved in re-entry and landing as well as in launching. It may also be assumed that the Russians have also solved the problems of living and eating during days of weightlessness.

The United States sent Lieutenant-Colonel John Glenn into orbit three times round the earth on February 20 and recovered him " hale and hearty "

from the deck of the destroyer *Noa* near Puerto Rico five hours 14 minutes after his take-off from Cape Canaveral.

The nations watched on television and listened as Colonel Glenn exchanged technical information and friendly talk with his fellow astronauts at tracking stations round the globe. His heartbeats, his blood pressure, his reaction to four hours of weightlessness, his ability to move his head, to eat from special containers, and to control the attitude of the cone-shaped Mercury capsule were among the information received. He also found time to thank the citizens of Perth, Australia, for turning on their lights for him, to search the skies for views of Orion and Sirius.

A new radiation belt in the lower reaches of the Van Allen belt was formed around the earth as the result of the high altitude nuclear test conducted by the United States over the Pacific Ocean on July 9, according to Dr. James A. Van Allen, who in 1958 discovered the radiation belt named after him. The explosion knocked out three satellites, including *Ariel*, which carried British instruments. The bomb, exploded 200 miles above Johnson Island on July 9, released swarms of high energy electrons which became trapped in the earth's magnetic field. They formed a doughnut-shaped belt round the earth, near the inner part of the natural Van Allen belts whose particles are trapped by the earth's field but come from the sun, not from bombs. The electrons made the solar cells of the satellites deteriorate faster than planned, and *Ariel* was silenced for a time.

The Boeing Aircraft Company prepared a plan to send an eight-man mission to Mars in 1971. The journey would take 259 days, and the explorers would have to wait on Mars 475 days until the earth and Mars again approach each other. The target date for the return to Earth has been selected as October 21, 1973, and if living conditions and climatic environment prove excessively hostile the expedition could depart from the surface and spend the rest of the waiting period in orbit around Mars. The total cost of the expedition is estimated at £210 million.

Radio signals from Jupiter were studied by astronomers, but it is still not clear what causes them. The "size" of Jupiter as seen by a radio telescope is much larger than its appearance through an optical telescope. This suggests that the signals may be generated in huge radiation belts surrounding the planet, similar to the Van Allen radiation belts round the earth. Supporting this theory is the fact that the strength of radio signals varies in tune with events on the sun. Some days after sunspots or solar flares Jupiter's radio waves become stronger. This implies that streams of particles shot out by the sun become trapped in Jupiter's magnetic field.

Scientists at Cape Canaveral carried out a successful test firing of the giant Saturn rocket and capped it by forming an artificial cloud of ice 65 miles out in space. Observers were temporarily blinded by its brilliance in the light of the sun. The 463-ton rocket, 162 ft. long, believed to be the largest and most powerful in the world, rose off its launching pad belching huge sheets of flame from eight long engines developing 1,300,000 lb. of thrust—the equivalent of 30 million horse-power. The Saturn is powerful enough to put a 10-ton payload into orbit around the earth.

In a discussion at the British Association it was stated that the first British earth satellite had yielded a valuable stream of information. It had been possible to obtain the temperature profile of the atmosphere at different latitudes above the earth, and from this to confirm the surprising fact that

the upper atmosphere (about 500 miles up) is hotter above the Arctic than above the Equator. Evidence showed how the first appearance of the sun above the horizon creates a flush of fast-moving electrons. The effect of these is to simulate the effects of a very high temperature, exceeding 2,000 degrees centigrade, in the upper atmosphere, though in several hours this returns to the normal but still exceedingly high value of more than 1,000 degrees.

Transatlantic television is at last a reality. On July 12 the Telstar communications satellite was launched from Cape Canaveral. It is a three-foot sphere tricked out with platinum, sapphire and gold plate, and filled with pink plastic foam. It weighs 170 lb., and its outer surface is formed by 72 flat facets. Most of these facets contain solar cells to generate electricity from sunlight. Some facets house a mirror to catch the sun in space and reflect a bright flash to earth to aid tracking. The electronic equipment is housed inside a 20-in. canister suspended in the sphere on nylon cords and bedded in pink plastic foam to absorb vibration and shock. It is said to be the most powerful receiver, transmitter and amplifier for its size and weight in the world. It could relay 60 simultaneous two-way telephone conversations, 600 one-way voice channels or a one-way television programme. Telstar's egg-shaped orbit was tilted at 45 degrees to the Equator, its nearest point 500 miles and its furthest point 3,000 miles above the earth, which it was proposed to circle every two hours 40 minutes. Besides its relay equipment, Telstar contains devices which enable it to be switched on and off by radio command from the earth, and instruments to monitor both radiation in space and its own innards. This is one of the most important parts of the Telstar experiment, because radiations in space are for electronic engineers what moisture and smog are for civil engineers on earth. Both make vital materials gradually deteriorate. Pictures transmitted from the United States by way of Telstar, in orbit high over the Atlantic were received well in Europe. The French receiving and transmitting station, near Lannion on the north Brittany coast, succeeded first in resolving the feeble signals which provided excellent pictures. The Post Office station at Goonhilly, in Cornwall (the £800,000 ground station built by the G.P.O. specially for this project) was less successful at first: only a brief glimpse across the ocean was given to British television viewers at the end of the sixth orbit early in the morning. Modifications carried out at Goonhilly allowed a highly successful television exchange across the Atlantic to be achieved on the thirteenth orbit of Telstar. Once the equipment had settled down clean-cut, steady pictures were displayed on British screens. Half-way through the experimental transmission the circuit was switched over and for the first time pictures were sent in the opposite direction—east to west from Paris to the United States. They were also seen and heard splendidly in Britain.

The General Post Office announced that the first colour television transmissions from the United States by way of the Telstar satellite were received at Goonhilly. The transmissions in both directions consisted of still pictures of the type normally used for assessing colour transmission quality.

In the first public demonstration of Telstar multi-channel telephony journalists in London talked for five minutes at a time with opposite numbers in New York. Reception was clear and the opportunity was taken by *The Times* New York correspondent to transmit the first news message by satellite. The message was carried by landline from New York to Andover, Maine, and by

microwave frequencies from Maine to Telstar, where it was amplified 10,000 million times and relayed to Goonhilly, and from there by landline to London. The front page of the *New York Times* was sent into space and back in one minute via the Telstar communications satellite. Seven pages were reduced photographically to four by five inches in size, and then printed in rows. They were then scanned by a high-speed facsimile transmitter which sent radio signals to Telstar, and the satellite returned them to a receiving drum. A newspaper printed in New York could thus be reproduced by facsimile almost anywhere in the world. Pages could be photographically enlarged to newspaper size and printed within 15 minutes after the reproduction was received.

Venus Mars and Saturn received considerable attention from astronomical observers. The United States launched a Venus probe Mariner 1 from Cape Canaveral on July 22. It weighed 446 lb., and was expected to reach the vicinity of Venus in 139 days, and to fly within 10,000 miles of the planet to scan the mysterious clouds in which Venus is swathed. But the missile went off its course after five minutes' flight, and the experiment was abandoned. Mariner II, identical to Mariner I, was launched on August 27. The course of the probe was altered later by a signal across 1,500,000 miles of space. Scientists at Pasadena said that if their optimism was borne out Mariner should pass within 9,000 miles of Venus on December 14. In addition to the apparatus designed to analyse the dense clouds which surround Venus and make electromagnetic studies nearly impossible, the probe carries instruments intended to measure the intensity and distribution of charged particles between earth and the planet, the density and direction of cosmic dust, the intensity of low energy protons from the sun, and changes in the magnetic field of outer space.

AFRICA'S PAST: OCEANIC CLUES.—The Admiralty survey ship H.M.S. Owen, completed an eight months' cruise of 35,000 miles studying the Indian Ocean bed as part of Britain's contribution to the International Indian Ocean Expedition. Mr. B. C. Browne, lecturer in experimental geophysics at Trinity College, Cambridge, and leader of the expedition, said that the magnetic soundings taken off the east coast of Africa had revealed that a large section stretching 2,000 miles from Madagascar to Socotra had probably subsided into the sea 50 million to 100 million years ago. There was no evidence of a continental shelf—an area of rock and sediment often stretching 200 miles out to sea that normally lies not far below the surface around large land masses. Underneath a thick layer of sediment, rocks similar in composition and age to those of the African mainland, sloping continuously to the depths of the Indian Ocean, were found. The absence of a continental shelf, which takes many millions of years to form, led to the opinion that this part of the coast has not been as stable as it was thought to be. The expedition returned with six of the world's largest coconuts, thought by the natives to be an aphrodisiac. Weighing 25 lb. each, the coconuts are found only on the island of Praslin, in the Seychelles, and they have never been successfully transplanted. It is hoped to grow them in the botanical gardens at Cambridge.

ANGLO-COLOMBIAN EXPEDITION.—Members of the Anglo-Colombian expedition, studying Indian tribes in remote areas of South America went hare-foot for a month in the jungle after losing most of their equipment, cameras and medical supplies valued at \$2,000, when their native canoe collapsed

in the rapids. Nevertheless the expedition completed an important scientific record of primitive people in Amazonia. They also recorded many hours of music among the Noanama, a riverside group of Indians living in stilted houses in the Choco, on the Pacific seaboard of Colombia, and the primitive Tucano, a tribe living in large communal houses, which hunts with blow pipe and poisoned arrow. To reach the Choco's habitat on the Rio Piraparana, in north-western Amazonia, the expedition made a three months' canoe journey over 800 river miles carrying the vessels and equipment over dried out river beds for three weeks and later crossing 30 rapids. Success was achieved among the Motilon Indians, near the Venezuelan frontier, a warlike people using a musical bow and a human bone flute; and on a visit to the Cuna tribe near Darien, on the Panamanian frontier, where the women wear gold nose rings and the men play pan-pipe music reminiscent of bagpipes. Mr. Brian Moser, geologist and geographer, of Chelsea, who first went out to Colombia with a Cambridge University expedition in 1959, said he found traces of gold and other minerals, particularly in the Rio Apaporis, near the Brazilian frontier.

ANTIQUES FOUND IN THE THAMES.—In dredging part of the Thames in 1961 the Thames Conservancy raised 170,000 cubic yards of mud and gravel, in which were found 24 objects of antiquarian value. An Early Iron Age sword was remarkable in that it still had the ornamental bronze chape of the scabbard remaining at the end of the blade. The chape was cleaned at the Reading Museum and can be seen now as a fine piece of artistic metalwork that is accounted one of the most superb additions to the collection. The Reading Museum has now become of national significance as a major contribution to the study of Dark Age and pre-historic metalwork. It includes 33 examples of Bronze Age metalwork, 28 Saxon-Viking spearheads, four Saxon single-edged swords or scramasaxes, five Iron Age spearheads and five Iron Age swords. The finds of 1961 owe something of their richness to much of the dredging near Day's Lock at Little Wittenham, near such ancient routes as the Icknield Way and the Ridgeway, and the Roman road from Silchester to Dorchester. The neighbourhood of Reading has from time to time enriched the collection with Saxon-Viking weapons that were probably associated with the raids of the Danes on this town. A bronze spur of the thirteenth century, dredged up near Kingston in 1932, is in almost perfect condition.

ARACHNID GALLERY.—Scorpions, spiders and mites are not everyone's favourite creatures, but they are astonishing in their structure, habits, and numbers. The new Arachnid Gallery at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, provides a most interesting exposition of their classification and ways of life. These animals are mostly small (though the largest species of spider, the South American *Theraphosa leblondi*, is nine inches across, including the legs). They do not make satisfactory museum exhibits. So the place of actual specimens is taken by large scale models, made by Mr. David Macer Wright. In other cases the exhibit is a drawing, showing the extraordinary courtship of a pair of spiders, in which the male presents the female with a fly rolled up in a ball of silk. Spiders' webs, and the six glands with which spiders spin their different kinds of silk (those for the web, for swathing insects, for the drag-line which a spider leaves behind it as it moves) are the subjects of other exhibits. Further sections

illustrate the grotesque courtship dance of scorpions and the economic effects of mites, including the "red spider" of fruit trees. The arachnids, insects, crustaceans, &c., inhabiting soil, and the immense numbers in which some of them exist, is another theme illustrated. A square yard of forest floor is inhabited by 320,000 mites, 25 spiders, and 140 woodlice.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS' APPEAL.—An appeal was launched by the Council for British Archaeologists to raise £3,000 a year for a research programme in the Welland valley, on the borders of Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire. Archaeological sites of high importance have been revealed by air photography, and are rapidly being destroyed by gravel-digging. The increased use of air photography in archaeological surveying has shown that the gravel terraces of the major river valleys were favoured for settlement from Neolithic times onwards because of their good drainage and lighter vegetation. Many periods are represented in the Welland valley, where the monuments include Neolithic sacred sites of "henge" type, Bronze Age barrows, and settlement sites of the Iron Age and Saxon periods. Often there are no traces on the ground but, from the air, ditches, pit alignments, and even the post-holes of dwellings show up as soil marks. There has always been a serious lack of "settlement archaeology" in Britain. Modern techniques are making the excavation of such sites extremely worth while, and the Welland valley project is expected to produce information of the highest importance for most periods.

ARCHAEOLOGY BY TELEVISION.—Closed circuit television was used in archaeological excavations at the pre-historic Wilsford shaft, less than a mile from Stonehenge. Excavations reached a depth of almost 100 ft. in the 6 ft. diameter shaft in which a piece of Bronze Age rope and other relics were found. A closed circuit television camera at the bottom of the shaft and a television receiver in a hut at ground level maintained visual contact between the operators down the shaft and the team above ground. The system enabled the supervisor to make limited decisions on situations below without descending the shaft. It was also possible to take immediate photographs from the receiver screen of finds in inaccessible positions. A possible date for the shaft has been put at 1500 B.C. Marks on the walls suggest that it was dug with antler picks and bronze axes.

ASIAN HIGHWAY.—The day when it will be possible to motor from the English Channel to the China Sea has been brought a little nearer by a resolution adopted in a United Nations Economic Commission requesting aid from various countries in carrying out the Asian Highway project. The sponsors were Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Malaya, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, South Vietnam, Siam, and Singapore. All but 500 miles of roadway exist along the Asian Highway's projected 50,000-mile route through 12 countries from Teheran to Singapore and Saigon, with ferry connexions to Ceylon and Indonesia. The countries traversed are Iran, Afghanistan, East and West Pakistan, India, Nepal, Burma, Siam, Malaya, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. It is a matter first of constructing the missing links and then of bringing 400 miles of sub-standard roadway up to the minimum standard agreed upon. A technical reconnaissance survey has been carried out between Calcutta and Bangkok. It recommended that to close the existing gaps in the route as rapidly as

possible additional mechanical equipment should be provided for the Indian Government, and a pre-investment survey carried out—at a cost of \$1,700,000 (£607,000)—of bridges in East Pakistan and of the work on the highways and bridges of Burma.

ATLAS OF BRITISH PLANTS.—The completion of the 12 years' task of compiling an atlas showing the distribution of 1,600 British plants was celebrated by the Botanical Society of the British Isles in London. The project is thought to be the first occasion that maps marked with dots—representing the occurrence of a particular plant in one of the 10-kilometre squares of the Ordnance Survey—have been produced mechanically from punched cards. Most of the records came from 250 botanists, but another 1,250 contributed useful information and more than 3,000 made offers of help. The immediate result was a total of 1,500,000 individual records. The atlas is expected to be mainly useful to guide ideas on geology, height above sea level, temperature and rainfall that may limit the distribution of particular plants. A number of overlays have been prepared to enable quick comparisons to be made. The idea of the survey came from Professor A. R. Clapham, F.R.S., of Sheffield University, and the directors have been in turn Dr. S. M. Walters and Dr. F. H. Perring, working in the Department of Botany at Cambridge. The society has been supported in the project by the Nuffield Foundation, the Nature Conservancy, the British Ecological Society and the Royal Irish Academy.

BIRD MIGRATION.—The mystery of bird migration is yielding slowly to intensive modern research. Dr. David Lack, F.R.S., of Oxford, has used radar in studying the effect of weather on migration across the North Sea and out of East Anglia. Radar scanners can pick up, by night and day, any birds flying within a radius of 60 miles. With this aid he found that birds were flying in and out every month including the supposedly dead ones of midsummer and midwinter. Three main streams of migrants pass through Norfolk: an east-west stream to and from Holland and Central Europe, a north-east south-west stream to and from Scandinavia, and a north-south stream to and from northern Britain. In the autumn the direction of the wind is the most important factor affecting these North Sea migrants. Birds set out from the Continent with a following wind, or with only a light contrary wind. In winter, hard-weather movements of lapwings and skylarks are undertaken with the wind behind them, usually from the north or east, and when the wind turns round to the warmer south or west the birds return with it. In spring, the birds fly back from their British winter quarters to their breeding grounds. This may often involve them in flying through the unsettled weather associated with the arrival of warm air from the Atlantic. Further work on this interesting subject was done by Dr. Geoffrey Matthews, of the Wildfowl Trust, in experiments to Mallard caught at Slimbridge and the Severn estuary. He found that Mallards, when taken away from home and released, always start off by flying north-west. He checked their flight direction at night by fixing lighted rings to their legs. By playing about with the birds' time sense, so that they thought the time was 6 or 12 hours earlier or later than it actually was, Dr. Matthews showed that they were orienting themselves either by the sun or the stars. Cloudy weather had them fuddled and scattering at random. Bright moonlight confused them by making the stars harder to

sec. If no stars could be seen the Mallard orientated themselves by the moon.

BIRDS OBSERVED BY RADAR.—Mr. E. Eastwood, in a discourse at the Royal Institution, said that radar had reversed the situation where ornithologists knew more about orientation than navigation. Now they knew more about navigation than orientation. A by-product of the war had been radar observation of bird movements. At Bushy Hill Experimental Radar Station a Marconi research department studied birds. "Pin-points" or "angels" on the radar screen were a potential hazard in observations of military and civil aircraft, and so their flow patterns were studied. It had been found that all birds are angels; all angels are not birds. About eight birds in flight appear as an angel. More birds fly by night than by day. Birds could reach 70 knots with a following wind. In autumn he tracked a predominantly south-west immigration of winter visitors from northern Europe, coasting along Belgium. They crossed the North Sea and English Channel from headlands, and penetrated inland immediately on arrival. In hard weather, commuters cross over to France. The main direction of movement is reversed in the spring. In his work on starling roosts he saw "ring angels" at sunrise. Sometimes as many as 18 rings, with periodicity about three minutes, radiated on his screen. At sunset angels converged on the same points. By correlating field and radar observations he proved that the rings were caused by thousands of starlings dispersing from roosts.

BRILLE WRITING MACHINE.—A Braille writing machine which simplifies the process of writing in Braille was developed by the Royal National Institute for the Blind. Unlike previous machines, it makes use of both sides of the paper. For the deaf-blind, an optional extra is an end-of-line warning which gives a sensory indication instead of the normal bell.

BRAIN INJECTIONS.—By injecting the brains of animals with ordinary bodily substances, scientists have found that they can produce symptoms exactly like those of many mental illnesses. For centuries men have been puzzled by the distressing distortions of posture, movement, habits and moods in patients with severe mental illness. Comparisons were made with the effect of certain poisons. But there was one stumbling block—the "blood-brain barrier", which prevents drugs or natural substances injected into the body from passing easily into the brain. In recent years, workers at the National Institute for Medical Research have developed methods of introducing substances directly into the brain, and have thus opened up this whole field of investigation. Their studies have not only thrown light on the normal function of different parts of the brain, but have also shown that transient symptoms similar to those of certain mental illnesses or of epilepsy can be observed in animals when various substances which are produced naturally in the body gain access to the brain in sufficient concentrations. One of the most striking facts revealed was that the symptoms produced by injection of a substance into the brain were often quite different from those produced by injection into the body or given by mouth.

BREATHING SET FOR MINES.—A breathing apparatus that will allow rescue teams in mines to work more actively was developed by the Safety in Mines Research Establishment, Sheffield. All forms of breathing equipment in use in mines have the disadvantage that, after being worn

for a time, they supply air at a higher temperature than the surroundings—which in a mine may be uncomfortably hot and humid. The new equipment uses a slow release of liquid oxygen to top up recycled air, and provides air that is dry and cooler than the surroundings. A further advantage claimed is that the pressure to be overcome in breathing is only about a third as much as in the better of two British types. Resistance to breathing has been found to lessen the rate at which a man will work. The breathing machine is worked by two pumps. One blows in artificial "exhaled air"; the other "inhales" the fresh air that the breathing apparatus supplies. Tests in Belgium were carried out in a chamber at a temperature of 102°F, accompanied by uncomfortably high humidity, and the subjects, using the new equipment, were able to walk at a modest pace for two hours. The equipment has been named Simbal (short for safety in mines breathing apparatus, liquid). Fully charged with oxygen, it weighs 33 lb. It is carried on the back like a small rucksack.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its 124th annual meeting at Manchester on August 29-September 5, under the presidency of Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., F.R.S., Master of Churchill College, Cambridge.

The subject of his presidential address was "Investment in Science". Although we could be excited by the prospects of landing on the Moon or Mars and collecting scientific information about their terrain and atmospheres and any evidence of life, he said there is no doubt that these ventures are being undertaken mainly for prestige reasons and as an instrument of power politics. So far we had been fortunate in not being tempted to enter the field of space travel as distinct from space research. The United States was spending between two and three billion dollars a year on the programme of landing a man on the Moon, and the Russians were probably spending an equivalent sum. He thought such ventures may seriously distort the pattern of scientific development through the diversion of large numbers of engineers and scientists to these objectives. When we remembered the statement by Paul Hoffman, director of the United Nations Special Fund, that a contribution of two billion dollars a year to under-developed countries was required to increase the *per capita* income of those countries by 25 per cent in a decade we must sadly conclude that world priorities have gone badly wrong. The United States National Science Foundation predicted that in their country investment in basic research in the universities alone would increase from 900 million dollars this year to 2,700 million dollars in 1970. If we wished to maintain our position in the highly technological world we needed not only to double the proportion of our gross national product (now about 0.2 per cent) devoted to basic research during the next decade, but to devote much greater applied research effort to the development of new products and new industries and less in maintaining the position we held in the past. The development of bombs which could destroy by heat alone everything within a radius of 20 to 30 miles below the point of burst had carried the world still farther along the road to destruction. The dangers are so obvious that scientists and professional people who have special knowledge should make whatever contributions they can to solve the technical problems of the controlled and complete disarmament which was now the declared objective of the United States, Russia, and the British Commonwealth. We must realize that the difficulties in achieving dis-

armament are political and not technological, and, if there was a real will by all major powers to disarm, it could be achieved, releasing enormous resources for diversion to urgent needs of our own country and less fortunate countries. The study of elementary particles was likely to continue in the forefront of physics for several decades, and there was good reason for maintaining our present heavy investment in this branch of science. The combined efforts of the radio and optical astronomers had within the past two years identified a far distant galaxy whose light and radio waves have taken between five and six billion years to reach us. There was evidently still scope to reach farther out into the boundaries of the universe. Optical astronomers were also moving out into space to avoid the interference to their measurements by the absorption of ultra-violet and X-rays in the atmosphere, so there would soon be an 8 in. diameter telescope circling the Moon, and later a 50 in. diameter telescope circling the earth in a 24-hour orbit, stabilized to a second or so of arc and transmitting information back to earthbound astronomers by telemetric signals. Astronomy, reckoning its budgets in thousands a year, had now combined with space science to rival nuclear physics, with budgets in this country soon likely to approach £5m. a year, and like nuclear physics driven by economic necessity to collaboration with the United States and western Europe. While pure basic research provided the essential pool of knowledge from which practical developments followed, objective basic research, searching for applications of new knowledge and followed by applied research devoted to a specific project were among the principal promoters of economic growth today. So investment in such research should be regarded as of comparable importance to investment in plant and buildings. One of the important problems facing us today was whether the organization of applied research could be improved, and, in particular, whether Government help to industrial research could be improved in effectiveness. We had a good deal to learn from American organizations which had a consistent record of success in developing new products by objective basic research and applied research.

The presidents of sections and the subjects of their addresses were—Mathematics and Physics, Sir Basil Schonland, F.R.S., "Lightning and the long spark"; Chemistry, Prof. R. D. Haworth, F.R.S., "Chemistry of the tannins"; Geology, Prof. F. W. Shotton, F.R.S., "Britain in the Pleistocene period"; Zoology, Prof. O. E. Lowenstam, F.R.S., "The study of sensory function"; Geography, Mr. L. P. Kirwan, "Nubia: an African frontier region"; Economics, Mr. W. B. Reddaway, "Undeveloped countries"; Engineering, Prof. D. G. Christoperson, F.R.S., "Exploitation of engineering research"; Anthropology, Mr. Adrian Digby, "Material culture of primitive peoples"; Physiology and Biochemistry, Prof. R. A. Morton, F.R.S., "Lipid co-factors in biochemistry"; Psychology, Mr. D. McMahon, "Identification and use of talent"; Botany, Prof. W. O. James, F.R.S., "Plant respiration and microstructure of plant cells"; Forestry, Mr. M. V. Edwards, "Modern British forestry"; Education, Mr. Percy Wilson, "Unity of knowledge"; Agriculture, Earl De La Warr, P.C., "Science and hunger."

The annual meeting will be held in Aberdeen from August 28 to September 4, 1963, under the presidency of Sir Eric Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, the distinguished botanist. The annual meeting in 1964 will be held at Southampton.

BRONZE AGE POTTERY.—Mr. D. L. Clarke, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, has brought the British Bronze Age within the scope of the electronic "brain" by making use of the matrix analysis technique. The subject involved is Bronze Age pottery, particularly that of the Beaker Folk, who came from the continental coast between Calais and the Elbe. Their main impact (about 2000–1500 B.C.) was on the southern and eastern British coasts, as far north as Aberdeen. The main concentrations of Beaker finds are in Wiltshire, the Fenland, the Yorkshire Wolds and the Aberdeen area. The matrix method is a form of multi-factorial analysis, used to survey all the many traits which make up the character of the pots, and sort them into the recurrent groupings of ceramic types. The computer can perform the mathematical feats involved in a few minutes: to work them out by hand might take months or years. The electronic brain will sort all information fed into it, whether the archaeologist regards it as important or not, and will reject the traits which are numerically insignificant for a whole series of pots. Turned upon an entire culture, it can digest the various aspects of it at once—pottery types, flint implements, metal objects, house types, burial practices and the rest—and produce a diagram summarizing the cultural entity. Mr. Clarke's work supports the view that the long-necked beaker is a specifically British type, an initial phase of widespread settlement, on which a provincialism became superimposed, as various groups became geographically isolated.

BYRD STATION IN ANTARCTICA.—The American New Byrd Station (named after the late Admiral Richard Byrd) has been completed in the Antarctic 5,000 ft. high on the ice-cap and 600 miles from the South Pole. This base replaces the old one about six miles away, which has been crushed under five years' accumulation of ice and snow. There, the roofs had to be shored up, even steel girders were twisted and bent, while erosion from waste water also contributed to the dangerous condition of the station.

Branching out from one main tunnel of the Byrd Station beneath the snow, are seven others, all up to 33 ft. deep and up to 36 ft. wide. They are roofed with sections of curved corrugated steel, covered with snow, and where necessary, lined and partitioned to become living quarters, offices, laboratories, workshops, and recreational rooms. Above the snow there will be an aurora-dome building, a balloon-release building, and a radar tracking station. By 1965, it is hoped to have a nuclear power plant in operation generating electricity. The new base was built six miles away from the old one in order to secure uncontaminated snow needed for tunnel construction. The key equipment in these tunneling operations was the "Snowmilers," two trench cutting machines made in Switzerland. Two revolving drums open a swathe from 4 ft. deep to 9 ft. wide, carry the removed snow upwards and outwards through two chutes, and from a distance the whole procedure looks like an erupting geyser. The scientific research carried on there will yield aid to the United States space programme, weather forecasting for the Southern Hemisphere, and to the better understanding of earthquakes.

CAMBRIDGE: EARLIER ORIGIN.—Archaeologists have thought that the origins of Cambridge date back to about 70 A.D., but excavations on a 25-acre market garden site in the city have uncovered the remains of a 2000-year-old Belgic village. Dr. John Alexander, who led the work, stated that in addition to the Belgic remains a town street and

ditches of the Roman period (first to fourth century A.D.) had been discovered, with pottery, coins, and brooches. Even more interesting was the finding of circular enclosures and pits of late Saxon date. This is the first time that undisturbed Saxon remains have been discovered in Cambridge.

CENTIGRADE SCALE ADOPTED.—From Monday, January 15, 1962, temperatures in weather reports and forecasts issued by the Meteorological Office, and broadcast on radio and television, were expressed in the Centigrade Scale. The Air Ministry stated that for the time being both Fahrenheit and Centigrade Scales would be used, but that as the public became accustomed to Centigrade it would be given more prominence and the Fahrenheit scale would be dropped. Centigrade was adopted by the Meteorological Office on January 1, 1961, for their own internal and international work. In common with scientists at home and abroad they call it Celsius, the name adopted by international agreement. The change-over was opposed in certain quarters, but the Air Ministry said that it was made after consultation with the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Medical Research Council, the Agricultural Research Council, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

CHANNEL BRIDGE OR TUNNEL.—No definite decision has been made on the proposals for a Channel tunnel or a Channel bridge. Meanwhile a survey of the Channel sea bed has been made by the ship *Ivanhoe* on the line of the proposed tunnel, between the cliffs of Dover and the flat French shore at Sangatte. Its object is to discover the nature of the sea bed and what the engineers would have to cope with in excavating a trench in which the tubular sections of the tunnel would be buried. Richard Costain Ltd. envisage a tunnel on the immersed tube principle, which, in America, has successfully stood the test of experience. Not in any part of the world has a tunnel been built by the immersed tube method that is near as long as the Channel tunnel would be. Three lines were surveyed—the main, or central line and one on each side of it at a distance of 150 ft., a method which allows for adjustments in the tunnel line if wrecks are met with on the sea bed. A two-range Decca survey system was used along the route. It comprised two 100 ft. transmitting masts, one north of Dover on the cliff top and the other near Dungeness. A receiver in the *Ivanhoe* converted the continuous emanations from these transmitters into two ranges that are plotted on to a prepared sheet for giving an accurate position. Information from the receiver was fed into a track plotter on the paper of which the tunnel route is drawn. A Kelvin Hughes hydrographic echo sounder was used for the sounding profile and it is claimed that a continuous record of depths accurate to within three inches can be obtained. Another device was a hydroprod, familiarly known as a "thumper". When towed astern in a glass fibre dinghy it transmits a powerful sound impulse which penetrates the sub-surface strata of the sea bed, the return echo recording the depths of the different layers of sea bed material. A magnetometer recorded magnetic fields and, towed astern over the route, indicated steel wrecks or obstructions.

Details of the scheme for a cross-Channel bridge, 21 miles long and costing £210m., were given by M. Jules Moch, former Prime Minister of France, and now chairman of the Channel Bridge Survey Company. M. Moch stated that the project would provide six roadways, two emergency lanes

for road traffic, and two railway tracks. It would be a steel structure 118 ft. wide, 230 ft. above the sea, and would rest on 164 concrete piers. It would take six years to complete. The company had successfully tried wind deflectors in a wind tunnel. If the wind were blowing at 100 m.p.h. outside the bridge it would be reduced to only 20 m.p.h. on the bridge. The bridge would be equipped with radar and other apparatus which would enable ships to locate it easily. The approaches to the bridge in England and France are located on cliffs 230 ft. high. This is exactly the free height required for the highest spans. The bridge would therefore be horizontal without any gradient. Automobiles and trains would travel 21 miles in a straight line without any uphill or downhill slope. It is calculated that traffic on the bridge could reach 6,000 vehicles an hour. Crossing the bridge would take less than half an hour. French Channel beaches would be less than three hours by road from London, with Paris and Brussels reached in five hours.

COAL DEEPLY BURIED.—Coalmining in Kentucky has produced the largest mobile land machine ever built—a stripping shovel the height of a 20-storey building, that can in one bite dig out 200 tons of the soil and rock overlying the coal seams. Only with a machine of this size that removes more than 100,000 cubic yards a day can the deeply buried coal be worked economically. The shovel started work at the Sinclair mine of Peabody Coal Company, St. Louis. It took 11 months to erect. Its working weight of more than 18 million pounds is carried on eight caterpillar tracks. The machine is controlled by one man using two hand levers and two foot pedals. Working in his cab five storeys above ground level, the operator can extend the shovel to a reach of 460 ft. Each load of 200 tons can be accelerated from still to 25 m.p.h. in eight seconds, and decelerated from top speed to stop in four seconds. To work with the new shovel Peabody Coal Company has bought two rotary drills, which drill 15 in. holes for explosive charges that blast the rock and soil loose for the shovel to dig. The rate of drilling is 150 feet of rock in 15 minutes.

CHRISTIAN HOUSEHOLD OF 4TH CENTURY.—A fourth century site of Roman occupation at Shaken Oak Farm, between Wilcote and North Leigh, Oxfordshire, was excavated by Mr. Conant Brodribb and Dr. A. Hands, archaeologists, who found there evidence that a Christian household may have been slaughtered by invaders or marauders. They uncovered several skeletons, all lying with their feet to the east in the Christian manner. There were three almost intact, and the legs of another, all lying flat on their backs. There was no other sign of Christianity on the site, as there was at Lullingstone in Kent, nor had the bodies been buried, though they seem to have been deliberately laid out. The presence of plaster and slates in and among the skeletons indicated that the building had collapsed. The date of the building was given as about A.D. 400, and it was on the site of a smaller house dating from the earliest, A.D. 150. An important find was a small bronze bull's head in Celtic style, 2½ in. high, found in association with a coin of Arcadius—an emperor (374-403) of the Eastern Empire—in a flue of a stone channelled heating system.

CONTINENTAL DRIFT.—A new theory of the drifting of continents on the surface of the earth during the last 200 m. years was put forward by Professor Keith Runcorn, of Durham University.

His starting point is that over long periods of time the outer rock layers of the earth may be considered to be floating more or less at equilibrium on the basal rocks of the mantle of the earth. The present tendency for Scandinavia to rise out of the northern seas is a consequence of the comparatively recent (within 10,000 years) disappearance of an ice-sheet, whose effect would have been to depress the region further into the basal rocks. The novelty in the new theory is to assume that great upwelling movements of material also take place within the substance of the earth as liquids move about in vessels heated unevenly from below. Professor Runcorn argues that these upwelling currents are a necessary feature of an earth in which the capacity of rocks for conducting heat is not great enough to provide a stable connection between the hot and deep interior of the earth and the cooler rocks of the outer mantle. The drift of the continents in the last 200 m. years is connected with a change in that interval from one pattern of convection to another. The positions of the continents in antiquity are inferred from measurements of the magnetism of rocks collected from different places. By this test Australia used to be at the South Pole and has drifted by 6,000 km in the last 250 m. years. In 200 m. years America has moved westward from Europe by 2000 km (half the distance across the Atlantic), while India has moved northwards by 6,000 km in the last 150 m. years. His theory provides an understanding of geological mountain building, and of certain anomalies in the uniformity of gravitational forces over the surface of the earth as in the ocean deep off the East Indies. It also accounts for the change from one pattern of convection to another 200 m. years ago. This springs from an argument about the nature of the molten core of the earth which is thought to consist of molten iron. Convection within the body of the earth is suggested as one means by which iron might be concentrated at the centre of the earth, in preference to the less dense siliceous materials.

COOKING STEAK WITHOUT HEAT.—Dr. Willard F. Libby, director of the University of California's Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, announced the result of his experiments in cooking steak without heat under intense pressure. Explaining extremely high pressures on various materials, he said that the results indicated that at even higher pressure a new form of fast chemical reaction could occur.

In the case of the steak, it had been subjected at room temperature to a pressure of 10,000 atmospheres, or 147,000 lb. a square inch in an hydraulic press. In 10 minutes it had become like a cooked steak, and, although cold, it was completely free of bacteria and was as tasty as cold cooked steak. The technique pointed the way to achieving high-speed chemical reactions.

COOL BREEZES FOR STEELMEN.—Stepping on and off a stool in a hot room padded with electric blankets, two Oxford scientists, Dr. Hellon and Mr. G. W. Crockford, in an experiment to improve the output in the steel industry, tried out a suit that allows cooling breezes over the body, including the soles of the feet. The suit, and the special boots used are plugged into a compressed air system and would be worn by men at work on hot open-hearth furnaces. Bricklayers at Port Talbot feared for their health if they switched from work on hot to cold furnaces without baving time to cool themselves. One man said he had scorched clothing to show the intense heat in which they sometimes work. The room where the scientists experimented has a radiant

temperature of 160°C to simulate the heat of a furnace. They stepped 12 times a minute on and off a foot-high stool. After 25 minutes they had a five minutes' break before resuming. Without protective clothing they would have been able to do the test for only two or three minutes at a time. The suit is of porous material; foam plastic is sandwiched between two layers of fabric. Before the air inside grows too hot it percolates through the material and is replaced.

CREATURE NEITHER MAN NOR APE.—Dr. Louis Leakey, the British anthropologist, disclosed at a conference in Washington that he had found remains about 14 million years old of a creature which fills one more of the important and major gaps in our study of human evolution. The creature, which was like neither present-day man nor like an ape, was discovered on a fruit farm at Fort Ternan, about 40 miles west of Kisumu in Kenya on the shores of Lake Victoria. Two halves of the jaw and one lower tooth of the creature, which he nick-named "The Treasure", have been found in fossil soil between two layers of volcanic rock. Scientists at the University of California, using the potassium-argon process, certified the rock as being about 14 million years old. Dr. Leakey was reticent about the exact relationship between the creature now discovered and man. A significant feature about it was the small canine tooth, which, as in man, did not project more than a fraction below the level of its other teeth. Its lower molar was low-crowned, and thus structurally more like the molars of man than of apes, and it also had a depression on the cheek bone below the eye—"the kind of hollow found in man but never in apes." It was not a man but something heading very strongly in that direction; it was closer to a hominid, which strain eventually became man, than a pongid, the strain of apes. He did not agree with those who described the latest find as even more important than the Zinjanthropus, the earliest tool-making man. He had no doubt that it was in Central Africa that man was born.

DARWIN'S ORIGINAL IDEAS. The view that Darwin, writing his autobiography at the age of 67, had given a misleading account of the origins of his ideas on evolution and natural selection was developed by Sir Gavin de Beer, F.R.S., director of the British Museum (Natural History) in the Wilkins lecture of the Royal Society. Study of manuscripts written shortly before and after the return of H.M.S. Beagle, showed that Darwin's first scheme for evolution was based on three premises—none of them natural selection—and that he changed his opinion on each. His three original premises were that variation resulted inevitably and exclusively from sexual reproduction, that it was quashed by interbreeding, but that isolated pairs could produce varieties that were incipient new species. The last of these premises he later reversed completely, realizing that large populations provided the greatest scope for variation. Before October 2, 1838, when he closed a notebook, he had written that variations that were "slightly favoured will get the upper hand"—which is the basis of evolution by natural selection. On October 3—the day after closing the notebook—he began to read Malthus's *Essay on Population* and "saw at once how to apply this principle". The idea and its relevance to evolution were his own.

DEAF CHILDREN LEARN TO SPEAK.—Research in the last few years with deaf children has led to an increase in their speech and understanding com-

parable to that of normal children, said Lady Ewing, speaking to the British Association. Both Lady Ewing and her husband, Professor Sir Alexander Ewing, who also gave a paper, are concerned with deaf children. Research on the brain mechanisms of hearing and speech has shown much more clearly the needs of babies who suffer from brain injuries during or soon after birth. In a research group of 72 very young children some have been able to acquire near normal quality of voice and articulation. Part of the new method is the use of powerful hearing aids which enable children who would never otherwise have done so, to hear their own voices. All except 11 of the children, who at their first test could not hear any sound, now listen with pleasure to singing and to certain musical toys. Most of the work with these severely handicapped children is being done in the children's own homes and parents are being encouraged to admit that they have a handicapped child, and to learn special skills and to devote extra time to the care of their deaf child.

DIAMONDS CUT BY LIGHT.—The General Electric Company of New York successfully drilled holes in industrial diamonds with a high energy beam of light. The operation was conducted by means of a ruby optical maser, which, the company believes, as a result of its experiments at its laboratory in Schenectady, is capable of drilling through any material known to man. The surface of the diamond exposed to the high energy light vaporized instantaneously, and a hole 0.02 in. in diameter was cut in a diamond 0.25 in. in diameter in 0.0002 seconds. The impact of the light on the diamond had the appearance and sound of an explosion. The heat generated by the light must be much greater than 3,500°C, since that is the heat at which a diamond evaporates. Analysis of the diamonds after drilling did not reveal any structural damage as a result of the experiments.

DIVER'S PENNY-SIZE TELEPHONE.—An underwater telephone about the size of a penny was developed by the Admiralty Experimental Diving Unit for use in diving apparatus. The telephone, based on the bone-conductor type of deaf aid, works by transmitting and receiving vibrations in the bones of the head caused by speech. The transmitter-receiver can be worn inside the swimmer's rubber hood, where it is kept firmly pressed against his forehead or behind his ear.

DOVER CASTLE NOT OF SAXON ORIGIN.—Excavations at Dover Castle have disproved the belief that the earthworks around the portion on which stands the church of St. Mary-In-Castro were of Saxon origin. A Ministry of Works announcement said: that the Saxon Earthworks had been the name given to them ever since it was first concluded that here was the spot on which King Harold—the last of the Saxon kings—carried out his obligation to William of Normandy to provide an effective defence position at Dover. Not only had the excavation revealed Iron Age settlement under that part of the castle but had established that the subsequent build-up of the earthworks is of an era following the Saxon period. Harold's activities had nothing to do with the Saxon earthworks. The Ministry's archaeological team, led by Mr. Martin Bidde, found at the lowest level, in otherwise undisturbed soil, pits, a gully and floor levels from which fragments of iron age pottery of the first centuries B.C. and A.D. were recovered. In the latest of the iron age levels were fragments of Roman tiles. These, it is assumed, were remnants of the material used to build the Pharos—the Roman lighthouse close by

the Saxon church—and their position indicates that the lighthouse was probably built in the First Century A.D. Between the Iron Age levels and the earliest evidence of an earthen rampart was the most unexpected find—a burial ground. As the 13 graves uncovered are orientated west-east, it is presumed to have been a Christian cemetery associated with the Saxon church which stands 100 ft. to the north. Traces of the coffins and scraps of early medieval pottery in the graves, show that the burials were of the Saxon period or slightly later.

EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.—An earthquake devastated North-western Persia on the night of September 1. Whole villages were destroyed in what was described as Persia's worst disaster of the century. The area affected covers 13,600 square miles, about one-quarter of the size of England and Wales. The main tremor occurred at 7.20 p.m. G.M.T. and shocks were felt throughout the night. The heaviest shock was in an area bounded by Hamadan, Qazvin, and Saveh. The shock was also felt south of Teheran at Kashan, north on the Caspian coast, and in Azerbaijan. At least 4,500 were killed in two villages alone. Teheran Radio said 3,000 perished in Daresfahan, a village of 4,000 inhabitants near Qazvin, and 1,500 people died at Avaj between Qazvin and Hamadan. The number of dead and injured was put at 20,000. Some villages look as if they have been ploughed over by gigantic tractors. Around Saveh 15 flourishing villages almost completely disappeared and mass burials were arranged to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. Altogether more than 100 villages were totally destroyed with a majority of the population killed or injured. Severe shocks hit the entire route of the Trans-Iranian railway, with the exception of the north-eastern province of Khurasan and the oil-rich province of Khuzistan in the south-west. Rail services from Teheran to the earthquake areas were halted while lines were checked for damage. A series of earthquakes in the last five years has killed or injured 7,000 Persians. In 1957 3,000 were killed in two earthquakes, in July and December. An earthquake in south Persia in April, 1960, killed or injured 3,500. Earlier tremors included one in the Shahrud area near the Caspian Sea in February, 1953, in which 1,000 died.

ELECTRIC INHALER OF DUST.—With the help of a machine that inhales air through its mouth, more may be learned about the causes of late summer asthma. The machine is on the roof of the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. Its object is to catch spores—tiny reproductive particles released into the atmosphere by plants. Hay fever is caused by people inhaling plant particles says Mr. H. A. Hyde, Keeper of Botany at the museum. Asthma is also due in some cases to inhaling plant dust. For a long time the particles were trapped on an ordinary glass slide, coated with adhesive and placed under a shelter. The new machine enables a more complete bag of spores to be caught and noted with greater accuracy. In particular it has revealed more about fungus spores in the atmosphere. An electrically driven pump sucks air into the machine and the spores that come with it are trapped on a plate behind its mouth. Once the most abundant kind has been identified the aim would be to produce an extract. One suggestion is that the source plant might be cultivated as mushrooms and moulds are.

ELECTRONIC BRAIN.—An electronic brain, smaller than a man's head, and said to be capable of working many times faster than other computers, was designed in the Cambridge University mathe-

mathematical laboratory by Mr. Neil Wiseman, chief engineer. The machine can produce 500 million basic decisions in a second. It may replace machines that occupy as much space as a large living-room. Most existing computers, he states, take longer to sort out the necessary data about weather than it takes the weather to arrive. There are many problems in industry and other fields that could be fed into this machine and answered. The answers may take a year or more to reach. Today some computers cost over £2m. This smaller type will reduce the cost considerably. It could be used for air traffic control, road and rail traffic, and the translation of languages. The first problem, he said, that could be answered with the use of computers is the rail traffic. In America there are several thousand computers. In this country there is only a small number. The machine functions by means of devices called tunnel diodes, which replace valves and transistors.

ELEPHANT HOUSE AT THE ZOO.—The Zoological Society issued details of the new elephant house to be built at the London Zoo as part of the long-term replanning and rebuilding programme. It is to occupy the site of the antelope-house in the main gardens, and work on it will begin when the antelopes have been moved to new quarters now on the canal bank. The architects for the elephant house are Sir Hugh Casson, Neville Conder and Partners, who have designed a building in a group of trees, with a cluster of funnel-shaped roof lights sheathed in copper and composed of linked circular pavilions surrounding a public arena. The building will house four elephants and four rhinoceroses in paired pens, each with access to tick-bay pens and to moated outside paddocks. There will be a washing-pool visible to the public.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY NOT ENOUGH.—Lord De La Warr, in an address on "Science and Hunger," to the British Association, said that Western food surpluses could not make any effective contribution to relieving food shortages in underdeveloped areas. Surplus dried milk or any other commodity might build up the strength of a community while it was learning to look after its own cows or after some period of crisis, but to leave an area dependent on surpluses, especially when we knew that the moment we needed them ourselves we should cut off the supply, was nearer to an act of cynicism than to genuine charity. When the crumbs cease to fall from the rich man's table, the beneficiaries are not only as hungry, but as helpless, as they were before. There was only one sure foundation for the life of communities and that was the ability to support themselves. We could give them ability by training schemes, by technical advice, and by buying the underdeveloped countries' products to build up their standard of wealth.

GILBERTINE PRIORY DISCOVERIES.—A trial excavation on the site of the Gilbertine Priory at Haverholme, near Sleaford, was completed. For many years stonework and tiles have been turned up by the plough, and deep ploughing has brought increasing quantities to the surface. The excavation showed that ploughing was progressively destroying walls and floor levels, but these had in many cases been extensively robbed, presumably at the Dissolution, of all stonework with a reuse value. The finds included great quantities of pottery, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, two coins of the fourteenth century, carbonized grain and fruit stones, and an ornamented bone pin. The Gilbertine Order was purely English, and was founded about 1139 by Gilbert, rector of Sempringham and

Terrington, in answer to the desire of seven maidens of Sempringham to lead a strictly religious life. The monastic revival of the twelfth century led to a rapid expansion of the order, and chaplains became necessary. Any necessary business between the nuns and the canons could only be done at a window, and even Mass was sung with a wall interposed between them. The nuns could talk with their parents or others, in the presence of witnesses, at a window "as long as a finger and as broad as a thumb and bound with iron". Although there were 26 Gilbertine foundations in England, few traces of the buildings now remain. The only previous excavation, at Watton Priory, Yorkshire, between 1893 and 1895, provided information about structural details, but left much unsolved.

HIPPOPOTAMUS TRANQUILLIZED.—Fifi, a savage hippopotamus at Whipsnade, became sweet-tempered after a course of tranquillizers. She was not only pregnant but hysterical and violently aggressive, charged her keeper at every opportunity, was aggressive to her mate, Neville, and nearly wrecked her accommodation in distress when he was taken away from her. When he returned she attacked him so violently that he became paralysed and died. At this stage the tranquillization of Fifi became a necessity. It was a large-scale psychiatric and obstetric emergency, in more ways than one. Nobody could approach Fifi to give her an ordinary injection and projectile syringes were excluded because of the noise of the gun. Oral administration was the only way. Fifi weighed 5,000 lb., so a daily dose about 50 times the strength of a human dose was given. The powdered drug, promazine hydrochloride, was mixed with Fifi's evening meal. She readily ate up her medicated suppers, and the immediate effect was that she allowed Neville's body to be removed without protest. The birth of her infant brought on more aggression, but an increase in the dose of promazine hydrochloride counteracted this, and she reared her calf without becoming noticeably jumpy. The happy ending of the story was that Fifi's entry into the outside paddock was uneventful, and she and her infant took to the water quite quietly.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE.—The University of London established a chair of the history of science and technology tenable at the Imperial College of Science and Technology. There is no exactly similar chair in any British university, though there are chairs in the history and philosophy of science. This new chair is regarded at the Imperial College in South Kensington as a step forward in their own attack on the problem of broadening the education of scientists and technologists and preventing excessive specialization. The aim will be to teach scientists and engineers, rather than students of history, to become familiar with the background of major discoveries and inventions. The department will provide post-graduate courses, both full-time and part-time.

IGUANODON WAS TWO DINOSAURS.—British Museum experts have admitted that two "comparatively small" dinosaurs strolling together 100 million years ago deluded them into believing the footprints left were those of a single and much bigger creature—an iguanodon. When found stretching 26 ft. across a quarry floor at Langton Matravers, Dorset, the prints were hailed as the longest and finest set of iguanodon prints ever uncovered in Britain. But Dr. Alan Charig, curator of fossil reptiles at the Museum, said that in another

part of the quarry there had been discovered what they thought were the same two lines of prints emerging from a wall of rock farther on. They were diverging at a quite considerable angle. After more thorough investigation they were now satisfied that the prints were made by two smaller type of dinosaur. Quarrymen in the district who had found other similar prints had noted that they were always going westwards—as were the latest finds. That supported a theory that the Purbeckes were a barren area across which the creatures were migrating to better feeding grounds.

INTERNATIONAL WORLD MAP.—Geographers from 38 western and neutral countries assembled at Bonn for a United Nations conference on an international world map on the scale of one to one million. The purpose of the conference was to modernize the basic cartographical principles for a world series of maps laid down at international conferences between 1909 and 1913. The series is intended to provide the basic information which other more detailed maps can supplement. The original scheme foresaw 2,000 sheets at the scale of 16 miles to the inch covering the whole world. Only 700 have been completed, and many of these are now out-dated by the developments in the political, economic, and communications fields since the First World War. Among the chief matters agreed were sheet standardization (making suitable allowances for frontiers and islands), universal markings for places, roads and railways, and adoption markings for oil pipelines and power transmission lines. The British delegation, led by Mr. W. D. C. Wiggins, deputy head of overseas surveys of the Department of Technical Co-operation, fell into line with a widely supported proposal made by the French to adopt for the world map the continental relief system, measured in metres.

INVISIBLE AURORA.—Further information about normally invisible auroral displays south of the Arctic Circle was given by the National Bureau of Standards in the United States. New kinds of auroral display were discovered unexpectedly during the International Geophysical Year. They differ markedly from the more familiar displays by consisting of light of a single pure colour in the red region of the spectrum. This colour is associated with an electrically ionised form of oxygen atoms, and it is supposed that such atoms in the high atmosphere are the immediate source of the light. It is not visible to the human eye, mainly because it is comparatively faint and it occurs in a region of the spectrum in which the human eye is not particularly sensitive. Another feature of these displays is that they do not flicker off and on as do the visible Northern Lights. The red aurora appear to form much broader bands (up to several hundreds of miles across) round the earth, and it is surmised that they form continuous belts.

ISLAND REDISCOVERED.—The island of Menuthias, mentioned in the oldest sailing guide to the East African coast, was identified as the Tanganyikan island of Mafia, 15 miles out in the Indian Ocean. The waters off Mafia are believed to be one of the world's largest and finest unexplored game fishing grounds. Historians have had doubts about the location of Menuthias, but Mr. Swai, Minister of Commerce and Industry in Tanganyika, suggests that the island, where tourists came from the Mediterranean area 1,400 years before America was discovered, must be Mafia. From being called Menuthias 2,000 years ago, it came to be called, 300 or 400 years ago, Menfin: it is now Mafia.

JAPANESE MONKEY SOCIETY.—A few years ago a study group was formed at Kyoto University for research into the habits of the Primates, and a start was made with the only Japanese monkey, the red-faced species of macaque. A troop was induced by sweet potatoes and barley to concentrate in one place, from which observation was easy. Mr. Itani Jun'ichiro reports that the method was then applied to other troops, and that a highly organized society was revealed, the most remarkable feature of which was its firm and peacefully enforced social structure. At the centre is the leading male, with a few other leaders, and all the females and infants. Round this is a ring of sub-leaders, and outside that a periphery of males of still lower status. As between one male and another there is a complete chain of superiority and inferiority, so that the observers of one troop were able to place thirty individual males in their correct order of superiority. In that troop the leader class had six members, the sub-leader class ten, and the periphery males class twenty-eight. This chain of superiority is not based on physical strength alone, or perhaps not even mainly on strength. Mr. Jun'ichiro records that the number-one leader of the troop principally observed, a very eminent monkey he calls Jupiter was in his last years physically feeble, but retained the leadership for some reason other than the strength of his teeth and arms. When he died he was succeeded, without fuss, by the troop's second leader. In this Japanese monkey society relative personal superiority is acknowledged and enforced without fighting. If an orange is rolled between two males the dominant male will pick it up and the other will make no attempt to snatch it. If by mistake an inferior male, in the presence of his superior, takes an orange, he, as it were, apologizes by making a gesture of submission. Moreover, relative social position can be reversed, by the transference of this ceremony from one male to the other, without anger or recrimination.

LOCUST LEARNING.—In a symposium of zoologists at the British Association it was stated that a species (human beings) which can only tell the way the wind is blowing by wetting an index finger and holding it up to air must necessarily covet the tiny hairs on the top of a locust's head which arithmetically provide an indication of the creature's air speed. Locusts have been investigated with special care because of their economic importance as pests in tropical countries, said the director of the anti-locust research centre, Dr. P. T. Haskell. Female locusts find their way to the males—who sing to announce their presence—by means of auditory organs on each side of the body which automatically regulate the activity of leg muscles. The result is that a female locust will be inevitably impelled towards a singing male as if she were an automaton. If she should deviate from the straightest path, the muscles on one side will stop working to bring her back on course.

MAGNET IN SHOE IN THE ALPS.—Every year avalanches kill many skiers and climbers in the Swiss Alps. But there are now hopes that this toll may be cut down by a new system of locating buried victims who are often carried a long way under the snow and ice. A metal sounding rod used to be the best means of locating a buried person. It was a great step forward when dogs were trained to smell out buried persons, and there are now more than 100 avalanche dogs which are taken to the scene of the accident by car, helicopter or aircraft. The Swiss Institute of Alpine Research tested a new location system. It depends on a magnetometer. A detector is carried at the end of a long pole and

connected by a wire with a recording instrument. This can detect under the snow the presence of a man wearing a small magnet at a distance of 30 yards. Using the magnetometer, Alpine troops taking part in the test found colleagues under 9 ft. of snow in record time. It remains, however, to supply all skiers and climbers with a magnet. A shoe has already been made with a magnet in its sole.

MAN-POWERED AIRCRAFT.—A flight of over half a mile was achieved by muscle alone by Mr. J. C. Wimpenny, in the Hatfield Man-powered Aircraft Club's machine, the Puffin. The Puffin was airborne for 993 yards over level ground, attaining a maximum height of 8 ft. and an average height of about 5 ft. The average speed was 19.5 m.p.h. The Puffin, which is built of spruce and balsa wood, was designed by Mr. Wimpenny. It has a wing span of 84 ft. and its empty weight is only 110 lb. Power to the rear-mounted two bladed "pusher" propeller is transmitted by a cycle pedal arrangement.

MANX CAT BREEDING.—The Government of the Isle of Man has established a cat farm to safeguard the disappearing race of "rumpies," the tail-less Manx cats famous throughout the world. At the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries' farm at Knockaloe, Peel, 13 cats and three kittens were involved in first experiments to breed out-mis markings. The Government veterinary officer said: "We have established the cattery to preserve the breed and to maintain a nucleus of cats for the tourists who have seen pictures of them on posters. Manx cats are outnumbered on the island by cats with tails, and there was a distinct possibility that the breed would disappear. The Manx cats are perhaps more popular abroad than in the island and make regular appearances at cat shows in America." The lack of a tail was an abnormality which in some cases caused partial paralysis of the cat's back legs. It was a mutation transmitted for at least two hundred years. The history of the breed is unknown and the earliest known written reference to it is in a Manx dictionary of 1835, which lists "Stubbin—a cat without a tail." Inquiries on buying kittens from the farm have been received from Canada, Ireland, France, and Ethiopia.

MAPPING THE POLAR SHELF.—Dr. E. E. F. Roots, Coordinator of the Polar Continental Shelf Project, outlined to the Royal Geographical Society the scientific and technical results since the first field party left for the Arctic in March 1959. The area ultimately to be investigated extends from Alaska to Greenland, about 1,600 miles with an undefined distance out to sea. By early May 1960 about 70 men were in the field. New techniques were developed for hydrographic sounding of the surface of the pack ice with equipment light enough to be carried in helicopters. An aeromagnetic survey measured the magnetic intensity of the rocks beneath, by aircraft flying at 1,000 ft. In a condition of "whiteout", with the horizon invisible in the latter part of May, after the sky had been obscured and before the snow had disappeared from the land and sea ice, the effect was like that of being perched on a pedestal in space. The hydrographic surveys had begun to outline a continental shelf 75 to 100 miles wide with a deeply buried, undulating surface and an abrupt break to a regular continental slope. The shelf was mainly 500 yards to 600 yards below sea level. The top 250 metres of water had a temperature below 0.0°C, with the coldest water at the surface in winter and sinking to a depth of 20 to 30 metres

in summer, where it did not warm above 1.5°C. Below 250 and down to about 900 metres the water was above 0°C, and identical with the water of the North Atlantic. Below this depth the temperature fell slightly to about minus 0.5°C at the bottom. A project followed closely by the oil industry had been designed to investigate the geological structures in the great basin of sedimentary rocks under the western Queen Elizabeth Islands. This basin was an important feature of the area that would contain any oil deposits to be found in the Arctic islands. The seismic work to date suggested that the basin may contain more than 10,000 metres of sediments in the middle with a well-defined lip at the inner edge of the continental shelf. The paucity of vegetation on the western Queen Elizabeth Islands was remarkable. The islands were close to being a frigid desert today. The flora appeared to have been reduced in cold periods about 3,000 and 1,000 years ago.

MINING WITHOUT A MINER.—The Collins miner, a revolutionary new machine to operate in thin seams without a man at the coalface, was demonstrated at the Coal Board's central engineering establishment at Swadlincote. The machine, invented by Mr. H. E. Collins, Coal Board member for production, consists of a train of special vehicles running on rails into an underground roadway. A remote-controlled boring machine is launched into the seam and thrusts forward like a mole, feeding the cut back to an extending conveyor belt which is drawn into the seam behind it. Control of the machine is in the hands of one man who sits in a control cab like an aircraft cockpit. The equipment will allow millions of tons of coal to be extracted from seams at present uneconomic. Lord Robens, chairman of the National Coal Board, said that the machine would be capable of development for use in thick coal seams. Operationally it is expected that a team of six men on one machine would be able to produce 350 tons of coal a shift—about 1,000 tons a day with three shifts and 18 to 20 men. This represents the output of 300 men with conventional equipment. Using the new method, coal would have no difficulty in competing with oil, he said.

MONT BLANC ROAD TUNNEL LINK-UP.—The last 10 ft. of rock separating France and Italy in the 7½-mile tunnel beneath Mont Blanc was blasted away on August 14 with a 660 lb. charge of explosive. Workers from both sides scrambled across the debris to fall into each other's arms in congratulation and excitement. In a ceremony 400 yards from the rock face, M. Edmond Giscard d'Estaing, chairman of the French tunnel company, spoke words of remembrance for the workers killed in the venture (five on the French side) before pressing a button for the final detonation. Four French engineers achieved the first traversing by motor of the tunnel from Chamonix to Entrèves, in Italy, and back. Much work remains to be done, however, before the tunnel, begun in mid-1959, can be opened to traffic in 1964. The concreting has to be completed, the roads built, the great ventilation systems installed, the scale of tolls fixed. When ready the tunnel will offer an all-the-year motor route from Paris to Rome 130 miles shorter than is at present available. It will have two traffic lanes—one in each direction—and two pedestrian pavements; and with a speed limit of 30 miles an hour, no more than 400 vehicles an hour are expected to pass through. The Mont Blanc road tunnel will be an essential part of a network of roads conceived for Europe rather than for individual countries. It will draw traffic not

only from threequarters of France but from the Low Countries, West Germany, and Scandinavia. The 3.7 mile highway tunnel between Italy and Switzerland under the Great St. Bernard, at a height that can be kept open all the year, was pierced in April. Other road tunnels are being planned for the Brenner and the St. Gothard.

MOON REFLECTION TESTS.—Scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology successfully directed a beam of light at the surface of the moon, and received its reflection back on earth $2\frac{1}{2}$ sec. later. The experiment was carried out on May 9 and repeated on the following evening. It might have been possible for observers on earth to see the reflected light as a faint red glow as it penetrated the dust of the earth's atmosphere. The beam, a big-energy red light, was discharged at the moon by means of a ruby optical maser, and was so concentrated that it was estimated to hit within a two-mile radius on the moon's surface. Because the moon is such a poor reflector, only a small portion of the light was received in the scientists' 48 in. telescope. It is hoped that ultimately by means of an optical maser, power may be delivered over vast distances to orbiting satellites. The word "maser" is compounded from "molecular amplification by stimulated emission radiation", and a similar device of this kind was used in the United States for drilling a hole in diamonds with a beam of light. Messages were sent from England to Australia by way of the moon. They consisted of telegraph and teletprinter signals, and the first message was "Jodrell Bank testing. The quick brown fox jumps over the moon." The 250 ft. radio-telescope was used for the outward transmission, and the signal was received at Sydney by a new 60 ft. radio-telescope. Sir Bernard Lovell said the communication *via* the moon can be made between any two points on the earth's surface and the only equipment needed is terminal equipment. Communication *via* the moon is much cheaper than *via* artificial satellite.

MOST COSTLY SHIP IN THE WORLD.—The U.S.S. *Enterprise*, commissioned in December 1961, is the most expensive ship in the world. Driven by eight atomic reactors, she is a fifth of a mile long, can cruise nearly 500,000 miles without refuelling, and carries six squadrons of aircraft. Costing nearly £180 m., she displaces 83,350 tons, has steam catapults which could drive a family car a mile and a half into the air, can launch an aircraft every 15 seconds, has 7 galleys cooking 12 tons of food a day, 3 barber's shops, 6 stores, 3 soda fountains, a library of 5,000 books, and a complement of 4,200 men, 400 officers and 2 chaplains. Each anchor weighs 30 tons and the cable locker is as big as a ballroom. The *Enterprise* will depend for protection on her own aircraft and on escorts. She carries no defensive weapons. Built-in hoses can sluice down her flight deck to wash away contamination from "atomic near-misses." An atomic direct bit would be the end of her.

MOUNT MCKINLEY CONQUERED.—Two Royal Marines officers and an R.A.F. technician, all members of a joint Services' expedition to Alaska, conquered Mount McKinley, 20,320 ft., the highest peak on the North American continent. Major M. Banks, aged 35 (the Polar medallist and Himalayan mountaineer) with Lieutenant H. Wiltshire, aged 23, both Royal Marines, and Chief Technician J. Hinde, aged 34, of the R.A.F., reached the summit after a hard struggle against bad weather. The temperature on the peak is below zero, and special equipment had to be provided. This included plastic foam mattresses to insulate the explorers against the cold when camping and

"vapour barrier" boots with cellular rubber soles said to have the same effect as keeping the feet in vacuum flasks. The Naval Victualling Department devised a special ration, light and dry, to avoid freezing. Experimental foods included dehydrated cod, mushrooms, and chicken.

NEOLITHIC SITES IN CHINA.—Excavations by Chinese archaeologists on the outskirts of Shanghai revealed the sites of nine settlements believed to be nearly 3,000 years old, as well as more than 50 late Neolithic age tombs and many relics of the late Neolithic and Bronze ages. One of the sites, an ancient village in Chingpu county, is divided into three layers, the topmost containing deposits from 722 B.C. to 431 B.C. and the later period of warring states preceding the First Empire. Many bone arrowheads and pottery pellets used in hunting were found in the tombs, with stone spades for farming and pottery wheels for spinning. The finds also included pottery jars with geometric patterns, greenish glazed bowls, and other vessels. In the largest excavation, only 14 miles from Shanghai, 560 objects were unearthed, including pottery and jade ornaments, a bronze knife, and other small bronze objects. The shape and impressed decoration of some of the pottery resembled bronzes of the Shang and Chou dynasties (about 1700 B.C. to 249 B.C.). The new regime has given great impetus to archaeology. Previous discoveries included a Neolithic settlement in Shensi, whose foundations were carefully preserved, while excavations unearthed the palaces and market place of Changan, capital during the T'ang dynasty (A.D. 618 to 906), one of the most powerful and most cultivated periods in China's history, when Changan was one of the world's most splendid and populous cities, with contacts extending from Japan to Iran and farther west. Changan had a circumference of 26 miles, including an outer city with 12 gates, an imperial city in the northern part, and a palace proper, and inside the city was a large market place.

NEW HERBARIUM FOR EDINBURGH.—A new herbarium and library is to be constructed by the Ministry of Works at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. It will be a three-storey building and will provide better accommodation for important scientific work carried out at the garden. The site is at the rear of the existing laboratory building. The library will be on the ground floor, the herbarium and laboratories on the first and second floors. It will take about 18 months to erect and should be ready for occupation early in 1964. The herbarium contains a collection of about two million dried botanical specimens used in naming and classifying plants, and the library one of the best collections of botanical literature in Britain.

NEW "LIVING FOSSIL" DISCOVERED.—A living representative of a group of animals only known from palaeozoic fossils has been discovered by Professor H. Barraclough Fell, of the Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. These Somasteroids were thought to have died out in the Ordovician period about 400 m. years ago. They were the ancestors of the modern starfishes and brittle-stars. The interest of the new discovery is that the structure of the skeleton proves to be intermediate between the frond-like pattern in the arms of sea-lilies and the mosaic-like pattern in sea-stars. It is now possible to deduce how the sea-stars evolved from sea-lily ancestors. The living somasteroid, believed to be very rare, inhabits the seas of tropical west America. The only specimens so far discovered were taken from west Mexico. The species, *Platasteria latiradiata*,

was first described by J. E. Gray 90 years ago. Professor Fell concluded from theoretical studies that there was a distinct possibility that the species might be a surviving somasteroid. With the co-operation of Miss Ailsa M. Clark, curator of echinoderms at the British Museum, enough material was obtained to enable him to confirm the somasteroid nature of the animal.

NOISE IN HOSPITALS.—It is becoming increasingly recognized that noise is an evil affecting our health, and ought to be abolished wherever possible. Little noises irritate hospital patients most, according to a survey by King Edwards Hospital Fund for London—the squeaking trolley wheels, dripping taps and whispering of nurses at night. Trains beneath ward windows or the roar of aircraft are accepted. Acting on the results of the survey, the fund launched a campaign to reduce noise in hospitals. It is based on nine posters designed by the cartoonist Fougasse; a million are to be distributed among hospitals by the Ministry of Health. The services of Fougasse were given free. One of the noises complained of by patients who took part in the survey was the chimes of Big Ben, a point mentioned at the inauguration of the campaign by Miss Pitt, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health. “I have a very small room in the shadow of Big Ben”, she said, “and I do not notice the chiming. But I can understand that patients in hospitals find such noises disconcerting and that they can have an effect on their recovery.” In 1859 Florence Nightingale said that “the fidget of silk and crinoline, the rattling of keys, the creaking of stays and shoes, will do a patient more harm than all the medicines in the world will do him good”.

PINCHED LIGHTNING.—What is believed to be the first photograph of a “pinched” lightning discharge was obtained by B. T. Matthias and S. J. Buchsbaum, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New Jersey. They state that the picture was taken through window glass at an estimated distance of between 200 and 1,000 metres during the approach of a severe thunderstorm at Los Alamos, New Mexico, late in August, 1961, as part of a colour film record. Six frames were exposed for 15 minutes each; one caught an ordinary lightning stroke, another the “pinched” discharge, and the other four were blank. The thickness of the discharge is estimated at between one and five metres.

POPULATION: WARNING OF INCREASE.—Birth control is unlikely to prevent a frightening increase in the world's population, Sir George Allen, secretary of the British Association, said at a conference of the National Council of Women in London. The world's population was about 3,000 m. of whom some 2,000 m. were undernourished. While ultimately birth-control measures must be introduced there was no reason to believe that this would have a significant effect in controlling population. We were faced with a major and frightening increase in world population during the next 30 or 40 years. The diet of two-thirds of the world's population was below 2,200 calories a day, and for about 1,000 m. people it was below 2,000. It was impossible for a person to have the energy to do a reasonable day's work on such diets.

The average income in the west was probably about £500 a year, but in many underdeveloped countries it was about £30 a year. The gap could be narrowed only by scientific and technological development, which must be started at once. Professor J. Yudkin, who occupies the chair of nutrition at London University, told the conference that a dinner of snake cutlet or polar bear liver was as good

as roast beef. The important thing was to get variety. There are people who eat snakes and grasshoppers and caterpillars. They no doubt think that cornflakes for breakfast are quite appalling. If we are to improve the nutrition of the world and obtain freedom from hunger we shall often be faced with the situation of getting people not only to eat more food but different sorts of food.

POWDERED COAL BY PIPELINE.—A pipeline operation to carry powdered coal suspended in water over long distances proved successful on a laboratory scale, according to Mr. W. C. Whitaker, manager of the Coal Operators' Association of western Canada. Tests were conducted for two years by the research council of Alberta, which is trying to find some method whereby a transcontinental pipeline could be employed for the large-scale movement of western Canadian coal to the eastern market. Estimates say that lines in existence could move more than 20 m. tons a year. Scientists believe that the coal could be carried in three forms: a fairly diluted solution for eastern Canadian thermo generating stations; as coking coal easily carried to the west coast; in heavy concentration to provide an injection fuel for blast furnaces. The first two types would require separation of the ingredients at the end of the line.

QUIET SUN YEAR.—Scientific preparations were discussed in Paris for the International Year of the Quiet Sun, which is expected to open in April, 1964, or possibly a few months earlier. At this period sunspot activity, which moves in an 11-year cycle, will be at its minimum, and the object is to complement observations taken during the International Geophysical Year (1958) when sunspots were at their maximum or “noisiest.” Observations of the quiet sun have their bearing on weather forecasting and radio communications. Delegates from 24 countries, among them scientists of Russia and the United States, took part in the Paris discussions. Professor W. J. G. Benyon, of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, explained that it was essential, if full use were to be made of I.G.Y. results, to have a set of similar observations at sunspot minimum. It was difficult to predict just when this would occur, since in 1961 sunspots had been diminishing much more rapidly than expected. Observations would be made throughout the world of the Aurora and airglow, the ionosphere, cosmic rays, solar activity and many related subjects. Professor N. Pushkov, a Russian delegate, said it would be useful to have observatories in small countries of the equatorial regions or in South America. Most I.G.Y. observations had been from the ground, but investigations of space by satellites would now be routine work.

RADIO TELESCOPES: TWO MORE.—The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research made a grant of £466,000 to Professor Martin Ryle, Cambridge University, for a triple paraholoidal radio telescope; a grant of £236,000 to Sir Bernard Lovell for a fully steerable radio telescope at Jodrell Bank; and a grant of £450,000 to the Scottish Universities for a low-energy nuclear reactor. Professor Lovell's new instrument—known as Mark II—will be used with the existing 250 ft. telescope at Jodrell Bank, as an interferometer system to determine the position of astronomical radio sources with greater accuracy. It will have an oval bowl measuring 125 ft. by 85 ft., and will be constructed about 600 yards from the existing telescope by Mr. H. C. Husband, who built the 250 ft. telescope, at the cost of £700,000. The Cambridge telescope will consist of two fixed and one rail-mounted para-

boloidal aeriels each of 52 ft. diameter. It will be used to examine the intensity distribution of radio sources in a limited part of the sky with greater sensitivity than is possible with the existing aerial array. Professor Ryle said he hoped they would be able to see much farther out into space eventually. The Scottish reactor will be shared by the Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews Universities, and by the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow. It will be built on the site of the National Engineering Laboratory at East Kilbride. The main part of the scientific programme will be the production of short-lived radioisotopes for research in chemistry, metallurgy, biology, and medicine. The reactor will also provide teaching and training facilities for engineers and physicists in reactor technology.

RAILWAY INSIDE JUNGFRAU.—A £2,500,000 scheme for a spiral railway line inside the Jungfrau peak was worked out by engineers for the Jungfrau Railway. The present terminus at Jungfraujoch was opened 50 years ago. Work on the new scheme will extend the line from the present station at 11,333 ft. to a point 200 ft. below the summit, which is 13,642 ft. It will need up to five years to build the tunnel through solid rock rising 2,000 ft., and will cost 30 m. Swiss francs. The current value of the present system, including two power stations, is officially described as 20 m. Swiss francs. To build the extension would carry out the wishes of the original Jungfrau Railway designer, Adolf Greyer-Zeller, who died in 1899, but photometry and other devices have since proved that had his scheme been completed the railway would have emerged twice from the side of the mountain. Under the present scheme nothing will be visible on the surface to spoil the Jungfrau peak, but below ground there will be a station house with a lift descending 200 ft. to the terminus.

REARING 500,000 FISH ASHORE.—Because of successful experiments during the past years, biologists of the fisheries laboratories at Lowestoft are hoping to rear 500,000 fish ashore to see if man can augment stocks in the North Sea. "We have established the technique of rearing on a small scale", Dr. H. A. Cole, director of fishery research, stated. "To make any impression on the North Sea would require thousands of millions of fish, but if this pilot scheme gets going we shall start by rearing 500,000 and concentrate on smaller areas such as bays and coastal inlets. It has been suggested that plaice might be reared ashore in sufficient numbers to augment the stocks in the North Sea, but the stock of mature fish in the southern part alone must be about 300 m." The work was begun at Lowestoft and continued at the Port Erin centre in the Isle of Man. There has been perfected a technique for rearing plaice to a size well beyond the vulnerable early stage when they are more likely to fall prey to their hereditary enemies and mortality in their natural habitat is high. Once old enough they are better able to fend for themselves, move out to deeper water and live mostly on the bottom of the sea, where a principal enemy is then probably man.

RHEUMATISM RESEARCH.—An International rheumatism research institute costing between £100,000 and £200,000, is to be established in London. The scheme follows an offer made to the Charing Cross Hospital group by Mr. Terence Kennedy, American author, and his wife, who is the sister of Sir Simon Marks, to pay the cost of building and equipment. The institute will have a resident research chemist and a permanent research staff. Mr.

Kennedy and his wife had always been interested in rheumatism and had read of the millions of man hours lost because of the disease. It was brought nearer to home when his own doctor was stricken by it and had to walk with the aid of two sticks.

Grants totalling £150,000 for research into rheumatism were announced by the Empire Rheumatism Council. The International Research Institute of Rheumatology to be built by the Charing Cross Hospital group is to receive £100,000 spread over five years, and £50,000 will go to the Middlesex Hospital. Rheumatism was the Cinderella of medicine when the council was created in 1936, said Dr. W. S. C. Copeman, the chairman of the Council. Today thousands of sufferers were able to walk and lead useful lives. Nearly 1,500,000 people suffered from rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis affected 3,750,000 over the age of 65, and spondylitis and gout each about 120,000 people. Mr. A. L. Stock, one of the Council's industrial advisers, stated that arthritis and other forms of rheumatism cost Britain over 26 million working days a year. A building for research into rheumatism has been erected at the Northern General Hospital, Edinburgh. The Empire Rheumatism Council has made a grant of £16,000 to cover the cost and also giving money to pay for staff and materials. Dr. J. J. R. Duthie, director of the rheumatic unit, said that there were many materials, including plastics, that were strong and light, and devices which would be an improvement on metal and leather ones. Traditional materials and the form in which they were used were often more an encumbrance than a help. (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1962.)

ROAD ACROSS CANADA.—A 12-car procession travelled 4,860 miles across Canada from Newfoundland to Victoria, to mark the opening of the Trans-Canada Highway. The Trans-Canada Highway Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1949. Some 8700 m. (about £233 m.) was committed to construction and the final cost will be \$1,000 m. (about £333 m.), the money being provided by federal and provincial governments. It runs across peat bog in Newfoundland, along the St. Lawrence River, across the Plains of Abraham, and around the Great Lakes. Engineers estimate that 400 m. cubic yards of earth and rock weighing 800 m. tons have been moved. About 1,500,000 ft. of culverts, 12 m. tons of paving and 600 bridges were required, and more than 11,500,000 man-days of employment put in. Specifications for the highway required a right-of-way of a minimum of 100 ft. in width, a maximum curvature of six degrees, a maximum gradient of 6 per cent and a minimum vertical sight distance of 600 ft. with pavement width at a minimum of 22 ft. The highway engineers were satisfied that the official opening ceremony should be in Rogers Pass, where they encountered massive difficulties in building the road along the sides of mountains. The danger from heavy snow was removed by steel and concrete snowsheds erected over the highway in avalanche areas and earth mounds called "dragon's teeth", built on the principle of obstacles used against tanks, which brake avalanches and build up piles of snow to add to the defences. Explosives to start controlled avalanches and systems of benches to catch snow slides were also used.

ROCK-BREAKING BY ELECTRICITY.—A method of shattering rock with electric current was developed by the General Electric Company in America in collaboration with the Montana School of Mines. Electric contacts are clamped to the rock, and high-energy radio-frequency power applied. This opens up an electricity conducting path in the

water trapped in the rock, through which a pulse of ordinary direct electric current is then passed. This current produces intense local heating, and the rock expands and cracks and is shattered into smaller pieces. The technique can be used in underground and opencast mines, in earth-moving operations and certain ore-crushing processes. Blasting operations in mines may leave large blocks of rock too big to remove whole. Holes have to be bored in them, explosive charges laid, miners evacuated to a safe place, the charge detonated and the resulting rubble cleared. With the electric method, such large blocks could be quickly and easily shattered without any drilling or need for evacuation. The process is stated to work with metal-bearing ores, and with granite and other hard rocks normally considered to be non-conductors of electricity.

ROMAN REMAINS AT YORK.—An inventory of the Roman remains in the city of York (Eboracum) has been compiled by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of England. The commission have recorded the remains of 61 monuments (including the legionary fortress with its defences, streets and internal buildings as one monument), described 154 Roman inscriptions, sculptured stones and architectural fragments and listed some 500 Roman burials. They recommend as especially worthy of preservation the remains of second to fourth-century defences standing and visible at the east, west and south angles of the legionary fortress and including the multi-angular tower and east angle tower; the basement of the bath house under the Mail Coach Inn in St. Sampson's Square; the practice camps outside the city but closely associated with the fortress; the remains of Roman walls beneath the church of St. Mary Bishophill Senior; and the vaulted tomb chamber on the Mount. The list is restricted to visible monuments.

RUBBER AND AIR SHIP FENDER.—Successful demonstrations of a new type of ship's fender were carried out in Dover Harbour by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The fender consists of a flexible cylinder of fabric-reinforced rubber closed by a dome at the top but open to the water at the bottom, and floating upright against a jetty. When the fender is uncompressed the pressure of the air under the dome is in excess of atmospheric pressure, weights hanging at the bottom of the cylinder giving the fender its initial stiffness. When the fender is compressed by a moving ship the pressure of the air rises; the water level inside the fender is pushed downwards, while the area of the fender in contact with the ship increases. Tankers of 40,000 tons are expected to need only two fenders—one at bow and one at stern.

SAHARA GAS FOR HOME USE.—Gas from the Sahara for British industry and housewives moved a stage nearer with the announcement by the Gas Council that contracts had been placed for building 325 miles of steel pipeline. The distribution system is expected to cost £9 millions. The main pipeline, 18 in. outside diameter, will stretch 200 miles from Canvey Island to a terminal near Leeds, and branches from the direct route to eight of the 12 area gas boards will add another 125 miles. The system will distribute 90 million cubic feet of gas a day at a calorific value of double the heating value of "town gas." This will make it suitable either as an enricher of low calorific value gases or for re-forming to the heating value at which town gas is distributed. The gas originates

at Hassi Er R'Mel, which until 1953 was a haunt of nomads. It will be conveyed by pipeline to Port Arzew on the Mediterranean, where it will be liquefied, reducing the space it occupies to one six hundredth of its original volume. Specially constructed vessels will bring the frozen, liquefied gas to Canvey Island. After regasification it will go by pipeline to the boards, and thence to kitchen stoves, fires and factories.

SEA WATER FOR DRINKING.—Scientists who have studied the problem are agreed that some parts of Britain will have to get their drinking water from the sea. In Kuwait half a million people have no other supply than purified sea water. Guernsey, with a rock formation that collects little rainfall but with the need of a guaranteed supply of water for its tomato crop, has a distillation plant that supplies half a million gallons daily. More plants are being installed on the west coast of the United States where water is taken from the ground a thousand times faster than it is replaced by rainfall. The cost of the water is high, usually between six and eight shillings a thousand gallons, but it can be reduced if the distillation plant is used in conjunction with the generation of electricity. G. and J. Weir, of Glasgow, the world's largest producer of sea water conversion equipment, planned a combined distillation and generating plant for the Canary Islands that will produce pure water for 3s. a thousand gallons. Part of the low pressure steam from the turbines is used as energy to convert the sea water.

SOLAR RAYS IN INDUSTRY.—A problem on which scientists have been engaged for many years is the using of solar power to meet the needs of mankind. At the Negev Institute for Arid Zone Research, Beersheba, Israel, Dr. Harry Tabor has perfected a solar steam plant for use in industry. It is a simple collector with a cylindrical parabolic mirror three hundred square metres in area mounted on an east-west horizontal axis. A photo-electric device moves the mirror into a favourable position to the sun, adjusting it continuously so that a concentration factor of 16 is obtained. The mirror is not of glass but of super purity anodised aluminium. Dr. Tabor has also designed a solar steam plant for use at an insecticide factory. It works by means of flat-plate roof collectors, without the use of mirrors. The operating temperature of the heat collectors is raised by coating the absorbing surface with a thin metallic oxide film. Another Tabor steam plant for use in industry combines the two principles of solar reflection and solar absorption. It consists of curved rectangular mirrors placed at ground level, tilted slightly to catch the sun's rays. The mirrors reflect the rays upwards on to black-surfaced absorber plates fixed six feet overhead. Behind the absorber plates a liquid with a low boiling point is heated to produce steam.

SOUTH ATLANTIC ERUPTION.—A vast volcanic eruption under water in the South Sandwich Island group, about 500 miles from the Antarctic Circle, was reported to the Admiralty by H.M.S. *Protector*, the Royal Navy ice patrol ship. Some of her machinery was put out of action when hundreds of small pieces of floating pumice stone were sucked into water intakes. Thousands of square miles of the Scotia Sea and the South Atlantic just outside the Antarctic Circle were covered with streams of pumice dust. Pieces of pumice—some of them 3 ft. across—were floating to the surface up to 20 miles from the maximum area of concentration, 15 miles north-east of

Zavodovski Island. The floating matter smelled strongly of sulphur. Water colour varied between muddy green and bright turquoise. When the *Protector* approached Zavodovski Island large clouds of steam were rising and a "moderate eruption" was taking place. The majority of the pumice stone thrown up was floating on the surface, but pea-size pieces were suspended in about 15 ft. of water. These caused the stoppage of the ship's evaporators, turbo-generators and other machinery. Some of the eruptions took place in 324 fathoms of water. Because of the presence of so much floating matter, the *Protector* was unable to remain in the area, and had to steam on into the South Atlantic after collecting large quantities of samples for analysis.

SUBMARINES UNDER NORTH POLE.—Two United States submarines, which entered the Arctic from opposite ends, surfaced at the North Pole on August 2. They landed men on the ice and the crew took "a walk around the world" at the geographic North Pole. The two ships conducted anti-submarine warfare exercises under the ice cap, collected scientific information, and established a new year-round submarine channel between Greenland and Ellesmere Island.

SUN CAMERA IN AUSTRALIA.—A radio heliograph, a giant camera for taking detailed pictures of the sun, is being built under the auspices of Australia's Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The instrument will consist of 100 saucer-shaped aerials, each 42 ft. across, arranged in a circle two miles wide. It is hoped to give more information about the solar explosions and storms, which disrupt world radio communications, and produce cosmic rays which could be a danger to space travellers. Astronomers of this Research Organization have done much original work on radio emission from the sun. One of their radio telescopes is used to scan the sun with a pencil beam only three minutes of an arc wide and a picture of the sun in terms of this wavelength is being built up. Another type of equipment has been used to follow the rapid changes in frequency which occur during various "radio bursts"—localized and greatly increased sources of radio emission.

SUN STUDY UNDERGROUND.—What is said to be the world's largest telescope for studying the sun has been erected on Kitt Peak, Arizona, a mountain once sacred to the Indians. It consists of a shaft nearly 150 ft. long sloping diagonally underground. A flat 80 in. mirror above ground reflects light from the sun down the shaft to a 60 in. parabolic mirror below ground. This reflects it again, via another 48 in. flat mirror, to an underground observing room hollowed out of the mountain. In this room, scientists will study an image of the sun almost a yard in diameter. Kitt Peak was chosen because the height, 7,000 ft., and the dry air combine to offer excellent astronomical viewing conditions. The new instrument is expected to give more detailed view of the sun than has ever been obtained and tell more about solar flares and sunspots—matters of great interest to space travellers and radio engineers.

THUNDERCLOUD ELECTRICITY.—A new theory of thunder and lightning was explained to the British Association by Dr. B. G. Mason, of the Imperial College, London. On this view, the origin of a thundercloud is the moisture carried up in a great upward rush of hot air, itself perhaps produced by the heating of the surface of the earth on hot days. In some circumstances the speed of these upward

winds could be 60 m.p.h., while Sir Basil Schonland calculated that in the formation of a thundercloud the energy produced by the column of air could be the equivalent of the electricity production of a power station three times the size of that at Battersea. With its rapid movement upwards the air is rapidly cooled and moisture settles out as drops of water. The cooling is so rapid that water droplets can be cooled below freezing point while still remaining liquid, but, when the temperature reaches 40 deg. C. below zero, hailstones are formed. The upper reaches of a thundercloud consist of suspensions of hailstones by the upward rush of air. The larger of these fall down and collect water droplets, forming larger hailstones which frequently shatter and negative electricity is carried away with the outer fragments. It is finally carried upwards to the top of the thundercloud. Dr. Mason said that his theory would account for the thunder and lightning produced by cold thunderclouds but it remained to be seen how the frequent lightning flashes associated with warm clouds could be understood. The inference is that, in the first strike of lightning flashes to the ground, there must be a narrow tube of air which is heated to a high temperature of 10,000 deg. or more and made incandescent and electrically conducting. The speed with which lightning reached the ground in the first strike could be as great as 2,000 km. a second, Sir Basil said.

URANIUM IN SWITZERLAND.—Professor Hermann Vogel, the Basle geologist, who has been surveying the Swiss Alps for many years, discovered uranium deposits, believed to total nearly 1,000 tons. The deposits are in the sandstone mountains of the Emmen Tal west of Langnau between the Emme and Ilfis rivers where the mountains are from 1,900 to 4,000 ft. high. Dr. Vogel examined a number of samples which showed the proportion of uranium to be at least 60 to 950 grammes a ton of coal. The uranium is contained in a layer of coal estimated to exceed 3 m. tons, the richest in the country. Though mines are not easy to work in the mountains and involve heavy boring and transport expenses, it is believed that with modern technical means both the uranium and coal deposits of the Emme will prove profitable.

WAVE TRAPS TO CALM THE SEA.—A "wave trap," which could lead to the development of portable breakwaters and artificial harbours has been invented in the laboratories of the United States Rubber Company. It consists of vertical panels or curtains of rubber-coated fabric hanging from plastic foam-rubber floats which ride on the water. A complete system consists of three or more parallel rows of these panels, the whole assembly being held in place by moorings at the seaward and shore-based ends and by connecting lines between the panels. The idea was developed after studying the calming effect of seaweed on ocean waves. A floating structure was built of fabric and plastic which would act much as seaweed does in calming the waves without exerting too much lateral drag, thus enabling the structure to be anchored easily. Tested in tanks with artificial storm effects, the wave traps reduced 3 ft. high waves to a few inches, or eliminated them completely. Larger devices could quell waves of 10 ft. or higher. Potential uses for the invention include protecting ocean, lake, and river shores from erosion by wave action; creating calm expanses at sea for diving, rescue, and refuelling operations; building "harbours" for military purposes; protecting off-shore (underwater) oil rigs and observation towers; and developing "marinas" for yachts and pleasure craft.

NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES

Up to August 31, 1962, 97 nature reserves covering 187,107 acres had been declared by the Nature Conservancy and additions to existing Reserves had also been made. Permits are required for access to the reserves marked* and for access to some parts of the reserves marked†. The year shown in each case is that of first declaration of the reserve.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Anglesey.—*Newborough Warren-Yllys Llanddwin* (1955).† 1,565 acres on the southern extremity of Anglesey. Contains 11 miles of foreshore and extensive sand dunes up to 1½ miles inland. All stages of plant colonization are represented. Of considerable geological and ornithological interest.

Bedfordshire.—*Knocking Hoe* (1958).* 22 acres. Small relic of a particular type of close-grazed chalk downland turf.

Berkshire.—*Cothill* (1956).* 4 acres, 5 miles S.W. of Oxford. Shows succession from open water through various swamp associations to woodland of alder, birch, ash, etc.

Breconshire.—*Craig Cerrig Gleistad* (1957).* 698 acres, 6 miles S.E. of Brecon. Two old red sandstone crags supporting Arctic-Alpine plants at southernmost limit of their distribution in Britain. *Craig-y Cilau* (1959).† 157 acres, 2½ miles S.W. of Crickhowell. Carboniferous Limestone outcrop of botanical interest. Includes a variety of rare trees. The Agen Allwedd Cave system, extending 8-9 miles and containing features of scientific interest is entered from this Reserve. *Cwm Clydach* (1962). 50 acres of beech woods. *Nant Irfon* (1962).* 216 acres, 5 miles N. of Llanwrtyd Wells. Includes uncoppiced sessile oak wood, a breeding ground for the Pied Flycatcher. Open parts of the Reserve support Red Grouse, Dunlin and Golden Plover.

Caernarvonshire.—*Coed Dolgarrog* (1959).† 170 acres, 7 miles S. of Conway. Example of an oak wood on N.E. side of Snowdonia, with many trees intermediate in kind between the Sessile and Pedunculate Oak. Also includes the Alder Woodlands. *Coed Gorswen* (1959).† 33 acres, 4 miles S. of Conway. Good example of a lowland oak wood, with numbers of elm, ash and alder. Interesting ground flora. *Coed Tremadoc* (1957).* 49 acres, 1½ miles N.E. of Portmadoc. Survival of oak woodland clothing precipitous cliff faces and screes below them. Bird life of crags includes the raven and peregrine falcon. *Cwm Glas Crafnant* (1960).† 38 acres, 1½ miles N.E. of Capel Curig. A rocky hill of Ilme-rich volcanic ash, partly wooded with ash, hazel and hawthorn. *Cwm Idwal* (1954).* 984 acres, 5 miles W. of Capel Curig and within the Snowdonia National Park. Wide variety of Ordovician volcanic rocks with interesting Arctic-Alpine flora. Examples of glacial moraines.

Cardiganshire.—*Coed Rheidol* (1956).† 107 acres, 10 miles E.S.E. of Aberystwyth. Examples of moist, mossy sessile oak woodlands, with a rich flora and fauna. *Cors Tregaron* (1955).† 1,842 acres, 12 miles, S.E. of Aberystwyth. One of the best examples of a raised bog. Houses a variety of duck and is the main roosting area in England and Wales of the Greenland Whitefronted Goose.

Carmarthenshire.—*Allt Rhyd-y-Groes* (1959).† 9 miles N. of Llandovery. Sessile oak wood, with typical woodland flora and some uncommon mosses and liverworts.

Cheshire.—*Rostherne Mere* (1961).* 327 acres, 3 miles N. of Knutsford. Important as a winter resort for wildfowl—mallard and teal, shoveller, wigeon, pochard, tufted duck and others. Breeding ground for many aquatic birds. *Wyburny Moss* (1955).* 27 acres, 3½ miles S. of Crewe. Example of "schwingmoor" bog, with interesting flora.

Mixed wood at eastern end contains a variety of insects.

Devonshire.—*Axmouth-Lyme Regis Undercliffs* (1955).† 794 acres, between Seaton and Lyme Regis. A classical example of a major landslip. *Yarner Wood* (1952).* 360 acres, 3 miles W. of Bovey Tracey. Oak Woodland rising to about 1,000 feet above sea level.

Dorset.—*Ame* (1954).* 9 acres, 3 miles E. of Wareham. Shows a transition from salt marsh to birch-pine-oak woodland. *Hartland Moor* (1954).* 214 acres, 2 miles S.E. of Wareham. Dorset Heath and other rare bog plants. *Morden Bog* (1956).* 367 acres, 3 miles N. of Wareham. Example of Southern Heathland and valley bog. Variety of habitats ranging from old pine wood to open heath.

Essex.—*Hales Wood* (1955).* 20 acres, 2½ miles N.E. of Saffron Walden. Example of oak-ash woodland on chalky boulder-clay.

Glamorgan.—*Gower Coast* (1958). 116 acres. Magnificent stretch of limestone cliffs; rich flora and interesting bird life on cliffs and ledges of Worms Head.

Hampshire.—*Old Winchester Hill* (1954). 140 acres, 11 miles S.E. of Winchester. Rough chalk grassland with yew and other chalk-loving trees.

Hertfordshire.—*Tring Reservoirs* (1955).† 49 acres, 1 mile N. of Tring. Important sites for the observation of breeding and migratory birds. Also a habitat for rare plants.

Huntingdonshire.—*Holme Fen* (1952).* 640 acres, 6 miles S. of Peterborough. Adjoins the site of Whittlesey Mere, drained in 1851. Raised bog flora with uncommon plants and insects. *Monks' Wood* (1953-54).* 387 acres, 6 miles N.N.W. of Huntingdon. Example of woodlands on Oxford clay. *Woodwalton Fen* (1954).* 514 acres, 8 miles S.S.E. of Peterborough, 3 miles W. of Ramsey. Rich in aquatic plants and their associated insects.

Kent.—*Blean Woods* (1953).† 81 acres, 3 miles N.W. of Canterbury. Sessile oak, with hazel and hornbeam, coppice chestnut and birch, and a variety of uncommon insects. Important for presence of Heath Fritillary butterfly. *Ham Street Woods* (1953).* 240 acres, 5 miles S. of Ashford. Characteristic flora and insect fauna of coppice-with-standards woodland. *High Halstow* (1957).† 131 acres, 6 miles N.E. of Rochester. Includes Northwood Hill, site of the largest heronry in England. *Swanscombe Skull Site* (1954). 5 acres, 4 miles E. of Dartford. Famous for the discovery in 1935-36 and in 1955 of parts of a human skull thought to be closely ancestral to modern man and the earliest known in Europe. *Wye and Crundale Downs* (1961).† 123 acres, 5 miles N.E. of Ashford. Chalk downland, scrub and woodland. The Lady Orchard, Man Orchard and Fly Orchard are found here. Home of several rare insects. Tumuli on crest of the downs. The Devil's Kneading Trough a steep-sided valley cuts into the downs on this Reserve.

Lancashire.—*Blelham Bog* (1954). 5 acres, 2½ miles S.S.W. of Ambleside. Example of development of sphagnum bog from wet willow woodland. *North Fen* (1955). 4 acres, 4 miles S.S.W. of Ambleside. Example of vegetational succession of open water, rich in mineral salts, to fen, carr and bog. Mainly woodland, with signs of sphagnum bog development. *Roudsea Wood* (1955).† 287 acres, 5 miles N.W. of Grange-over-Sands. Varied woodland, notably yew on lime-

stone and oak on a ridge of slate. *Rusland Moss* (1958).* 30 acres, between Coniston and Windermere. A raised bog, only 20 feet above sea level, with characteristic bog plants and animals.

Merionethshire.—*Cader Idris* (1955).† 969 acres, 2-4 miles S. of Dolgellau. Variety of Ordovician volcanic lavas with intrusive igneous rocks, interbedded with fossiliferous mudstones and slates. *Coed Camlyn* (1959).* 57 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Maentwrog. A good example of sessile oak wood under rather high rainfall. *Coed Cymerau* (1962). 65 acres. Sessile oakwood on acid soil. *Coed Ganllwyd* (1962). 61 acres, 5 miles N. of Dolgellau. Includes the gorge of Rhaiadr Du. Extreme humidity has resulted in an abundance of ferns, mosses and liverworts including rare species. *Coed-y-Rhyseu* (1961).* 52 acres, on W. side of L. Trawsfynydd. Mixed woodland growing in conditions of very heavy rainfall and high humidity. *Morfa Dyffryn* (1962).† 500 acres of coastal dunes near Harlech. Example of both mobile and fixed dunes, with rich and varied vegetation. *Morfa Harlech* (1958).* 1,214 acres, N.W. of Harlech. Extensive system of acidic and lime-rich dunes, estuarine salt-marshes, freshwater swamps and pools, of great biological interest. *Rhinog* (1959). 991 acres, 5 miles E. of Harlech. Covers two areas of mountain terrain, including Rhinog Fawr (2,362 feet) and Rhinog Fach (2,330 feet). Rare ecological and physiographical features.

Norfolk.—*Bure Marshes* (1958).* 1,019 acres, 9 miles N. of Norwich. Rich in aquatic and marsh plants and habitat of Broadland mammals, including otter. *Hickling Broad* (1958).† 1,204 acres, 10 miles N.W. of Gt. Yarmouth. The rich flora supports some notable insects, including the Swallowtail Butterfly. Breeding ground for Harrier, Bearded Tit, Bittern, duck and other interesting birds. *Scot Head* (1954).† 1,821 acres, 3 miles N. of Burnham Market. Famous for its bird life, including a breeding colony of terns and winter population of Brent Geese, and of interest to students of coastal evolution. *Weeting Heath* (1958).* 338 acres, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Brandon. Contains a wide range of Breckland Heath types of vegetation and typical Breckland bird life, including the Stone Curlew, Wheatear and Ringed Plover. *Winterton Dunes* (1956).† 259 acres, 8 miles N. of Yarmouth. A wide range of heath, bog and dune habitats of special zoological interest.

Northumberland.—*Coom Rige Moss* (1960).* 88 acres, 10 miles W. of Bellingham. An example of relatively undamaged blanket bog, with an actively growing sphagnum cover.

Oxfordshire.—*Aston Rowant* (1958).† 70 acres, 2 miles N.W. of Stokenchurch. Displays stages in ecological succession from previously open chalk grassland to scrub and woodland. *Wyckwood* (1955).* 647 acres, 7 miles W. of Woodstock. Mixed woodland, chiefly oak standards and high scrub, on a wide range of soils, with a series of shallow lakes in the valleys.

Pembrokeshire.—*Skomer Island* (1959).† 722 acres, off the Pembrokeshire coast. Great numbers of seabirds breed on Skomer, including the Manx Shearwater, Puffin, Guillemot and Razorbill. There is also a breeding colony of the Grey Seal.

Soke of Peterborough.—*Castor Hauglands* (1954).† 221 acres, 5 miles N.W. of Peterborough. Heath and woodland on Oolitic Limestone and calcareous clays, with a wide range of plant life.

Somerset.—*Eridgwater Bay* (1954).† 6,076 acres, 10 miles S.S.W. of Weston-super-Mare. Protected area for wildfowl. *Rodney Stoke* (1957).† 86 acres, 2 miles S.E. of Cheddar. Example of a

Mendip Ashwood. Fauna includes Badger, Buzard and many species of mollusc. *Shapwick Heath* (1961).* 484 acres, 4 miles W. of Glastonbury. Remnant of formerly extensive raised bog, with wide range of flora and fauna. Peat diggings here have uncovered many archaeological remains of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British dates.

Suffolk.—*Cavenham Heath* (1952).† 208 acres. Typical heathland with some low-lying areas of wet heath, fen and carr. *Orfordness-Havergate* (1954).† 514 acres, 1 mile S. of Orford. Important bird sanctuary, famous in post-war years as the site to which the Avocet has returned. *Thetford Heath* (1958).* 225 acres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Thetford. Breckland birds are well represented. Of outstanding interest are fine examples of fossil "stone stripes". *Westleton Heath* (1956).† 117 acres, 2 miles S.W. of Dunwich. A good example of characteristic East Suffolk heathland, dry sand and shingle soil of low fertility mainly covered with heather, bracken and birch.

Sussex.—*Kingley Vale* (1952). 230 acres, 4 miles N.W. of Chichester. Displays all stages of yew wood development. *Lullington Heath* (1956).† 155 acres, 4 miles N.E. of Seaford. Unploughed chalk heath with an interesting flora.

Westmorland.—*Moor House* (1952).† 10,000 acres. Centre for research on high-altitude climate, bog growth, peat erosion, effects of grazing and burning and re-establishment of high-altitude woodlands.

Wiltshire.—*Fyfield Down* (1956).† 612 acres, 3 miles W.N.W. of Marlborough. High chalk downland rich in Sarsen stones.

Worcestershire.—*Wren's Nest* (1956). 74 acres. Dudley. A classical exposure of Upper Silurian rocks with unique preservation of fossil fauna. Over 300 species of marine life at the time of deposition of the strata—about 425 million years ago—have been identified.

Yorkshire.—*Ling Gill* (1958). 12 acres. Small wooded ravine cut into the limestone, mainly ash and hazel. Rich ground flora.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeenshire.—*Sands of Forvie* (1959).* 1,774 acres, near Newburgh. A broad foreshore backed by a line of dunes, passing inland to dune heath and rough pasture. A wide variety of flowering plant species has been recorded. Breeding ground for Eider, Shoveler, Shelduck, Red Grouse, Tern and Fulmar.

Angus.—*Caenlochan* (1961).* 8,991 acres in Angus, Perthshire and Aberdeenshire. Of botanical interest for lime-rich plant habitats and locally dry climate. Animals found include Red Deer, Ptarmigan and Golden Eagle.

Bute.—*Glen Dionhan* (1956). 24 acres in N.W. Arran. A steep-sided post-glacial gorge between Meall nan Damh (1,870 ft.) and Ben Bhiorach (1,572 ft.). Two rare local Whitebeams are found, intermixed with Rowan.

Dumfries.—*Caclaverock* (1957).† 13,514 acres. Salt marsh and foreshore or mud between the R. Nith and the Lochan Water. Noted winter haunt for wildfowl, particularly Barnacle Geese. *Tynron Juniper Wood* (1958). 12 acres. A dense growth of juniper up to about 10 ft. high, unmatched in South of Scotland.

Fife.—*Isle of May* (1956). 140 acres at the mouth of the Firth of Forth. Notable bird migration research has been carried on here since 1907. A Bird Observatory and Field Station was set up in 1947. *Morton Lochs* (1952).† 59 acres, 7 miles N.N.W. of St. Andrews. Artificial lochs on a main migration route of wildfowl and waders. *Tent-*

muir Point (1954). 92 acres, 7 miles N. of St. Andrews. Area for the study of coastal accretion and plant colonization.

Inverness-shire.—*Cairngorms* (1954).† 39,689 acres, in Inverness and Aberdeenshire. Flora includes the native Scots Pine, Juniper and Birchwoods, moorland vegetation and arctic-alpine plants. Fauna includes Wild Cat, Red and Roe Deer, Ptarmigan, Dotterel, Crested Tit, Scottish Crossbill and Golden Eagle. *Craigellachie* (1960). 642 acres, W. of Aviemore. Includes an expanse of birchwoods on steep slopes and moorlands rising to over 1,700 ft. In an interesting insect fauna, rare moths are found. *Loch Druidibeg* (1958)* 2,577 acres, on S. Uist. Surviving ancestral breeding ground of the native Grey Lag Goose. Shallow coastal waters support a rich aquatic flora. *Rhum* (1957).† 26,400 acres, 7 miles S. of Skye. Includes small mountains of volcanic origin, composed of rare ultra basic rocks. Main centre for study of the Red Deer. *St. Kilda* (1957). 2,107 acres, 45 miles west of the Outer Hebrides. Rich vegetation on cliffs rising to nearly 1,400 ft. Immense clusters of Sea bird colonies, including Gannet, Fulmar and Puffin.

Kirkcudbright.—*Kirkconnell Flow* (1959)* 383 acres, 4 miles S. of Dumfries. Variety of vegetation types, including Scots Pine and Birch scrub. Small remnant areas of raised bog. *Silver Flowe* (1956). 472 acres, 12 miles N.N.W. of New Galloway. A series of seven raised bogs, undrained and virtually undisturbed.

Perthshire.—*Ben Lui* (1961). 925 acres, S.W. of Tyndrum. Renowned for rich montane flora. The mountain is formed of contrasting rock types of the Dalradian Series. *Rannoch Moor* (1958). 3,704 acres, N.E. corner of the Moor. An example of shallow, high altitude blanket bog, with flora of considerable interest.

Ross and Cromarty.—*Beinn Eighe* (1951). 10,450 acres, 45 miles W.N.W. of Inverness. Acquired for preservation and study of the fairly

large remnant of Caledonian Pinewood. *Inverpolly* (1961)* 26,791 acres on the N.W. Coast of the county. The Reserve includes three summits over 2,000 ft and Loch Sionascaig and a wide diversity of habitats. Wild Cat, Pine Marten and some Red Deer and Golden Eagles are found. Relics of primitive birch-hazel woodland. *North Rona and Sula Sgeir* (1956). 320 acres, islands 44 miles N.W. of Cape Wrath. Home of the Atlantic Grey Seal and believed to hold about half the world's population of this seal. *Rassal Ashwood* (1956). 202 acres in Wester Ross near the head of Loch Kishorn. Example of ashwood growing on limestone pavement.

Stirlingshire.—*Clairinsh* (1958). 15 acres. An island in the southern part of Loch Lomond. Oakwood, largely retaining mixed age composition.

Sutherland.—*Inchnadamph* (1956)* 3,200 acres. Includes the Karst type of limestone country with sink holes, underground streams and caves. *Invernaver* (1960). 1,363 acres in N. of Sutherland, near mouth of R. Naver. Contains a wide variety of habitats, including those on blown shell sand, with notable boreal plant communities and unusual development of Juniper scrub on peat. *Strathly Bog* (1960). 120 acres. Low-lying blanket bog, with a rich assemblage of bog plants.

Zetland.—*Haaf Gruney* (1959). 44 acres. A small uninhabited island between Feltar and Unst. Breeding ground for Storm Petrel, Black Guillemot and Fulmar. *Hermaness* (1955). 2,383 acres, N.W. of Unst. Important breeding station of the Great Skua, Arctic Skua, Red-throated Diver and other seabirds. Large gannetry and colonies of Kittiwake and Puffin. The Reserve includes Muckle Flugga and Outstack. *Noss* (1955). 774 acres, 4 miles E. of Lerwick. Important nesting-place for seabirds on the cliffs and moorland. Geologically, Noss exhibits striking erosion in sandstone and flagstones of Old Red Sandstone Age.

THE NATIONAL PARKS

The ten National Parks described below in their order of designation have been established in England and Wales—the legislation noted on p. 408 does not apply to Scotland. These areas are not public property and visitors are not free to wander over private land within the Park boundaries. They have been marked out for special planning care aimed at two prime purposes: to preserve and enhance their natural beauty, and to promote their enjoyment by the public.

Peak District National Park (542 sq. miles).—Mainly in Derbyshire but extending into Staffordshire, Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire and the City of Sheffield. In the south and east are limestone uplands, and finely wooded dales with swift, clear rivers and unspoilt stone villages. Northwards, moorlands, edged by gritstone crags, attract hill walkers and climbers. There are information centres at Edale and at Buxton (just outside the Park) and an information caravan tours the Park.

Lake District National Park (866 sq. miles).—In Cumberland, Lancashire and Westmorland. Spectacular mountain scenery with wooded lower slopes enhanced by lakes and tarns. The area includes England's highest mountains (Scafell Pike, Helvellyn and Skiddaw) and largest lakes. Walking and rock-climbing are the principal recreations, but there are fishing, swimming, sailing, boating and winter sports as well. There is an information room in the public library at Windermere.

Snowdonia National Park (845 sq. miles).—In Caernarvonshire and Merioneth and a small section of Denbighshire in North Wales. A wild mountainous region, traversed by high passes, offering some of the finest rock-climbing and mountain walking for both beginner and expert. The main

valleys, often finely wooded, hold a lake (or llyn) and are watered by rivers with cascading falls. There are information centres at Dolgellau, Llanrwst and Tremadoc.

Dartmoor National Park (365 sq. miles).—In Devon, the highest area of high moorland in southern England, famous for its granite "tors" often weathered into fantastic shapes. Fine hanging oak woods adorn the river valleys which lead up into the Moor. The Park is rich in prehistoric relics and offers fine walking and riding.

Pembrokeshire Coast National Park (225 sq. miles).—A spectacular section of Britain's coastline, where rocky cliffs alternate with bays and sandy coves. In the north is Mynydd Presely, abounding in prehistoric relics. The Park includes the fine estuary of Milford Haven, Tenby, the Cathedral of St. David's, and Carew and other Norman castles.

North York Moors National Park (553 sq. miles).—In the North Riding of Yorkshire, the Park stretches from the Hambleton Hills in the west to the coastline above Scarborough. On the coast sheltered bays and sandy beaches alternate with headlands harbouring villages such as Staithes and Robin Hood's Bay. The heart of the Park offers tracts of open moorland, intersected by beautiful wooded valleys. Mount Grace Priory and the

abbeys of Rievaulx and Byland are within the Park.

Yorkshire Dales National Park (680 sq. miles).—An area of upland moors, cut by deep valleys, in the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the Park includes some of the finest limestone scenery in Britain: Kilnsey Crag in Wharfedale, Gordale Scar, and Malham Cove in Malhamdale. In the Park also are Swaledale and Wensleydale, the three peaks of Ingleborough, Wharfedale and Pen-y-Ghent, and many relics of the past such as the Roman fort at Bainbridge and Bolton Abbey in Roforfedale.

Exmoor National Park (265 sq. miles).—Mainly in Somerset but extending into Devonshire, this is a moorland plateau surrounded by finely wooded combes. The well-known coastline between Minehead and Combe Martin Bay is exceptionally beautiful. In the east are the Brendon Hills. There is an information centre at Minehead.

Northumberland National Park (398 sq. miles).—A region of hills and moorland, stretching from Hadrian's Roman Wall in the south to the Cheviot Hills on the Scottish Border. The area is rich in historical interest. An information office covers the National Park.

Brecon Beacons National Park (515 sq. miles).—The most recent National Park, established in 1957, is centred on "The Beacons" with its three peaks: Corn Du, Crybyn and Pen-y-Fan, rising nearly to 3,000 feet. Bounded in the east by the Black Mountain in Monmouthshire; its western boundary rests on Carmarthenshire's Black Mountains above Abergavenny. The Usk valley, Llangorse Lake, Brecon Cathedral, Carreg Cennen Castle and Llanthony Abbey are all within the Park. There is an information centre at Brecon.

AREAS OF OUTSTANDING BEAUTY

Generally these are smaller in extent than the National Parks, no special arrangements for their administration being laid down, and there is no special provision for the development of facilities for open-air recreation. The areas so far designated are:—

Gower (73 sq. miles).—Partly in the County of Glamorgan and partly in Swansea, South Wales, the area is known for its beautiful coastline, its rocky limestone cliffs, sandy bays and coves and for its wooded ravines stretching inland.

Quantock Hills (38 sq. miles).—The main feature of this area in Somerset is the range of red sandstone hills rising to a height of 1,260 feet at Will's Neck above Crow Combe.

Lleyn (60 sq. miles).—An isolated peninsula in North Wales of unique character, still largely unspoilt by the hand of man.

Surrey Hills (160 sq. miles).—The Hog's Back and the ridge of the North Downs from Guildford to

Tisbury in the east are within this area, as are Leith Hill, Hindhead Common, the Devil's Punch Bowl; the well-known villages of Abinger, Shere, Hambledon and Chiddingfold; Box Hill and Frensham Ponds.

Dorset (400 sq. miles).—This is the largest area so far designated. It includes the whole of the coastline between Lyme Regis and Poole, with the Isle of Portland and Weymouth omitted, and stretches inland to include the Purbeck Hills and the downs, heaths and wooded valleys of the Hardy country.

Northumberland Coast (50 sq. miles).—Low cliffs and rocky headlands with active fishing villages comprise this area which stretches from just south of Berwick to Amble. It includes Holy Island, with the oldest monastic ruins in the country; the Farne Islands, and the great castles of Bamburgh, Dunstanburgh and Warkworth.

Cannock Chase (26 sq. miles).—This is an area of high heathland in Staffordshire, relieved by varied scenery in which parklands adjoin farms, woodlands and pleasant villages. Deer continue to roam over the Chase.

Shropshire Hills (300 sq. miles).—This area includes the fine landscape around Church Stretton, with Caer Caradoc, the Long Mynd, the Stiperstones, and the long ridge of Wenlock Edge from which it extends north-east to the Wrekin and the Ercall.

Malvern Hills (40 sq. miles).—The area embodies the whole range of the Malvern Hills in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester. Such well-known features as the Worcestershire Beacon, North Hill, the Herefordshire Beacon, and Midsummer Hill, a National Trust property, are within the area.

Cornwall (360 sq. miles).—Comprising a number of separate areas including Bodmin Moor and some of the finest and best-known coastal scenery in Britain. Most of the Land's End peninsula; the coast between St. Michaels Mount and St. Austell with Falmouth omitted; the Fowey Estuary and Rame Head are all included; in north Cornwall most of the coast to Bedruthan Steps, north of Newquay, and between Perranporth and Godrevy Towns.

North Devon (66 sq. miles).—Comprising three sections of fine coastline—the whole of the Hartland peninsula; from Bideford Bar to the western limits of Ilfracombe, and from east of Ilfracombe to the boundary of the Exmoor National Park. Clovelly, Braunton Burrows, Woolacombe and Combe Martin are all included.

South Devon (128 sq. miles).—It includes the magnificent coast between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail, a National Trust property; Salcombe, Slapton Sands and Dartmouth, and the four estuaries and valleys of the Yealm, Erme, Avon and Dart.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

GENERAL: The *maximum shade temperature* of the air on record is 136° F. at Azizia (Uzzizia) in Tripoli on Sept. 13, 1922; the *extreme lowest recorded temperature* is in Antarctica *e.g.*—125° F. at Vostok on Aug. 25, 1958. In the upper air temperatures as low as —143° F. have been recorded—*e.g.* over Halley Bay on Aug. 9, 1959 at about 27 kms.

The *wettest place* in the world is considered to be the neighbourhood of Cherrapunji in Assam where annual averages exceeding 400 inches have been obtained, of which 90 per cent, usually falls in the six months April to September, and annual totals have reached 670 inches.

U.K.: The *maximum shade temperature* recorded in the air at 4 feet above the ground is 100° F. at Greenwich Observatory (Aug. 9, 1911).

The *lowest shade temperatures* are —17° F. at Braemar (Feb. 11, 1895) and —16° F. at Kelso (Dec. 3, 1879).

The *greatest rainfall* recorded in a day was at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 11.00 inches in the 24 hours commencing 9 a.m. (July 18, 1955). *Annual totals* exceeding 240 inches were recorded at The Sty, Borrowdale, in 1872, 1923, 1928 and 1954; at Ben Nevis Observatory in 1898 and at Llyn Llydaw, Snowdon, in 1909. The *smallest annual total* is 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921 and the *largest* may be regarded as 257 inches at Sprinkling Tarn in 1954.

WEATHER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1961-1962

(1961) August.—Generally cool weather continued from July until the end of August, when sunny warm weather predominated. North-west winds over the British Isles during the 1st and 2nd brought sunny periods, with showers and local thunderstorms, especially in parts of the south of England, 1 in. of rain falling in 30 mins. locally in Devon. Rains, associated with a depression to the north, were widespread on the 3rd, giving 3½ in. in 6 hours locally in Westmorland. The 4th to 5th was generally showery with prolonged rain in southern England on the 4th and 5th. Air temperature fell to 30°F. on the 5th at Grizedale (Lancashire). On the 8th wind reached gale force in most districts, with widespread rains, which exceeded 2 in. in parts of Scotland, followed by serious flooding, especially in the Glasgow area. Heavy rain occurred on the 10th in the south-west, exceeding 3 in. in parts of Somerset, and on the 11th in eastern England. The 12th was generally fine and sunny. Cool north-westerly winds, with cloudy periods, prevailed until the 20th, followed by westerly winds and periods of rain mainly in the west, from the 21st to 26th. Rain was widespread in Scotland and Northern Ireland on the 27th, but fine warm weather prevailed over southern England. The remainder of the month was generally fine and warm with southerly winds, although sea fog affected coastal districts in the south-west. The 29th was unusually warm, temperatures reaching 86°F. in many places in England, and 89°F. at Pershore (Worcester) and Abingdon (Berkshire). The total rainfall was less than half the 1916-1950 average in parts of the south-east of England, but more than 150 per cent. in the west of Scotland and in the Peak District. Temperatures were generally somewhat below the 1921-50 average. Sunshine totals exceeded the 1921-50 average, except in Northern Ireland.

September.—The weather was generally mild, with severe gales, especially on the 15th-16th over England and Wales, the 16th-17th over Scotland and over Ireland, especially the north-west, where widespread damage to forestry plantations and cereal crops occurred. During the first two days temperatures exceeded 80°F. over much of central and southern England, reaching 88°F. at Jersey and 89°F. at Gatwick (Surrey). Thunderstorms developed on the afternoon of the 2nd in Scotland and Northern Ireland, extending to parts of northern England during the following day. At Manchester Airport 1.39 in. of rain fell in an hour during the morning of the 3rd. Heavy rain also occurred in southern England on the 3rd, with 3.70 in. at Sandown, Isle of Wight. By the 5th a belt of rain spread south-eastwards across the country and there were local thunderstorms on the 6th. Fine, sunny weather prevailed during the 7th-9th, but rain reached western districts on the 9th. The 10th was generally dull. Two West Indian hurricanes, travelling to the east Atlantic as intense depressions, brought widespread stormy weather and frequent rains from the 12th-16th. Rain was heavy in the north-west of England and Wales on the 12th and in southern England on the 13th. Gusts exceeded 104 m.p.h. at Ballykelly (Northern Ireland) and at Tiree on the 16th. More settled weather prevailed from the 17th-26th, with little rain; sunny weather on the 18th and frequent fog, which persisted throughout the 23rd in many areas. Night temperatures fell to 20°F. in North Wales on the 25th and slight snow occurred in northern Scotland on the 26th. Widespread gales and rain prevailed in the north-west on the 28th and there was rain over much of the country during the last two days.

Rainfall totals generally exceeded the average, with more than 150 per cent. in parts of the south-west and extreme south-east of England. Temperatures were generally about 2°F. above the average. Sunshine totals exceeded the average in the north-west, but were less than usual for September in eastern England.

October.—Mild weather predominated during the month, the second half being cyclonic and stormy. The first two days were generally mild and sunny, air temperature at Lissiemouth, in Nairn, reaching 68°F. Fog developed in central and eastern England in the early morning of the 2nd but cleared by mid-day. The next four days brought widespread and heavy rains with flooding in parts of southern England on the 6th, while structural damage was caused locally by tornadoes near Penzance and Bournemouth. South-west winds predominated from the 8th to 11th with further rains and local flooding. Temperatures on the 10th reached 70°F. over much of the east Midlands, East Anglia and Kent. Dry sunny weather with light winds prevailed from the 12th to 15th, apart from early morning fog, which persisted all day on the 15th in the south Midlands and south-east England. With freshening winds from the north-west the fog cleared, giving showery periods alternating with sunshine. During the night, 16th-17th, heavy rain occurred in the west, with more than 2 in. in Snowdonia and parts of Lancashire. The next three days were generally cool with mainly northerly winds, and snow or sleet on the Pennines on the 18th. Winds from the south-west then predominated until the 27th, reaching gale force locally each day from the 17th to 25th, and continuing in southern England until the 27th, with frequent rains and scattered thunderstorms. The 28th and 29th were mainly dry and sunny, apart from fog especially at night. The last two days of the month were unsettled with strong winds in the north. Air temperatures fell to 25°F. near Norwich on the 29th and in Aberdeenshire on the 30th. The total rainfall exceeded the average over the greater part of the country. Mean temperature exceeded the average for the fifth consecutive October. Sunshine totals were about 150 per cent. of average locally in the Midlands.

November.—The month was generally rather cool, but sunny and mainly drier than usual. On the 1st temperatures reached 63°F. in parts of the south-east and south-west of England, with 64°F. at Exeter, although rain occurred in most districts. Cool northerly winds spread over the British Isles from the 2nd to 4th, with sunny periods and snow as far south as eastern England on the 4th. On this day Kew (Surrey) recorded the sunniest November day on record there. Milder weather with south-westerly winds and occasional rain and drizzle predominated until the 8th. Night fog occurred widely from the 6th to 10th and thunderstorms developed locally during the 8th to 11th. More than 1 in. of rain fell in parts of Hampshire and Dorset on the 10th. From the 11th to 15th winds reached gale force in many parts of southern England. From the 16th to 22nd high pressure prevailed over the country with quiet, mainly dry weather and fog and frost at night, the fog persisting all day locally on the 22nd. With freshening winds from the west good sunny periods occurred, but scattered showers became frequent on the 24th to 25th, falling as snow in parts of Scotland. Fog and frost were widespread during the night 26th to 27th and in some persistently foggy areas temperatures remained below freezing point all day. Air tem-

perature fell to 17°F. for the 26th at Rugby and to 10°F. on the 28th in Aberdeenshire. Unsettled weather prevailed during the last two days, with rain at times and sleet or snow in the north. Total rainfall was less than half the average over much of the country with about 25 per cent. around Lyme Bay. At Ross-on-Wye it was the coldest November since that of 1952. Sunshine totals were much above average in north-west England and northern Scotland, but below in south-west England.

December.—Cold weather predominated, especially during the latter half of the month, although sunshine generally exceeded the average. During the first week cold northerly winds spread to most of the country, but southern England was mild and wet on the 1st and again on the 3rd. On the 4th-5th most coastal districts experienced gales, while rain occurred in the south and prolonged snow in Scotland. Over the higher ground in the Midlands and north snow lay 4-6 in. deep by the 7th or 8th. The 7th was generally fine and sunny but on the 8th snow occurred in the Midlands and north. With warm moist air from the south-west on the 9th and 10th fog became widespread. The next few days continued generally mild, dull and wet. Temperatures reached 60°F. on the North Wales coast on the 10th, in parts of Devon on the 11th and in the London area on the 12th. By the 14th quiet, mainly dry, weather prevailed, with increasing frost and fog. Night frost was severe in many places, temperature falling to 18°F. on several mornings and remaining below freezing point all day in persistently foggy areas. Fog was dense in eastern England on the 15th, in south Scotland on the 17th and extended over nearly the whole of England and southern Scotland on the 21st. Winds from the east on the 22d mainly cleared the

fog. Cold sunny weather persisted until the 28th, with temperatures falling to below freezing point over much of the country. The Christmas period was one of the coldest this century, temperatures falling to 9°F. at Edinburgh on the early morning of the 27th. Temperatures remained below freezing over much of the country throughout the 28th. Milder air reached southern England on the 29th, giving temperatures of 50°F. in parts of Cornwall. On the 31st heavy falls of snow occurred in south and central England, level snow lying 1 ft. deep on higher ground. Temperatures on the 31st fell to -15°F. at Grantown-on-Spey, in Nairn, and 1°F. at Kielder Castle, in Northumberland. The total rainfall was less than half the average in Ross-shire, but more than 150 per cent. in the London area and east Midlands. The mean temperature over Great Britain was lower than in any December since that of 1950. Over England and Wales it was the sunniest December since those of 1948 and 1946.

Year 1961.—For the year as a whole temperature, rainfall and sunshine were all fairly close to the average. The period of three months, February to April, was the mildest late winter and early spring over England and Wales this century; over Scotland only the similar period of 1945 was milder. The autumn months of September and October were also much milder than usual, although not as mild as that of 1959. Over Great Britain January, May, July, August and December all gave mean temperatures below average, but the deficiencies in these months did not quite outweigh the excesses in the other months of the year. The warmest month of the year was generally August with December the coldest. The warmest days were July 1 and August 29 when temperatures reached about 90°F.

General Values, 1959-62 (July)

Month	Rainfall (inches)				Temperature at Sea-Level (° F.)				Bright Sunshine (Hrs. per day)			
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962	1959	1960	1961	1962
England and Wales												
Jan.....	4.1	5.2	4.7	4.2	36.7	40.5	39.9	41.2	2.6	1.2	1.4	2.0
Feb.....	0.4	3.2	2.8	1.4	41.0	40.3	45.5	41.2	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.6
March.....	2.6	2.0	0.6	1.8	46.0	44.1	47.7	37.9	3.1	2.2	4.8	4.0
April.....	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.8	49.7	48.8	50.4	46.4	4.9	5.3	3.3	5.2
May.....	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.7	54.9	55.5	52.5	51.1	7.4	5.9	6.8	5.4
June.....	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.7	59.6	60.9	59.0	57.0	7.7	8.6	7.3	8.0
July.....	2.7	4.5	2.7	1.9	63.4	59.7	59.9	58.9	7.7	4.9	5.4	4.2
Aug.....	1.4	4.5	3.3	—	63.9	59.9	60.8	—	6.7	5.2	5.6	—
Sept.....	0.3	4.6	3.2	—	60.1	56.7	60.1	—	6.4	4.1	4.3	—
Oct.....	3.4	7.4	4.7	—	55.6	51.7	52.7	—	4.4	2.2	3.7	—
Nov.....	4.7	5.9	2.5	—	46.0	46.3	44.6	—	1.8	2.1	2.1	—
Dec.....	6.4	4.6	4.1	—	44.1	40.7	38.1	—	1.0	1.6	1.8	—
YEAR.....	32.0	47.5	35.6	—	51.7	50.4	50.9	—	4.7	3.8	4.1	—
Scotland												
Jan.....	4.0	5.1	4.8	8.1	34.4	38.6	38.1	39.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Feb.....	1.7	4.8	4.9	4.4	40.6	37.4	42.8	40.3	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.4
March.....	3.0	2.1	3.1	2.4	44.2	42.3	46.2	36.9	3.0	2.6	2.0	3.5
April.....	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.0	46.7	47.7	46.6	44.2	4.4	4.4	3.8	6.5
May.....	1.7	2.2	2.2	3.2	52.6	53.1	50.2	49.1	6.5	6.1	6.0	5.5
June.....	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.9	56.3	57.9	54.7	54.7	6.3	6.7	4.9	5.7
July.....	5.1	4.0	4.6	3.2	59.2	57.4	56.5	55.6	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.6
Aug.....	2.3	5.7	5.9	—	60.0	56.9	56.7	—	4.5	4.6	4.5	—
Sept.....	1.7	3.5	5.7	—	56.1	53.5	55.8	—	4.7	4.3	3.5	—
Oct.....	6.1	5.1	7.2	—	52.9	49.5	49.8	—	3.3	1.6	2.7	—
Nov.....	7.4	5.9	4.3	—	44.7	43.0	41.7	—	1.4	1.7	1.8	—
Dec.....	7.5	5.5	4.8	—	41.3	38.5	35.8	—	0.6	1.3	1.1	—
YEAR.....	48.2	50.9	54.0	—	49.1	48.1	47.8	—	3.6	3.5	3.3	—

in southern England. The lowest temperatures occurred on the night of December 31; at Northolt the temperature of 3°F. was the lowest air temperature recorded in the London area since 1867. The rainfall exceeded 120 per cent. of average in the Western Highlands of Scotland, while there was less than 90 per cent. in much of eastern Scotland, the Midlands and around the Severn Estuary. Over England and Wales the total July 1960 to February 1961 amounted to 39.0 in., more than previously recorded in similar periods. During the summer half-year of 1961 the rainfall over Great Britain was rather less than average. The sunniest month of the year was June over England and Wales, and May over Scotland. England and Wales recorded rather more than the average sunshine, Scotland about average and Northern Ireland rather less. Outstanding features of the weather of 1961 were the mild February to April; the 30 days without measurable rain in parts of southern England from late February to late March; the widespread and severe gales e.g. on Jan. 27, Feb. 26-27, Mar. 26, July 13, Sept. 16-17, Oct. 17-25; the minor tornadoes on Feb. 25 in Buckinghamshire and on Oct. 6 in parts of Cornwall, Norfolk, and Worcester; the frosts of May 26-29 causing some crop damage in central and southern England; the cold weather and snow during the Christmas period. The largest totals of bright sunshine, in hours, included:—Jersey 2041; Shanklin 2001; Guernsey 1998; Eastbourne 1980 and Littlehampton 1911.

(1962) January.—Weather was cold during the first few days but subsequently mainly mild, sunny and stormy. Over much of the country snow lay 6-8 in. deep on the 1st and temperatures remained below freezing during the 1st and 2nd. Weather continued dry, cold and sunny, but with fog patches. Milder air reached Scotland on the 4th and most of the country by the 6th, when temperatures in the south-west rose to 54°F. and widespread rain cleared the remaining snow. Gales were widespread on the 8th and from the 11th to 16th, with a gust of 104 m.p.h. at Hartland Point on the 11th, and heavy falls of snow in the north and east of Scotland and northern England on the 12th. The 14th was generally sunny and the 15th generally wet, with over 3 in. in parts of western Scotland. On the night of the 16th a small tornado caused damage at Egremont, Cumberland. After the 16th quieter weather, with sunny spells, predominated, but heavy rain and gales returned on the 21st. Thundery showers occurred on the 22nd and warm front rain on the 23rd-24th. Subsequently weather became cloudy and mild in the south and north-west, but brighter elsewhere with frost and fog at night, fog persisting in many industrial areas during the 27th and 28th. The 29th was generally colder with winds from the east and snow fell over much of the country on the 30th. Total rainfall exceeded 150 per cent. in parts of the west of Great Britain, mean temperature was slightly above average in most districts and sunshine exceeded twice the average locally in the Midlands and London area.

February brought stormy periods; sunshine appreciably above average in western and central districts; temperatures mostly above average, except during the last week. On the 1st south-westerly winds prevailed with sunny weather in the south. On the 3rd heavy rain occurred, with hill and coast fog, and snow and gales in the north. The 5th was generally sunny; on the 6th heavy rain occurred in the north; the 7th was showery and brighter; the 8th to 10th generally cloudy and mild, with 50°F. at Stonehaven (Kincardine). Stormy weather prevailed from the 11th to 16th with gusts

of 122 m.p.h. at Lowther Hill (Lanarkshire) on the 11th, 113 m.p.h. at Stornoway on the 12th and 119 m.p.h. at Lowther Hill on the 16th. Structural damage occurred on the 16th with strong north-west winds on the eastern side of the Pennines. At Sheffield, where a gust of 95 m.p.h. was recorded, a major disaster occurred, some two-thirds of the houses suffering some damage. Milder weather spread from the south-west on the 18th; the 19th and 20th were generally quiet and dull. Temperature reached 59°F. at Cockle Park (Northumberland) on the 20th. For the remainder of the month easterly winds prevailed, with gales on the 26th and 27th along the south coast and frequent snow showers in the east; snow lying up to 4 inches deep in parts of Lincolnshire. On the morning of the 28th snow lay more than 2 in. deep in parts of Scilly, Guernsey and Jersey, an unusual event there.

March.—Over England and Wales it was the coldest March this century, and over Scotland the coldest since that of 1947. At Ross-on-Wye it was the coldest since 1883. The weather until the 25th was predominantly anticyclonic with northerly winds. By the 4th snow lay up to 4 in. deep in parts of England, Wales and the Channel Islands, and up to 2 ft. deep in the Cairngorms. With lighter winds air-frost was widespread on the 5th-6th. Fog developed in places on the 6th and temperature fell to 2°F. in Aberdeenshire. On the 7th south-easterly gales spread to southern England and Wales, causing serious damage to sea-walls and flooding, especially near Penzance and Tenby. The 8th and 9th were milder, except in the north, but by the 10th and 11th cold north-easterly winds spread over the country, with sleet and snow showers and widespread night frosts, which lasted for several days. The 15th brought heavy rain to Devon and Cornwall, while the east remained bright and cold. The 16th and 17th were more generally dry and sunny. By the 18th north-easterly winds returned with light wintry showers and bright, cold weather. The last six days of the month were milder with depressions crossing the country from the Atlantic, giving more general rains and local thunderstorms on the 26th and 27th. Temperature rose to 60°F. on the 29th in Hertfordshire. Total rainfall was generally below average, but exceeded average both in the south of England and Wales and in the north of Scotland, with twice the average in Aberdeenshire. Sunshine totals rather exceeded the average in most districts.

April.—The changeable stormy weather of late March continued until April 11. Depressions from the Atlantic brought local gales, occasional snow, sleet or hail showers, and heavy widespread rains, especially on the 2nd, 4th, 7th and 10th. Subsequently an anticyclone became established to the north of Scotland and north-easterly winds spread over the British Isles. The 13th and 14th were generally cool and sunny with over 12 hrs. sunshine in north-western districts. As the anticyclone moved to southern Scandinavia on the 15th winds became more easterly, with cool cloudy weather in the east, but much sunshine in western Scotland. Temperature fell to 18°F. on both the 14th and 15th at Logie Coldstone, Aberdeenshire. By the evening of the 16th rain from the continent spread to most of the country and warm southerly winds brought temperatures of 60°F. to parts of south-east England and the Midlands. Changeable weather predominated from the 18th to 21st. The 21st, Easter Saturday, was generally wet with heavy rain at times. Warm sunny weather prevailed over much of the country on Easter Sunday and Monday. Temperatures reached 70°F. in places, 73°F. being recorded at Southampton on the 26th. Sea fog developed in the English

Channel and Irish Sea. By the 27th north-easterly winds became re-established; the sea fog dispersed; cool cloudy weather prevailed in eastern districts with much sunshine in western and northern districts. Stornoway recorded 230 hrs. of bright sunshine, giving the sunniest April since records began there in 1880. The total rainfall was less than half the average in parts of Inverness-shire and Perthshire, and more than 175 per cent of average in parts of central Wales, north-west England and in Rcxburgh.

May.—Easterly winds prevailed over most of the country during the first three days of the month, with cool cloudy weather in the east but considerable sunshine in the west. On the 1st Paisley recorded 70°F., the highest temperature of the month in Scotland, while at Santon Downham, Norfolk, temperature fell to 22°F., the lowest for the month in England and Wales. Cyclonic weather prevailed from the 3rd to 11th, with widespread rain and fog on the 5th, and local thunderstorms on the 7th to 11th. Temperature reached 70°F. at Herne Bay, Kent, on the 7th. By the 12th an anticyclone became established off the south-west of Ireland and occasional rains alternated with sunny periods with winds mainly from the north. Unsettled cyclonic weather prevailed from the 16th to 22nd. On the 16th winds reached gale force over much of Scotland and northern England, a gust of 100 m.p.h. being recorded at Benbecula, in the Outer Hebrides. Depressions from the Atlantic brought widespread rains on the 16th, 18th and 20th, and thunderstorms on the 19th and 21st. Flooding occurred in the Midlands. From the 24th until the end of the month an anticyclone was situated to the west or north-west of the country. Winds were mainly from the north, with thundery rains in the east and south, but sunny periods in the west. Mean temperatures were below average for the third successive month. May was notable for relatively low day maximum temperatures, especially in south-east England. Rainfall totals exceeded 250 per cent. of average in parts of Ross-shire, but were less than 75 per cent. of average in parts of coastal districts of Scotland, the east Midlands and southern England.

June.—In most parts of the country the weather of the month was cooler, drier and sunnier than usual. During the first week cold northerly winds continued in most districts, with long sunny periods and fairly widespread ground frost at night and local air frost on the 1st to 4th. Air temperature fell to 22°F. near Norwich on the 1st and 3rd and to 26°F. in Lanarkshire on the 1st. By the 5th warmer weather spread to most of the country, but with easterly winds in south-east England temperatures there remained below average. The fine sunny spell continued until the 9th (Whit Saturday) when some rain occurred in Scotland and thunderstorms developed in south-east England. Whit Sunday was generally dry and sunny with northerly winds. The Bank Holiday Monday was dull,

with rain spreading to most areas. Subsequently rain occurred in many northern districts, while southern England remained dry and sunny. The 16th and 17th were dry and sunny nearly everywhere. The 18th to 24th brought stormy weather with gales and heavy rain in the north. Early morning fog was widespread in the English Channel, Irish Sea, Midlands and south-west England on the 20th to 21st. On the night, 23rd to 24th, gales were severe in Scotland and northern England, a gust of 97 m.p.h. being recorded at Lowther Hill, Lanarkshire. Northerly winds prevailed again from the 26th, with temperatures well below average in the north. Air frost occurred locally in Scotland on the 27th. The total rainfall was less than 25 per cent. of average over much of the south-eastern half of England. Mean temperature was about average in Scotland, but over England and Wales it was below average for the fourth consecutive month. Sunshine totals exceeded average in the east of Scotland and over much of England and Wales, especially the south-west. Over Scotland, as a whole, both June and May were less sunny than April.

July.—The weather was generally cooler, drier and less sunny than usual. An anticyclone, initially to the west of the British Isles, maintained north-westerly winds, although the 2nd was sunny and warm in the south. As winds became more northerly, with dull and showery weather, temperatures fell sharply and London experienced on the 4th one of the coolest July days for 14 years. At Alwen, North Wales, temperature fell to 30°F. on the 6th. As the anticyclone moved across the country sunny dry weather prevailed, especially in the south. A depression moving eastwards brought thundery rains on the 9th to 11th, resulting in flooding in parts of central and southern England. The 13th was generally sunny but another depression brought widespread rains and thunderstorms on the 14th, followed by a few mainly dry and sunny days. With south-westerly winds, rain again spread in from the west on the 18th and 20th to 21st. The 22nd was sunny in the south and on the 23rd sunshine was more widespread. Associated with a depression moving across northern France, thunderstorms occurred in southern England on the 25th and 26th, giving heavy rains in south-east England on the 26th with local flooding. On the 25th temperature rose to 81°F. at Cannington, Somerset. The 27th to 29th was mainly dry as a ridge of high pressure moved across the country, but a depression to the north brought widespread rain on the 30th. The 31st was generally fine, but thundery rains occurred in the north. While the total rainfall was less than average over most of the country, the London area received 150 per cent. Mean temperature over England and Wales was below average in each month from March to July, and this period ranks as the coolest experienced this century.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE:—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August and first week-day after Christmas (Boxing Day).

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday and Christmas Day; and on Saturdays throughout the Year.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks; with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).

Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks; with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE:—New Year's Day, first Monday in May and first Monday in August.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in most Scottish cities and towns.

*Scotland has special Term (Quarter) Days:—*Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whit Sunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; *the Removal Terms are* May 28 and Nov. 28.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE

AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° C.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1961, to June, 1962, and the calendar year 1961. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

	1961													
	Altitude	July		August		September		October		November		December		
		Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	
	ft.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	
Aberystwyth.....	12	14.7	6.0	15.6	5.2	15.7	4.4	11.7	3.0	8.0	2.3	4.3	3.0	
Aldergrove.....	217	13.5	3.2	13.8	3.9	13.1	3.6	9.7	3.0	5.9	1.6	2.7	0.8	
Ambleside.....	151	13.7	2.8	13.9	4.1	14.0	2.5	10.1	2.2	6.3	1.2	0.9	1.8	
Balmoral.....	927	12.1	—	11.9	—	11.3	—	7.9	—	2.4	—	—1.9	—	
Bath.....	67	16.3	6.8	16.5	5.7	15.9	4.8	11.5	3.7	6.5	1.5	2.7	1.4	
Birmingham.....	536	15.3	5.0	15.5	5.6	15.1	4.2	10.7	3.4	6.0	2.2	2.1	1.7	
Bournemouth.....	130	16.2	7.4	16.3	6.5	15.9	4.8	12.1	4.7	7.1	2.2	4.3	2.6	
Buxton.....	1007	12.8	4.5	13.3	5.1	12.9	4.0	8.7	3.0	4.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	
Cambridge.....	41	16.1	6.0	16.3	5.9	15.9	4.4	11.1	4.6	6.1	2.4	2.3	1.9	
Cardiff.....	202	16.0	6.8	16.1	6.1	15.7	4.6	11.4	3.2	6.7	2.1	3.1	2.2	
Cromer.....	178	15.0	5.7	15.3	6.7	15.0	4.6	11.5	4.3	7.1	2.2	3.9	2.3	
Douglas.....	284	13.5	5.0	13.7	6.0	13.9	4.0	10.8	3.4	7.5	2.7	4.3	1.6	
Dovercourt.....	11	16.0	5.7	16.2	5.9	15.9	4.2	11.8	4.4	6.7	2.4	3.9	2.3	
Dumfries.....	140	13.7	4.1	13.6	5.4	13.7	3.4	9.9	3.3	5.5	1.9	1.3	1.5	
Dundee.....	147	14.1	3.8	14.3	4.7	13.3	3.2	10.1	3.3	5.3	2.3	1.5	1.8	
Durham.....	336	13.9	3.4	14.4	5.3	14.0	4.1	9.7	3.0	5.3	2.2	1.1	0.9	
Eastbourne.....	35	16.3	8.0	16.9	6.8	16.4	5.3	12.7	5.0	8.0	2.3	5.1	2.5	
Edinburgh.....	441	13.9	4.8	14.3	5.6	13.9	3.7	10.0	3.5	5.4	2.2	1.9	1.5	
Falmouth.....	167	15.8	7.0	16.0	6.0	14.9	4.5	11.7	2.9	8.9	2.4	7.3	1.3	
Glasgow.....	351	13.4	4.4	13.7	4.4	13.2	3.3	9.7	2.9	4.9	1.7	0.9	0.7	
Hastings.....	149	16.5	7.1	16.7	6.3	16.9	5.1	12.9	4.7	7.9	2.3	4.9	2.8	
Huddersfield.....	325	14.7	4.2	15.2	5.9	14.9	4.1	10.6	3.5	5.9	1.7	1.3	0.9	
Hull.....	8	15.1	4.3	15.7	6.0	15.7	4.7	11.1	4.0	6.5	2.0	2.7	1.3	
Ilfracombe.....	25	15.9	7.3	16.3	6.3	16.3	5.0	12.5	2.9	8.7	2.0	5.5	2.2	
Inverness.....	13	13.9	3.2	14.0	4.2	13.1	4.6	9.8	2.9	4.9	1.8	1.1	0.9	
Lincoln.....	22	14.7	4.7	15.1	5.9	14.9	4.4	10.7	3.8	5.8	2.1	1.5	1.6	
Liverpool.....	198	14.5	5.3	15.1	6.1	14.9	4.8	10.9	3.9	7.1	2.6	2.4	1.9	
Llandrindod Wells.....	772	14.4	5.3	14.7	5.0	13.9	3.9	9.4	2.4	5.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	
Llandudno.....	13	14.5	5.1	15.5	6.4	15.5	4.8	11.7	3.3	7.9	2.0	3.9	2.5	
London (Kew).....	18	17.1	6.6	17.1	5.4	16.3	4.3	12.0	4.0	7.4	2.1	4.3	1.7	
Manchester Airport.....	248	14.7	4.8	15.1	5.5	15.1	4.5	10.8	2.7	6.2	2.4	2.0	1.8	
Margate.....	51	17.1	6.6	17.2	6.5	16.8	4.6	12.7	4.2	8.1	2.4	5.3	2.6	
Marlborough.....	424	14.3	6.1	15.1	5.2	14.1	4.4	9.7	2.7	5.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	
Morcombe.....	24	14.5	4.7	15.1	5.3	15.0	4.1	11.0	3.3	6.9	1.8	2.3	1.2	
Newquay.....	176	15.5	6.7	16.0	6.1	15.2	5.2	11.9	2.6	8.3	2.1	6.5	1.9	
Nottingham.....	192	15.4	5.0	15.8	6.0	15.0	4.2	11.0	3.6	6.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	
Oban.....	229	12.7	3.2	13.0	3.5	12.9	3.0	9.9	1.9	6.3	1.6	2.9	1.3	
Oxford.....	208	16.5	6.3	16.5	6.0	15.9	4.5	11.3	3.8	6.1	2.1	2.5	2.5	
Penzance.....	62	15.9	7.1	16.1	6.3	15.2	5.3	12.3	3.1	9.2	2.4	7.9	1.8	
Plymouth.....	119	15.9	7.7	16.1	6.1	15.7	5.0	12.1	3.4	8.3	2.4	6.5	2.0	
Ross-on-Wye.....	223	15.6	5.6	16.1	5.9	15.1	4.1	11.0	3.7	6.1	2.0	2.5	1.9	
Sandown.....	13	17.1	8.3	17.3	6.7	16.8	4.8	13.3	4.7	8.3	2.1	6.0	2.4	
Scarborough.....	118	14.9	4.5	15.5	6.4	15.1	4.6	11.3	4.0	7.1	2.3	3.3	0.7	
Scilly.....	158	16.3	7.3	16.3	5.6	15.8	4.9	12.6	2.7	9.8	2.4	8.7	1.8	
Sheffield.....	429	15.1	5.2	15.5	6.0	15.3	4.5	10.8	3.8	6.4	1.8	2.4	1.4	
Shrewsbury.....	184	15.3	4.8	15.7	5.1	14.9	4.4	10.7	3.3	6.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	
Skegness.....	15	15.2	4.6	15.5	6.6	15.7	4.7	11.7	4.1	7.1	2.5	3.5	2.4	
Southampton.....	65	17.1	6.7	17.2	5.6	16.7	4.3	12.6	4.4	6.5	2.0	4.4	2.3	
Stornoway.....	11	12.5	2.9	12.7	3.9	11.9	3.9	9.6	2.7	4.9	2.1	2.5	0.8	
Three.....	29	12.7	3.4	13.1	4.5	12.9	3.8	10.3	2.8	6.8	2.2	4.1	1.5	
Torquay.....	26	16.7	6.7	16.7	6.4	15.8	4.3	12.3	4.4	8.3	2.0	6.2	1.8	
Tunbridge Wells.....	351	15.7	6.5	15.7	5.8	15.6	4.7	10.5	4.4	5.5	2.5	2.9	2.6	
Weston-super-Mare.....	28	16.5	6.6	16.8	6.1	16.3	4.7	11.9	3.6	7.3	2.0	3.3	2.1	
Weymouth.....	16	16.9	8.1	17.0	6.3	16.4	5.0	13.1	4.7	8.2	2.2	5.3	2.3	
Worthing.....	25	16.7	7.6	17.1	6.5	16.8	5.5	13.1	4.9	7.7	2.4	4.6	2.9	
York.....	57	15.1	4.4	15.6	5.8	15.3	3.9	10.7	3.1	6.0	1.8	1.7	0.8	

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° C.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1961, to June, 1962, and the calendar year 1961. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office. (To convert ° C. to ° F. multiply by 9/5 and add 32.)

	1961				1962											
	Year		January		February		March		April		May		June			
	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun		
	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.	° C.	hrs.		
Aberystwyth.....	10.5	4.2	6.0	2.1	5.8	2.6	4.4	4.5	—	5.7	—	5.3	—	8.0		
Aldergrove.....	9.1	3.0	3.5	1.5	4.9	2.5	2.7	3.7	7.1	6.8	9.7	6.6	12.3	5.9		
Ambleside.....	9.1	2.6	3.5	1.1	4.5	2.0	2.5	3.7	7.1	5.6	10.1	4.7	12.5	5.6		
Balmoral.....	6.6	—	1.3	—	2.1	—	—0.3	—	4.5	—	7.5	—	11.3	—		
Bath.....	10.7	4.3	4.8	1.6	4.9	2.6	3.4	4.4	8.7	5.6	10.7	5.8	14.6	9.9		
Birmingham.....	9.9	3.8	4.3	2.1	4.4	2.2	2.7	3.5	7.6	4.7	10.1	4.9	13.9	7.2		
Bournemouth.....	10.7	4.9	5.5	1.8	4.9	3.2	3.4	4.3	8.1	5.8	10.1	5.8	13.8	9.9		
Buxton.....	7.9	2.1	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.7	1.1	3.3	5.7	5.0	8.1	4.2	11.5	5.8		
Cambridge.....	10.3	4.4	3.6	2.4	4.3	2.8	2.5	3.3	8.1	4.7	10.9	5.2	13.9	9.6		
Cardiff.....	10.5	4.4	5.0	1.8	4.9	2.9	3.5	4.5	8.5	5.8	10.8	6.3	14.5	8.9		
Cromer.....	10.1	4.8	4.5	2.5	4.0	2.6	2.7	4.4	7.1	5.4	9.6	5.8	13.3	9.0		
Douglas.....	9.5	3.8	5.3	2.3	5.1	2.4	3.4	4.7	7.2	7.1	9.5	7.4	12.1	7.1		
Dovercourt.....	10.3	4.7	4.1	2.3	4.1	2.2	2.9	3.5	7.9	4.2	10.3	4.8	13.7	7.3		
Dumfries.....	8.8	3.2	3.8	1.9	4.5	2.5	2.3	3.2	6.9	6.4	9.3	5.7	12.1	6.2		
Dundee.....	9.1	3.4	3.5	2.5	4.5	2.7	3.1	4.1	7.1	5.7	10.3	5.6	13.9	6.5		
Durham.....	8.9	3.4	3.8	2.5	4.3	2.6	1.9	3.3	7.0	5.4	9.6	5.7	12.5	6.8		
Eastbourne.....	11.1	5.4	5.6	2.4	4.9	3.1	3.7	4.8	8.0	5.1	10.1	5.9	13.2	9.7		
Edinburgh.....	9.1	3.6	4.1	2.3	4.1	2.5	2.5	3.1	6.8	5.4	9.9	5.6	13.5	6.7		
Falmouth.....	—	4.4	7.1	1.8	6.3	2.4	4.7	3.6	8.3	5.8	10.3	6.6	13.5	9.7		
Glasgow.....	8.6	3.0	3.3	1.1	3.7	2.2	2.3	3.2	7.2	6.4	10.1	6.2	12.9	5.6		
Hastings.....	11.1	5.0	5.3	2.4	4.7	2.9	3.5	4.6	7.9	4.3	9.7	5.1	13.2	9.4		
Huddersfield.....	9.5	3.3	4.1	1.7	4.1	2.2	2.1	3.0	7.2	4.7	10.1	4.5	13.7	6.3		
Hull.....	10.1	3.9	4.4	2.1	5.0	2.5	3.1	3.4	7.6	4.7	10.3	4.8	14.0	7.6		
Ilfracombe.....	11.3	4.6	6.9	1.4	5.9	2.7	4.7	4.8	8.5	6.1	10.7	7.1	14.2	10.3		
Inverness.....	8.7	3.5	4.5	1.7	4.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	6.8	6.3	9.5	4.9	13.3	5.5		
Lincoln.....	9.5	4.0	3.5	2.2	4.3	2.7	2.3	3.4	7.1	4.7	9.6	4.5	13.5	7.8		
Liverpool.....	9.9	4.3	5.2	2.3	5.1	2.4	3.1	4.1	7.7	6.0	10.3	6.4	13.7	7.2		
Llandrindod Wells	8.9	3.5	3.5	1.3	3.6	2.2	1.5	3.4	6.7	5.5	9.3	4.9	13.0	6.7		
Llandudno.....	10.5	4.3	6.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	3.5	4.0	7.9	6.3	10.3	6.9	13.3	7.7		
London (Kew).....	11.3	4.4	5.3	2.1	5.3	2.4	3.8	3.6	8.7	4.7	11.2	5.1	14.7	8.7		
Manchester																
Airport.....	9.8	3.8	4.2	2.0	4.7	2.3	2.7	4.0	7.6	5.8	10.1	5.3	13.7	6.5		
Margate.....	11.5	5.0	5.5	2.1	4.8	2.5	3.7	4.7	7.7	4.5	10.8	6.2	14.1	9.3		
Marlborough.....	9.3	—	3.6	1.4	3.5	2.9	2.1	3.9	7.3	5.0	9.7	5.3	13.3	8.6		
Morecambe.....	9.7	3.5	4.5	1.5	4.5	2.5	3.1	4.7	7.7	6.1	10.5	6.1	13.3	7.0		
Newquay.....	11.1	4.5	6.8	1.6	6.1	2.8	4.2	4.1	8.3	5.9	10.3	6.3	13.5	9.1		
Nottingham.....	10.2	3.7	4.2	1.8	4.9	2.1	3.0	3.5	8.1	4.3	10.3	4.3	14.1	6.6		
Oban.....	—	—	4.7	0.7	5.0	2.3	2.9	3.6	—	—	9.6	7.0	11.3	5.5		
Oxford.....	10.6	4.4	4.5	2.3	4.5	2.5	3.3	4.1	8.3	4.8	10.9	5.7	14.5	9.3		
Penzance.....	11.7	4.7	7.5	1.9	6.9	3.1	5.3	4.0	8.9	6.2	10.9	6.9	13.9	8.8		
Plymouth.....	11.3	4.6	6.9	1.8	5.9	3.1	4.5	4.2	9.1	6.4	10.7	5.5	14.0	9.9		
Ross-on-Wye.....	10.3	4.1	4.9	2.4	5.3	2.6	3.0	4.0	8.1	5.0	10.5	5.2	14.3	8.4		
Sandown.....	11.8	5.2	5.7	1.9	5.3	3.4	4.2	4.6	8.5	5.6	10.9	6.3	14.3	10.0		
Scarborough.....	10.0	3.9	4.7	1.9	5.0	2.7	3.5	4.2	7.2	5.2	9.9	5.5	13.9	8.0		
Scilly.....	12.1	4.6	8.3	1.9	7.3	2.3	6.1	4.2	8.9	6.3	11.1	7.7	14.1	10.1		
Sheffield.....	10.0	3.8	4.7	2.2	4.4	2.4	2.7	3.8	7.5	4.6	9.9	4.8	13.8	6.9		
Shrewsbury.....	9.9	3.7	4.5	2.3	5.1	2.4	2.7	4.0	7.8	5.0	10.3	4.8	13.8	7.3		
Skegness.....	10.2	4.5	4.3	2.3	4.5	2.5	2.7	4.1	7.3	4.6	9.7	5.1	13.5	8.3		
Southampton.....	11.3	4.5	5.6	1.5	5.4	3.0	4.1	4.0	9.1	5.0	11.1	5.5	14.9	8.9		
Stornoway.....	8.3	3.4	4.3	1.2	4.7	2.4	2.8	4.0	6.1	7.7	8.6	4.9	11.3	5.2		
Tiree.....	9.2	3.5	5.7	1.0	5.5	3.0	3.7	4.2	7.1	8.5	9.1	8.6	11.7	5.8		
Torquay.....	11.5	5.0	6.9	2.0	6.0	3.2	4.7	4.6	8.7	6.5	10.7	6.1	14.2	10.1		
Tunbridge Wells.....	9.9	4.7	3.7	2.1	3.5	2.4	2.1	4.2	7.5	4.7	9.4	5.1	13.1	9.4		
Weston-super-																
Mare.....	11.0	4.5	5.1	2.0	5.1	2.9	3.9	4.5	8.4	6.0	11.3	6.4	15.0	8.7		
Weymouth.....	11.5	5.0	6.5	1.9	5.5	3.3	4.3	4.3	9.2	6.0	11.1	6.2	14.5	10.1		
Worthing.....	11.3	5.1	5.2	2.1	4.9	4.0	3.7	4.5	8.3	4.9	10.3	5.7	13.8	9.4		
York.....	9.9	3.5	4.3	1.7	4.8	2.5	2.9	3.8	7.7	5.1	10.5	5.5	14.2	6.8		

Weather Record, August, 1961

Day	Temperature		Mean Pressure	Wind speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours
1	21.6	12.9	1016.7	3.0	6.7	1.6
2	20.6	12.3	1018.0	7.5	—	8.1
3	19.4	9.3	1020.5	9.6	0.1	3.9
4	22.0	15.8	1013.7	12.3	5.0	0.8
5	20.5	17.1	1009.2	10.5	0.1	2.0
6	19.5	12.9	1008.8	8.8	3.6	5.8
7	21.6	10.0	1010.5	6.0	2.4	10.9
8	19.9	15.6	1003.0	14.6	0.8	4.6
9	19.6	12.9	1014.7	10.2	—	9.5
10	19.0	10.3	1015.8	3.2	11.1	4.3
11	17.9	13.2	1015.4	6.9	—	1.7
12	19.9	12.0	1022.8	3.5	0.1	8.6
13	18.0	13.7	1019.4	6.2	2.5	1.4
14	17.9	11.8	1018.9	7.1	0.9	2.8
15	18.8	13.3	1017.3	8.4	0.2	5.0
16	18.9	11.0	1016.5	8.9	—	5.3
17	20.2	13.1	1017.7	6.9	0.8	5.7
18	19.7	13.4	1012.6	10.9	0.1	4.7
19	19.4	13.9	1009.6	10.3	0.6	3.7
20	20.9	11.9	1016.7	8.3	1.1	5.6
21	19.4	15.7	1009.2	14.6	6.7	3.1
22	18.4	13.8	1013.0	9.9	—	1.1
23	19.2	13.9	1019.2	6.9	3.0	2.1
24	19.6	15.5	1016.8	5.0	12.6	0.3
25	19.9	14.9	1015.8	9.0	—	1.6
26	21.3	15.7	1014.6	9.4	—	3.4
27	22.5	13.5	1023.0	7.5	—	11.4
28	25.6	14.3	1024.4	5.0	—	10.7
29	30.3	13.9	1015.8	5.6	—	12.4
30	25.0	16.3	1021.6	5.8	—	12.4
31	24.6	12.7	1025.6	6.0	—	12.4
Total ..	—	—	—	—	58.4	166.9
Mean ..	20.7	13.5	1016.0	8.0	—	—
Temp. °F.	69.3	56.3	—	—	—	—
Average	70.7	55.4	1015.6	6.3	57	184

Weather Record, September, 1961

Day	Temperature		Mean Pressure	Wind speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours
1	22.5	14.7	1021.9	6.9	—	5.1
2	26.9	15.9	1015.6	3.2	—	6.6
3	25.1	15.4	1011.3	5.0	1.8	3.3
4	18.6	15.8	1011.6	2.8	0.3	—
5	19.7	16.1	1006.3	6.8	3.4	1.3
6	15.4	10.4	1002.7	8.2	0.2	1.2
7	17.1	9.2	1009.4	7.6	—	8.5
8	18.6	9.3	1019.5	2.6	—	4.1
9	20.6	8.6	1022.0	3.5	—	9.0
10	20.9	8.1	1017.6	5.5	0.2	4.6
11	21.0	14.7	1013.6	7.7	0.1	8.8
12	18.2	10.6	1013.2	7.0	13.7	0.4
13	19.3	15.8	1003.3	10.0	14.0	0.9
14	19.3	13.3	1007.9	7.4	—	6.3
15	19.8	15.0	1012.2	12.6	0.5	0.1
16	22.1	15.8	1006.3	11.8	5.2	10.1
17	15.4	14.3	1016.0	1.8	+5	—
18	22.3	12.2	1017.9	10.2	—	10.3
19	22.6	15.7	1012.8	5.9	2.1	6.3
20	17.3	15.6	1018.5	2.0	—	—
21	20.0	11.2	1020.6	3.8	—	4.3
22	23.1	11.9	1022.7	3.1	—	8.3
23	20.2	14.8	1019.8	4.2	—	—
24	20.0	15.6	1020.7	3.7	—	3.5
25	17.5	9.5	1024.2	1.6	—	4.9
26	18.4	9.0	1018.5	3.7	1.2	7.6
27	15.6	13.5	1007.6	4.0	1.4	0.7
28	19.1	12.8	1004.3	10.4	2.9	3.8
29	17.7	10.2	1009.3	5.9	2.0	8.8
30	16.8	11.6	1004.4	4.9	5.3	1.6
Total ..	—	—	—	—	58.8	130.3
Mean ..	19.7	12.9	1013.7	5.8	—	—
Temp. °F.	67.5	55.2	—	—	—	—
Average	65.6	52.0	1016.8	6.3	50	137

Weather Record, October, 1961

Day	Temperature		Mean Pressure	Wind speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours
1	17.3	10.7	1010.8	6.9	—	7.3
2	18.4	6.7	1017.0	2.1	—	9.0
3	17.1	7.6	1015.7	3.2	—	—
4	18.7	12.4	1012.5	3.8	1.9	1.3
5	17.9	12.6	1009.6	5.9	1.9	8.6
6	17.9	14.5	997.7	10.4	0.3	5.2
7	16.6	12.4	992.3	5.2	0.3	4.1
8	16.8	9.0	999.7	7.8	—	5.9
9	18.3	11.9	1014.1	11.2	—	1.3
10	20.2	16.3	1016.9	9.8	—	1.6
11	17.1	14.4	1020.3	7.3	—	6.2
12	16.6	6.6	1029.2	1.2	—	6.1
13	16.4	7.9	1029.9	5.8	—	7.5
14	17.6	8.1	1028.4	3.3	—	8.0
15	11.2	6.1	1023.2	2.0	—	—
16	14.3	9.2	1019.3	6.8	1.1	3.1
17	14.3	10.2	999.9	12.1	1.3	2.0
18	11.6	6.2	996.8	15.0	—	5.8
19	9.7	8.2	998.4	15.1	6.5	0.4
20	10.5	6.9	997.6	8.3	0.4	—
21	13.4	6.5	1006.2	6.0	0.1	3.3
22	14.9	11.2	1001.2	11.5	4.6	1.2
23	14.3	9.0	1005.1	9.9	0.8	8.2
24	14.2	10.1	999.8	10.2	9.7	—
25	13.9	8.2	1001.2	9.5	5.2	5.3
26	14.2	8.3	996.4	9.6	9.9	3.8
27	13.0	8.7	993.9	10.0	5.1	1.8
28	13.2	8.4	1000.4	7.1	—	8.3
29	11.8	2.3	1009.3	0.6	—	3.2
30	11.2	2.4	1015.1	2.8	—	4.4
31	13.4	7.3	1019.2	10.6	0.1	0.2
Total ..	—	—	—	—	49.2	123.1
Mean ..	15.0	9.0	1008.9	7.5	—	—
Temp. °F.	59.0	48.2	—	—	—	—
Average	57.5	45.9	1015.3	6.6	57	95

Weather Record, November, 1961

Day	Temperature		Mean Pressure	Wind speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours
1	15.1	9.3	1022.2	7.2	5.1	6.3
2	14.1	12.6	1012.9	12.2	1.1	3.0
3	9.4	6.2	1015.1	9.2	—	5.3
4	7.7	2.3	1023.3	7.7	—	8.5
5	10.5	2.9	1023.1	3.4	—	—
6	11.4	8.2	1012.4	6.7	3.9	—
7	11.8	10.0	1002.8	5.3	1.9	0.8
8	12.1	9.1	991.9	5.2	—	2.7
9	7.8	0.6	999.5	1.3	—	3.1
10	6.3	0.0	997.0	5.7	22.4	—
11	7.9	5.2	997.7	11.7	5.9	—
12	8.6	5.0	1006.9	12.0	1.1	4.6
13	10.5	8.0	1008.0	20.0	0.3	—
14	8.0	7.3	1016.2	18.2	—	—
15	7.4	6.2	1019.8	11.6	—	—
16	7.7	5.8	1019.9	3.6	—	0.1
17	8.1	3.1	1020.1	1.5	—	—
18	9.0	8.1	1018.6	7.7	—	—
19	9.0	7.2	1022.2	6.8	—	—
20	8.6	6.1	1024.2	10.3	—	3.8
21	8.5	3.2	1020.6	6.2	—	3.4
22	11.4	2.7	1011.7	4.6	0.1	2.2
23	11.0	9.9	1012.2	5.1	—	5.7
24	8.6	-1.2	1015.3	5.4	—	5.7
25	9.7	6.5	1009.8	5.0	—	1.9
26	7.0	-0.2	1002.2	4.6	—	—
27	8.1	5.0	1003.3	16.1	2.6	—
28	5.8	1.0	1011.6	5.5	0.1	5.6
29	10.7	2.5	1010.3	10.5	0.9	0.6
30	12.7	7.9	1002.3	16.0	5.9	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	51.3	63.3
Mean ..	9.5	5.3	1011.8	8.2	—	—
Temp. °F.	49.1	41.5	—	—	—	—
Average	49.0	40.7	1013.7	7.0	63	51

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Mean Wind Speed in knots at 50 ft. above ground (100 knots = 110.5 m.p.h.); Pressure is at station level, the correction to M.S.L. being usually +1.3 mb. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure, Mean Wind Speed and Sunshine 1921-50; Rainfall, 1916-1950.

Weather Record, December, 1961

Weather Record, January, 1962

Day	Temperature		Mean Pres- sure	Wind speed	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours
1	12.6	9.2	995.7	9.3	6.5	—
2	7.3	4.4	1001.1	8.1	—	5.8
3	5.4	-0.2	999.3	4.1	8.8	—
4	12.2	4.3	996.0	10.8	5.6	—
5	10.4	9.8	1000.9	17.7	0.1	4.1
6	5.3	0.9	1017.0	7.3	0.2	4.5
7	2.7	-1.6	1021.1	2.3	—	4.6
8	5.6	-1.2	1008.4	8.3	1.3	—
9	10.8	5.6	1001.4	3.9	4.0	0.6
10	12.7	5.2	998.4	11.0	1.2	—
11	13.1	12.2	999.5	15.1	0.8	1.0
12	14.1	12.3	1009.8	8.8	8.4	2.7
13	12.3	7.8	1013.8	8.5	3.9	—
14	8.8	4.6	1027.2	4.0	—	5.1
15	4.9	-0.4	1030.1	0.9	—	—
16	7.8	4.9	1030.7	3.3	—	—
17	3.5	-0.2	1036.3	4.1	—	4.6
18	2.4	-2.4	1039.8	0.8	—	—
19	3.5	-3.7	1038.5	3.6	—	1.6
20	4.1	0.2	1035.2	1.3	—	—
21	4.5	0.8	1026.8	0.8	—	—
22	5.6	3.5	1014.3	6.7	0.1	—
23	1.8	0.7	1013.2	19.9	—	4.2
24	0.7	-2.2	1008.3	13.2	—	6.3
25	0.8	-3.0	1003.8	7.1	—	—
26	3.3	-1.6	1003.6	11.0	—	4.4
27	2.2	-0.1	1006.7	8.3	—	4.9
28	-0.8	-3.9	1003.3	1.6	7.3	—
29	7.4	-2.5	991.1	6.3	14.8	—
30	8.5	3.9	987.1	5.5	10.7	—
31	0.7	0.4	999.2	8.0	8.5	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	82.2	54.4
Mean ..	6.3	2.2	1011.5	7.1	—	—
Temp. °F.	43.3	36.0	—	—	—	—
Average	44.5	37.7	1015.4	7.4	52	39

Temperature	Mean Pres- sure	Wind speed	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
°C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours	
-0.7	1013.2	1.5	—	2.0	1
0.7	1022.6	2.4	—	3.9	2
3.2	1023.5	5.6	0.2	—	3
4.6	1024.2	6.9	—	—	4
3.6	1023.0	5.5	—	0.9	5
9.4	1020.2	6.5	0.6	0.6	6
10.4	1023.4	6.2	0.1	2.0	7
8.4	1015.3	9.8	1.1	—	8
7.0	1001.1	10.0	3.0	3.0	9
7.7	990.4	11.3	7.3	4.5	10
9.3	982.2	21.1	6.0	0.4	11
8.3	983.7	16.6	—	4.1	12
6.6	992.7	9.0	—	6.4	13
6.4	1005.1	9.5	—	7.2	14
8.1	1008.2	12.0	7.8	0.5	15
7.9	999.0	13.8	1.3	0.2	16
8.5	999.6	13.2	3.8	—	17
8.3	1007.5	7.1	1.9	6.8	18
11.2	1008.3	12.8	0.5	2.8	19
11.0	1017.5	9.6	4.1	—	20
10.1	1005.9	17.1	20.5	0.6	21
7.4	1005.5	14.1	—	5.8	22
8.1	1014.2	10.8	4.3	3.0	23
11.3	1005.6	15.0	1.1	0.1	24
10.6	1015.4	8.7	—	—	25
12.3	1025.1	7.4	1.3	1.1	26
8.4	1030.1	1.0	—	—	27
7.7	1032.0	4.0	—	6.3	28
4.8	1035.2	3.5	—	3.2	29
3.9	1035.5	3.5	3.6	0.3	30
4.6	1025.4	12.8	3.1	—	31
—	—	—	71.6	66.1	Total
7.4	3.3	1012.6	9.3	—	Mean
45.3	37.9	—	—	—	Temp. °F.
44.1	37.1	1015.6	8.2	55	Average

Weather Record, February, 1962

Weather Record, March, 1962

Day	Temperature		Mean Pres- sure	Wind speed	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	°C.	°C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours
1	6.7	2.2	1019.8	10.8	—	7.1
2	8.2	3.4	1025.5	6.1	0.5	3.5
3	11.0	4.3	1021.0	7.7	—	—
4	10.5	3.6	1019.0	10.4	0.4	1.8
5	9.6	7.3	1019.7	11.5	—	8.1
6	11.2	6.4	1018.3	11.5	0.2	—
7	9.5	8.3	1000.6	13.5	2.8	4.0
8	6.7	5.6	1018.3	12.2	0.1	3.5
9	7.8	0.2	1029.8	5.0	—	2.2
10	10.3	6.2	1030.3	4.2	—	0.3
11	7.9	2.6	1033.7	10.3	—	5.0
12	12.3	7.2	1010.9	17.5	9.3	—
13	6.3	4.7	1005.8	15.3	—	7.0
14	4.3	0.2	1022.7	13.2	—	5.7
15	8.4	-1.1	1028.1	9.7	0.1	—
16	12.2	8.2	1016.5	17.1	0.1	0.5
17	8.8	4.6	1029.7	11.0	—	3.3
18	10.3	4.4	1033.6	5.1	—	1.7
19	9.8	4.0	1029.4	1.9	0.2	—
20	8.5	5.7	1029.6	0.9	0.1	—
21	6.4	4.4	1032.0	11.1	0.1	0.1
22	3.9	1.4	1035.4	16.5	—	2.6
23	2.2	0.5	1036.5	19.6	—	2.7
24	5.4	1.0	1027.4	15.3	—	5.3
25	2.6	0.9	1019.5	17.7	0.3	3.2
26	-0.5	-2.9	1013.7	14.7	1.6	—
27	1.2	-0.5	1012.5	17.0	—	—
28	2.1	0.6	1010.8	15.4	0.1	0.3
Total ..	—	—	—	—	15.9	67.9
Mean ..	7.3	3.3	1022.5	11.5	—	—
Temp. °F.	45.1	37.9	—	—	—	—
Average	45.2	36.5	1016.4	8.3	39	60

Temperature	Mean Pres- sure	Wind speed	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
°C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours	
3.0	1013.6	7.9	—	—	1
4.7	1004.6	5.4	—	2.0	2
3.7	998.3	5.1	—	2.0	3
3.0	996.3	10.2	—	1.0	4
2.2	1005.1	5.6	—	0.8	5
4.3	1017.1	2.7	—	5.4	6
5.3	1017.9	13.9	0.1	3.9	7
6.1	1006.0	12.2	4.4	1.0	8
11.6	999.3	5.0	1.2	1.6	9
9.4	999.7	3.0	7.0	—	10
6.3	1007.6	9.9	—	—	11
5.7	1015.3	7.7	—	2.7	12
5.6	1022.3	8.8	—	9.1	13
5.0	1021.7	6.1	—	5.3	14
5.1	1022.5	2.5	—	7.5	15
6.4	1026.3	6.7	—	9.6	16
5.3	1029.4	2.8	—	7.4	17
4.7	1026.2	8.5	—	0.3	18
6.8	1021.9	9.7	—	6.5	19
7.7	1017.1	6.5	—	3.6	20
5.7	1017.0	11.6	—	0.6	21
6.8	1013.5	5.8	—	2.9	22
6.1	1013.1	10.4	—	1.2	23
6.5	1022.0	8.9	—	8.3	24
6.6	1019.2	8.7	2.2	5.7	25
11.4	1001.6	9.6	0.1	6.3	26
11.6	1004.8	8.3	—	6.3	27
8.8	1006.9	7.0	17.1	2.0	28
13.2	989.2	8.9	0.6	2.2	29
9.4	985.7	7.4	1.6	—	30
9.4	995.1	10.6	—	7.6	31
—	—	—	34.3	112.8	Total
6.7	0.9	1010.8	7.7	—	Mean
44.1	33.6	—	—	—	Temp. °F.
50.4	37.8	1016.5	7.7	112	Average

See footnote, p. 1038.

Weather Record, April, 1962

Day	Temperature		Mean Pressure	Wind speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° C.	° C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours
1	10.9	3.4	1005.7	12.9	1.2	8.1
2	10.7	4.8	1006.5	16.9	3.1	0.1
3	10.1	7.2	991.5	12.3	4.8	0.8
4	9.0	3.5	985.6	9.7	10.7	0.6
5	9.4	5.6	992.2	13.1	—	1.8
6	11.1	3.6	1014.0	9.8	0.3	9.4
7	12.4	5.5	1009.9	14.5	2.6	—
8	10.7	7.5	1000.6	14.8	4.0	5.5
9	11.4	5.2	1017.6	11.4	—	9.1
10	12.1	5.2	1018.8	8.8	—	3.5
11	12.9	8.0	1016.0	8.0	—	1.6
12	13.4	8.6	1019.5	5.0	—	2.1
13	11.1	3.9	1027.1	8.6	—	10.4
14	9.6	1.6	1029.5	14.0	0.1	9.6
15	6.7	4.4	1023.8	18.5	—	1.1
16	7.0	5.2	1012.5	11.5	1.0	—
17	12.6	3.8	1004.5	5.8	1.2	11.1
18	9.0	7.6	1004.9	5.2	4.5	—
19	13.2	3.3	1011.4	7.1	1.9	2.6
20	11.2	7.2	1011.6	10.3	0.2	3.7
21	15.4	4.6	1013.2	5.5	5.4	0.4
22	16.7	6.3	1018.3	4.4	—	9.9
23	14.9	4.8	1019.4	9.0	1.1	6.4
24	15.2	8.8	1023.5	5.0	—	2.9
25	18.6	5.6	1030.0	4.5	—	12.0
26	20.5	4.5	1027.2	4.6	—	10.1
27	11.3	7.3	1027.1	11.0	—	3.4
28	10.4	6.1	1023.6	10.5	—	5.7
29	11.4	5.3	1020.3	10.6	—	7.7
30	10.3	5.2	1020.9	8.2	—	1.1
Total...	—	—	—	—	42.1	140.7
Mean...	12.0	5.5	1014.2	9.7	—	—
Temp. °F	53.6	41.9	—	—	—	—
Average	55.6	41.7	1 014.3	8.0	46	147

Weather Record, May, 1962

Day	Temperature		Mean Pressure	Wind speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° C.	° C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours
1	13.1	4.0	1018.2	3.9	—	10.1
2	12.2	3.1	1015.1	2.1	—	0.9
3	15.9	5.6	1011.4	4.9	—	5.1
4	17.6	7.5	1008.8	3.9	10.4	3.1
5	15.6	6.1	1007.7	4.8	1.7	2.9
6	14.6	11.6	1008.2	10.7	0.1	—
7	16.2	12.2	1011.0	9.4	0.5	4.8
8	16.8	11.4	1010.5	9.6	—	8.4
9	15.6	10.2	1008.3	8.8	0.6	8.7
10	14.5	9.3	1010.7	8.2	5.9	5.7
11	16.4	8.8	1013.5	5.0	5.2	3.4
12	11.4	8.7	1020.8	10.6	—	0.3
13	10.1	8.2	1024.7	9.1	—	0.4
14	16.2	6.0	1022.7	5.5	0.3	1.6
15	15.3	10.3	1021.8	7.4	0.4	6.7
16	16.4	9.7	1011.5	11.3	—	5.3
17	15.4	8.8	1009.1	10.4	0.1	11.8
18	13.9	8.1	1008.8	11.4	1.8	5.1
19	11.9	9.4	999.1	14.0	0.7	1.0
20	13.9	7.1	1009.8	10.7	4.7	8.6
21	14.9	9.9	1000.2	12.3	0.1	2.5
22	15.5	8.3	1010.1	11.3	0.1	3.1
23	14.5	9.3	1016.8	10.4	0.1	12.7
24	11.5	6.8	1020.2	9.7	—	8.1
25	9.4	6.2	1019.0	10.9	2.3	3.2
26	13.7	6.8	1015.1	7.7	3.3	2.4
27	13.8	8.2	1017.1	5.6	—	2.2
28	13.9	6.1	1017.3	6.7	1.3	4.3
29	16.2	5.4	1019.9	4.6	—	12.4
30	12.6	7.3	1022.3	11.6	—	14.3
Total...	—	—	—	—	39.6	159.1
Mean...	14.3	8.1	1014.0	8.4	—	—
Temp. °F	57.7	46.6	—	—	—	—
Average	62.5	46.5	1015.6	7.2	46	192

Weather Record, June, 1962

Day	Temperature		Mean Pressure	Wind speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° C.	° C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours
1	12.5	3.6	1025.8	9.7	—	12.9
2	15.2	3.5	1028.1	4.9	—	5.8
3	16.7	3.9	1031.7	4.2	—	13.0
4	15.3	4.6	1032.6	7.5	—	14.2
5	17.3	7.4	1034.2	7.9	—	14.1
6	20.3	6.9	1035.4	7.2	—	13.5
7	21.2	8.3	1035.3	6.1	—	14.6
8	23.4	7.5	1031.8	3.2	—	14.9
9	25.0	9.1	1022.2	3.2	—	10.2
10	16.9	12.5	1018.9	6.6	1.4	7.0
11	16.3	9.9	1017.3	4.1	—	1.4
12	16.7	12.3	1013.1	5.0	—	1.3
13	22.5	8.6	1009.0	5.0	—	9.9
14	20.8	10.4	1009.7	8.9	—	14.4
15	20.0	12.9	1015.0	8.7	—	11.3
16	21.2	13.9	1019.2	7.0	—	9.5
17	24.3	13.5	1019.3	7.7	0.1	8.6
18	19.3	15.8	1009.3	12.9	3.1	4.9
19	19.4	13.1	1009.4	12.4	0.2	8.2
20	17.2	13.4	1012.7	10.4	0.1	—
21	20.8	15.1	1017.2	11.6	—	0.4
22	21.1	14.5	1018.2	10.3	—	8.4
23	20.6	11.9	1020.9	6.2	—	8.9
24	20.6	12.5	1019.5	12.1	—	14.0
25	20.0	9.8	1025.2	6.3	—	12.0
26	17.3	11.9	1019.0	8.7	0.6	5.0
27	17.6	9.6	1023.5	5.4	—	9.5
28	20.6	9.8	1019.6	7.0	1.5	5.4
29	18.4	10.6	1021.7	3.3	—	2.8
30	20.1	8.0	1022.6	3.6	—	5.7
Total...	—	—	—	—	7.0	261.8
Mean...	19.3	10.2	1021.2	7.2	—	—
Temp. °F	66.7	50.4	—	—	—	—
Average	68.3	52.4	1017.2	7.0	44	206

Weather Record, July, 1962

Day	Temperature		Mean Pressure	Wind speed	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° C.	° C.	mb.	knots	mm.	hours
1	20.0	13.4	1023.8	3.7	—	1.0
2	23.8	12.8	1020.9	8.7	—	9.1
3	16.7	12.6	1014.9	9.7	—	4.0
4	14.1	9.9	1039.9	9.7	0.5	0.2
5	14.8	10.0	1012.8	5.3	—	5.7
6	18.7	10.6	1017.6	3.2	—	1.7
7	21.0	9.5	1018.7	2.4	—	8.3
8	22.9	9.4	1018.3	2.2	—	7.0
9	20.8	15.5	1014.3	11.9	0.7	7.3
10	20.5	13.5	1007.6	7.0	1.8	2.4
11	19.3	13.3	1006.1	9.4	0.3	6.6
12	20.6	13.7	1008.8	4.3	—	3.3
13	21.9	12.0	1011.6	4.1	7.1	7.7
14	22.1	14.2	1005.0	3.8	2.1	4.3
15	15.7	13.9	1006.7	6.2	0.1	—
16	19.4	12.4	1015.4	4.7	—	1.8
17	20.6	11.2	1018.8	4.0	—	8.5
18	22.1	12.6	1017.0	6.8	1.3	5.2
19	18.8	15.6	1010.1	8.7	0.1	0.1
20	22.6	14.1	1009.4	4.7	2.4	7.9
21	19.4	14.5	1004.5	12.1	1.5	8.6
22	20.8	13.0	1011.8	11.9	—	9.7
23	22.4	12.2	1021.9	3.1	—	11.1
24	23.6	11.3	1020.9	4.5	—	5.5
25	21.0	15.3	1013.2	5.0	3.0	0.5
26	13.9	13.3	1014.7	6.2	38.2	—
27	19.4	12.8	1023.3	5.5	—	2.3
28	19.8	12.3	1025.1	1.9	—	2.6
29	20.6	13.8	1021.9	4.6	—	3.4
30	18.2	12.5	1017.4	6.7	—	0.5
31	19.6	14.0	1019.1	5.0	—	2.0
Total...	—	—	—	—	59.1	133.3
Mean...	19.8	12.7	1014.9	5.9	—	—
Temp. °F	67.6	54.9	—	—	—	—
Average	71.8	56.2	1015.5	6.4	62	195

Principal Daily Newspapers

LONDON (showing circulations) at June, 1962:—

- The Times (*Ind.*) 5*d.*, Printing House Sq., E.C.4 (254,405).
 Daily Express (*Ind.*) 3*d.*, Fleet St., E.C.4 (4,285,338).
 Daily Herald (*Lab.*) 3*d.*, 27 Floral St., W.C.2 (1,394,919).
 Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 3*d.*, Northcliffe House, E.C.4 (2,570,509).
 Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) 3*d.*, Holborn Circus, E.C.1 (4,559,504).
 Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) 3*d.*, New Carmelite House, E.C.4 (953,291).
 Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (*Cons.*) 3*d.*, 135 Fleet St., E.C.4 (1,253,251)
 Daily Worker (*Communist*) 3*d.*, 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
 Financial Times (*Ind.*) 4*d.*, 10 Cannon St., E.C.4 (136,685).
 Lloyd's List, 5*d.*, Lloyd's, E.C.3.
 Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) 4*d.*, 18-20 St. Andrews St., E.C.4.
 New Daily (*Ind.*) 3*d.*, (Evening Edition 2*d.*), 175 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 3*d.*, Carmelite House, E.C.4 (1,448,315).
 Evening Standard (*Ind.*), 3*d.*, 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4 (742,128).
- ABERDEEN.....Press and Journal (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
 Evening Express (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
- BARROW.....North-Western Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- BATH.....Bath and Wilts Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
- BELFAST.....News Letter (*Un.*) 3*d.*
 Northern Whlg (*Un.*) 2*d.*
 Telegraph (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
 Irish News (*Nat.*) 2*d.*
- BIRMINGHAM.....Post (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
 Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
 Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- BLACKBURN.....Evening Teleg. (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- BLACKPOOL.....W. Lancs. Ev. Gazette (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- BOLTON.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- BOURNEMOUTH.....Evening Echo, Bournemouth (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- BRADFORD.....Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- BRIGHTON.....Evening Argus (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- BRISTOL.....Western Daily Press (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- BURTON.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2½*d.*
- CAMBRIDGE.....Daily News (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- CARDIFF.....South Wales Echo and Evening Express (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
 Western Mail (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- CARLISLE.....Cumberland Evening News (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
- CHELTENHAM.....Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- COVENTRY.....Coventry Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- DARLINGTON.....Northern Echo (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
 Northern Despatch (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- DERBY.....Evening Telegraph and Express (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- DOUGLAS (Isle of Man). 3*d.*
- DUNDEE.....Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
 Evening Telegraph and Post (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
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- LEAMINGTON SPA.....Leamington Spa, Warwick, etc. Morning News (*Ind.*) 2*d.*
- LEEDS.....Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
 Yorkshire Evening News (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
 Yorkshire Evening Post (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
- LEICESTER.....Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
 Mercury (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- LINCOLN.....Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- LIVERPOOL.....Echo (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
 Daily Post (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
 Journal of Commerce (*Ind.*) 5*d.*
- MANCHESTER.....Guardian (*Lib.*) 4*d.*
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
 Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*) 4*d.*
- MIDDLESBROUGH.....Evening Gazette (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
- NEWCASTLE.....Journal (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
- NEWPORT, MON...South Wales Argus (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- NORTHAMPTON...Chronicle and Echo (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- NORWICH.....Eastern Daily Press (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
 Eastern Evening News (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- NOTTINGHAM....Guardian, Journal (*Cons.*) 2½*d.*
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- NUNEATON.....Nuneaton Evening Tribune (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- OLDHAM.....Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) 3*d.*
- OXFORD.....Mail (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- PAISLEY.....Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
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- PORTSMOUTH....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
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- St. Helier (JERSEY). Evening Post (*Ind.*) 3*d.* 13*d.*
- SCARBOROUGH...Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- SHEFFIELD.....Sheffield Telegraph (*Cons.*) 3*d.*
 Star (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- SHIELDS.....Gazette & Shipping Telegraph (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- SOUTHAMPTON...Southern Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- STOKE.....Evening Sentinel (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- SUNDERLAND....Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
- SWANSEA.....South Wales Evening Post (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- SWINDON.....Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) 3*d.*
- TORQUAY.....Herald Express (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
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- WEYMOUTH.....Dorset Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d.*
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3d.

WORKINGTON....Cumberland Even. Star. (*Ind.*) 3d.

YORK.....Yorkshire E. Press (*Cons.*) 3d

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Independent—Royal Buildings, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. 5d.

News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 5d.

Observer (*Ind.*)—22 Tudor St., E.C.4. 6d.

People (*Ind.*)—93, Long Acre, W.C.2. 5d.

Sunday Citizen (*Lab.*)—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., W.C.1. 5d.

Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—Fleet St., E.C.4. 5d.

Sunday Mail (*Cons.*)—Record House, Glasgow. 5d.

Sunday Mercury (*Ind.*)—Corporation St., Birmingham. 5d.

Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—Holborn Circus, E.C.1. 5d.

Sunday Post (*Ind.*)—144 Port Dundas Road, Glasgow. 4d.

Sunday Sun (*Cons.*)—Chronicle Buildings, Westgate Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. 5d.

Sunday Telegraph (*Cons.*)—135 Fleet St., E.C.4. 5d.

Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 6d

RELIGIOUS PAPERS

Anglican World—29 Tufton St., Westminster, S.W.1. 3s. 6d.

Baptist Times—6 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 4d.

British Weekly—16 Walker St., Edinburgh. 6d.

Catholic Herald—67 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.

Christian—1-5 Portpool Lane, Holborn, E.C.1. 6d.

Christian Endeavour—31 Lampton Rd., Hounslow, Mx. 1s.

Christian Herald—4 Western Esplanade, Portslade, Brighton, Sussex. 5d.

Church Illustrated—29 Tufton St., Westminster, S.W.1. 6d.

Church of England Newspaper and Record—182 Fleet St., E.C.4. 5d.

Church of Ireland Gazette—16-17 Mark St., Dublin. 3d.

Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2. 5l.

English Churchman—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6l.

Friend—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 9d.

Inquirer—14 Gordon Square, W.C.1. 4d.

Jewish Chronicle—Royal Buildings, 2 Mosley St., Manchester, 2. 9d.

Jewish Telegraph—Levi House, Bury Old Road, Manchester, 8. 2d.

Life and Work—121 George St., Edinburgh 2. 4d.

Methodist Recorder—176 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.

Student Movement—Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11. 1s.

Sunday School Chronicle—104 Newgate St., E.C.1. 4d.

Tablet—14 Howick Place, S.W.1. 9d.

Universe and Catholic Times—Universe House, 21 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6l.

War Cry—117-121 Judd St., W.C.1. 3a.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Achievement—40 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.

Acromodeur—38 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts. 2s.

African World—21-2 St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4. 1s. 6d.

Air Pictorial—2 Bream's Bldgs., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.

Amateur Cine World—46-7 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s. 3d.

Amateur Gardening—2-10 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 6l.

Amateur Photographer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s. 3d.

Angling Times—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough. 6d.

Antiquaries' Journal—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Sq., E.C.4. 20s.

Antique Collector—16 Sirutton Gd., S.W.1. 4s. 6d.

Apollo—22 South Molton St., W.1. 5s.

Argosy—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.

Asian Review—191 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 5s.

Audio and Record Review—31 St. George St., Hanover Sq., W.1. 2s. 6d.

Birds and Country Magazine—17 Creechurch Lane, E.C.3. 2s. 6d.

Blackfriars—2 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.

Blackwood's Mag.—45 George St., Edinburgh 2s. 6d.

Bowls News—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 6d.

Boxing News—92 Fleet St., E.C.4. 9d.

Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 1s.

Brain—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 15s.

British Bee Journal—1 Gough Sq., E.C.4. 1s.

Burlington Mag.—12 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 7s. 6d.

Cage and Aviary Birds—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 9d.

Caravan—9 Store St., W.C.1. 1s.

Children—National Children's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, N.5. 2d.

Children's Newspaper—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 5d.

Classical Quarterly—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 22s. 6d.

Classical Review—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 19s. 6d.

Coal News—Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. 4d.

Comp.—Sheepen Road, Colchester. 4d.

Connoisseur—115 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. 10s.

Contemporary Review—42, The Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. 4s.

Cornhill—50 Albemarle St., W.1. 3s. 6d.

Country Life—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.

Countryman, The—10 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 5s.

Courier—77 Brook St., W.1. 3s.

Cricketer—Kander, Blundel Lane, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey. 1s. 6d.

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Cycling and Mopeds—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 6d.

Daily Sketch International Edition—New Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1s. 9d.

Dalton's Weekly House and Apartment Advertiser, 27 South Lambeth Road, S.W.8. 4d.

Dance and Dancers—7-8 Hobart Place, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.

Dancing Times—12 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 2s.

Discovery—103-119 Waterloo Road, S.E.1. 2s. 6d.

Dog World—Idle, Bradford. 1s.

Drama—9 Fitzroy Sq., W.1. 2s.

Dublin Review—14 Howick Place, S.W.1. 6s.

Eagle—161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4. 5d.

East Africa—66 Great Russell St., W.C.1. 10d.

Economic Journal—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 15s.

Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, Houghton St., Aldwych, W.C.2. 10s.

Economist—22 Ryder St., St. James's, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.

Edinburgh Gazette (*Official*)—Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.

Elizabethan—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2s.

Encounter—Panton House, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1. 3s. 6d.

English Digest—1 Furnival St., E.C.4. 1s.

Eugenics Review—69 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. 10s.

- Everywoman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Exchange and Mart—24 Store St., W.C.1. 5d.
Family Doctor—47-51 Chalton St., N.W.1. 1s. 6d.
Farm and Country—13-15 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 2s.
Field (*Ind.*)—8 Stratton St., W.1. 2s.
Fishing Gazette—171 High St., Beckenham, Kent. 1s.
Folklore—87 Fetter Laue, E.C.4. 10s. 6d.
Freemason—59, Riverholme Drive, Ewell, Surrey. 2s.
Freethinker—103 Borough High St., S.E.1. 6d.
Fur and Feather—Idle, Bradford. 9d.
Gardeners' Chronicle Gardening Illustrated.—Printing House Square, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 9d.
Geographical Journal—Kensington Gore, S.W.7. 10s.
Geographical Magazine—Printing House Square, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
Go—52-53 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s.
Golf Illustrated—8 Stratton St., W.1. 1s.
Golf Monthly—94 Hope St., Glasgow, C.2. 2s.
Good Housekeeping—28-30 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Gramophone—49 Ebrington Rd., Kenton, Mx. 1s. 6d.
Greece and Rome—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Sq., E.C.4. 15s.
Greyhound Express—111ct Lane House, E.C.4. 6d.
Guide—17-19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 5d.
Guider—17-19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 9d.
Harper's Bazaar—28-30 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
Health & Strength—5 Church St., S.E.5. 1s. 6d.
Health Education Journal—Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 20s. p.a.
Hibbert Journal—Manchester College, Oxford. 5s.
History—68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 8s. 6d.
History Today—10 Cannon St., E.C.4. 3s.
Home—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2s.
Homefinder—199 Strand, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Homes and Gardens—Lower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s.
Homeopathic World—Wayside, Grayshott, Hindhead, Surrey. 1s.
Horse and Hound—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s.
House and Garden—Vogue House, Hanover Sq., W.1. 3s.
Housewife—161-166, Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s. 3d.
Ideal Home—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
Illustrated London News (*Ind.*)—13-15 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
International Affairs—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 7s.
John O'London's—7 John St., London, W.C.1. 9d.
Kennel Gazette—1-4 Clarges St., Piccadilly, W.1. 3s.
King-Hall Newsletter Service—162 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 20s. p.a.
Labour—23-8, Great Russell St., W.C.1. 6d.
Labour Monthly—134 Ballards Lane, N.3. 1s. 6d.
Labour News (*Ind.*)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
Lady—39 and 40 Bedford St., W.C.2. 9d.
Land and Liberty—177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1. 6d.
Lawn Tennis and Badminton—192 Palace Chambers, S.W.1. 1s.
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Listener and B.B.C. Television Review—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 6d.
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—11-12 Bury St., Mary Axe, E.C.3. 1s.
Local Government Journal—1 Norwlich St., E.C.4. 6d.
London Calling—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 6d.
London Gazette (*Official*)—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 2s.
London Magazine—58 Frith Street, W.1. 3s. 6d.
London Quarterly—25-35 City Rd., E.C.1. 4s. 6d.
London Weekly Advertiser—163a Strand, W.C.2. 4d.
Man—21 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 3s.
Manchester Guardian Weekly—3 Cross St., Manchester. 4d.
Meccano Magazine—Binns Rd., Liverpool. 1s. 3d.
Men Only—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
Meteorological Magazine—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
Mind—Parkside Works Dalkeith Rd., Edinburgh. 7s. 6d.
Ministry of Labour Gazette (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr., 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1. 20s.
Modern Poultry Keeping—19 Compton Terrace, N.1. 5d.
Modern Woman—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
Monthly Digest of Statistics (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 6s.
Mother—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Municipal Engineering—4, Clements Inn, W.C.2. 1s.
Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—3 and 4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
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My Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
Naturalist—148 Ossulston St., Euston Rd., N.W.1. 5s. 6d.
Nature—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
Nautical Magazine—52 Darnley Street, Glasgow. 2s.
Navy—Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Needlewoman and Needlecraft—34 Cannon St., Manchester. 1s. 6d.
New Scientist—Cromwell House, Fulwood Place, W.C.1. 1s.
New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C.1. 9d.
Notes and Queries—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 4s. 6d.
Nursery World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s.
Ocean Times—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
Opera—2 Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
Our Dogs—Oxford Road, Station Approach, Manchester. 1s.
Overseas Daily Mirror and Sunday Pictorial—Daily Mirror Building, Holborn, E.C.1. 1s. 6d.
Oxford—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Sq., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
Parade—45 St. Pancras Way, N.W.1. 1s.
Parents' Review (P.N.E.U.)—Murray House, Vandon St., S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 1s.
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People's Friend—7 Bank St., Dundee. 4d.
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Photoplay—8-10 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 1s. 9d.

- Poetry Review—33 Portman Square, W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Political Quarterly—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 8s. 6d.
 Polytechnic Magazine—14 Bedford Row, W.C.1. 1s.
 Pony—19 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Popular Gardening—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Poultry Farmer—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Poultry World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Practical Householder—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Progress (*Braille Type*)—224-8 Great Portland St., W.1. 5½d.
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 Quarterly Rev.—50 Albemarle St., W.1. 10s.
 Queen (*Ind.*)—52-53 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 9d.
 Raceform—39-43 Battersea High St., S.W.11 3s. 6d.
 Racing Calendar—15 Cavendish Sq., W.1. 5s.
 Radio Times—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. 5d.
 Reader's Digest—25 Berkeley Sq., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Red Star Weekly—186 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4½d.
 Riding—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s 6d.
 Round Table—69 Victoria St., S.W.1. 7s. 6d.
 Scotland's Magazine—7 Castle Terrace, Edinburgh. 2s.
 Scots Independent—27 Murray Place, Stirling. 3d.
 Scottish Field—65 Buchanan St., Glasgow. 2s.
 Scout—Tower Hse., Southampton St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Scouter—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Sea Breezes—17 James St., Liverpool. 1s. 6d.
 Seafarer—207 Balham High Rd., S.W.17. 2s.
 She—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Shooting Times and Country Magazine—19-20 Noel St., W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Smallholder—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 5d.
 Socialist Leader—48 Dundas St., Glasgow, C.1. 4d.
 Sociological Review—University College of North Staffordshire, Keele, Staffs. 30s. p.a.
 Southern Africa (*Ind.*)—2½ St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4. 9d.
 Spectator (*Ind.*)—99 Gower Street, W.C.1. 1s.
 Sphere (*Ind.*)—13-15 John Adam St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Sporting Chronicle—Thomson House, Manchester. 3½d.
 Sporting Lite—27 Floral St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Statist (*Ind.*)—51 Cannon St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Stitchcraft—23-7 St. John St., E.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Strad—Temple House, Tallis St., E.C.4. 9d.
 Studio—161-166 Fleet St., E.C.4. 3s.
 Sunday Companion—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 5d.
 Sunny Stories—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Tatler and Bystander (*Ind.*)—13-15 John Adam St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Teazle's News-Letter—Kingsbury Manor, St. Albans, Herts. 20s. p.a.
 Territorial Magazine—61 Connaught Street, W.2. 2s.
 Theatre World—1 Dorset Bldgs., E.C.4. 2s.
 Time & Tide (*Ind.*)—177 Regent St., London, W.1. 1s.
 Times Educational Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 6d.
 Times Literary Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 6d.
 Times Weekly Review (*Ind.*)—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 6d.
 Tit-Bits—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 5d.
 Toc H Journal—15 Trinity Square, E.C.3. 9d.
 Today—189 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
 Tribune—222 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 Trout & Salmon—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough. 2s.
 True Romances—8-10 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 True Story Magazine—8 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Twentieth Century—20 Tudor St., E.C.4. 5s.
 United Nations News—25 Charles St., W.1. 1s.
 Universities Quarterly—10 Gt. Turnstile, W.C.1. 7s. 6d.
 Vanity Fair—30, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Vogue—223-7 St. John St., E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Weather—49 Cromwell Rd., S.W.7. 2s.
 Weekend—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 5d.
 Welsh Nation—8 Queen St., Cardiff. 3d.
 West Africa (*Ind.*)—9 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
 West African Rev.—9 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s.
 Wide World Magazine—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Woman—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Woman and Beauty—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Woman and Home—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 9d.
 Woman's Journal—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 3s.
 Woman's Own—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Woman's Realm—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 5d.
 Woman's Weekly—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 5d.
 Women's Employment—25, Ehury St., S.W.1. 6d.
 World Today—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Yachting Monthly—3-4 Clements Inn, W.C.2. 3s.
 Yachting World (*Ind.*)—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s.
 Yachts and Yachting—196 Eastern Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea. 2s.
 Yachtsman—Blenheim House, 39-43 Battersea High St., S.W.11. 3s.

TRADE, PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS JOURNALS

- Accountancy—Moorgate Place, E.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 Accountant—151 Strand, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
 Accountants' Journal—22 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 1s.
 Accountants' Magazine—27 Queen St., Edinburgh. 3s. 3d.
 Advertiser's Weekly—109 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 1s. 9d.
 Aeroplane and Commercial Aviation News—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Agricultural Machinery Journal—1 Dorset Buildings, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Aircraft Engineering—12 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 3s.
 Aircraft Production—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
 Ambassador—49 Park Lane, W.1. 6s. 5. p.1.
 Architect and Building News—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
 Architects' Journal—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 1s.
 Architectural Review—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 5s.
 Artist—33 Warwick Sq., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Author—84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10. 2s.

- Autocar—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 15. 3d.
- Automobile Engineer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 35. 6d.
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- Bakers Review—13 Ashley Place, S.W.1. 15.
- Bank Officer—28 Old Queen St., S.W.1. 3d.
- Banker—10 Cannon St., E.C.4. 35.
- Bankers' Magazine—85-6 London Wall, E.C.2. 35. 6d.
- Bedding & Upholstery—33, Furnival St., E.C.4. 205. p.a.
- Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 15. 3d.
- Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 15.
- Brewers' Guardian—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 305. p.a.
- Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 35. 6d.
- Brewing Trade Review—19 Bristet St., E.C.1. 35. 6d.
- British Baker—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. 6d.
- British Book News—59 New Oxford St., W.C.1. 25. 6d.
- British Books—92 Park Lane, Croydon, Surrey. 35.
- British Clay Worker—4 Catherine St., Aldwych, W.C.2. 25.
- British Communications & Electronics—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 25. 6d.
- British Dental Journal—13 Hill St., W.1. 35.
- British Engineering and Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25. 6d.
- British Export Gazette—119 Moorgate, E.C.2. 35. 6d.
- British Farmer—26 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. 6d.
- British Jeweller—27 Frederick St., Birmingham. 25.
- British Journal for Philosophy of Science—Park-side Works, Edinburgh, 9. 105. 6d.
- British Journal of Applied Physics—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 125. 6d.
- British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 8d.
- British Manufacturer—6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 25.
- British Medical Journal—Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 45.
- British Packer—311 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1. 425. p.a.
- British Plastics—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 35. 6d.
- British Power Engineering—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 25. 6d.
- British Printer—30 Old Burlington St., W.1. 35. 6d.
- British Stationer—Commonwealth House, New Oxford St., W.C.1. 4d.
- British Steelmaker—7 Chesterfield Gdns., W.1. 25. 6d.
- British Sugar Beet Review—134 Piccadilly, W.1. 15.
- British Trade Journal and Export World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 35. 6d.
- British Veterinary Journal—7-8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 65.
- Brushes and Toilet Goods—65, Turmill St., E.C.1. 35.
- Builder—4 Catherine St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
- Builders' Merchants' Journal—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 15.
- Building Equipment News—33 Tothill St., S.W.1.
- Building Materials and Floors—The Tower, Brook Green Road, W.6. 405. p.a.
- Building Societies' Gazette—Burgon St., E.C.4. 35. 9d.
- Bus and Coach—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25. 6d.
- Cabinet Maker—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
- Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 15.
- Caterers' Journal—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
- Catering Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 15. 6d.
- Chamber of Commerce Journal—69 Cannon St., E.C.4. 15.
- Chartered Secretary—14 New Bridge St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
- Chemical Age—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 9d.
- Chemical and Process Engineering—The Tower, Brook Green Road, W.6. 305. p.a.
- Chemical Trade Journal—19 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
- Chemist and Druggist—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 15.
- Chemistry and Industry—14 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. 55.
- Chemo-Therapy Review—194 Bishopsgate, E.C.4. 225. 6d.
- Chief Steward—7-17 Jewry St., E.C.3. 25.
- Chiroprodist—8 Wimpole St., W.1. 15. 8d.
- Cinema—93-5 Wardour St., W.1. 6d.
- City Press (Non-Political)—80A Coleman St., E.C.2. 4d.
- Civil Engineering—8 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 35. 6d.
- Coal and Appliances Trade Digest—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 205. p.a.
- Coal Merchant and Shipper—17-19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 9d.
- Coke and Gas—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
- Colliery Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
- Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival St., E.C.4. 15. 3d.
- Commercial Grower—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15.
- Commercial Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 15.
- Concrete and Constructional Engineering—14 Dartmouth St., S.W.1. 35.
- Confectionery and Baking Craft—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 25.
- Confectionery Journal—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 4d.
- Confectionery News—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 4d.
- Contract Journal—32 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.1. 25.
- Contractors' Record—Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 15.
- Cordage, Canvas and Jute World—65, Turmill St., E.C.1. 55. 3d.
- Corrosion Technology—The Tower, Brook Green Road, Hammersmith, London, W.6. 405. p.a.
- Corsetry and Underwear—47 Hertford St., W.1. 55.
- Cost Accountant—63 Portland Place, W.1. 15. 10d.
- Cotton—32 Barton Arcade, Deansgate, Manchester. 305. p.a.
- Daily Film Renter—142 Wardour St., W.1. 6d.
- Dairy Engineering—The Tower, Brook Green Road, W.6. 305. p.a.
- Dairy Industries—9 Gough Sq., E.C.4. 35. 6d.
- Decorator—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
- Director—5 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.
- Display—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 35.
- Dock and Harbour Authority—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 25. 6d.
- Draper's Record—229-231 High Holborn, W.C.1. 9d.
- Drapery and Fashion Weekly—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 4d.
- Dyer, Textile Printer—Drury Hse., Russell St., W.C.2. 15. 10d.
- Education—10 Queen Anne St., W.1. 7d.

- Electrical and Radio Trading—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 25.
 Electrical Industries Export—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 205. p.a.
 Electrical Review—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 15. 6d.
 Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Electronic Engineering—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 35.
 Embroidery—58 Petty France, S.W.1. 35.
 Engineer—28 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2. 25.
 Engineering—35-6 Bedford St., W.C.2. 25.
 Engineer's Digest—120 Wigmore St., W.1. 45. 6d.
 Estates Gazette—28 Denmark St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Factory Manager—117 Kingsway, W.C.2.
 Fairplay (Shipping)—Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Fancy Goods Trader—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. 205. p.a.
 Far East Trade—3 Belsize Crescent, N.W.3. 35.
 Farm Implement and Machinery Review—28 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Farm Mechanization—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 25. 6d.
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 9d.
 Farmers' Weekly—161-166 Fleet St. E.C.4. 9d.
 Farming Express—Old bourne Hall, Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 4d.
 Farming News—65 Buchanan St., Glasgow. 6d.
 F.B.I. Review—21 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Journal—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. 25.
 Financial World—5 New St., Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 6d.
 Fire (British Fire Service)—72 Fleet St., E.C.4. 25.
 Fire Protection Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 25.
 Fish Friers' Review—City Chambers, Infirmary St., Leeds. 9d.
 Fish Trades Gaz.—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 6d.
 Flight—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 15. 6d.
 Food Manufacture—The Tower, Brook Green Road, W.6. 505. p.a.
 Food Processing and Packing—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Food Trade Review—7 Garrick St. W.C.2. 425. p.a.
 Foundry Trade Journal—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Free Trader—24 Austin Friars, E.C.2. 35.
 Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—6-7 Gough Square, E.C.4. 15.
 Fuel—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 205.
 Funeral Service Journal—Hillingdon Press, Uxbridge, Mx. 155. p.a.
 Furs—14 King St., Richmond, Surrey. 15. 6d.
 Fur Weekly News—5 Barrett St., W.1. 255. p.a.
 Furnishing—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 Furnishing World—109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 15. 3d.
 Furniture Record—44a Worship St., E.C.2. 15. 3d.
 Games and Toys—30-1 Knightrider St., E.C.4. 35.
 Garage and Motor Agent—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Gas and Oil Power—9 Cathrine Place, S.W.1. 25.
 Gas Journal—Finwell House, 26 Flinsbury Sq., E.C.2. 15. 9d.
 Gas Times—65 Turnmill St., London, E.C.1. 35. 6d.
 Gas World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 9d.
 George Broomhall's Corn Trade News—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 2945. p.a.
 Glass—9 Moor Park Rd., Northwood, Mx. 25.
 Goldsmiths' Journal—225 Latymer Ct., W.3. 15. 3d.
 Grocer—Eastbeap Buildings, E.C.3. 8d.
 Grocers' Gazette—1-2 Pudding Lane, E.C.3. 6d.
 Grower—49 Doughty St., W.C.1. 15.
 Hair and Beauty—18-20 York Bldgs., W.C.2. 35. 9d.
 Hairdressers' Journal—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Handy Shipping Guide—12-15 Laystall St., E.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Harper's Sports and Games—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 205. p.a.
 Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 845. p.a.
 Head Teachers' Review—59 Victoria Rd., Surbiton, Surrey. 4d.
 Heating—90 High Holborn W.C.1. 25. 6d.
 Heating and Air Conditioning—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 25.
 Heating and Ventilating Engineer—8 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 25. 6d.
 Horological Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. 15. 6d.
 Hosiery Times—134 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 9d.
 Hosiery Trade Journal—11 Millstoe Lane, Leicester. 35.
 Hospital—75 Portland Placc, W.1. 25. 9d.
 Hospital and Health Management—Victoria House, Mason's Hill, Bromley, Kent. 35.
 Hotel and Restaurant Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 25.
 Hotel and Catering Review—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 25. 6d.
 Ice Cream Industry—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15.
 Illus. Carpenter and Builder—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. 6d.
 Industria Britannica—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 35.
 Industrial Chemist—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Industrial Daily News—Pear Tree Court, E.C.1. 25.
 Industrial Welfare—48 Bryanston Square, W.1. 35.
 Insurance Mail, 44 Fleet St., E.C.4., 15. 6d.
 Insurance Record—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 25. 6d.
 Interbuild—11 Manchester Sq., W.1. 25. 6d.
 Investor's Chronicle—110 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Investors' Guardian—Guardian House, Wormwood St., E.C.2. 15.
 Investor's Review—5-7 New St., Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 15.
 Iron and Steel—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 35.
 Ironmonger—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 15.
 Jeweller and Metalworker—10 Albemarle Way, E.C.1. 8d.
 Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph—6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch St., E.C.3. 5d.
 Journal of the Institute of Bankers—10 Lombard St., E.C.3. 205. p.a.
 Journal of Scientific Instruments—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 1205. p.a.
 Journal of the Chemical Society—Burlington House, W.1. 4005. p.a.
 Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists—19 Piccadilly, Bradford. 325.
 Journal of the Textile Institute—10 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3. 125.
 Junior Age—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 25.
 Justice of the Peace and Local Govt. Review—Little London, Chichester. 25. 10d.
 Jute and Canvas Review—22a Strand, W.C.2. 35. 6d.

- Kinematograph Weekly—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Lancet—7 Adam Street, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Land Agents Record—23 Clinton Crescent, St. Leonards-on-Sea. 6d.
 Laundry and Cleaning—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Law Journal—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
 Law Quarterly Review—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 13s. 6d.
 Law Reports, The—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. 252s. p.a.
 Law Society's Gazette—Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 60s. p.a.
 Law Times—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
 Leather Goods—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Leather Trades Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
 Licensing World—32 Bedford Sq. W.C.1. 6d.
 Light Metals—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Linen Trade Circular—5 Fountain Lane, Belfast. 70s. p.a.
 Litho-Printer—97 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 2s.
 Lloyd's Loading List—Lloyd's, E.C.3. 1s. 6d.
 Lloyd's Shipping Index—Lloyd's, E.C.3. Subs. only.
 Local Government Finance—1 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S. W.1. 52s. 6d. p.a.
 Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Rd., N.W.3. 4d.
 London Corn Circular—7 Northumberland Alley, E.C.3. 75s. p.a.
 Machine Shop Magazine—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s.
 Machinery—Nat. House, West St., Brighton. 1s. 3d.
 Machinery Lloyd—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 50s. p.a.
 Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Maker-Up—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
 Man and his Clothes—3-5 Barrctt St., W.1. 2s.
 Man-made Textiles—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 3s.
 Manager—80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 3s.
 Manufacturing Chemist—The Tower, Brook Green Road, W.6. 50s. p.a.
 Manufacturing Clothier—9 Gough Square E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
 Marine Engineer—9 Catherine Place. S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Mass Production—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Meat Marketing—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square E.C.4. 1s.
 Meat Trades Journal—5 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. 9d.
 Mechanical Handling—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
 Mechanical World and Engineering Record—31 King St. West, Manchester. 2s. 6d.
 Medical Officer—72-3 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Medico-Legal Journal—3-4 Petty Cury, Cambridge. 7s. 6d.
 Melody Maker—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Members Circular (Master Printers)—11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
 Men's Wear—229-231 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
 Mercantile Guardian—52 Bishopsgate, E.C.3. 35s. p.a.
 Metal Bulletin—27 Albemarle St., W.1. 1s. 10d.
 Metal Industry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
 Metal Treatment—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Metallurgia—31 King St. West, Manchester, 3. 2s. 6d.
 Milk Producer—Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey.
 Milling—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 3s.
 Mine and Quarry Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Mining Journal—15 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.2. 9d.
 Mining Mag.—482 Salisbury House, E.C.2. 3s.
 Mining World—Fishmongers Hall St., E.C.4. 5s.
 Model Engineer—19-20 Noel St., W.1. 1s. 3d.
 Modern Caravan—Heathcock Court, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
 Modern Refrigeration—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 Modern Transport—3-16 Woburn Place, W.C.1. 1s.
 Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1s.
 Motor Body—78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. 2s.
 Motor Cycle—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 9d.
 Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 28s. p.a.
 Motor Cycling—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 6d.
 Motor Industry—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 Motor Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 55s. p.a.
 Motor Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Muck Shifter & Bulk Handler—The Tower, Brook Green Road, W.6. 30s. p.a.
 Music Trades Review—44A Worship St., E.C.2. 2s. 3d.
 Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.1. 1s. 6d.
 National Builder—82 New Cavendish St., W.1. 3s.
 National Master Painter—40 King St., W., Manchester. Subs.
 National Newsagent—107-111 Fleet St., E.C.4. 9d.
 Nuclear Energy—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 5s.
 Nuclear Engineering—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 3s. 6d.
 Nurseryman, Seedsman and Glasshouse Grower—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. 40s. p.a.
 Nursing Mirror—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 8d.
 Nursing Times—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Off Licence Journal—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Official Architecture—63 Neal St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Oil Engine—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 3s.
 Optician—69 Aldwych, W.C.2. 1s.
 Outfitter—17-19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Packaging—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 5s.
 Packaging Review—Commonwealth House, New Oxford St., W.C.1. 3s.
 Paint Manufacture—The Tower, Brook Green Road, W.6. 40s. p.a.
 Paint, Oil and Colour Journal—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 50s. p.a.
 Paint Technology—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 4s.
 Painting and Decorating—30 Princes St., Southport, Lancs. 1s. 9d.
 Papcr Maker—50-51 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 9d.
 Passenger Transport—64 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
 Perambulator Gazette—13 St. George St., W.1. 2s.
 Perfumery and Essential Oil Record—33 Chiswell St., E.C.1. 6s. 6d.
 Personnel Management, and Methods—109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 24s. p.a.
 Petroleum—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
 Petroleum Times—Bowling Green Lane, W.C.1. 4s.
 Pharmaceutical Journal—17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 2s.
 Philatelic Magazine—27 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 9d.
 Philatelic Trader—27 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 15s. p.a.

- Pianomaker—13 St. George St., W.1. 2s. 3d.
 Plastics—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 3s.
 Plumbing Trade Journal—30 Princes St., Southport, Lancs. 1s. 9d.
 Police Review—67 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.1. 5d.
 Policy—44 Fleet St., E.C.4. 9d.
 Policy Holder—10 Kennedy St., Manchester. 9d.
 Post Mag—12-13 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Pottery and Glass—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 35s. p.a.
 Pottery Gazette—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 40s. p.a.
 Tower and Works Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Power Laundry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
 Practical Mechanics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Practical Television—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
 Practical Wireless—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Practitioner—5 Bentinck St., W.1. 5s.
 Print in Britain—97 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 2s.
 Product Finishing—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 3s.
 Public Ledger—11 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2. 10d.
 Quarry Manager's Journal—62-64 Baker St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Railway Gazette—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Railway Magazine—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Railway Review—205 Euston Rd., N.W.1. 6d.
 Rating and Valuation Reporter—Oyez House, Bream's Bldgs., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Retail Chemist—18-20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. 2s. 2d.
 Retail Newagent—15 Charterhouse St., E.C.1. 6d.
 Review (Insurance)—10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 2s.
 Review of Economic Studies—39a Welbeck St., W.1. 12s. 6d.
 Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular—110 Cannon St., E.C.4. 50s. p.a.
 Roads and Road Construction—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 2s.
 Royal Society of Health Journal—90 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 10s. 6d.
 Rubber and Plastics Age—Gaywood House, Gt. Peter St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Sales Appeal—85-87 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 School and College—18-20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s. 8d.
 School Government Chronicle and Education Review—24-26 Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
 Schoolmaster—Hamilton House, Hastings St., W.C.1. 4d.
 Science and Art of Mining—Rowbottom Square, Wigan. 4d.
 Scope's Factory and Office Service—85-87 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Scotland—1 Castle St., Edinburgh. 2s.
 Scottish Farmer and Farming World and Household—39 York St., Glasgow. 6d.
 Scottish Grocer—34-6 North Frederick St., Glasgow. 6d.
 Scottish Schoolmaster—10 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh. 3s. 6d. p.a.
 Secretaries' Chronicle—Devonshire House, 12 Devonshire St., W.1. 2s.
 Service Station—2 Caxton St., S.W.1. 2s.
 Sheet Metal Industries—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Shipbuilder—39 Victoria St., S.W.1. 3s.
 Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s.
 Shipping World—127 Cheapside, E.C.2. 2s.
 Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. 1s.
 Shoe and Leather News—Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.2. 9d.
 Shoe Manufacturers' Monthly—4 Market Place, Leicester. 3d.
 Skinner's Silk and Rayon Record—44 Brazennose St., Manchester. 2s.
 Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
 Solicitors' Journal—Oyez House, Bream's Bldgs., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 1s. 9d.
 Sports Trader—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. 2s.
 Stage—19 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Steam Engineer—90 High Holborn, W.C.1. 3s.
 Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Stores and Shops—68 Welbeck St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Structural Engineer—11 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1. 5s. 3d.
 Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer—42 Russell Square, W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Syren and Shipping—7-17 Jewry St., E.C.3. 1s. 6d.
 Tailor and Cutter—42 Gerrard St., W.1. 1s.
 Tea and Ruhher Mail—47 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. 6d.
 Textile Manufacturer—31 King St. West, Manchester. 2s. 6d.
 Textile Mercury—Mercury House, Acton Sq., Salford, 5. 8d.
 Textile Recorder—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 3s.
 Textile Weekly—33 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3. 8d.
 Timber and Plywood—194-200 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Timber Trades Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Times Review of Industry—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 1s.
 Tobacco—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Tobacconist and Confectioner (*inc.* Tobacco Trade Review)—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 3d.
 Tooling—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 2s.
 Town and Country Planning—28 King St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Toy Trader—65 Turnmill St., N.W.1. 20s. p.a.
 Trade Marks Journal—25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
 Transport Management—18 Kensington Gate, W.8. 1s.
 Transport World—3 Fleet St., E.C.4. 25s. p.a.
 Waste Trade World—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Water and Water Engineering—30 Furnival St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Weekly Law Reports (Legal)—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. 126s. p.a.
 Welding—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s.
 Wine and Food—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 5s.
 Wine and Spirit Trade Record—7 Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon St., E.C.4. 84s. p.a.
 Wine and Spirit Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 84s. p.a.
 Wire Industry—33 Furnival St., E.C.4. 40s. p.a.
 Wireless and Electrical Trader—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 60s. p.a.
 Wireless World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s. 6d.
 Women's Wear News—3-5 Barrett St., W.1. 9d.
 Wood—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.

Woodworker—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. 15.
 Wool Record—91 Kirkgate, Bradford. 85s. p.a.
 World Crops—The Tower, Brook Green Road, W.6. 40s. p.a.
 World Sports—185 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
 World's Carriers—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
 World's Fair—Union St., Oldham. 6d.
 World's Paper Trade Review—296-302 High Holborn, W.C.1. 1s.
 World's Press News—9-10 Old Bailey, E.C.4. 1s. 6d.

LONDON OFFICES OF COMMONWEALTH, NORTHERN IRISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Australia:—

Adelaide Advertiser—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Adelaide Chronicle—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Adelaide Sunday Mail—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Adelaide News—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Brisbane Courier-Mail—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Brisbane Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Launceston Examiner—30 New Bri. St., E.C.4.
 Melbourne Age—132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Melbourne Australian Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Melbourne Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Melbourne Sun News-Pictorial—110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Melbourne Weekly Times—110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Perth Daily News—110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Perth West Australian—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Sydney Bulletin—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Sydney Mirror—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
 Sydney Morning Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Sydney Sun-Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Canada:—

Calgary Albertan—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
 Calgary Herald—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Edmonton Journal—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Globe and Mail (Toronto)—Printing House Square, E.C.4.
 Montreal Gazette—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Ottawa Citizen—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Ottawa Journal—56 Bloomsbury Sq., W.1.
 Toronto Daily Star—83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Toronto Star Weekly—83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Toronto Telegram—40-43 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Vancouver Province—Manchester Guardian Building, Fleet St., E.C.4.

Ceylon:—

Ceylon Daily News—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
 Ceylon Observer—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
 Times of Ceylon—Stuart House, 1 Tudor St., E.C.4.

India:—

Allahabad Leader—3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Bombay Evening News of India—3 Albemarle St., W.1.
 Hindu, The (Madras)—2-3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Hindustan Standard (Calcutta)—Wheatsheaf House, Carmelite St., Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Hindustan Times (New Delhi)—2 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Illustrated Weekly of India—3 Albemarle St., W.1.
 Madras Mail—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
 National Herald (Lucknow)—2-3 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
 Statesman (Calcutta)—41 Whitehall, S.W.1.
 Times of India—3 Albemarle St., W.1.

New Zealand:—

Auckland Star—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 Auckland Weekly News—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Christchurch Press—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Dominion (Wellington)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 Dunedin Evening Star—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 New Zealand Evening Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 New Zealand Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Otago Daily Times and Witness—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 Southland Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Wanganui Chronicle—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.

Northern Ireland:—

Armagh Guardian—329 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Ballymena Observer—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ballymena Weekly Tel.—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Banbridge Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Belfast News Letter—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Belfast Telegraph (and Weekly Telegraph)—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Coleraine Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 County Down Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Derry Journal—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Derry Standard—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Down Recorder—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Dungannon Observer—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Impartial Reporter (Impniskillen)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ireland's Saturday Night—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Irish News—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Larne Times—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Londonderry Sentinel—80 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Lurgan Mail—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Mid Ulster Mail—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Newtownards Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Newtownards Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Northern Constitution (Coleraine)—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Northern Whig—143 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Portadown News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Portadown Times—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Strabane Weekly News—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Tyrone Constitution—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Tyrone Courier—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ulster Gazette (Armagh)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ulster Herald—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Pakistan:—

Karachi Dawn—24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Pakistan Times—118 Fleet St., E.C.4.

U.S.A.:—

Baltimore Sun—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Chicago Daily News—8 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 Chicago Tribune—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Christian Science Monitor—163-4 Strand, W.C.2.
 New York Daily Mirror—78 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 New York Herald-Tribune—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
 New York Times—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
 New York Wall Street Journal—245 Oxford St., W.1.

NEWSPAPER GROUP PUBLISHERS

In recent years a large number of newspapers in London and the Provinces have been acquired by various groups of publishers, either in one company or in a series of companies associated with each other. The following is a list of the chief newspaper group publishers, with the journals controlled:

Northcliffe Group (Viscount Rothermere):

LONDON—Daily Mail, Daily Sketch, Evening News.

PROVINCES—*Cheltenham*, Gloucester Echo, Cheltenham Chronicle; *Derby*, Evening Telegraph; *Edinburgh*, Scottish Daily Mail; *Gloucester*, Citizen, Gloucester Journal; *Grimby*, Evening Telegraph, Saturday Telegraph; *Hull*, Daily Mail, Hull Times; *Leicester*, Evening Mail; *Lincoln*, Echo; *Stoke on Trent*, Evening Sentinel, Weekly Sentinel; *Swansea*, Herald of Wales, South Wales Evening Post.

Harmsworth Group

PROVINCES—*Barnstaple*, North Devon Journal-Herald; *Bodmin*, Cornish Guardian; *Crediton*, Gazette; *Exeter*, Express & Echo, Western Times & Gazette; *Exmouth*, Chronicle; *Ilfracombe*, Chronicle; *Penzance*, Cornish Evening Herald, Cornishman; *Plymouth*, Western Morning News, Western Evening Herald; *Tiverton*, Gazette; *Torquay*, Herald Express; *Truro*, West Briton; *Wellington*, Wellington Weekly News.

Provincial Newspapers Group

PROVINCES—*Blackburn*, Times; *Linnylee*, Express and News; *Doncaster*, Gazette; *Edinburgh*, Evening News; *Leeds*, Yorkshire Evening News; *Northampton*, Chronicle and Echo, Independent, Mercury and Herald; *Nuneaton*, Observer; *Preston*, Lancashire Evening Post, Guardian.

LONDON SUBURBAN—*Balham*, News and Mercury; *Clapham*, Observer; *Merton*, News; *Mitcham*, News and Mercury; *Norbury*, News; *Norwood*, News; *Penge*, News; *Streatham*, News; *Wimbledon*, Boro News.

Berrow's Newspapers Ltd.

(WORCESTER)

PROVINCES—*Worcester*, Evening News and Times, Saturday Sports News, Berrow's Worcester Journal; *Stourport*, News; *Kidderminster*, Times; *Droitwich*, Guardian; *Malvern*, Gazette; *Evesham*, Standard; *Ledbury*, Reporter.

Beaverbrook Group (Lord Beaverbrook):

LONDON—Daily Express, Evening Standard, Sunday Express.

East Midland Allied Press Ltd.

PROVINCES—*Kettering*, Northamptonshire Evening Telegraph, Northamptonshire Advertiser; *Market Harborough*, Advertiser & Midland Mail; *Peterborough*, Citizen & Advertiser; *Stamford*, Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury; *Spalding*, Guardian, Lincolnshire Free Press; *Wisbech*, Isle of Ely & Wisbech Advertiser; *King's Lynn*, Lynn News & Advertiser; *Bury St. Edmunds*, Bury Free Press; *Sudbury*, Suffolk Free Press; *Newmarket*, Journal.

Westminster Press Group

PROVINCES—*Abingdon*, North Berks Herald; *Alnwick*, Northumberland Gazette; *Aucklani*, Chronicle; *Barrow*, North Western Evening Mail, News; *Bath*, Chronicle & Herald, Somerset Guardian, Wiltshire News; *Bedford*, Record, Times; *Biggleswade*, Chronicle; *Blyth*, News; *Bradford*, Telegraph and Argus, Yorkshire Sports; *Chertsey*, Surrey Herald; *Consett*, Chronicle; *Darlington*, Northern Echo, Northern Despatch, Times; *Dalton*, News; *Devizes*, Wiltshire Gazette; *Durham*, County Advertiser, Chronicle; *Ealing*, Middlesex County Times; *Harrow*, Observer; *Keighley*, News; *Kendal*, Westmorland Gazette; *Lincoln*, Chronicle; *Malton*, Gazette; *North Shields*, Weekly News; *Oxford*, Mail, Times; *South Shields*, Gazette, Sports Gazette; *Stanley*, News; *Swindon*, Evening Advertiser, Football Pink, Wilts. Gazette and Herald; *Uxbridge*, Middlesex Advertiser; *Wembley*, Observer, News; *Whitley Bay*, Chronicle & Guardian; *Woking*, Herald; *York*, Yorkshire Gazette and Herald, Yorkshire Evening Press.

Thomson Group (Roy Thomson)

LONDON—Sunday Times.

PROVINCES—*Manchester*, The Sporting Chronicle, Midday, Evening Chronicle; *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Newcastle Journal and North Mail, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Sun; *Blackburn*, Northern Evening Telegraph; *Liverpool*, Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph; *Macclesfield*, Macclesfield County Express; *Middlesbrough*, Evening Gazette; *Sheffield*, Star, Sheffield Telegraph; *Stockport*, Stockport Express.

SCOTLAND—*Edinburgh*, The Scotsman; *Aberdeen*, The Press and Journal, Evening Express, Weekly Journal.

WALES—*Cardiff*, Western Mail, South Wales Echo.

Odhams Press Group

LONDON - Daily Herald, People, Sporting Life.

REPORTING AND NEWS AGENCIES

ASSOCIATED NEWS SERVICE,
30 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Fleet Street. 6280.
ASSOCIATED PRESS LTD.,
83-86 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. Fleet Street. 1515.
BRENNARD PRESS LTD.,
London Airport, Hounslow, Middx. Skypost
7234.
BRITISH UNITED PRESS LTD.,
8 Boulevard Street, E.C.4. Fleet Street 7266.
CENTRAL PRESS FEATURES,
80 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Fleet Street 7792.
COMMONWEALTH NEWS AGENCY,
Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1. Whitehall 4624.
EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.,
Extel House, East Harding Street, E.C.4. Fleet Street 1080.
INCORPORATED PRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN LTD.,
90 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Fleet Street 5434.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL PRESS LTD.,
72-78 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Central 8931.
NATIONAL PRESS AGENCY LTD.,
Newspaper House, 8-16 Great New Street, E.C.4.
Fleet Street 1030.
NEWSPAPER FEATURES LTD.,
110 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Fleet Street 7888.
P.A. FEATURES LTD.,
85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Fleet Street 7440.
PARLIAMENTARY NEWS SERVICES,
92 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Ludgate Circus 7843.
PRESS ASSOCIATION LTD.,
85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Fleet Street 7440.
REUTERS LTD.,
85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. Fleet Street 6060.
UNIVERSAL NEWS SERVICE LTD.,
11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. Fleet Street 1633.

Birmingham: CATER'S NEWS AGENCY, 5 Digbeth, Birmingham, 5, Birmingham. Midland 7671.
Bristol: BRISTOL & WEST NEWS AGENCY, Pelouquin House, Pipe Lane, Bristol, 1.
Cambridge: CAMBRIDGE NEWS SERVICE, 44a Hills Road, Cambridge. Cambridge 52494-6.
Halifax: NORTH EASTERN PRESS AGENCY, 120

Rochdale Road, Ripponden, Yorks. Ripponden 3236.
Liverpool: GRONBACH (JOURNALISTS) LTD., Chicago Buildings, 13 Whitechapel, Liverpool, 1. Liverpool Central 1388.
Manchester: GENERAL NEWS SERVICES, 274-278 The Corn Exchange, Fennel Street, Manchester, 4. Manchester Deansgate 4607-8.

LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS

CENTRAL AREA.—Principal streets or approximate boundaries of the postal districts are named in the area from Edgware Road and Park Lane to Bishopsgate; and from Marylebone and Euston Roads to the Thames.

E.C.1.—Clerkenwell, City Road, Old Street, Goswell Road, Aldersgate Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Newgate Street, Holborn Viaduct, etc.
 E.C.2.—Rivington Street, Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate, Threadneedle Street, Poultry, Cheapside, Foster Lane, Finsbury Square, Tabernaacle Street, Moorgate, London Wall, Gresham Street, Old Broad Street, etc.
 E.C.3.—Cornhill, Houndsditch, Leadenhall Street, Aldgate, Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, Fenchurch Street, Eastcheap, Lower Thames Street, Tower Hill, etc.
 E.C.4.—Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, Temple, Farringdon Street, New Bridge Street, Old Bailey, Ludgate Hill, Paternoster Row, Queen Victoria Street, Cannon Street, Upper Thames Street, King William Street, etc.
 W.C.1.—From (excl.) Tottenham Court Road to

(incl.) Phoenix Place and Gray's Inn Road; from (excl.) Euston Road and (excl.) Pentonville Road to (incl.) New Oxford Street, High Holborn and Holborn.
 W.C.2.—From Charing Cross Road, Leicester Square, Trafalgar Square to Chancery Lane and Essex Street; from (excl.) New Oxford Street and (excl.) Holborn to the Thames.
 W.1.—From (excl.) Edgware Road and (incl.) Park Lane to (incl.) Tottenham Court Road and (incl.) Shaftesbury Avenue; from (excl.) Marylebone Road and (excl.) Euston Road to (incl.) Piccadilly.
 S.W.1.—From (incl.) Pont Street, Sloane Street and Chelsea Bridge Road to Haymarket, Victoria Embankment and Millbank; from (incl.) Knightsbridge and (excl.) Piccadilly to Grosvenor Road.

OTHER AREAS.—Boundaries of the postal districts are not necessarily the same as those of boroughs of the same name.

N.1.	Islington, Hoxton.	W.5.	Ealing.	S.E.12.	Lee.
N.2.	East Finchley.	W.6.	Hammersmith.	S.E.13.	Lewisham.
N.3.	Finehley, Church End.	W.7.	Hanwell.	S.E.14.	New Cross.
N.4.	Finsbury Park, Harringay.	W.8.	Kensington.	S.E.15.	Peckham.
N.5.	Highbury.	W.9.	Maida Hill.	S.E.16.	Rotherhithe.
N.6.	Highgate.	W.10.	North Kensington.	S.E.17.	Walworth.
N.7.	Holloway.	W.11.	Notting Hill.	S.E.18.	Woolwich, Plumstead.
N.8.	Hornsey.	W.12.	Shepherd's Bush.	S.E.19.	Norwood.
N.9.	Lower Edmonton.	W.13.	West Ealing.	S.E.20.	Anerley, Penge.
N.10.	Muswell Hill.	W.14.	West Kensington.	S.E.21.	Dulwich.
N.11.	New Southgate.	S.W.2.	Brixton, Streatham Hill.	S.E.22.	East Dulwich.
N.12.	North Finchley.	S.W.3.	Chelsea.	S.E.23.	Forest Hill.
N.13.	Palmer's Green.	S.W.4.	Clapham.	S.E.24.	Herne Hill.
N.14.	Southgate.	S.W.5.	Earl's Court.	S.E.25.	South Norwood.
N.15.	South Tottenham.	S.W.6.	Fulham, Walham Green.	S.E.26.	Sydenham.
N.16.	Stoke Newington.	S.W.7.	South Kensington.	S.E.27.	West Norwood.
N.17.	Tottenham.	S.W.8.	South Lambeth.	E.1.	Spitalfields, Mile End, Wapping, Shadwell, Stepney.
N.18.	Upper Edmonton.	S.W.9.	Stockwell.	E.2.	Bethnal Green.
N.19.	Upper Holloway.	S.W.10.	West Brompton.	E.3.	Bow.
N.20.	Whetstone.	S.W.11.	Battersea.	E.4.	Chingford.
N.21.	Winchmore Hill.	S.W.12.	Balham.	E.5.	Clapton.
N.22.	Wood Green.	S.W.13.	Barnes.	E.6.	East Ham.
N.W.1.	Regent's Park, N. Camden Town, Somers Town.	S.W.14.	Mortlake.	E.7.	Forest Gate.
N.W.2.	Cricklewood, Hampstead.	S.W.15.	Putney, Roehampton.	E.8.	Hackney, Dalston.
N.W.3.	Hampstead.	S.W.16.	Streatham.	E.9.	Homerton, Hackney Wick, South Hackney.
N.W.4.	Hendon.	S.W.17.	Tooting.	E.10.	Leyton.
N.W.5.	Kentish Town.	S.W.18.	Wandsworth.	E.11.	Leytonstone, Wanstead.
N.W.6.	Kilburn, Brondesbury.	S.W.19.	Wimbledon.	E.12.	Manor Park.
N.W.7.	Mill Hill.	S.W.20.	West Wimbledon.	E.13.	Plastow.
N.W.8.	St. John's Wood.	S.E.1.	Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey.	E.14.	Limehouse, Poplar, Millwall, Isle of Dogs, Stratford.
N.W.9.	The Hyde, Kingsbury.	S.E.2.	Abbey Wood.	E.15.	Canning Town, Victoria Docks, Silvertown, N. Woolwich.
N.W.10.	Willesden, Harlesden, Neasden.	S.E.3.	Blackheath.	E.16.	Walthamstow.
N.W.11.	Golders Green.	S.E.4.	Brockley.	E.17.	Woodford.
W.2.	Paddington, Edgware Road.	S.E.5.	Camberwell.		
W.3.	Acton.	S.E.6.	Catford.		
W.4.	Chiswick.	S.E.7.	Charlton.		
		S.E.8.	Deptford.		
		S.E.9.	Eltham.		
		S.E.10.	Greenwich.		
		S.E.11.	Kennington.		

Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS (1768), Burlington House, W.1.—*President*, Sir Charles Wheeler, K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1956); *Keeper*, Henry Rushhury, C.V.O., C.B.E., R.A. *Treas.*, Louis de Soissons, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.A.; *Sec.*, Humphrey Brooke, M.V.O., B.A., B.Litt.; *Reg.*, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O. *Librarian*, S. C. Hutchinson, F.S.A.

Royal Academicians

- 1941* Anderson, Stanley, 1951* Mason, Arnold.
C.B.E. 1947* Maufe, Sir Edward.
1949 Austin, Robert S. 1959* Methuen, Lord.
1955 Bawden, Edward, 1938 Monnington, W. T.
C.B.E. 1951 Nash, John.
1937† Brockhurst, G. L. 1943* Newton, Algernon.
1955 Buhler, Rohert. 1955 O'Rourke, Brian.
1962 Burn, Rodney J. 1926* Osborne, Malcolm,
1955 Charoux, Siegfried. C.B.E.
1958 Clark, J. Cosmo, 1953 Pitchforth, R. V.
C.B.E. 1942 Procter, Mrs. Dod.
1944* Richardson, Sir Al-
1944 Cundall, Charles, hert, K.C.V.O.
1953 de Soissons, Louis, 1958 Rohertson, Sir
C.V.O., O.B.E. Howard.
1953 Dobson, Frank, 1936 Rushhury, Henry,
C.B.E. C.V.O., C.B.E.
1955 Dring, William, 1961 Sanders, Christo-
1950 Dunlop, R. O. pher C.
1953 Eurich, Richard. 1959 Skeaping, John R.
1954 Fitton, James. 1954 Spear, Ruskin.
1933* Flint, Sir W. Rus- 1960 Spence, Sir Basil,
scil. O.B.E., T.D.
1942† Frampton, Mer- 1959 Spencer, Gilhert.
edith. 1931* Taylor, L. Camp-
bell.
1960 Greenham, Peter G. 1945 Thomson, A. R.
1961 Gunn, James. 1949 Todd, A. R.
1942* Harris, E. V., O.B.E. Middleton.
1961 Hepple, Norman. 1954 Tunnicliffe, C. F.
1930* Kelly, Sir Gerald F., 1955 Walker, B. Fleet-
K.C.V.O. wood-
1936* Knight, Danc 1940 Wheeler, Sir
Laura, D.B.E. Charles, K.C.V.O.,
C.B.E.
1952 Lambert, Maurice. 1945 Woodford, James,
1938 Lawrence, A. K. O.B.E.
1954 Le Bas, Edward, 1955* Worthington, Sir
C.B.E. Huhert, O.B.E.

Associates

- 1954 Aldridge, John 1961 Holford, Sir Wil-
1962 Ardizzone, Edward liam.
1959 Bratby, John R. 1955 McFall, David.
1957 Carr, Henry. 1955 McMorran, Donald
1962 Casson, Sir Hugh H.
1957 Cowern, Raymond 1959 McWilliam, F. F.
T. 1961 Mahoney, Charles.
1962 de Grey, Roger. 1958 Nimptsch, Uli.
1959 Dunstan, Bernard. 1948† Prout, Mrs. M.
1953† Durst, Alau L. Fisher.
1956 Elwes, Simon. 1960 Redpath, Miss
Anne.
1959 Erith, Raymond C. 1958 Roberts, William.
1955 Freeth, H. Andrew. 1960 Rosoman, Leonard.
1961 Gihherd, Frederick, 1957 Schilsky, Eric.
C.B.E. 1956 Sisson, Marshall,
1955 Gwynne-Jones, C.B.E.
Allan, D.S.O. 1956 Ward, John.
1957 Hillier, Tristram. 1955 Weight, Carel.

Hon. Academician Extraordinary (1948), Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.

* Senior Academician. † Senior Associate.
‡ Honorary Retired Academician.

Former Presidents of the Royal Academy

- Sir J. Reynolds, 1768. Sir E. Poynter, 1896.
Benjamin West, 1792. Sir A. Webb, 1919.
James Wyatt, 1805. Sir F. Dicksee, 1924.
Benjamin West, 1806. Sir W. Llewellyn, 1928.
Sir T. Lawrence, 1820. Sir E. Lutyens, 1938.
Sir M. A. Shee, 1830. Sir A. J. Munnings, 1944.
Sir C. Eastlake, 1850. Sir G. F. Kelly, 1949.
Sir Francis Grant, 1866. Sir A. E. Richardson,
Lord Leighton, 1878. 1954.

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART (1881), Plas Mawr, Conway.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. M. della R. Whitehead; *Curator and Sec.*, Frederic Lees.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY (1826), Princes Street Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Sir William MacTaggart, R.S.A.; *Sec.*, Donald Moodie, R.S.A.; *Treas.*, W. H. Kininmonth, R.S.A.; *Librarian*, William Wilson, R.S.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, W. Keith.

Honorary Retired Academicians

- 1929 Carrick, Alex. 1943 Orphoot, B. N. H.
1937 Cursiter, Stanley. 1948 Shearer, James.

Royal Scottish Academicians

- 1958 Armour, Mrs. Mary 1946 MacDougall, Leslie
1958 Blyth, R. Hender- Grahame.
son. 1939 McGlashan,
1944 Bone, Miss P. M. Arch. A.
1962 Coia, J. A. 1948 MacTaggart, Sir
1956 Crawford, H. Adam William.
1962 Donaldson, David 1952 Moodie, Donald.
A. 1957 Patrick, J. Mc-
1956 Fleming, Ian. Intosh.
1947 Gillies, William G. 1962 Philipson, Robin.
1959 Glass, W. Mervyn. 1952 Redpath, Anne.
1959 Gleave, J. L. 1956 Schilsky, Eric.
1953 Henderson, A. 1937 Schotz, Benno.
Graham. 1936 Sutherland, D. M.
1943 Hutchison, Sir 1946 Thomson, Adam B.
William. 1957 Thomson, J. Mur-
1956 Kininmonth, W. H. ray.
1960 Lindsay, Ian G., 1954 Whalen, Thomas.
O.B.E. 1949 Wilson, William.

Associates

- Armour, William. Hislop, Mrs. Margaret.
Beaton, Penelope. Jackson, C. d'O. Pilking-
Beveridge, Thomas. Johnston, Ninian. [ton.
Burns, W. A. Johnstone, Miss Dorothy
Cameron, Gordon S. MacKenzie, A. G. R.
Clark, James H. Matthew, Prof. Sir Robert
Crosbie, William. H.
Cunning, James. Miller, James.
Dempster, Miss Elizabeth. Miller, John.
Dick, Miss Alix. Morocco, Alberto.
Dods, Andrew. Poploc, Denis.
Eardley, Joan. Pulsford, Charles.
Ewart, David S. Sutherland, Scott.
Forrest, Norman J. Thomson, Sinclair.
Gordon, Esmé. Whiston, Peter.

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- BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH**, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, R. Watling, B.Sc., P. Watson, M.A., Ph.D.
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- BUILDING SOCIETIES INSTITUTE, 7 Aldford Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, E. C. L. Butler.
- BUILDING SURVEYORS' INSTITUTE (1952), 186-7 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Rowley.
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- CAMBRIDGE FUND AND WILLIAM WOODMAN CHARITY, ROYAL. (Applicants must be ex-soldiers who served as Regulars before the 1914-18 War.) *Address*, The Under-Secretary of State (C.2) War Office, S.W.1.
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- CANCER RESEARCH, INSTITUTE OF: ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL (1911), Fulham Road, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, N. P. Hadow, O.B.E.
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- CERAMICS INSTITUTE OF (1955), Shelton House, Stoke Road, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.—*Sec.*, G. H. Stewart.
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- CHILDREN'S RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (1959), Overstream House, Cambridge.—*Sec.*, Miss S. White.
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- CHURCH SOCIETY, 7 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rev. T. Hewitt, B.D., M.Th.
- CHURCH UNION (1859), 6 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. P. Coleman.

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- FLAX SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (1867), 7 Donegall Square, W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, G. A. E. Roberts, O.B.E.
- FOLK-LORE SOCIETY, c/o University College London, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. S. Mundy.
- FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS'S WORKSHOPS (1899), 118-122 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—*Comptroller and Sec.*, Dame Marian Acton, D.B.E.
- FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS, COUNCIL OF (1873), 17 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Director-General*, E. F. M. Butler.
- FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION IN LONDON, 11 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Nasim Ahmed.

- FORENSIC SCIENCES, BRITISH ACADEMY OF (1959).—*Secretary-General*, F. E. Camps, M.D., 28 Portland Place, W.1.
- FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, SOCIETY OF (1925), c/o Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—*Sec. and Treas.*, J. Pitt, M.A., B.Sc.
- FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, ROYAL (1882), 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, P. S. Leathart, M.B.E.
- FORESTRY SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1854), 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, R. Angus Galloway, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.
- FRANCO-BRITISH SOCIETY, 1 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Harvey of Tasburgh, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.; *Sec.*, Miss M. Coate.
- FREE CHURCH FEDERAL COUNCIL, 27 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Moderator* (1962-63), Rev. H. F. Lovell Cocks, M.A., D.D.; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. A. R. Vine, M.A., B.Sc., D.D.
- FREEMASONS, GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND (1736), Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.—*Grand Master Mason of Scotland*, The Lord Bruce; *Grand Sec.*, A. F. Buchan, M.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
- FREEMASONS, UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Grand Master*, The Earl of Scarborough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.; *Deputy Grand Master*, The Earl Cadogan, M.C.; *Assistant Grand Master*, Maj. Gen. Sir Allan Adair, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; *Grand Wardens*, The Lord Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G.; The Lord Waterlan; *Grand Chaplains*, The Bishop of Jarrow, O.B.E., Rev. J. E. Grosvenor, M.B.E., T.D.; *Grand Sec.*, J. W. Stubbs.
- FREEMEN OF CITY OF LONDON, GUILD OF (1908), 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.—*Master*, S. A. Phillips; *Clerk*, D. Reld.
- FRESHWATER BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (1932), The Ferry House, Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Westmorland.—*Sec. and Director of Laboratories*, H. C. Gilson, M.A.
- FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORP. (1849), 15 Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Cdr. R. A. Dudley, R.N.
- FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES, c/o The British Museum, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, The Viscount Esher; *Hon. Sec.*, T. S. Blakeney.
- FRIENDS OF THE POOR & GENTLEFOLK'S HELP (1905), and DISABLED SOLDIERS EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY, 42 Ebury Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Dame Dorothy Vaisey, D.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- FROEBEL FOUNDATION, NATIONAL, 2 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss V. E. Nightingall.
- FUEL INSTITUTE OF (1927), 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. W. Reynolds-Davies, O.B.E., B.Sc.
- GARDENERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1839), 48 Broadway, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Morley.
- GAS ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1863), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Higgins.
- CEMMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1931), St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, G. F. Andrews.
- GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, IRISH, Oak Hill, Belstead Road, Ipswich.—*Sec.*, Rev. W. Clare, F.R.S.A.
- GENEALOGISTS, SOCIETY OF (1911), 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Mrs. C. M. Mackay.
- GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, COLLEGE OF (1952), 41 Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Cdr. A. E. P. Doran, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
- GENTLEPEOPLE, GUILD OF AID FOR (1904), 280A Earls Court Road, S.W.5.—*Sec.*, Miss E. C. Ritchie.
- GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, c/o The Park Branch Library, Duke Street, Sheffield, 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Alice Garnett.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1830), Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. E. W. H. Briault; Sir Christopher Summerhayes, K.B.E., C.M.G.; *Foreign Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. L. Brown, C.B., C.B.E.; *Hon. Treas.*, G. P. Pirie-Gordon; *Director and Sec.*, L. P. Kirwan, C.M.G., T.D.; *Librarian and Curator of Maps*, G. R. Crone.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, MANCHESTER (1884), 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.—*Sec.*, A. Murch.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1884), 10 Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh 3.—*Sec.*, D. G. Moir.
- GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1807), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. O. M. B. Bulman, Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Secs.*, J. M. Edmonds, M.A.; P. A. Sabline, Ph.D.; *Foreign Sec.*, Prof. O. T. Jones, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, F. H. Moore, B.Sc., Ph.D., 278 Fir Tree Road, Epsom Downs, Surrey.
- GEORGIAN GROUP, 2 Chester Street, S.W.1.
- GILBERT AND SULLIVAN SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss C. Lambert, 273 Northfield Avenue, W.5.
- GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION.—An organization founded by the late Lord Baden-Powell, as a sister movement to the Boy Scouts and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1922. In 1961 the total membership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 599,045 and the world membership was over 5,550,000. *Commonwealth Headquarters*, Box 269, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
- GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY AND TOWNSEND MEMBERS' FELLOWSHIP (1875), Townsend House, Greycoat Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. P. M. Dunbar.
- GIRLS' GUILDRY, THE (1900), 212 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.; *London Office*, 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.; *Scottish Office*, 24 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh; *Welsh Office*, 70 Wood Road, Pontypridd, Glam.
- GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (Incorp.) (1902), 8 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Brigade Sec.*, Miss I. Bosworth.
- GIRLS OF THE REALM GUILD (1900), Moorside, Yateley, Hants.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Dempsey.
- GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE, Pelly Bridge, Pelly Road, Plaistov, E.13.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. A. H. Weir.
- GLACIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, c/o Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge.
- GLANVIL SOCIETY (1948), 5 Essex Court, E.C.4. For providing barrister lecturers on legal and allied topics.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. B. Calwell.
- GLASS-PAINTERS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF MASTER (1921), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Liddall Armitage.
- GLASS TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1916), 20 Hallam Gate Road, Sheffield 10.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. R. W. Douglas.
- GORDON BOYS' SCHOOL (1885), West End, Woking.—*Commdt. and Sec.*, Brig. D. E. Holbrook, C.B.E.
- GORDON SMITH INSTITUTE FOR SEAMEN (INCORPORATED) (1820) (Gordon Smith Seamen's Club), 96 Paradise Street, Liverpool, 1.—*Sec. and Supt.*, N. A. Williams.
- GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 39 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. For the benefit of governesses and women private teachers. Annuities, temporary assistance; homes for the retired and chronic sick.—*Sec.*, J. W. Beattie.
- GRAPHIC ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF (1920), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, C. S. Tresilian; *Sec.*, D. I. John.
- GREATER LONDON RED CROSS BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE (1921), 4 St. Andrew's Place N.W.1. [Hunter: 2579].

- GRENPELL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, Hope House, Great Peter Street, S.W.1. For medical and social work among the fishermen of Labrador and Northern Newfoundland.—*Sec.*, Miss Betty Seabrook.
- GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION, *see* CALOUSTE.
- HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY (1905), 239 Lauderdale Mansions, W.9.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. F. C. Clark.
- HANDICRAFT TEACHERS, INSTITUTE OF.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. E. Atkinson, 24 Thirty-Third Avenue, Hull.
- HANSARD SOCIETY FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT (1944), 162 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. Macalester.
- HARLEIAN SOCIETY (1869), 79 Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec. and Treas.*, N. H. MacMichael, F.S.A.
- HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. A. M. Dawson, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.
- HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE. *See* p. 537.
- HEADMASTERS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.* (1963), R. R. Pedley; *Joint Hon. Secs.*, E. C. Axford; W. R. Hecker; *Hon. Treas.*, T. J. P. York; *Sec.*, F. L. Allan, M.B.E., M.C.
- HEAD MISTRESSES, ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*President* (1962-64), Miss R. N. Pearse, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, Miss L. Spalding.
- HEADMISTRESSES OF PREPARATORY SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. B. Webster, Godstowe School, High Wycombe, Bucks.
- HEADMISTRESSES OF RECOGNIZED INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*The Hon. Secretary*, c/o Lillesden School, Hawkhurst, Kent.
- HEAD TEACHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. W. Glossop, 59 Victoria Road, Surbiton, Surrey.
- HEAD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, LONDON, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Dr. T. Harper Smith, 48 Perryn Road, W.3.
- HEALTH EDUCATION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR (1927), Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Medical Director*, Dr. A. J. Dalzell-Ward.
- HEALTH, GUILD OF (1904), Edward Wilson House, 26 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Chaplain*, Rev. J. M. Wilson, M.D.
- HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1897), 49 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, B. A. Hodges, B.A.
- HELLENIC STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF (1879), 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. A. Andrewes, F.B.A.; *Hon. Treas.*, B. Rickatson-Hatt; *Hon. Sec.*, Sir John Forsdyke, K.C.B.
- HENRY GEORGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Dir. of Studies*, V. H. Blundell.
- HERALDRY SOCIETY, THE (1947), 59 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, B. A. Jackson.
- HIGHWAY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1930), 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, N. W. Jenson.
- HISPANIC COUNCIL (1943), Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir John Taylor, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION OF, c/o The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, A. van Schendel, D.Phil.; *Sec.-Gen.*, N. Brommelle.
- HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (1906), 59A Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. A. T. Simmonds, O.B.E., M.A.
- HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1868), 96 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.10.—*Pres. Prof.* Sir Goronwy Edwards, D.Litt., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, Prof. F. R. H. Du Boulay, M.A.
- HISTORY OF SCIENCE, BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE.—*Pres.*, T. Martin; *Hon. Sec.*, F. H. C. Butler, Ravensmead, Keston, Kent.
- HOMELESS CHILDREN'S AID AND ADOPTION SOCIETY, and F. B. Meyer Children's Home (Incorp.) (1920), 54 Grove Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. Simpson.
- HOMES FOR WORKING BOYS IN LONDON (Incorporated) (1870).—*Office*, 15 Champion Hill, S.E.5.
- HONG KONG ASSOCIATION (1961), 54 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.—*Sec.*, H. J. Collar.
- HORATIAN SOCIETY (1933).—*Sec.*, Miss K. L. Steele, 60 Meriden Court, Chelsea Manor Street, S.W.3.
- HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BRITISH (1858), 35 Northampton Square, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, F. B. Cowen.
- HOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ANTIQUARIAN (1953), Northampton Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. C. Stevens.
- HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, INSTITUTE OF (1902), 75 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. R. Speller, O.B.E., LL.B.
- HOSPITALS CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1948), Royal London Buildings, 42 Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, John Dodd.
- HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND, THE (1873).—*Head Office*, 14-18 Holborn, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. B. Dart.
- HOSPITAL SAVING ASSOCIATION, THE, 30 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. H. Trembath.
- HOSPITAL SERVICE PLAN (London Association for Hospital Services), 157 St. John's Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.—*Gen. Manager*, J. H. Dwyer.
- HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 88 Brook Street, W.1.
- HOUSE OF ST. BARNABAS IN SOHO (House of Charity for Distressed Women in London) (1846), 1 Greek Street, Soho Square, W.1.—*Warden*, Mrs. Gibbs.
- HOUSEWORKERS, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF, LTD., Boston Manor House, Boston Manor Road, Brentford, Middlesex.
- HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL, NATIONAL (1900), 42 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. R. Kerrell-Vaughan.
- HOUSING ASSOCIATION FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES (1916), 41B Kensington High Street, W.8.—*Sec.*, R. Davis.
- HOUSING, INSTITUTE OF (Incorporated) (1931), 50 Tutton Street, S.W.1.
- HOUSING MANAGERS (INC.), SOCIETY OF, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. S. Cleaver.
- HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM (1866), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1. To promote the constructive treatment of delinquents and the prevention of crime.—*Sec.*, Hugh Klare.
- HUGENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON (1885), c/o Barclays Bank, Ltd., 1 Pall Mall East, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss I. Scouloudy, M.Sc., F.S.A.
- HUNTERIAN SOCIETY.—*Secs.*, O. Garrod, M.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P., 31 Weymouth Street, W.1.; H. G. Hanley, M.D., F.R.C.S., 147 Harley Street, W.1.
- HUNTERS' IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL LIGHT HORSE BREEDING SOCIETY (1885), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Wright.
- ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY (1909), 3a Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Penny; *Sec.*, G. F. Cole.
- INCOME TAX PAYERS' SOCIETY, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. G. Reid.
- INDEXERS, SOCIETY OF, 3 Western Mansions, Barnet, Herts.—*Chairman*, G. Norman Knight, M.A.; *Gen. Sec.*, E. Alan Baker.

- INDIA, PAKISTAN AND BURMA ASSOCIATION, Outcr Temple, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—*Joint Adviser and Sec.*, G. W. Tyson, C.I.E.
- INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF (1930), 7 Woburn Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. Townsend.
- INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*Head Office*, Aberdare House, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff.
- INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP (1877), St. Katharine Cree Church, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—*Gen. Dir.*, Rev. Prob. A. S. Hopkinson, M.A.
- INDUSTRIAL CO-PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION (1884), 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, J. Ward Daw; *Sec.*, Mrs. I. S. Ramsey, M.B.E.
- INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY (INCORPORATED) (1918), Robert Hyde House, 48 Bryanston Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, J. Garnett.
- INLAND WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION LTD. 4 Emerald Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. Grahame.
- INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION (1938), Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. B. A. Cleaver.
- INSTRUMENT TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1944), 20 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Cdr. A. A. W. Pollard, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).
- INSURANCE AGENTS, CORPORATION OF (1906), 68 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Ward.
- INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1917), Aldermary House, Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, R. T. D. Wilmot.
- INSURANCE BROKERS, CORPORATION OF (1906), 15 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. E. Ovington, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- INSURANCE INSTITUTE, CHARTERED (1897), 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. A. L. Cockerell, B.A.
- INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF (1958) (Incorporating Grotius Society (1915) and Society of Comparative Legislation and International Law (1894)), 1 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, N. S. Marsh.
- INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES, 1 Dean Trench Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Helen Nussbaum.
- INTERNATIONAL FOLK MUSIC COUNCIL, 35 Princess Court, Queensway, W.2.—*Sec.*, R. W. I. Band.
- INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION (1873), 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, The Lord McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., F.B.A., LL.D.; *Sec.*—*Gen.*, J. B. S. Edwards.
- INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION (British Section)—*Sec. Gen.*, Insp. E. C. Loats, Police Station, Braintree, Essex.
- INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION (1909), 146-150 Minorities, E.C.3.—*President*, W. L. Denholm, T.D.; *Gen. Manager*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, H. W. Greany, C.B.E.
- INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR LAND VALUE TAXATION AND FREE TRADE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, V. H. Blundell.
- INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION. *See* p. 305.
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- IRISH LINEN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION (1872), 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, G. A. E. Roberts, O.B.E.
- IRISH SOCIETY, THE HONOURABLE THE (1613), Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard, E.C.2.—*Governor*, Ald. Sir Noel Bowater, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, E. H. Shackcloth; *Gen. Agent and Solicitor (Ireland)*, Peter W. Dickson.
- IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE (1869), 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, K. Headlam-Morley, O.B.E.
- JAPAN ASSOCIATION (1950), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. J. Collar, C.B.E.
- JAPAN SOCIETY OF LONDON (1891), 95A Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
- JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISSION (1887), 12 Warwick Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. B. Wilson.
- JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN (administered by the Jewish Board of Guardians) (1885), 74A Charlotte Street, W.1.
- JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS (1859), 74A Charlotte Street, W.1.
- JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, Mocatta Library, University College, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. M. Schwab, B.A., 33 Seymour Place, W.1.
- JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE (1895), Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.
- JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Secs.*, S. Cohen; Miss R. Barnett.
- JEWISH YOUTH ASSOCIATION FOR (1899), 33 Berner Street, E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Michael Goldstein.
- JEWS, LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE (1809), 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Secs.*, Rev. W. A. Curtis, B.Sc.; Rev. E. F. Yorke, M.A.; Rev. G. H. Stevens, M.Th.
- JEWS AND CHRISTIANS, LONDON SOCIETY OF (1927), 28 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—*President*, The Dean of St. Paul's; *Joint Chairmen*, Rabbi Leslie I. Edgar, M.A., D.D.; The Rev. Canon E. F. Carpenter, Ph.D., M.A., D.D.
- JOHN INNES INSTITUTE (1910), Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, K. S. Dodds, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LONDON (1928)—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Dowdeswell, 92 St. Paul's Road, N.1.
- JOINT AIR TRANSPORT COMMITTEE (of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Federation of British Industries and London Chamber of Commerce), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, J. S. Wills.
- JOURNALISTS, THE INSTITUTE OF, 2-4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.—*Pres. S. R. Pawley*, O.B.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, R. F. Farmer.
- JUSTICES' CLERKS' SOCIETY (1839)—*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. Chislett, B.Sc., Town Hall, Croydon.
- KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON (1897), 34 King Street, E.C.2.—Founded by King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) for the support, benefit or extension of the hospitals of London and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1907. The Fund's capital amounts to some £9,000,000, the income of which is used for a wide variety of purposes. Since 1948 the Fund has developed its work in many directions, such as the establishment of the Hospital Centre and of training colleges for hospital administrators, matrons, ward sisters and caterers. Grants are made to hospitals for special purposes not covered by the National Health Service. *Chairman of Management Cttee.*, The Lord McCorquodale of Newton, P.C.; *Treas.*, The Lord Ashburton, K.C.V.O.; *Sec.*, R. E. Peers.
- KING GEORGE'S FIELDS FOUNDATION (1936), 71 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Luke, T.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Vice-Admiral H. G. Norman, C.B., C.B.E.
- KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS (1917), 1 Chesham Street, S.W.1. (the central fund for the United Marine Benevolent Institutions in the United Kingdom). Over £200,000 is given annually to

- Marine Benevolent Institutions, working for the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy.—*Sec.*, Capt. S. H. Paton, M.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).
- KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—Inaugurated in 1935 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Its objects are the advancement of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the younger generation.—*Sec.*, D. S. Miller, C.B.E.
- KING'S FUND, THE (1940), Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1. To give temporary assistance in directions which are beyond the province of State liability to war-disabled members of the Navy, Army, Air Force, Auxiliary Services, Home Guard, Merchant Navy and Civil Defence organizations and to widows, children and other dependants of those who lost their lives through war service.
- LABOUR PARTY, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson, O.B.E., M.P.; *Gen. Sec.*, A. L. Williams.
- LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF (1886), Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcs.—*Sec.*, A. J. Weller.
- LANCASTRIANS IN LONDON, ASSOCIATION OF (1892), 129 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Butler.
- LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY, CHARTERED (1902), 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.* (1962-63), J. F. Croome; *Sec.*, W. H. Clifford.
- LAND AND PROPERTY OWNERS, ASSOCIATION OF—*Sec.*, W. R. Gillespie, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
- LAND-VALUE TAXATION LEAGUE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, V. G. Saldji.
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- LAW REPORTING FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, INCORPORATED COUNCIL OF (1865), 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
- LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE (Interchange of Teachers) (1901), Ord Marshall House, 124 Belgrave Road, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Graham Savage, C.B.; *Director and Sec.*, W. J. Rood, O.B.E.
- LEAGUE OF THE HELPING HAND, Southwood, Eaton Park, Cobham, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. W. Knight.
- LEAGUE OF REMEMBRANCE (1914-45), 32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Administrator*, Mrs. E. H. Gibson, C.B.E.
- LEAGUE OF WELDOERS (Incorporated) (1893), 119 & 121 Limekiln Lane, Liverpool, 5.—*Warden and Sec.*, W. J. Horn.
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- LEPER GUILD (St. Francis) (1895), 20 The Boltons, S.W. 10.
- LEPERS, THE MISSION TO (1874), 7 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Harry Greenfield, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. H. Russell, B.A.
- "LEST WE FORGET" ASSOCIATION (1922) (for provision of entertainment for disabled ex-service men and women), 10 branches in London, Surrey, Middlesex and Sussex.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Capt. R. F. Peters, 37 Beaufort Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
- LIVERHULME RESEARCH AWARDS COMMITTEE (1933), St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, E.C.4. Exists to promote research work by senior persons of established position and for the award of post-graduate scholarships for specified purposes abroad.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Branney.
- LIBERAL CENTRAL ASSOCIATION, 58 Victoria Street—S.W.1.—*Sec.*, T. D. Nudds.
- LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZATION, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Chairman of Executive Committee*, D. A. H. Banks; *Sec.*, P. W. Kemmis.
- LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT (1887), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Hill.
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- LIFEBOATS. See "ROYAL NATIONAL."
- LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION, THE (1889), Aldermayer House, Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, R. W. Boss.
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- LOYD'S, 5 Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, (1962), P. W. Milligan; *Dep. do.*, J. N. S. Ridgers; *Principal Clerk*, W. J. L. Bennett. International Insurance Market, Office of Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette, Shipping Index, Loading List, etc.
- LOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND (1803), Lloyd's Building, 5 Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss L. R. Wiggett. (In 1961 the Trustees distributed grants of £15,741 to 843 cases).
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- LOCAL AUTHORITIES, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF (1913), British Section, County Hall, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, F. E. Buckle.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT BARRISTERS, SOCIETY OP.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. J. Roddis, Town Hall, Eastleigh, Hants.
- LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. Chirnside, County Hall, Oxford.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1911), Locomotive House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec. and Editor*, G. T. Hart, B.Sc.
- LOMBARD ASSOCIATION (1930), 67 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Kent.
- LONDON AND GREATER LONDON PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION (1925), 38 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. T. L. Bratt, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).
- LONDON APPRECIATION SOCIETY (1932), 8 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.8. Visits to places of historic and modern interest in and around London. Evening lectures.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. L. Bryant Peers.
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- LONDON CORNISH ASSOCIATION (1898), 48 Burnham Way, Ealing, W.13.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. St. Aubyn.
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- LONDON LIBERAL PARTY, 34 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, George B. Patterson.
- LONDON LIBRARY, THE (1841), 14 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Secretary and Librarian*, S. G. Gillam.
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- LONDON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1838).—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. M. P. Small, 13 Woodfield Crescent, Ealing, W.5.
- "LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND (1878), Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford.—*Sec.*, H. J. Matthews.
- LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY (1891), 21 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- LONDON SOCIETY, THE (1912), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.
- LONDON SOLICITORS AND FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (formerly LAW ASSOCIATION) (1817), Maesgwyn, Glaziers Lane, Normandy, Guildford, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Miss K. M. Hugh-Jones.
- LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE (1894), c/o National Buildings Record, Fielden House, 10 Great College Street, S.W.1.
- LONDON WELSH ASSOCIATION, 157-163 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. A. Lloyd.
- LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND. *See* P. 535.
- LORD MAYOR TRELOR COLLEGE, Froyle, nr. Alton, Hants.—*Warden*, F. M. Heywood, M.A.; *Sec. and Bursar*, Brig. H. W. Forsyth, C.B.E.
- LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY (1831), 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. J. W. Legerton.
- LUSO-BRAZILIAN COUNCIL (1943), Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir John Taylor, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- MAGDALEN HOSPITAL (1758), Classifying School for Girls (12 to 17), Drewstead Road, Streatham, S.W.16.—*Principal*, Mrs. P. C. Fisher; *Chaplain*, Rev. S. B. P. Pearce.
- MAGIC CIRCLE (1905), Hearts of Oak Building, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. Newcombe.
- MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION (1920), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Chancellor; *Sec.*, J. F. Madden.
- MALAYAN COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN INC. (1955), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. C. S. Corry, C.B.E.
- MALONE SOCIETY (for the study of Early English Drama).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. M. Lea, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
- MANAGEMENT, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, John Marsh.
- MARINE ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF, 6½ Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, C. Muncaster, R.W.S., R.O.I., R.B.A.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE U.K. (1884), The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.—*Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory*, F. S. Russell, C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
- MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF (1889), Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, J. Stuart Robinson, M.A.
- MARINE SOCIETY (1756), Hanway House, Clark's Place, E.C.2. Ensures as far as possible that no boy is prevented by lack of means from going to sea in the capacity for which he is suited. Advice on training and entry of boys for the sea services.
- MARRET AUTHORITIES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH, Markets Dept., Blackburn, Lancs.
- MARKETING AND SALES MANAGEMENT, INSTITUTE OF (1911), 51 Palace Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, D. R. Griffiths.
- MARKET RESEARCH SOCIETY (1947), 39 Hertford Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.-Treas.*, A. S. C. Ehrenberg.
- MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF (1856), Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Maj. R. L. Loyd, O.B.E., M.C.; *Grand Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.
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- MASONIC DEGREES—ORDER OF THE TEMPLE, Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Great Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL (Incorporated) (1798).—*Sec.*, Col. H. J. Jones, T.D., 26 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL (1788), *Schools*, Rickmansworth and Weybridge; *Offices*, 31 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Dennis Haines, F.C.A.
- MASTER BUILDERS, FEDERATION OF (1941), 33 John Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. B. Venning.
- MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS ASSOCIATION (1856), 51 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. E. S. Chamberlayne.
- MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR (1911), Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Hall.
- MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION (1871).—*Pres.*, Prof. V. C. A. Ferraro, Ph.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Kellaway, B.Sc., 87 Pixmore Way, Letchworth, Herts.
- MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (1865), Burlington House, W.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, H. Halberstam, Ph.D.; J. A. Todd, Ph.D., F.R.S.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, J. H. Pitchford; *Sec.*, K. H. Platt, M.B.E.
- MEDICAL AUXILIARIES, THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (1936), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, A. E. Vince.

- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOCIETY OF (1856), Tavistock House South, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, E. Hughes; *Medical Sec.*, J. A. Struthers, B.A., M.D., M.B., B.Chir., L.R.C.P.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, GROUP AND ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY (England and Wales).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Ramage, M.D., County Health Dept., Martin Street, Stafford.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON (1773), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, E. G. Muir, F.R.C.S.; *Hon. Sec.*, W. N. Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Registrar*, E. J. Tucker.
- MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION (1917), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. Patricia Shaw; *Sec.*, Miss I. McCartan.
- MEDICINE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1805), 1 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Stanford Cade, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.; *Sec.*, R. T. Hewitt, O.B.E., M.A.
- MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY (1901).—*Sec.*, J. P. Beaven, 40 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
- MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ROYAL (1841), 11 Chandos Street, W.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, A. B. Monro, M.D., Ph.D.
- MEN OF THE TREES SOCIETY (1922), Stansted Park Estate Office, Rowlands Castle, Hants.—*Sec.*, W. C. Browning.
- MENTAL AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION, for the care and rehabilitation of those recovering from mental illness, 110 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Clifton.
- MENTAL HEALTH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Appleby, O.B.E.
- MERCANTILE MARINE MASTERS AND OFFICERS BENEVOLENT FUND, Shipping Federation House, 146 Minories, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss A. B. Talbot.
- MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION (1857) (Shipmasters in command), with which is amalgamated THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD. Affiliated to the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation. 6 Rumford Place, Liverpool.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. L. S. Harrison; *London Office*, 133 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY RESIDENTIAL CLUBS AND CANTEENS (BRITISH SAILORS SOCIETY). Mariners' Hotel, 680 Commercial Road, E.14; Empire Residential Club, 747 Commercial Road, E.14.—*Gen. Sec.*, Stanley Heesom, O.B.E.
- MERCHANT NAVY WELFARE BOARD (1948), 19 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, R. E. Haerle.
- MERSEY MISSION TO SEAMEN (1857). *Headquarters and Registered Office*, Kingstone House, James Street, Liverpool 2. *Other Clubs*, Merchant Navy House, Liverpool; Pakistani and Indian Seamen's Clubs at Bootle and Birkenhead. *Chaplain Superintendent*, Rev. R. A. Evans, B.A.
- METALLURGISTS, THE INSTITUTION OF, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Registrar-Secretary*, R. G. S. Ludlam.
- METALS, INSTITUTE OF (1908), 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Verulam; *Sec.*, R. E. Moore.
- METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1850), 49 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, H. L. Penman, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, R. C. Frith, O.B.E., Ph.D.; R. S. Scorer, M.A., Ph.D.
- METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1786), 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. D. W. Thompson; Rev. D. B. Child; Rev. R. W. Pile, B.D.; Rev. K. Johnson, B.D.; Rev. P. A. Potter, M.Th.; *Med. Sec.*, Dr. T. F. Davey, C.B.E.; *Secs. for Women's Work*, Miss M. Stennett, B.A.; Mrs. R. Ladlay, B.A.; Mrs. L. R. M. Bingle, M.A. *Income*, 1961, £1,671,717.
- METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE ORPHANS FUND (1871), 30 Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, E. R. Hall.
- METROPOLITAN BOROUGH'S STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE (1912).—*Hon. Clerk*, A. G. Dawtry, M.B.E., T.D., LL.B. (Town Clerk of Westminster).
- METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION (1859), 426 Lewisham High Street, S.E.13.—*Sec.*, Capt. J. M. Rymer-Jones, C.B.E., M.C.
- METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL-SUNDAY FUND (1872), Mansion House, E.C., and 18 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. In 1961, £24,510 was distributed as maintenance grants and grants for specific purposes to Hospitals and Homes not controlled by the State; £15,500 for almoners at State hospitals to meet needs of patients not covered by the State services; £2,350 to Mental Hospitals for similar purposes; £1,000 to District Nursing Associations in London and £2,000 to other charities for the sick.—*Sec.*, Miss V. A. Miles.
- METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION (1882), 58 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- MIDWIVES, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1881), 15 Mansfield Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Wood.
- MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Steple, 115 Broomwood Road, S.W.11.
- MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY (1876).—*Pres.*, Prof. L. R. Wager, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, J. R. Butler, M.A., Ph.D., 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
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- MINIATURISTS, SOCIETY OF (1895), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Ernest Lloyd; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
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- MINING ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1889), 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1962-63), H. E. Collins, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. McDermaid.
- MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND, Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, M. W. Bryce.
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- MISSIONS TO SEAMEN, THE, AND ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION FOR SAILORS, 4 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Preb. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A., Q.H.C.
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- MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY, 10 Stratford Road, W.8.—*Sec.*, Capt. L. E. Porter, R.N.
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- MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1873), 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. Banister, O.B.E., B.Sc.
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- MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION (1889), 87 Charlotte Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, P. James, C.B.E.
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- MUSICIANS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF (1882), 48 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. H. R. Brearley.
- MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1738), 10 Stratford Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. E. Beyer.
- MUSIC SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION, RURAL, Little Besslow Hills, Hitchin, Herts.—*Director*, Miss H. Wright.
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- MUTUAL HOUSEHOLDS ASSOCIATION LTD., 23 Haymarket, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Moore.
- MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BRITISH.—*Sec.*, J. G. Manners, M.A., Ph.D., Botany Dept., University of Southampton.
- NATIONAL ADULT SCHOOL UNION (1899), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Arnold Hall, B.A., B.D.
- NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PRIVATE TRADERS (1943), 388 Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester 4.
- NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (NALGO) (1905), Nalگو House, 8 Harewood Row, N.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. C. Anderson.
- NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, STANDING CONFERENCE OF (1950).—*Hon. Sec.*, K. W. Humphreys, c/o The Library, The University, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE OFFICERS, 5-6 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Camp.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PARISH COUNCILS (1947), 99 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, C. Arnold-Baker.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING CORPS FOR GIRLS (1942), Portland Chambers, 93 Great Titchfield Street, W.1.—*Girls' Training Corps*; *Women's Junior Air Corps*; *Girls' Nautical Training Corps*.
- NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1812), 61 Bayswater Road, W.2.
- NATIONAL BIRTHDAY TRUST FUND (1928), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1. For Extension of Maternity Services.—*Sec.*, Miss D. V. Riddick, M.B.E.
- NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE (1944), 7 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Dir. and Sec.*, J. E. Morpurgo.
- NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD (1941), Fielden House, 10 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Cecil Farthing, B.A., F.S.A.
- NATIONAL CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 16 High Street, Chesham, Bucks.—*Sec.*, W. B. Taylor.
- NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME (1869). *Chief Office*, Highbury Park, N.5.—*Principal*, Rev. John W. Waterhouse, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, T. O. Buck, B.Com.
- NATIONAL CORPORATION FOR THE CARE OF OLD PEOPLE, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. R. F. Simson.
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOUR COLLEGES, Tillingcountry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. M. Millar.
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, 36 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Cella Gimpel, B.A.
- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS (1,449 Clubs with 62,877 members), 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, K. R. Savage.
- NATIONAL LIBERAL COUNCIL, 183-184 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay, C.M.G., M.P.; *Chairman*, Gershom Stewart, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. Cherry.
- NATIONAL MARITIME BOARD (1919), Portsoken House, Minorics, E.C.3.—*Clerk in Charge*, Miss J. Neville.
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- PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPOINTMENTS BUREAU, 17 Queen Street, W.1.—*Director*, A. N. Gilkes, M.A.
- PUBLIC SCHOOLS BURSARS' ASSOCIATION (1932).—*Sec.*, D. M. Sherwood, Badminton School, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
- PUBLIC SUPPLIES, INSTITUTE OF (1949), 24 Park Crescent, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. M. Dawson.
- PUBLIC TEACHERS OF LAW, SOCIETY OF (1903).—*Pres.*, Prof. G. W. Keeton, LL.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Prof. E. R. Hardy Ivamy, Faculty of Laws, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.

- PUBLIC TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. L. Howlett.
- PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (1896), 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, John Boon; *Sec.*, R. E. Barker.
- PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (1931), Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, P. F. H. Emery, M.P.
- QUANTITY SURVEYORS, INSTITUTE OF, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.
- QUARRIER'S HOMES (1871), Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.—*Sec.*, David Easton.
- QUARRYING, INSTITUTE OF (1917), 62-64 Baker Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mary Roberts.
- QUEEN ELIZABETH'S TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE DISABLED (1934) (Bernhard Baron Memorial), Leatherhead Court, Surrey.—*Princ.* (vacant).
- QUEEN VICTORIA CLERGY FUND (1897), *Central Fund*, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Symons.
- QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING (1887), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Supt.*, Miss L. J. Gray; *Gen. Sec.*, Miss J. R. Anslow.
- RADIO ENGINEERS, BRITISH INSTITUTION OF (1925), 9 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Graham D. Clifford.
- RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (Incorporated), 28-30 Little Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec. and Editor*, John Claricoats, O.B.E.
- RADIOLOGISTS, FACULTY OF (1934), c/o Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. Hodson, M.B., F.R.C.P.
- RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1858), 29 John Street, W.C.1; Railway Orphanage at Derby.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. C. Wayland-Carr.
- RAILWAY AND CANAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. P. Voce, 3 Cumberland Avenue, Bury Old Road, Heywood, Lancs.
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- RANYARD MISSION (1857) and RANYARD NURSES (1868), St. Mark's Church, Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.—*Gen. Supt. and Sec.*, Miss Janet Filby.
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- RED POLL CATTLE SOCIETY (1888), 10 Neale Street, Ipswich.—*Sec.*, D. J. A. Reynolds.
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- REED'S SCHOOL (1813). *Offices*, 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Philip Horton.
- REFRIGERATION, INSTITUTE OF (1900), New Bridge Street House, New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. T. Lee.
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- RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY. *See* "UNITED SOCIETY."
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- ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND (1919), 67 Portland Place, W.1.—*Controller*, Air Marshal Sir John Whitley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- ROYAL AIR FORCES ASSOCIATION, 43 Grove Park Road, W.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. R. Boak.
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- ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FINDING WORK FOR EX-ARTILLERYMEN, 73 Elizabeth Street, S.W.1.
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- ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY (1737), 7 Melbourn Place, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, N. A. Boyle.
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- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1739), 1 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Capt. R. C. Steacie, R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST (1922) (Grand Fleet and Kindred Funds), High Street, Brompton, Gillingham, Kent (Local Committees at Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth).—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Comdr. H. B. Binks, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).
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- ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON (1869), 41 Devonshire Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. South, M.B.E.
- ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (1813), 4 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. Regan.
- ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY (1853), 16 Princes Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, L. E. Hallett.
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- ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK (1872), 25, Princes Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Miss V. Beames.
- ROYAL SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCE SOCIETY (1923), 12 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh 3.—*Sec.*, Miss M. F. Hadden.
- ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (1884), 16 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, C. A. Cumming Forsyth, O.B.E., B.L.
- ROYAL SEAMEN'S PENSION FUND (Incorporated) (1919). 2 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bowen.
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- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (1754), 6-8 John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, The Lord Nathan, P.C., T.D.; *Sec.*, G. E. Mercer.
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- RURAL WALES, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1928), Y Pläs, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. L. O. Pugh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
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- SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY, 59 Elmbank Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, M. B. Shaw.
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- SCOTTISH UNION OF STUDENTS, 3 Crichton Street, Edinburgh.—*Admin. Sec.*, I. R. Redpath.
- SCOTTISH UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.—*Sec.*, (*Eastern Council*), Ian M. Mowat, 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh; (*Western Council*), Andrew Strong, M.B.E., 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
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- SELBORNE SOCIETY (1885). Founded in memory of Gilbert White of Selborne.—*Hon. Sec.*, Maj. G. A. Cattley, 57 Corfton Road, Ealing, W.5.
- SELDEN SOCIETY (1887), 25 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Upjohn, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, K. Howard Drake, M.A.
- SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP (1843), 154 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Thorp.
- SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY (1844), Shaftesbury House, 112 Regency Street, S.W.1.—Engaged in Christian social service among the poor and physically handicapped. Maintains interdenominational missions, holiday homes and camps, residential centre for young men and 7 Residential Schools.—*Sec.*, G. Franklin.
- SHAW SOCIETY (1941), 86 Dalmain Road, S.E.23.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Miss B. Smoker.
- SHIPBROKERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1911), 25 Bury Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, J. L. Logan.
- SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. J. Shearer.
- SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CHAMBER OF, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Pres.*, (1962-63), D. M. Robinson; *Dir.*, H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, A. Watson, M.B.E.
- SHIPPING, GENERAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Chairman* (1961-63), D. M. Robinson; *Joint Secs.*, Martin Hill, C.B.E.; H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.
- SHU WRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1830), 16 Wilfred Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. H. E. Pincbin, R.N.
- SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY (1878), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Holland.
- SIR OSWALD STOLL FOUNDATION, 446 Fulham Road, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. P. Stent, R.N.
- SMALL SHOPKEEPERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1943), 13 Park Row, Nottingham.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Neale.
- SOCIAL CREDIT CO-ORDINATING CENTRE.—*Hon. Sec.*, V. R. Hadkins, Montagu Chambers, MEXBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.
- SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, Penrhyn Lodge, Gloucester Gate, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, B. Hyatt.
- SOCIAL SERVICE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF (Incorporated), 26 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, Sir George Haynes, C.B.E.
- SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (1904), 52 Clapham High Street, S.W.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Weaver.
- SOIL ASSOCIATION, New Bells Farm, Haughley, Stowmarket, Suffolk.—*Field Director*, Lady Eve Balfour.
- SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S SCRIPTURE READERS ASSOCIATION (1838), Havelock House, 35 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. G. S. Clarke, D.S.O.
- SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, ROYAL (1855), 65 Roslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss Rosina Sangston.
- SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (1885), 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Denning, K.B.E., C.B.; *Controller*, M. H. Nisbet, M.B.E.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. R. G. Brown, V.R.D., R.N.R.
- SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN'S HELP SOCIETY (Incorporated) (1899), see FORCES HELP SOCIETY
- SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1838), Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Smith.
- SOMERSET FOLK, SOCIETY OF, 15A Kennington Oval, S.E.11.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. J. Shepherd.
- SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF THE (1655), 6 Woburn Square, W.C.1.—*Regr.*, Brig. G. O. N. Thompson, D.S.O., O.B.E.
- SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, 63 Bayswater Road, W.2.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Grey.
- S.O.S. SOCIETY, THE (1929), 24 Asbburn Place, S.W.7. Accommodation for those in need.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. Burrus.
- SOUTH AFRICAN WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, P. Law, 95 Dalmeny Avenue, Norbury, S.W.16.
- SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1844), 20 John Street, W.C.1.
- SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS (1857), Institute Buildings, Park Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, E. S. Douthwaite.
- S.P.G.—See "PROPAGATION."
- SPASTICS SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1952), 12 Park Crescent, W.1.—*Dir.*, Dr. C. P. Stevens.
- SPURGEON'S HOMES (1867), Park Road, Birchington, Kent.—*Sec.*, P. H. R. Hide.
- STAFFORDSHIRE SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. A. C. Thwaites, 9 Burnham Way, Ealing, W.13.
- STAIR SOCIETY (to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of Scots Law).—*Sec.*, G. R. Thomson, T.D., Ph.D., 2 St. Giles' Street, Edinburgh 1.
- STAR AND GARTER HOME FOR DISABLED SAILORS, SOLDIERS, AND AIRMEN (1916), Richmond, Surrey.—*Commandant*, Col. G. Anderton, O.B.E., M.B., J.S.
- STATISTICIANS, INSTITUTE OF (1949), 55 Park Lane, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. Brech.
- STEWART SOCIETY (1899), 50 Melville Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, Col. C. Stewart Henderson, M.B.E., W.S., F.S.A. (Scot.).
- STOCK EXCHANGE, THE, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.—*Chairman*, The Lord Ritchie of Dundee; *Deputy Chairmen*, H. M. O. Knox; F. R. Altbaus; *Sec.*, C. D. Morley.
- STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1908), 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. D. Morgan.
- STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1889), Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rt. Rev. R. A. Reeves.
- SUDAN UNITED MISSION (1904), 112-114 Great Portland Street, W.1.
- SUNDAY, IMPERIAL ALLIANCE FOR DEFENCE OF, AND CENTRAL SUNDAY CLOSING ASSOCIATION (1908), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Ernest E. Attwell.

- SUPERVISING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1914)** 26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. Bromfield.
- SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1800)**, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, Sir Arthur Porritt, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Sec.*, K. Cassels, M.A.
- SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1505)**, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.* (1962-63), J. J. M. Brown, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. A. Ross, M.B.E.
- SURGICAL AID SOCIETY, ROYAL (1826)**, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. K. S. Colquhoun R.N.
- SURGICAL TECHNICIANS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH**, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. T. R. Beckett.
- SURVEYORS, ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED (1868)**, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, (1962-63) G. H. Heywood; *Sec.*, Rear-Admiral P. W. Burnett, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- SUSSEX HERD BOOK SOCIETY (1870)**, 12 Lonsdale Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.—*Sec.*, R. E. Noakes.
- SUTTON DWELLINGS TRUST (1901)**, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, C. V. Baker.
- SWEDENBORG SOCIETY (1810)**, 20-21 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, Freda G. Griffith, Ph.D., B.Sc.; Alan A. Drummond, M.Sc.
- TAIL WAGGERS CLUB (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD.**, 356-360 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. S. C. Michell.
- TAXATION, INSTITUTE OF (1930)**, Cliffords Inn, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, A. A. Arnold.
- TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF**, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Ronald Gould, M.A.
- TEACHERS' UNION, ULSTER (1919)**, 72 High Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, J. King Carson, M.B.E., M.A.
- TEACHERS IN COLLEGES AND DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF**, 151 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. M. Simpson, O.B.E., B.A.
- TEACHERS IN COMMERCE, FACULTY OF**, 16 Bentley Road, Liverpool 8.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Brown.
- TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATION OF (1904)**, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. L. Britton, M.A.
- TEACHERS OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ASSOCIATION OF**, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. M. Crawley.
- TEACHERS OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, SOCIETY OF**, St. Bride's Institute, Fleet Street, E.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mona Swann.
- TEACHING HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION**, 8-12 Old Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Dalc, C.B.E.
- TELEVISION AND SCREEN WRITERS' GUILD**, 7 Harley Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. G. Johnson.
- TELEVISION SOCIETY**, 166 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. A. Marshall.
- TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES:—**
British Railways Temperance Union (1882), Culross Hall, King's Cross, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. Smith.
British National Temperance League (1834), Livesey-Clegg House, 44 Union Street, Sheffield, 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Jones.
British Women's Temperance Association, S.C.U. (1876), 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Miss Patterson.
Church of England Temperance Society, Incorporated, Church Benefit House, 4 Palace Gate, W.8.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. B. Harrison.
- Church of Scotland Committee on Temperance and Morals*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Convenor*, Rev. R. L. Small, O.B.E., D.D.
Church of Scotland Women's Committee on Temperance and Morals, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Ferguson.
Committee on Temperance and Gambling of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Church House, Belfast.—*Convenor*, Rev. S. J. White, B.A.
Congregational Union of England and Wales, Temperance Committee, 112 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.
Department of Christian Citizenship of the Methodist Church, 1 Central Buildings, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Edward Rogers, M.A., B.D.
Friends Temperance and Moral Welfare Union (1850), Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Smith.
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society (1835), North Parade, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*High Sec.*, D. Carr.
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society, London District (1870), No. 30, 18 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
National Association of Temperance Officials (1897), 16 Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Harrison.
National Commercial Temperance League of Business and Professional Men (1891), Head Office, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. C. Hcath.
National Temperance Federation (1884), 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.
National Unitarian and Free Christian Temperance Association (1893), 35 Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. W. M. Long.
Order of the Sons of Temperance, 21 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate.—*Sec.*, K. Unsworth.
Royal Naval Temperance Society (subsidiary of Royal Sailors' Rcsts), 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savagc, R.N.
Scottish Temperance Alliance, 244 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, Colin Palmer.
Social Service Board of the Episcopal Church in Scotland (1919).—*Sec.*, F. C. B. Black, 13 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.
South Wales Temperance Union, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, A. C. Davey, M.Sc.
Temperance Council of the Christian Churches (1915) (incorporating the Overseas Temperance Council), 27 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. C. Davies, B.A., B.D.
Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of Wales, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Joint Secs.*, Rev. A. Thomas, B.A.; A. C. Davey, M.Sc.
Temperance Education Board (Ireland) (1919), 20 Lombard Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, A. N. Mylchrest.
United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Robert Taylor.
- TERRITORIAL AND AUXILIARY FORCES ASSOCIATIONS, COUNCIL OF (1908)**, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Brig. W. N. Roper-Caldbeck, D.S.O.
- TERRITORIAL ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION**, 109 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Major D. I. Black, T.D.
- TEXTILE INSTITUTE (1910)**, 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.
- THEATRE PRESS REPRESENTATIVES, ASSOCIATION OF LONDON (1950)**, 31 Queen's House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Anna Matthews.
- THEATRE RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1949)**.—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss S. Rosenfeld; J. Reading, 103 Ralph Court, W.2.

- THEATRICAL FUND, ROYAL GENERAL (1839), 11 Garrick Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. Loag.
- THEATRICAL LADIES' GUILD (1892), 50 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Holdship.
- THEATRICAL MANAGERS ASSOCIATION, Faraday House, 8/10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, T. Chapman-Mortimer.
- THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND (1875), 59 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, V. W. Slater.
- THISTLE FOUNDATION, THE (1945), 23 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Secs.*, Graham, Smart and Annan, Chartered Accountants.
- THORACIC SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. M. Foreman, M.B.E., M.B., Sully Hospital, Penarth, Glamorgan.
- TIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE (1932), Fraser Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, E. S. Hedges, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- TOC H (TALBOT HOUSE) (1915), *British Headquarters*, 15 Trinity Square, E.C.3.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. A. Cattell.
- TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, 9 Rivercourt Road, W.6.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. D. Whitting, G.M.
- TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 23 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, W. Thomas.
- TOWN CLERKS, SOCIETY OF (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, C. W. G. T. Kirk, LL.B. (Town Clerk of Hemel Hempstead).
- TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE (1914), 18 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, (1961-62), J. G. Jefferson, *Sec.*, P. R. Rathbone, B.A.
- TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1929), 2 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—*Nat. Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. F. Norman, M.A.
- TRADE, NATIONAL CHAMBER OF (1897), Enterprise House, 3 Hyde Park Place, W.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Stevenson.
- TRADE UNIONS, GENERAL FEDERATION OF (1899), Central House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, R. Driver; *Sec.*, L. Hodgson.
- TRADES UNION CONGRESS, (T.U.C.)—*See* p. 1084.
- TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. C. Gibson.
- TRANSPORT, INSTITUTE OF (1919), 80 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Crews.
- TRAVEL AGENTS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH (1950), 10 Mayfair Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. R. Colmer.
- TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1907), Manson House, 26 Portland Place, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir George McRobert, C.I.E.; *Sec.*, Miss N. Hopper.
- TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION (1887), 22 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E., C.A.
- TUTORS IN ADULT EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF, 19 Lawn Avenue, West Drayton, Middlesex.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. Speak, M.A.
- UFAW (Universities Federation for Animal Welfare) (1926), 7A Lamb's Conduit Passage, W.C.1.; *Chairman*, Kenneth Bird, C.B.E.; *Sec. Gen.*, C. W. Hume, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.
- ULSTER ASSOCIATION, THE LONDON, 13 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Field-Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.M., D.S.O.; *Hon. Sec.*, Major E. H. Clokey, M.C.
- ULSTER TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (1924), 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast.—*Sec.*, I. M. Williams.
- ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL. *Headquarters*, 3 Glen-gall Street, Belfast, 12.—*Sec.*, W. Douglas, O.B.E.
- UNIT TRUST MANAGERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1959), 306-8 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. N. Miller.
- UNITED AND CECIL CLUB (1882).—*Chairman*, Col. Sir Richard Glyn, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. G. Shillingford, M.B.E., 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
- UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (U.K.C.T.A.), (1883) (Incorporated), 180 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Maguire.
- UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE FOR TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC (1853), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Cecil Heath, B.A.
- UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1945), 25 Charles Street, W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Charles Judd, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. T. A. M. Twaddle.
- UNITED SERVICES CORPS (1908), for employment of ex-regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of exemplary character. *Headquarters*, 19 Hand Court, W.C.1.
- UNITED SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN LITERATURE, THE, comprising The Religious Tract Society (1799), The Christian Literature Society for India and Africa (1858), and The Christian Literature Society (Scotland) for China (1884). *Headquarters, Great Britain*, 4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; *India*, Memorial Hall, Park, Town, Maaras; *Ceylon*, Consistory Buildings, Colombo; *Africa*, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. Canon W. H. Murray Walton; Rev. G. E. Hickman Johnson; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Canon E. H. Wade; *Gen. Manager*, G. M. Lewis.
- UNITED SYNAGOGUE (1870).—*Pres.*, Hon. Ewen E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.—*Sec.*, Alfred H. Silverman, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.
- UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA (1857), Central Africa House, 35 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon J. S. Kingsnorth.
- UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, ASSOCIATION OF, *General Office*, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1, *Commonwealth Scholarships and Appointments*, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.
- UNIVERSITY TEACHERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1919), Laurie House, 11 Dawson Place, W.2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, The Lord Chorley, M.A.
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, BRITISH FEDERATION OF (LTD.) (1907); Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss K. Johnston, M.A.,
- UNIVERSITY WOMEN, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1920), 17A, King's Road, Sloane Square, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss S. F. Stallman, M.A.
- UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE (INCORPORATED), 255 Kentish Town Road, N.W.5.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. M. E. Bramall, M.A.
- VALUERS INSTITUTION, LTD., 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. V. Watson-Gandy, O.B.E., M.A.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, LONDON (1888), 53 Marlow Road, W.8.—*Sec.*, R. Lightowler.
- VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, THE (NATIONAL) (1847), *Headquarters*, Bank Square, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Sec.*, G. L. Rudd.
- VENERAL DISEASES, MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF, 11 Chandos Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. C. S. Nicol, Lydia Dept., St. Thomas' Hospital, S.E.1.
- VICE-CHANCELLORS AND PRINCIPALS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, COMMITTEE OF, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Prof. W. Mansfield Cooper, LL.M.; *Sec.*, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

- VICTORIA LEAGUE (1901), 38 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. V. Shaw.
- VICTORY (EX-SERVICES) ASSOCIATION LTD. AND CLUB, THE, 63-79 Seymour Street, W.2.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams, R.N.
- VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH, University College Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. G. Turville-Petre, M.A., B.Litt.; P. G. Foote, M.A.
- VITREOUS ENAMELLERS, INSTITUTE OF, Ripley nr. Derby.—*Sec.*, J. D. Gardom.
- VISUAL EDUCATION, COUNCIL FOR, 55 Park Lane, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Mathieson.
- WAIFS AND STRAYS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR, see CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.
- WATER ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, (1962-63), N. A. F. Rowntree; *Sec.*, W. O. Skeat.
- WEIGHTS & MEASURES ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. R. Roberts, Weights and Measures Office, 57A Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1.
- WELDING, INSTITUTE OF (1923) 54 Princes Gate, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, G. Parsloe.
- WELLCOME TRUST (1936), 52 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Scientific Sec.*, Dr. F. H. K. Green, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.
- WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE (1949), 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, H. Wyn Jones.
- WELSH LEAGUE OF YOUTH (Cwmni Urdd Gobaith Cymru) (1922), Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, R. E. Griffith, O.B.E.
- WELSH PARTY (Plaid Cymru), 8 Queen Street, Cardiff.—*Org. Sec.*, E. Roberts.
- WELSH TOURIST AND HOLIDAYS BOARD, 7 Park Place, Cardiff and Llandrindod Wells.—*Sec.*, Lyn Howell, O.B.E.
- WESLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1893).—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. T. Shaw, The Mansc, Probus, Truro, Cornwall.
- WEST END THEATRE MANAGERS, SOCIETY OF, 8-10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, T. Chapman-Mortimer.
- WEST INDIA COMMITTEE (1750), 40 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.
- WEST LONDON MISSION (1887), Kingsway Hall, W.C.2.—*Supt.*, Rev. D. O. Soper, M.A. Ph.D.
- WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (1823) (residing within five miles of Charing Cross and applying within two months of widowhood), 39 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. A. Marno.
- WINE AND SPIRIT ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1824), Vintners' Place, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. W. Mahoney.
- WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE, See EMPLOYMENT FELLOWSHIP.
- WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE TRAINING OF (1859), Court Farm, Hedgerley, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Mrs. W. M. Golding.
- WOMEN'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SOLID FUEL (1943), 18 South Molton Street, W.1.
- WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT FEDERATION (1933), 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—*Organizing Sec.*, Miss I. F. Hilton.
- WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY (1919), 25 Foubert's Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. N. Webb.
- WOMEN'S HOLIDAY FUND (1895), 76 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Mrs. A. Brown.*
- WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1917), 39 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Alison King.
- WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (1915), British Section, 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Alison Huntley.
- WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION, 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Mrs. W. Grubb; *Sec.*, Miss G. Maxwell.
- WOMEN'S MIGRATION AND OVERSEA APPOINTMENTS SOCIETY (1920), 43 Parliament Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, Miss E. Cumber, O.B.E., M.A.
- WOMEN'S PROTETANT UNION: Youth Movement, THE SENTINEL'S UNION.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, L. de Wirtz, Clive Court, Ashdown Avenue, Saltdean, Sussex.
- WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE BENEVOLENT TRUST (1942), 2 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. G. W. Young.
- WOMEN'S TRANSPORT SERVICE (FANY) (1907), 55-56 Sloane Street, S.W.1.
- WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR CIVIL DEFENCE (WVS) (1938), 41 Tothill Street, S.W.1.
- WOOD PRESERVING ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 6 Southampton Place, W.C.1.—*Secretary*, W. E. Bruce.
- WORCESTERSHIRE ASSOCIATION (1925).—*Hon. Treas.*, Leonard W. Whiteman, B.Sc., 709 Grenville House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1.
- WORK STUDY, INSTITUTE OF (1941), 3 Cork Street, W.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, W. G. Neill.
- WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Temple House, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Nutt.
- WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Nutt.
- WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION, Club Union House, 251-256 Upper Street, N.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. R. Castle.
- WORKS AND HIGHWAYS SUPERINTENDENTS, INSTITUTE OF (1938), Flat 5, Bloomsbury Mansion, 26 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Bush.
- WORKS MANAGERS, INSTITUTION OF, 196 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. J. West.
- WORLD CONGRESS OF FAHHS (1934), Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, W.2.—*Chairman*, Rev. R. W. Sorensen, M.P.
- WORLD POWER CONFERENCE (1924). *Central Office*, 201-2 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, *International Executive Council*, C. H. Crav.
- WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION (1909), 32 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mark H. C. Hayler.
- WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE, 59 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. E. R. Merriell.
- WORLD ZIONIST ORGANISATION (1899).—*London Office*, 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.
- YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (1837), Clifton-field, Shipton Road, York.—*Sec.*, F. M. Baldwin, M.B.E., B.Sc.
- YORKSHIREMEN IN LONDON, SOCIETY OF (1899), AND THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY (1812), Porteous House, Porteous Road, W.2.
- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *National Council*: 112 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, N. S. Tucker, O.B.E.
- YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1855), *National Headquarters*, Bedford House, 108 Baker Street, W.1.—*Nat. Gen. Sec.*, Miss Ruth Walder, O.B.E.
- YOUTH CLUBS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 30 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. L. Sewell.
- YOUTH CLUBS, NORTHERN IRELAND ASSOCIATION OF, 7 Wellington Place, Belfast 1.—*Sec.*, Miss C. M. P. Copeland.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) (1930), *National Office*, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts.—*Sec.*, H. L. Knapp.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (SCOTTISH) (1931), *National Office*, 7 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh, 10.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Cromar, LL.B.

YOUTH HOSTEL ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND LTD. (1931), 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Organizing Sec.*, R. G. Carinduff.

LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

England and Wales

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Bedfordshire.—BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL. *Hon. Sec.*, L. A. Speed, Luton Museum, Luton.

SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Dyer, 45 Ashcroft Road, Luton.

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NEWBURY DISTRICT FIELD CLUB, Donnington Drive, Newbury. *Hon. Sec.*, E. G. Kaines-Thomas.

Buckinghamshire.—BUCKS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, E. Viney, The Printing Works, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Cambridgeshire.—CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss J. Liversidge, 20 Manor Court, Grange Road, Cambridge.

Cardiganshire.—CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, D. M. Jones, 26 Alban Square, Aberaeron.

Cheshire.—CHESTER AND NORTH WALES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Grosvenor Museum, Chester. *Hon. Sec.*, D. M. Evans.

Cornwall.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL, County Museum and Art Gallery, Truro. *Hon. Sec.*, J. E. Montgomery.

Cumberland and Westmorland.—CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, H. Clegg, Elder Cottage, Cart Lane, Grange-over-Sands, Lancs.

Derbyshire.—DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, St. Mary's Bridge Chapel House, Derby. *Joint Hon. Secs.*, A. L. Thorpe; R. G. Hughes.

Devonshire.—DEVON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, E. G. Sandford, c/o The Museum, Queen Street, Exeter.

Dorset.—DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, County Museum, Dorchester. *Curator and Sec.*, R. N. R. Peers.

Durham.—DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, C. W. Gibby, Ph.D., F.S.A., Prebends' Gate, Durham.

SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. *Hon. Secs.*, A. Stewart, 9 Keswick Avenue, Sunderland; L. P. Crangle, 71 Hurstwood Road, Sunderland.

Essex.—ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Holly Trees, Colchester. *Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Appleby.

Gloucestershire.—BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Council House, Bristol, 1. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Ralph.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL SPÆLÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, The University, Bristol 1. *Hon. Sec.*, T. J. Hill.

Hampshire.—HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, R. L. P. Jowitt, Gore Grange, New Milton, Hants.

Herefordshire.—WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB. *Hon. Sec.*, c/o The City Library, Broad Street, Hereford.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Prof. Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Controller*, Maj.-Gen. C. J. G. Dalton, C.B., C.B.E.; *Scientific Dir.*, L. Harrison Matthews, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Attendances (1961), Regent's Park, 1,887,088, and Whipsnade Park, 756,758.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, ROYAL, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, 12.—*Dir. and Sec.*, G. D. Fisher.

Hertfordshire.—EAST HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, G. Moodey, 27 West Street, Hertford.

Kent.—KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, *Hon. Sec.*, c/o The Museum, Maidstone.

Lancashire.—LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, V. A. Hatley, 10 Watkin Terrace, Northampton.

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Lincolnshire.—LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Jews' Court, Steep Hill, Lincoln. *Hon. Secs.*, G. S. Dixon; F. T. Baker.

Middlesex.—LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.2. *Hon. Sec.*, E. E. F. Smith.

Norfolk.—NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, I. Cresswell, 32 The Close, Norwich.

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Northumberland (See also *Durham*).—NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, The Black Gate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Hon. Sec.*, M. G. Cook.

Nottinghamshire.—THOROTON SOCIETY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, Bromley House, Angel Row, Nottingham. *Hon. Sec.*, K. S. S. Train.

Radnorshire.—RADNORSHIRE SOCIETY. *Hon. Secs.*, E. V. Howells, Grammar School, Llandrindod Wells; C. W. Newman, County Library, Llandrindod Wells.

Salop.—SHROPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, H. Beaumont, Silverdale, Severn Bank, Shrewsbury.

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Staffordshire.—NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE FIELD CLUB, *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. J. T. Thomas, 34 Beresford Crescent, Newcastle, Staffs.

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, City Museum, Stoke-on-Trent. *Hon. Sec.*, A. R. Mountford.

Suffolk.—SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, c/o The Librarian, Public Library, Bury St. Edmunds.

Surrey.—SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Castle Arch, Guildford. *Hon. Sec.*, E. S. Wood, F.S.A.

Sussex.—SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Barbican House, High Street, Lewes. *Hon. Secs.*, F. B. Stevens, F.S.A.; A. E. Wilson, F.S.A.

Warwickshire.—BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Paradise Street, Birmingham. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. M. G. Sanders, F.S.A.

COVENTRY NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY (1909). *Hon. Sec.*, Miss C. N. Hasnip, 39 New Oxford House, Corporation Street, Coventry.

Wight.—ISLE OF WIGHT NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Sec.*, J. E. Cooper, Cliff Close, 99 Victoria Avenue, Shanklin, I.O.W.

Wiltshire.—WILTSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, The Museum, Devizes. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. E. H. Steele.

Worcester.—WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, R. F. Panton, Mayfield, 76 Gramam Road, Malvern.

Yorkshire.—HUNTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss D. Greene, F.S.A., 30 Clifton Mount, Rotherham.

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. M. Walker, F.S.A., 6 Aislabie Close, Ripon.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss F. E. Wright, Castle Museum, York.

HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, R. Bretton, 16 Mayfield Drive, Halifax.

THORBESBY SOCIETY, 16 Queen Square, Leeds 2. *Hon. Sec.*, K. J. Bonser.

Isle of Man, Channel Islands

ISLE OF MAN NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, c/o The Manx Museum, Douglas.

SOCIÉTÉ JERSIAISE, The Museum, Pier Road, St. Helier, Jersey. *Sec.*, G. C. H. Le Cocq.

Scotland

AYRSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, Carnegie Library, Ayr. *Hon. Sec.*, A. F. Sutherland, 43 Adamton Road North, Prestwick.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. S. M. Weeks, Querdon, Moss Road, Lochanhead Road, Dumfries.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Secs.* H. B. Millar, F.S.A.(Scot.), 4 Clifton Street, Glasgow; J. Paterson, 49 Cumbernauld Road, Glasgow, E.3.

HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Hon. Sec.*, R. E. Scott, 4 Dovecote Street, Hawick.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

65 Davies Street, W.1

The British Council was established in 1934 to promote abroad a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom and of the English language, and to develop closer cultural relations between the United Kingdom and other countries. Most of the Council's funds are derived from grants voted by Parliament. Grants for 1962-63 amounted to £7,466,000.

The Council's activities include the promotion of English language teaching and British studies in universities, training colleges and schools abroad, maintenance and expansion of British libraries and cultural centres, Anglophile societies and British schools abroad; the fostering of personal contacts between British and overseas people, especially in the educational, scientific and professional fields. Scholarships and bursaries for study in this country of British institutions, methods and achievements are granted to overseas graduates and others.

In June, 1962, the Council had staffs at work in most European countries, in many Latin-American Republics, in most countries of the Middle East and

North Africa, in Burma, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Thailand and Viet-Nam, in Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria, Cyprus, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, and in most British colonies. It promotes cultural relations with the Soviet Union, primarily by sponsoring visits in both directions by professional groups.

The Council maintains centres in the United Kingdom, mainly in university cities, to provide services for students, professional visitors, holders of U.N. and Colombo Plan awards and others from overseas. It makes available Welfare Services and leisure-time facilities to all full-time overseas Students in the U.K., and also provides certain Special Services, including reception on arrival and help with accommodation, for Students of nearly all Commonwealth countries and territories and certain foreign countries.

President, General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chairman, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.

Director-General, Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the Press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 1949, recommended *inter alia* that a voluntary Press Council be formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1, 1953. The objects of the Council were stated in the constitution to be (1) to preserve the established freedom of the British Press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; (4) to promote and encourage methods of recruitment, education and training of journalists; (5) to promote a proper functional relation among all sections of the profession; (6) to promote technical and other research; (7) to study developments in the Press which may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly; (8) to publish periodical reports recording its own work and reviewing from time to time the various developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

The membership of the Council is composed of 15 editorial representatives (3 national newspaper editors, 2 provincial newspaper editors elected by editors of newspapers in membership of the Newspaper Society, 2 provincial newspaper editors nominated by the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, 1 Scottish newspaper editor, 4 editorial representatives nominated by the National Union of Journalists and 3 editorial representatives nominated by the Institute of Journalists) and 10 managerial representatives (4 nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors Association, 4 nominated by the Newspaper Society, 1 nominated by the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and 1 nominated by the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors Association).

Chairman, G. Murray, C.B.E.

Vice-Chairman, H. Bate.

Members, K. Brown; S. Campbell; M. Chapman-Walker, C.B.E., M.V.O.; E. M. Clayton; A. Dunnett; C. Eade; M. Edmunds; G. R. French; C. D. Hamilton; C. Hamnett; F. M. Johnston; J. G. Jones; A. M. Lee; A. Lofts; G. Newton; R. J. Erskine Orr; B. Pook; G. Reed; E. T. Symons; D. Greenslade; C. A. Ramsden.

Secretary, Col. W. C. Clissitt, T.D., 1 Bell Yard, Fleet Street, W.C.2.

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- BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Scottish Union House, 25 Bucklersbury, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, C. T. Digby-Jones.
- BOOT TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LTD., INCORPORATED NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 217 Lodeley Road, Tooting, S.W.17.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss I. Vollmann.
- BRASSFOUNDRY ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 5 Greenfield Crescent, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.—*Sec.*, E. N. Hiley, M.B.E.
- BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. F. Knox.
- BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1878), 82 New Cavendish Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Rowlands, O.B.E.
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- CALICO PRINTERS, FEDERATION OF, 20 Princess Street, Manchester 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Hall.
- CARPET MANUFACTURERS, FEDERATION OF BRITISH (1960), 55-61 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Hon. W. G. M. Spens, M.B.E.
- CAST CONCRETE FEDERATION, BRITISH, 105 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.5.—*Sec.*, R. W. Parks.
- CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), Victoria House, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. D. G. Hooper.
- CEMENT MAKERS' FEDERATION, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. E. McGuire, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- CHEMICAL AND ALLIED EMPLOYERS, ASSOCIATION OF, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Dir.*, S. Chapman, C.B.E.
- CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH (1916), 86 Strand, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, G. Brearley.
- CHINA AND GLASS RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. R. Aldam.
- CHINA CLAY PRODUCERS' FEDERATION, LTD., BRITISH, 5 High Cross Street, St. Austell, Cornwall.—*Sec.*, J. W. M. Graham.
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- CLAY INDUSTRIES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. K. Timperley.
- CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 70 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. K. Reid, O.B.E.
- COAL MERCHANTS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Dir. and Sec.*, J. W. Stewart, O.B.E.
- COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY ALLIANCE, 11 Green Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. E. Chapman.
- COLD STORAGE AND ICE TRADES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, New Bridge Street House, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. T. Lec.
- CONFECTIONERS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 53 Christchurch Avenue, North Finchley, N.12.—*Sec.*, T. Hutchinson.
- COOPERAGE FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. R. Aldam.
- CORN AND AGRICULTURAL MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Cereal House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. G. Metson, O.B.E.
- CYCLE TRADERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 66 Grafton Way, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Barnfather.
- DRAPERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE, 4 Harley Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. M. Smith.
- ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1905), 36 and 38 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, S. F. Steward, C.B.E.
- ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL FEDERATED, 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. T. King.
- ENGINEERING EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. C. Hapgood.
- FARMERS' UNION, NATIONAL (1908), Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. K. Knowles, C.B.E.
- FARMERS' UNION OF SCOTLAND, NATIONAL (1919), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Munro, w.s.
- FILM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 49 Mount Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. H. Walton.
- FISHMONGERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 20 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, P. Anderson.
- FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 22 Gilbert Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, P. Glennie-Smith.
- FREESTONE QUARRY OWNERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 138 Lord Street, Southport, Lancs.—*Sec.*, H. Hodson.
- FUR TRADE ALLIANCE, BRITISH, 11 Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss P. Parratt, M.B.E.
- FURNISHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL, 17 Beraers Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. W. Edwards.
- FURNITURE TRADE CONFEDERATION, BRITISH, 17 Berners Street, W.1.—*Joint Secs.*, D. D. Mitchell (*Manufacturers*); D. W. Edwards (*Retailers*).
- GLASS MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, 19 Portland Place, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. Rider.
- GROCCERS' AND PROVISION DEALERS' ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Federation House, 4 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. Lawson.
- GROCCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE, Panton House, 1 Howard Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, D. Ellam.
- HAIRDRESSERS' FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 20 Cranbourne Gardens, Golders Green, N.W.11.—*Sec.*, T. Briggs.
- HERRING TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD., BRITISH, 23 Belmont Street, Aberdeen.—*Sec.*, W. B. Glennie.
- IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Steel House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, K. Donohue.
- IRON ORE PRODUCERS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATED, 48 Meadow Road, Kettering, Northants.—*Sec.*, P. T. M. Wilson.
- JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, H. B. Southam, M.B.E.
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- LINOLEUM AND FELT BASE EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, 127 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. M. Secrett.
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- MOTOR AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., 201 Great Portland Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Grafton, O.B.E.
- MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS, SOCIETY OF (1902), Forbes House, Halkin Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. T. Williams.
- NON-FERROUS METALS FEDERATION, BRITISH (1945), 6 Vicarage Road, Birmingham 15.—*Dir.*, K. Romer-Lee.
- OUTFITTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 21 Cavendish Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, K. E. Smith.
- PAINT FEDERATION, NATIONAL (National Federation of Associated Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers of the U.K.), 79-80 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. G. Sangster.
- PAINTING AND DECORATING TRADE EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION OF, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Wade.
- PAPERMAKERS AND BOARDMAKERS, EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF, 1 Clements Inn, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Lambert.
- PAPER MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, S. R. W. Bailey.
- PLATE GLASS ASSOCIATION, THE, 6 Mount P., W.1.—*Sec.*, L. F. Brett.
- PLUMBERS AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 81 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. Leighton.
- PLYWOOD AND VENEER MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. C. T. Dawe.
- PORT EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Three Quays, Tower Hill, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, J. M. Gifford.
- POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, BRITISH, Federation House, Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, D. Turner.
- PRINTERS, BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, L. E. Kenyon, C.B.E.
- QUARRY OWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATED, Manfield House, 376-9 Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. V. Dalzell, O.B.E.
- RADIO AND TELEVISION RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 15-17 Goodge Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. M. Keegan.
- ROAD HAULAGE ASSOCIATION, 22 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, G. K. Newman.
- ROOFING CONTRACTORS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, West Bar Chambers, 38 Boar Lane, Leeds 1.—*Sec.*, A. K. Davidson, M.B.E.
- RUBBER INDUSTRY, INSTITUTION OF THE (1921), 4 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.—*Sec.*, G. E. Holmes-Siedle.
- RUBBER MANUFACTURING EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, 236 and 237 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, A. Babbage.
- SAND AND GRAVEL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 48 Park Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. B. Mills.
- SAWMILLING ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 68-70 Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. Bick.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1916), 20 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, Capt. R. A. Villiers, C.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).
- SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Unilever House, Blackfriars, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, B. J. B. Thompson.
- SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, 1 Chester Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. Watson, C.B.E.
- SHIPPING FEDERATION (1890), 146-150 Minorities, E.C.3.—*Dir.*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.
- SILVERSMITHS' ASSOCIATION, MASTER, Light Trades House, Melbourne Avenue, Sheffield 10.—*Sec.*, E. A. Tuxford.
- SPINNERS' AND DOUBLERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, W. R. Hanks.
- TAILORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATION OF MERCHANT, 32 Savile Row, W.1.—*Sec.*, P. G. Clancy.
- TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM, Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, J. Gill.
- TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION OF THE U.K., 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, H. J. Bocking.
- TOBACCONISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 85 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. H. Scott.
- TRAWLERS FEDERATION LTD., BRITISH, Albert Gardens, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby, Lincs.—*Sec.*, J. H. Ray, O.B.E.
- WATER COMPANIES ASSOCIATION, THE, 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. A. Liddell.
- WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 34 Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. W. F. Millis, O.B.E.
- WOOL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Commerce House, Bradford.—*Sec.*, E. Barlow.
- BRITISH EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION
36 Smith Square, S.W.1.
- The British Employers' Confederation was established in 1919. Its membership consists of 52 national employers' organizations which deal with labour questions in most of the principal industries, other than the nationalized industries.
President, E. J. Hunter, C.B.E.
Director, Sir George Pollock, Q.C.
Gen. Sec., F. J. C. Honey, C.B.E.
- FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES
21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.
- The Federation of British Industries was founded in 1910, and in 1923 was granted a Royal Charter. In the Charter, the F.B.I. is defined as an association of manufacturers founded for the "encouragement, promotion and protection of British Industries of all kinds."
- The membership consists of individual firms engaged in productive industry (excluding the nationalized industries) and trade associations. More than 8,000 firms and 300 trade associations (representing about 40,000 firms) are members. The Federation has 12 regional and district offices and has representatives in 140 centres overseas.
President, C. E. Harrison.
Director-General, Sir Norman Kipping, K.B.E.
Secretary, J. Gough.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS
6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
- The National Association of British Manufacturers (formerly the National Union of Manufacturers) is a national organization representing manufacturing industry. Formed in 1915, its membership (restricted to manufacturers) now totals over 5,000 individual firms with 60 affiliated trade associations. It is regarded both by Government and by industry as the national representative of medium-sized and smaller firms in particular. It has no party-political affiliations. There are branches in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow, Cardiff and Northern Ireland.
President, Col. E. R. Mayer, T.D.
Director, H. J. Gray, C.M.G.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)

Congress House, 23-28 Great Russell Street, W.C.1

[Museum: 4030]

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1868, is a voluntary association of Trade Unions, the primary purpose of which is to enable the representatives of unions to meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since 1871 (with the exception of 1914) and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates of the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliation fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in 1961-62) totalled 183 with an aggregate membership of 8,312,875.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with resolutions from affiliated societies on questions of policy and organization. Although 184 trade union organizations are affiliated to Congress, some of these, especially in cotton, are themselves federal bodies including in total 150 more unions. Only two British unions with large membership are not affiliated to the T.U.C.

One of the important responsibilities of the annual Congress is, to elect a General Council to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the Trade Union Movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions, and to assist Trade Unions in the work of organization. The General Council is elected by Congress and is composed of 35 members (33 representing 18 trade groups and two representing women workers). Following is a list of these trade groups with the aggregate membership of unions in each group (the woman membership included in the total being shown separately), and with the number of representatives each group is entitled to have on the General Council:—

Trade Group (with representation)	Membership	
	Total	Women
Mining and Quarrying (3)	582,945	49
Railways (3).....	456,300	27,859
Transport (other) (3).....	1,438,150	160,596
Shipbuilding.....	130,979	—
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building (3)....	1,652,384	108,023
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades (2).....	217,485	7,867
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing (2).....	536,605	14,244
Printing and Paper (1)....	347,107	78,163
Cotton (2).....	110,966	78,613
Textiles (other) (1).....	92,260	37,776
Clothing (1).....	164,627	127,309
Leather and Boot and Shoe (1).....	102,183	44,671
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. (2).....	470,058	207,119
Agriculture (1).....	135,000	7,500
Public Employees (1).....	299,082	131,829
Civil Service (2).....	497,345	162,578
Non-Manual (1).....	286,679	85,395
General Workers (3).....	792,720	172,322
TOTAL.....	8,312,875	1,451,923

ing disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; such matters being dealt with by a Disputes Committee of the General Council which investigates matters referred to it and issues its findings thereon, which are invariably accepted by the parties to the dispute. The General Council has power also, if there appears to be justification, to institute an investigation into the conduct of any affiliated organization on the ground that its activities are detrimental to the interests of the Trade Union Movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress; but membership of the Congress is voluntary and Unions retain full control of their own affairs, and a penalty of suspension from membership of the Congress or exclusion from membership is the only measure that can be taken to enforce Congress decisions. Through the General Council the Trade Union Movement maintains organic relations with the Government and Government Departments, and with a large number of outside bodies. A major instrument for Government relations is the National Joint Advisory Council which functions on the Cabinet level; in this body the British Employers' Confederation and the Boards of nationalized industries are represented along with the T.U.C. for purposes of consultation and advice on matters of governmental policy and administration, affecting industry. The same bodies, together with the chairmen of the eleven Regional Boards for Industry and representatives of the Federation of British Industries, National Association of British Manufacturers and Association of British Chambers of Commerce, serve on the National Production Advisory Council on Industry which meets under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is accompanied by Ministers of Departments concerned with aspects of production, to advise the government on production questions. The General Council is represented on the National Economic Development Council, established to examine problems associated with faster economic growth. Under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Council includes the Minister of Labour, President of the Board of Trade, representatives of public and private industry and independent members. The General Council nominates members to serve on numerous other bodies, e.g. the National Savings Committee, National Insurance Advisory Committee, British Productivity Council, Consumers' Councils for the nationalized industries and numerous educational and miscellaneous bodies.

Chairman (1962-63), F. Hayday.
General Secretary, G. Woodcock, C.B.E.
Assistant General Secretary, V. Feather, C.B.E.

SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

12, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.7.

*Chairman (1962-63), D. M. Lander, B.E.M.**General Secretary, G. Middleton, C.B.E.*

The Scottish Trades Union Congress was established in 1897 and it is pointed out that it is in no way a competitor of the British Congress, nor does it "justify its existence on strictly nationalist lines." Its objects are parallel to those of the T.U.C., with which it works in the closest co-operation.

In 1962 the Congress had 90 affiliated Unions and 43 Trades Councils with a membership of 786,833. The Annual Congress is held in April and a General Council of twelve members is elected.

Among the powers vested in it by consent of the Unions in Congress is the responsibility of adjust-

TRADE UNIONS

A list of the 183 Trade Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1961-62. The number of members of each Union is shown in parenthesis.

- ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (10,863).**—*Sec.*, G. Croasdeli, O.B.E., 8 Harley Street, W.1.
- AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (135,000).**—*Sec.*, H. Collison, C.B.E., 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- ASPHALT WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF (2,500).**—*Sec.*, F. V. Jenkin, 84 Walworth Road, S.E.17.
- ASSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED UNION OF LIFE (2,320).**—*Sec.*, F. Crump, 11 Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.
- BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF OPERATIVE (28,179).**—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Halliday, O.B.E., 8 Guilford Street, W.C.1.
- BAKERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (14,110).**—*Sec.*, W. Mowbray, O.B.E., Baxterlee, 127 Fergus Drive, Glasgow, N.W.
- BAKERS' UNION, LONDON JEWISH (48), 13 Sylvester Path, E.8.**—*Sec.* (vacant).
- BANK EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (58,000).**—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. Hornby, 28 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.
- BASKET, CANE, WICKER AND FIBRE FURNITURE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL UNION OF (120).**—*Sec.*, T. Burrows, 9 District Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
- BEAMERS, TWISTERS AND DRAWERS (HAND AND MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF (2,971).**—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Green, 21 Clayton Street, Blackburn.
- BLACKSMITHS, FARRIERS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (274).**—*Sec.*, H. Whitwell, 10 Abbotsford Road, York.
- BLACKSMITHS' FORGE AND SMITHY WORKERS' SOCIETY, ASSOCIATED (9,887).**—*Sec.*, J. Jarvie, 177 Hill Street, Glasgow, C.3.
- BLASTFURNACEMEN, ORE MINERS, COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (22,875).**—*Sec.*, J. O'Hagan, O.B.E., 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.
- BLIND OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE (5,021).**—*Sec.*, T. H. Smith, M.B.E., 262 Langham Road, N.15.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIPBUILDERS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (97,933).**—*Gen. Sec.*, E. J. Hill, Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.
- BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (78,596).**—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Gregson, The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton.
- BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE UNION OF (6,556).**—*Sec.*, R. Driver, 7 Tentfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.
- BRASSTURNERS, FITTERS, FINISHERS AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (1,265).**—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Tonner, 221 West George Street, Glasgow, C.3.
- BRITISH AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION (2,552).**—*Gen. Sec.*, R. E. G. Waite, D.F.C., 81 New Road, Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex.
- BRUSHMAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (2,600).**—*Sec.*, T. B. Thomas, 77 Kingsland Road, E.2.
- BUILDING TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (2,000).**—*Sec.*, F. E. Shrobsree, 156 Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
- BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (83,030).**—*Sec.*, G. H. Lowthian, M.B.E., "The Builders," Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- CARD, BLOWING AND RING ROOM OPERATIVES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (38,497).**—*Sec.*, Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., 81 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2.
- CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS' SOCIETY (263).**—*Sec.*, R. Ashton, 326 Gibbet Street, Halifax, Yorks.
- CARPET TRADE UNION, NORTHERN (869).**—*Sec.*, Miss H. D. Pickles, 9 St. James Street, Halifax, Yorks.
- CHAIN MAKERS AND STRIKERS ASSOCIATION (498).**—*Sec.*, A. E. Head, M.B.E., Unity Villa, Sidney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.
- CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION (17,056).**—*Sec.*, R. J. Edwards, M.P., 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.
- CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS' SOCIETY (390).**—*R. E. Williams*, 3 Mascot Road, Bedminster, Bristol 3.
- CINEMATOGRAPH, TELEVISION AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (10,410).**—*Sec.*, G. H. Elvin, 2 Soho Square, W.1.
- CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION (145,599).**—*Sec.*, G. F. Green, 215 Balham High Road, S.W.17.
- CIVIL SERVICE UNION (25,781).**—*Sec.*, G. V. Carvell, 17-21 Hatton Wall, E.C.1.
- CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS' UNION (63,826).**—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Chapman, 70 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- CLOTH PRESSERS' SOCIETY (130).**—*Sec.*, G. Kaye, 34 Southgate, Honley, Yorks.
- COAL TRIMMERS' UNION, CARDIFF, PENARTH AND BARRY (110).**—*Sec.*, A. W. Loxton, 13 Bute Crescent, Cardiff.
- COLLIERY OVERMEN, DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (35,801).**—*Sec.*, J. Crawford, Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (335).**—*Sec.*, J. F. Denning, 8-13 New Inn Street, E.C.2.
- CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING UNION, THE (24,000).**—*Sec.*, Ernest Patterson, 140 Lower Marsh, S.E.1.
- CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS, NATIONAL UNION OF (8,637).**—*Sec.*, A. W. Potts, 56 Market Street, Manchester, 1.
- COOPERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (2,797).**—*Sec.*, E. H. Pettengell, 269 Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.14.
- CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS, ASSOCIATION OF (1,457).**—*Sec.*, C. W. Wallace, 1 Gough Square, E.C.4.
- DRAUGHTSMEN'S AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS' ASSOCIATION (90,396).**—*Sec.*, G. H. Doughty, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.
- DYERS, BLEACHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (58,960).**—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Sharp, M.B.E., Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford, 1.
- ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION (19,201).**—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Norton, O.B.E., 102 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION (252,851).**—*Sec.*, J. T. Byrne, O.B.E., Hayes Court, West Common Road, Hayes, Bromley, Kent.
- ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (5,137).**—*Sec.*, A. J. Buckle, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.
- ENGINEERING UNION, AMALGAMATED (982,182).**—*Sec.*, C. W. Hallett, 110 Peckham Road, S.E.15.
- ENGINEERS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION, GRIMSBY STEAM AND DIESEL FISHING VESSELS (410).**—*Sec.*, A. B. Stuart, 10 Orwell Street, Grimsby.

- ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (252).—*Sec.*, J. Harrison, 220 Bradford Road, Farnworth, Lancs.
- ENGINEER SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION (2,032).—*Sec.*, A. Prestwich, Bermuda House, 4 Hall Street, Manchester, 2.
- ENGINEMEN, FIREMEN, MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (30,000).—*Sec.*, W. J. Tudor, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.
- ENGRAVERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (1,079).—*Sec.*, D Hill, 34 Anson Road, Manchester, 14.
- FELT HATTERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN (1,790).—*Sec.*, F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FELT HAT TRIMMERS, WOOL FORMERS' AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED (1,655).—*Sec.*, F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FIRE TRADES, SHEFFIELD AMALGAMATED UNION OF (975).—*Sec.*, J. Thorpe, Queen Street Congregational School, North Church Street, Sheffield, 1.
- FILM ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION, THE (2,146).—*Sec.*, S. Brannigan, 3-4 Shavers Place, S.W.1.
- FIRE BRIGADES UNION, THE (22,000).—*Sec.*, J. Horner, 865 Fulham Road, S.W.6.
- FOUNDRY WORKERS AMALGAMATED UNION OF (72,900).—*Sec.*, D. Lambert, 164 Chorlton Road, Brooks's Bar, Manchester, 16.
- FRENCH POLISHERS' SOCIETY, UNITED (1,409).—*Sec.*, W. C. Clifton, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
- FUNERAL AND CEMETERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,021).—*Sec.*, A. N. Pratt, 212 East Lane, N. Wembley, Middlesex.
- FURNITURE TRADE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (67,424).—*Sec.*, A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E. "Fairfields," Roe Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.
- GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (786,138), 4-8 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Cooper.
- GLASS BEVELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY, MIDLAND (426).—*Sec.*, H. L. Bignell, 28 Hazel Croft, Northfield, Birmingham, 31.
- GLASS WORKERS' TRADE SOCIETY, LONDON (150), 20 Amhurst Road, E.8.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- GLOVERS AND LEATHER WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,066).—*Sec.*, E. C. G. Fear, 89a Middle Street, Yeovil, Somerset.
- GOLD, SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,680).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Hodgkinson, Kean Chambers, 11 Mappin Street, Sheffield 1.
- GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE SOCIETY OF (1,006).—*Sec.*, J. C. West, 331 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- HEADLERS AND TWISTERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, HUDDERSFIELD (256).—*Sec.*, C. Mitchell, 37 St. George's Road, Scholes, Holmfirth, nr. Huddersfield.
- HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, CONFEDERATION OF (58,428).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. Jepson, Glen House, High Street, Banstead, Surrey.
- HEALTH VISITORS' ASSOCIATION (formerly WOMEN PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS ASSOCIATION) (3,834).—*Sec.*, Miss N. K. Ross, O.B.E., 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
- HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS' UNION (10,108).—*Sec.*, L. Green, 917 Warwick Road, Solihull, Warwickshire.
- HORSE AND MOTORMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (20,000).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. H. Kitson, 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.
- HOSIERY FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT (2,767).—*Sec.*, J. Charlesworth, 45a Lincoln Street, Basford, Nottingham.
- HOSIERY TRIMMERS ASSOCIATION, LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE (1,516), Boot and Shoe Trade Hall, Earl Street, Leicester.—*Sec.*, W. Bee.
- HOSIERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (39,695).—*Sec.*, G. E. Dearing, M.B.E., 55 New Walk, Leicester.
- INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION (41,628).—*Sec.*, C. T. H. Plant, 7-9 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- INSURANCE OFFICIALS, GUILD OF (18,781).—*Sec.*, M. W. Reynolds, 24 Railway Approach, S.E.1.
- INSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (36,932).—*Sec.*, T. Srafton, 14-17 Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.
- IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION (112,321).—*Sec.*, H. Douglass, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- IRON FITTERS' ASSOCIATION, GENERAL (2,110).—*Sec.*, T. H. Young, 11 Callendar Riggs, Falkirk.
- IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS' TRADE SOCIETY (6,161).—*Sec.*, E. Tullock, Lord's Chambers, 26 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.
- IRON, STEEL AND WOOD BARGE BUILDERS' AND HELPERS' ASSOCIATION (738).—*Sec.*, W. H. Harris, 32 Woolwich Road, S.E.10.
- JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (15,825).—*Sec.*, H. J. Bradley, 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.
- JUTE, FLAX AND KINDRED TEXTILE OPERATIVES, UNION OF (5,003).—*Sec.*, R. Doyle, 93 Nethergate, Dundee.
- LACE MAKERS AND AUXILIARY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (1,324).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 1 Derby Terrace, 1 North Road, The Park, Nottingham.
- LACE OPERATIVES FEDERATION, BRITISH (600).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 1 Derby Terrace, 1 North Road, The Park, Nottingham.
- LAMINATED AND COIL SPRING WORKERS' UNION (310).—*Sec.*, F. M. Hynes, 144 Rural Lane, Wadsley, Sheffield, 6.
- LEATHER WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (10,103).—*Sec.*, A. L. Barrett, 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7.
- LEATHER WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (4,862), 169 Old Street, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. J. Huggins.
- LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS WORKERS, SOCIETY OF (14,837).—*Sec.*, H. G. Bellingham, 53-54 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (10,392).—*Sec.*, R. Emerck, 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester, 14.
- LOCK AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (3,612).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, Bellamy House, Wilkes Street, Willenhall, Staffs.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF (52,285).—*Sec.*, W. J. Evans, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.
- LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL STAFF ASSOCIATION (10,412).—*Sec.*, L. Welsh, Room B 73, County Hall, S.E.1.
- LOOM OVERLOOKERS, THE GENERAL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF (5,246).—*Sec.*, F. Titherington, Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- MACHINE CALICO PRINTERS, TRADE SOCIETY OF (663).—*Sec.*, D. J. Barr, Room 43, 62 George Street, Manchester 1.
- MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS' SOCIETY (1,895).—*Sec.*, D. Kirkbright, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' UNION (5,546).—*Sec.*, Dr. P. M. Elliott, 56 Russell Square, W.C.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY AND AIR LINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (16,000).—*Sec.*, D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., Oceanair House, 133-137 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.

- METAL MECHANICS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (46,779).—*Sec.*, F. Briggs, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham, 3.
- METAL WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES, ASSOCIATED (407).—*Sec.*, V. M. Robus, 347 Garratt Lane, Earlsfield, S.W.18.
- MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS' TRADE SOCIETY (161).—*Sec.*, D. J. Lofthouse, 58 High Oaks, St. Albans, Herts.
- MINERWORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (545,329).—*Sec.*, W. Paynter, 222 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (10,751).—*Sec.*, J. L. Tindall, 22 St. George's Drive, S.W.1.
- MONOTYPE CASTERS AND TYPEFOUNDERS' SOCIETY, THE (913).—*Sec.*, L. H. Cline, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.
- MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' ASSOCIATED SOCIETY (376).—*Sec.*, D. Davies, 47 Coronation Road, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.
- MOULDERS AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES TRADE UNION, AMALGAMATED (2,500).—*Sec.*, J. Banks, 2 Hamer Avenue, Blackburn.
- MUSICIANS' UNION (29,009).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Ratcliffe, 29 Catherine Place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
- NATIONAL COAL BOARD LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (406).—*Sec.*, D. H. Taylor, Woodlyn, The Park, Mansfield, Notts.
- PACKING CASE MAKERS (WOOD AND TIN), BOX MAKERS, SAWYERS, AND MILLWORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (3,928).—*Sec.*, S. G. Reading, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
- PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (64,836).—*Sec.*, A. G. Austin, 4 Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Salford 7, Lancs.
- PAINTERS' SOCIETY, SCOTTISH (12,112).—*Sec.*, A. Black, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.
- PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED (15,532).—*Sec.*, W. B. Beard, O.B.E., 15 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.
- PLASTERERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE (12,489).—*Sec.*, A. Dunne, 1016 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middx.
- PLUMBING TRADES UNION (55,658).—*Sec.*, H. Kelly, O.B.E., 15 Abbeville Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
- POST OFFICE CONTROLLING OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (13,327).—*Sec.*, S. A. R. Seaton, 33 Barbican, E.C.1.
- POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION (76,171).—*Sec.*, C. G. P. Smith, Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5.
- POST OFFICE WORKERS, UNION OF (174,354).—*Sec.*, R. Smith, U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- POTTERY WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (22,612).—*Sec.*, H. Hewitt, O.B.E., 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- POWER LOOM CARPET WEAVERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (4,750).—*Sec.*, C. S. Yarsley, Callows Lane, Kidderminster.
- POWER LOOM OVERLOOKERS, YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF (1,794).—*Sec.*, E. D. Sleeman, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- POWER LOOM TENTERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (500).—*Sec.*, R. Macbeth, 29 Kinghorne Road, Dundee.
- PRESS TELEGRAPHISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,525).—*Sec.*, M. A. Clayton, 145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- PRINT BLOCK ROLLER AND STAMP CUTTERS' SOCIETY (408).—*Sec.*, S. E. Ramsden, 18 Printon Avenue, Blackley, Manchester, 9.
- PRINTERS AND ASSISTANTS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (44,540).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Brighnshaw, 13-16 Borough Road, S.E.1.
- PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (162,952).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. J. Smith, 74 Nightingale Lane, S.W.12.
- PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLERS' AND TRAINERS' ASSOCIATION (2,096).—*Sec.*, C. Lloyd, 104 Corn Exchange Buildings, Cathedral Street, Manchester 4.
- PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (215,000).—*Sec.*, S. Hill, 8 Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.
- RADIO OFFICERS' UNION (3 854).—*Sec.* H. O'Neill, O.B.E., 4-6 Branfil Road, Upminster, Essex.
- RAILWAYMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (317,036).—*Sec.*, S. F. Greene, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.1.
- RETAIL BOOK, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, THE (3,243).—*Sec.*, A. T. Johnson, 152-3 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- ROLL TURNERS' TRADE SOCIETY, BRITISH (1,091).—*Sec.*, G. Prentice, 21 Park Road, Beilshill, Lanarkshire.
- RUBBER WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED (3,100).—*Sec.*, L. Walsh, 57 Ardwick Green North, Manchester, 12.
- SAILMAKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (165).—*Sec.*, J. Pye, 58 Winskill Road, Liverpool, 11.
- SALT AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ALLIED WORKERS' UNION, MID-CHESHIRE (1,801).—*Sec.*, R. M. Moss, Central Passage, Witton Street, Northwich.
- SALT WORKERS, ALKALI WORKERS, MECHANIC AND GENERAL LABOURERS, FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF (1,565).—*Sec.*, G. Miles, 30 Granville Square, Winsford, Cheshire.
- SAWMAKERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD (378).—*Sec.*, H. Lambert, 46 Archer Lane, Sheffield, 7.
- SCALEMAKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,608).—*Sec.*, H. Bending, 33-4 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, THE ASSOCIATION OF (14,256).—*Sec.*, J. K. Dutton, 15 Half Moon Street, W.1.
- SCREW, NUT, BOLT AND RIVET TRADE SOCIETY (2,100).—*Sec.*, H. Cater, 368 Dudley Road, Birmingham, 18.
- SEAMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (62,500).—*Gen. Sec.* W. Hogarth, Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.
- SHALE MINERS AND OIL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,409).—*Sec.*, J. Heaney, 11 Drumshoreland Road, Pumpherton, Mid Calder, Midlothian.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS AND COPPERSMITHS, NATIONAL UNION OF (50,306).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. W. Buck, 75-77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS' SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND (8,680).—*Sec.*, A. E. Cooper, 131 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, 5.
- SHIPCONSTRUCTORS AND SHIPWRIGHTS' ASSOCIATION (22,256).—*Sec.*, A. Williams, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.
- SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, UNION OF (351,371).—*Sec.*, A. W. Allen, 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester 14.
- SHUTTLEMAKERS, SOCIETY OF (272).—*Sec.*, S. Brown, 6 Moyse Avenue, Walshaw, Bury.
- SIGN AND DISPLAY TRADES UNION (2,930), Sutton House, 2-4 Homerton High Street, E.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Torode.
- SILK WORKERS AND TEXTILE TRADES ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (3,017).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. Molloy, 59 Park Green, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
- SLATERS, TILERS AND ROOFING OPERATIVES SOCIETY, AMALGAMATED (2,012).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Poupard, 430 Holderness Road, Hull.

- SPINNERS AND TWINERS, THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE COTTON (6,417).—*Sec.*, J. W. Whitworth, 115 Newton Street, Manchester.
- SPRING TRAPMAKERS' SOCIETY (90).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, Bellamy House, Wilkes Street, Willenhall, Staffs.
- STOVE GRATE AND GENERAL METAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (5,424).—*Sec.*, J. Higham, M.B.E., Stove Grate Offices, Imperial Bldgs., High Street, Rotherham.
- STREET MASONS, PAVIORS AND ROAD MAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (1,400).—*Sec.*, W. Armitage, Kingston House, 1 Kingston Grove, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2.
- SUPERVISORY STAFFS, EXECUTIVES AND TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (26,826).—*Gen. Sec.*, C. Jenkins, Sutton House, Homerton High Street, Hackney, E.9.
- TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (115,013).—*Sec.*, J. E. Newton, 41 Portman Square, W.1.
- TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF (9,734).—*Sec.*, C. Cooper, 372 Wandsworth Road, S.W.8.
- TEXTILE CRAFTSMEN, YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF (1,228).—*Sec.*, C. Hall, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford, 1.
- TEXTILE DAYMEN'S AND CLOTH PATTERN MAKERS ASSOCIATION (126).—*Sec.*, J. Halby, 18 Airedale Crescent, Bradford 3.
- TEXTILE WAREHOUSEMEN, AMALGAMATED (5,500).—*Sec.*, T. Ashe, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- TEXTILE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (5,800).—*Sec.*, H. Lisle, "Foxlowe," Market Place, Leek, Staffs.
- THEATRICAL AND KINE EMPLOYERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (20,531).—*Sec.*, Sir Tom O'Brien, 17 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.
- TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, THE (15,881).—*Sec.*, P. Belcher, 218 Upper Street, Islington, N.1.
- TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION (1,318 274).—*Sec.*, F. Cousins, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.
- TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION (87,079).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. P. Webber, C.B.E., Walkden House, 10 Melton Street, N.W.1.
- TRANSPORT WORKERS ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND, THE UNITED ROAD (10,000).—*Sec.*, J. Davies, 28 Hathersage Road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester 13.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION (59,057).—*Sec.*, I. M. Bonfield, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, 4.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (7,458).—*Sec.*, P. Whigham, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (20,014).—*Sec.*, R. Willis, 3-7 New Street Square, E.C.4.
- VARIETY ARTISTES' FEDERATION (3,093).—*Sec.*, R. W. Swinson, M.B.E., 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
- VEHICLE BUILDERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (65,667).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Roberts, 44 Hathersage Road, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.
- WALL PAPER WORKERS' UNION (3,000).—*Sec.*, C. Heap, O.B.E., 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.
- WARDRESSERS, TWISTERS AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LEEDS AND DISTRICT (156).—*Sec.*, B. Jowett, 34 Green Hill Drive, Bramley, Leeds 13.
- WATERMEN, LIGHTERMEN, TUGMEN AND BARGE-MEN'S UNION (4,450).—*Sec.*, W. A. Lindley, 33 East India Dock Road, E.14.
- WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' TRADE UNION, THE (2,191).—*Sec.*, F. C. Henry, M.B.E., 88a Miller Street, Manchester, 4.
- WEAVERS' AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, SADDLEWORTH AND DISTRICT (1,709).—*Sec.*, F. G. Battey, 4 Grains Road, Delph nr. Oldham.
- WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION, AMALGAMATED (52,335).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. T. Wright, Chronicle Buildings, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.
- WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (12,607).—*Sec.*, R. Birtwhistle, 21 Stirling Chambers, Campo Lane, Sheffield, 1.
- WOOD-CUTTING MACHINISTS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (27,088).—*Sec.*, C. Stewart, 8 Fairfield Street, Manchester 1.
- WOODWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (193,851).—*Sec.*, G. F. Smith, 9-11 Macaulay Road, S.W.4.
- WOOL SHEAR WORKERS' TRADE UNION, SHEFFIELD (56).—*Sec.*, J. Billard, 19 Rivelin Park Drive, Sheffield 6.
- WOOL SORTERS' SOCIETY, NATIONAL (2,110).—*Sec.*, N. Newton, 40 Little Horton Lane, Bradford, 5.
- WOOL YARN AND WAREHOUSE WORKERS' UNION (520).—*Sec.*, B. W. Berry, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst	Austrn. Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Mile	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Swiss Stunde
English Statute Mile.	1.000	0.868	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.	1.153	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
Kilometre	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrlian Mile.	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.	6.644	5.704	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile.	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

A notable development in modern industry is the growth in numbers and importance of Industrial Research Associations and their increasing influence on the scientific and economic life of the country. The total expenditure of these Associations in 1961 was about £8,350,000 per annum, of which £1,970,000 was provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the remainder by subscriptions of individual members.

The Government Scheme for Co-operative Industrial Research was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1918. Its aim was to stimulate the industries of the United Kingdom to undertake co-operative research as a means of increasing their efficiency.

Research Associations formed under this scheme are registered companies, limited by guarantee of a nominal sum and working without the division of profits in the form of dividends. To assist the formation of such Associations the Board of Trade and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have drawn up a model Memorandum and Articles of Association, to which Research Associations under the scheme conform in all essential points.

The income of the Research Associations is derived from subscriptions from their individual members, supplemented in most cases by substantial grants from the Government, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Research Associations are autonomous bodies free to determine their own policy for the development of their research programmes and the use to be made of the results of their research. Membership is open to any British firm in the particular industry, subject to the approval of the Councils of the Research Associations.

There are now 44 Research Associations and 8 other organizations in receipt of grants from the Department. They cover most of the principal industries of the country, as follows:—

Baking.

BRITISH BAKING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Baking Industries Research Station, Chorleywood, Herts.—*Dir.*, G. A. H. Elton, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Boots and Shoes.

BRITISH BOOT, SHOE AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Satra House, Rockingham Road, Kettering, Northants.—*Dir.*, H. Bradley, C.B.E.

Brushes.

BRITISH BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, F. Kidd.

Cast Iron.

BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Bordesley Hall, Alvechurch, Birmingham.—*Dir.*, H. Morrogh.

Ceramics.

BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Dir.*, N. F. Astbury, Sc.D.

Coal Utilization.

BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.-Gen.*, D. Hicks.

Coke.

BRITISH COKE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Coke Research Centre, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.—*Dir.*, G. W. Lee.

Cotton, Silk, etc.

COTTON SILK AND MAN-MADE FIBRES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester, 20.—*Dir.*, D. W. Hill, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Cutlery.

CUTLERY RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Superintendent of Research*, E. A. Oldfield.

Drop Forging

DROP FORGING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Director*, R. H. R. Lane, Ph.D.

Electrical.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Cleve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, H. G. Taylor, D.Sc.

Felt.

BRITISH HAT AND ALLIED FELTMAKERS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Stanley House, Manchester Road, Fairfield, Droylsden, Manchester.—*Dir.*, T. Barr, Ph.D.

Files.

FILE RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Superintendent*, R. H. Hancock.

Flour Milling.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH FLOUR-MILLERS, Cereals Research Station, Old London Road, St. Albans, Herts.—*Dir.*, T. Moran, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Food Manufacture.

BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, C. L. Cutting, Ph.D.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING AND QUICK FREEZING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Chipping Campden, Glos.—*Dir.*, W. B. Adam.

Furniture.

FURNITURE INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 11 Adelphi Terrace, Robert Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, J. C. Pritchard, O.B.E.

Gelatine and Glue.

BRITISH GELATINE AND GLUE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 2a Dalmeny Avenue, Holloway, N.7.—*Dir.*, D. A. Sutton, Ph.D.

Glass.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Northumberland Road, Sheffield 10.—*Dir.*, R. G. Newton, Ph.D.

Heating and Ventilating.

HEATING AND VENTILATING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Old Bracknell Lane, Bracknell, Berks.—*Dir.*, N. S. Billington.

Hosiery.

HOSIERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thorneywood, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, W. A. Dutton.

Hydromechanics.

BRITISH HYDROMECHANICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Road, Temple Fields, Harlow, Essex.—*Dir.*, L. E. Prosser.

Industrial Biology

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Radnor House, 93-97 Regent Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. Golberg, D.Sc.

Industrial Psychology.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 14 Welbeck Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, C. B. Frisby, Ph.D.

I.C. Engines.

BRITISH INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 111-112 Buckingham Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough.—*Dir.*, W. P. Mansfield, Ph.D.

Iron and Steel.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 11 Park Lane, W.1.—*Dir.*, Sir Charles Goodeve, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

- Jute.*
BRITISH JUTE TRADE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland.—*Dir.*, H. P. Stout, Ph.D.
- Lace*
LACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Glaisdale Drive West, Billborough, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, J. C. MacCallum, O.B.E.
- Laundering.*
BRITISH LAUNDERERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, The Laboratories, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4.—*Dir.*, J. Leicester.
- Leather.*
BRITISH LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.—*Dir.*, K. W. Pepper D.Sc.
- Lime.*
CHALK LIME AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Laboratories, Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—*Dir.*, G. E. Bessey.
- Linen.*
LINEN INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim.—*Dir.*, D. A. Derrett-Smith.
- Machine Tools*
MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 163 Kingsway, Manchester, 19.—*Dir.*, A. E. De Barr.
- Motor Vehicles*
MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lindley, nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.—*Dir.*, A. Fogg, D.Sc.
- Non-Ferrous Metals.*
BRITISH NON-FERROUS METALS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Euston Street, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, G. L. Bailey, C.B.E.
- Paint.*
RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, L. Valentine, Ph.D.
- Paper.*
BRITISH PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, St. Winfred's Laboratories, Welcomes Road, Kenley, Surrey.—*Dir.*, N. R. Hood, O.B.E., Ph.D.
- Printing and Packaging.*
PRINTING, PACKAGING AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Patra House, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, V. G. W. Harrison, Ph.D.
- Production Engineering.*
PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Melton Mowbray, Leics.—*Dir.*, D. F. Galloway, Ph.D.
- Rubber and Plastics.*
RUBBER AND PLASTICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.—*Dir.*, W. F. Watson, D.Sc., Ph.D.
- Scientific Instruments.*
BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent.—*Dir.*, J. Thomson, D.Sc., Ph.D.
- Ships*
BRITISH SHIP RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Prince Consort House, 27-29 Albert Embankment, S.E.1.—*Dir.*, Sir Victor Shephard, K.C.B.
- Springs.*
COIL SPRING FEDERATION RESEARCH ORGANISATION, Donecaster Street, Sbeffield, 3.—*Dir.*, R. Haynes.
- Steel Castings.*
BRITISH STEEL CASTINGS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, East Bank Road, Sbeffield, 2.—*Dir.*, A. H. Sully, Ph.D.
- Tar.*
COAL TAR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Oxford Road, Gomersal, nr. Leeds.—*Dir.*, D. McNeil, Ph.D.
- Timber*
TIMBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 21 College Hill, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, J. S. McBride.
- Water*
WATER RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Ferry Lane, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks.—*Dir.*, R. G. Allen, Ph.D.
- Welding.*
BRITISH WELDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 19 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, R. Week, Ph.D.
- Whiting.*
RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH WHITING FEDERATION, The Hall, 30 Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—*Dir.*, D. C. Soul.
- Wool.*
WOOL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Torrington, Headingley Lane, Leeds, 6.—*Dir.*, A. B. D. Cassie, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (see p. 361):—

- Field Station, Compton, near Newbury, Berks.—*Director*, W. S. Gordon, C.B.E., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.
- Unit of Insect Physiology, Department of Zoology, Cambridge.—*Director*, Prof. V. B. Wigglesworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Institute of Animal Physiology, Abraham Hall, Babraham, Cambs.—*Director*, J. H. Gaddum, M.A., Sc.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Animal Breeding Research Organisation, Glenbourn, 6 South Oswald Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, H. P. Donald, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
- Poultry Research Centre, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, T. C. Carter, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
- Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Department of Agriculture, University of Oxford.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. G. E. Blakeman, F.R.S.
- Unit of Biometrical Genetics, Department of Genetics, University of Birmingham.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Unit of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, The University, Sheffield, 10.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. S. R. Eldsen, Ph.D.
- Unit of Soil Physics, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Director*, E. C. Childs, Sc.D., Ph.D.
- Unit of Embryology, Univ. College of N. Wales, Bangor.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Rogers Brambell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Unit of Statistics, University of Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. J. Finney, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Statistics Group, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Officer-in-Charge*, R. C. Campbell, M.A., Ph.D.
- Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry, Molteno Institute, Cambridge.—*Director*, T. R. R. Mann, C.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Unit of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. C. H. Waddington, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Radiobiological Laboratory, Letcombe Regis, Wantage, Berks.—*Director*, R. Scott Russell, M.Sc., Ph.D.
- Unit of Plant Growth Substances and Systemic Fungicides, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. R. L. Wain, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Virus Research Unit, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, R. Markham, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Ditton Laboratory, Larkfield, Maidstone.—*Director*, R. G. Tomkins, M.A., Ph.D.
 Covent Garden Laboratory, Inveresk House, 346 Strand, W.C.1.—*Officer-in-Charge*, J. C. Fidler, Ph.D.
 Low Temperature Research Station, Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Director*, E. Bate-Smith, M.Sc., Ph.D.
 Pest Infestation Laboratory, London Road, Slough, Bucks.—*Director*, G. V. B. Herford, C.B.E., M.Sc.
 Unit of Plant Physiology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7.—*Director*, Prof. Helen K. Porter, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Unit of Plant Morphogenesis and Nutrition, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Director*, F. J. Richards, D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Weed Research Organization, Begbroke Hill, Kidlington, nr. Oxford.—*Director*, E. K. Woodford, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.
 Farm Buildings Research Unit, Wrest Park Lodge, Silsoe, Beds.—*Hon. Director*, W. H. Cashmore, C.B.E., B.A.

GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made from Government funds. Most of these Institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible. The maintenance grants for Institutes in England and Wales are met from funds voted by Parliament and administered by the Agricultural Research Council; the Scottish Institutes are borne on the vote of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. These Departments seek the advice of the Agricultural Research Council in the consideration of research programmes and estimates.

(a) Research affecting Plants and Soils

Soil Science and Plant Pathology

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, F. C. Bawden, M.A., F.R.S.
 Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.—*Director*, Prof. A. B. Stewart, C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Plant Breeding

Hop Research Centre, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Officer-in-Charge*, H. S. Darling, B.Sc., Ph.D.
 Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge.—*Director*, G. D. H. Bell, B.Sc., Ph.D.
 Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Plas Gogerddan, Nr. Aberystwyth.—*Director*, Prof. P. T. Thomas, B.Sc., Ph.D.
 Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Pentlandsfield, Roslin, Midlothian.—*Director*, J. W. Gregor, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

Horticulture

John Innes Institute, Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, K. S. Dodds, D.Sc., Ph.D.

East Malling Research Station, Nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, F. R. Tubbs, C.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.
 Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. H. G. H. Kearns, O.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D.
 Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, Mylnefield, Invergowrie, Dundee.—*Director*, T. Swarbrick, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Vegetables

National Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.—*Director*, J. Philp, Ph.D., F.L.S.

Grassland

Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, William Davies, D.Sc.

Glasshouse Crops

Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Worthing Road, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.—*Director*, F. W. Toovey, O.B.E., B.Sc.

(b) Research affecting Animals

Animal Diseases

Animal Diseases Research Association, Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, J. T. Stamp, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.
 Research Institute (Animal Virus Diseases), Pirbright, Surrey.—*Director*, I. A. Galloway, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Hill Farming

Hill Farming Research Organisation, 48 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.—*Director*, A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Dairying

National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, Prof. R. G. Baskett, O.B.E., M.Sc.
 Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Kirkhill, Ayr.—*Director*, J. A. B. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Nutrition

Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. P. Cuthbertson, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Poultry

Houghton Poultry Research Station,* Houghton Grange, Huntingdon.—*Director*, R. F. Gordon, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

(c) Research on Agricultural Engineering

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds.—*Director*, W. H. Cashmore, C.B.E., B.A.
 National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Scottish Station, Howden, Mid-Calder, Midlothian.—*Director*, W. J. West, B.A.

* Financed jointly by the Agricultural Research Council and the Animal Health Trust.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SCHEMES

Schemes to regulate and promote the marketing at home of certain agricultural products have been in operation since 1932. In the case of milk, eggs, potatoes and wool the marketing board set up under the scheme administers on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food the system of prices guaranteed to producers.

Hops Marketing Board (1932)

Central Buildings, Southwark Street, S.E.1
 Hops in England may be sold only to or through

the agency of the Hops Marketing Board, which adjusts the supply to each year's estimated demand by the allocation of quotas. Unless exempt from registration, producers who wish to sell their hops are required to register with the Board.
Chairman, S. R. Allsopp, C.B.E.
Secretary, J. G. Borrett.

Milk Marketing Board (1933)

Thames Ditton, Surrey
 The Milk Marketing Board has powers to regu-

late the sale of milk by producers in *England and Wales*. Milk produced for sale by wholesale must be sold to the Board under contract and producers who wish to sell milk by retail direct to consumers may do so under retail licence from the Board.

The Board determines the market to which the producer's milk is to be sent and arranges for its collection from the producer and delivery to that market. Transport charges are deducted from the price the producer receives. Prices are provisionally fixed in advance for 12 months on the basis of the guaranteed price for milk determined in March of each year.

The Board provides a scheme of National Milk Records (recording milk yield and butterfat content) and an Artificial Insemination Service at centres throughout England and Wales.

Chairman, W. R. Trebane.
Secretary, H. Cooke.

British Wool Marketing Board (1950)

Templar House, 81-87 High Holborn, W.C.1

Producers of wool who have 5 sheep or more aged over 4 months and who wish to sell their wool, are required to register with the Board, which buys all home-grown fleece wool in the *United Kingdom*. Payment for the wool is made on behalf of the Board by merchants under contract.

Chairman, H. C. Falconer, C.B.E.
Secretary, S. R. Blackley, M.B.E.

Tomato and Cucumber Marketing Board (1950)

10 Stanhope Gate, W.1

The Board is concerned with improving the marketing of tomatoes and cucumbers grown in *Great Britain* and has limited regulatory powers relating to their sale. It provides daily market intelligence services and statistical and other information. Producers who wish to sell their tomatoes and cucumbers are required to register with the Board, unless exempted.

Chairman, K. D. Ripley.
Secretary, Miss E. M. Garwood.

Potato Marketing Board (1955)

50 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

The Board has power to control potato acreage on farms and to help to ensure the orderly marketing of crops, e.g. it prescribes minimum sizes for potatoes sold for human consumption. The Board implements the guarantee for potatoes to growers in *Great Britain*, receiving on their behalf deficiency payments made by the Government.

Any person planting one acre or more of potatoes must register with the Board if he intends to sell any part of his crop and must pay an annual contribution to the Board's operating costs. A registered producer may sell potatoes for human consumption only to or through persons approved by the Board. Potatoes sold before August 1 in the year of harvesting are excluded from the guaranteed price arrangements and are deemed to be new potatoes.

Chairman, J. E. Rennie, C.B.E.
Secretary, A. J. D. Howells.

British Egg Marketing Board (1957)

Wingate House, 93-107 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1

Shell eggs are bought from registered producers by packing stations as agents of the Board. Payment to producers is made on behalf of the Board by packing stations and prices paid must not be less than the minima announced by the Board. Producers with more than 50 head of poultry over the age of 6 months must register with the Board. Other producers, who wish to sell their eggs to the Board, must also register. Registered producers may sell their eggs to retailers under licence from the Board and direct to consumers without a licence.

Chairman, W. J. Welford, M.B.E.
Registrar, A. H. R. Sellar.

Pig Industry Development Authority (1957)

PIDA House, Ridgmount Street, W.C.1

Constituted under the Agriculture Act, 1957, the Authority has responsibilities for promoting technical development in the pig industry. It is responsible for pig recording and the Premium Boar Scheme. Details of these schemes are obtainable from the above address.

Chairman, Sir Richard Verdin, O.B.E., T.D.
Chief Officer, G. R. Oak, C.B.

British Sugar Corporation Ltd. (1936)

134 Piccadilly, W.1

Sugar beet is grown under contracts made each year between farmers and the Corporation. The acreage for which the Corporation may enter into contracts and the prices (related to sugar content) which it shall pay are determined by the Government annually. A statutory scheme for research and education is financed by a levy imposed equally on sugar beet growers and the Corporation, the latter maintaining an agricultural organization to disseminate the results attained under the research scheme as rapidly as possible.

Chairman, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.
Secretary, A. J. F. Brown.

THE PERIODS OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE

<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>
I. Before 55 B.C.	Ancient British.
II. 55 B.C. to A.D. 420.	Roman Period.
III. A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV. 1066-1189 (i.e. to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V. 1189-1307 (i.e. 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI. 1307-1377 (i.e. 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII. 1377-1485 (i.e. 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII. 1485-1558 (i.e. first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX. A.D. 1558-1625. Early Renaissance	{ Elizabeth (A.D. 1558-1603). { Jacobean (A.D. 1603-1625).
X. A.D. 1625-1830. Late Renaissance	{ Stuart (A.D. 1625-1702). { Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702-1803.)
XI. Modern Architecture } 19th cent.	{ William IV. (A.D. 1830-1837). { Victoria (A.D. 1837-1901). { Edward VII. (A.D. 1901-1910). { George V. (A.D. 1910-1935). { Edward VIII. (A.D. 1936). { George VI. (A.D. 1936-1952).
XII. Recent Architecture. 20th cent.	

Principal London Clubs

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Aldwych (1911), 18 Exeter St., W.C.2.	B. C. Taylor (<i>Hon.</i>)	<i>Nil</i>	G. 8	Social: Non-political.
Alpine (1857), 74 S. Audley St., W.1.	J. H. Emlyn Jones, M.B.E. (<i>Hon.</i>)	4	4	Mountaineering.
American (1919), 95 Piccadilly, W.1.	A. Saynes	£30	£20	Americans in London.
American Women's (1896), 12 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.	Mrs. K. E. Hayward	<i>Nil</i>	10-3	American Women in London.
Army and Navy (1837), 36-39 and 46-47 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	J. Gordon	<i>Nil</i>	19, 9, & 3	Regular Officers of H.M. Forces.
Arts (1863), 40 Dover Street, W.1.	G. W. Stainer	10 (+ £10 share)	25 25	Art, Literature, Science.
The Athenæum (1824), 107 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	A. C. C. Peebles, C.V.O.	50		Literature and Science, Public Services, The Arts.
Authors' (1891), 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	R. Goodfellow	7 & 1	20, 16, 12, & 7	Literary and Social.
The Bath (1896), 43 Brook St., W.1.	C. P. Frennd	30	26	Naval, Military, Social.
Beefsteak (1876), 9 Irving St., W.C.2.	T. Russell	5	20	Dining and Social.
Boodle's (1762), 28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Cdr. P. C. Eliot, R.N. (<i>ret.</i>)	30	30	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's (1764), St. James's St., S.W.1.	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	40	31	Social.
Buck's (1919), 18 Clifford Street, W.1.	W. G. Simpson	<i>Nil</i>	25	Social: Non-political.
Caledonian (1897), 9 Halkin St., S.W.1.	Capt. G. G. Wilson, C.B.E., R.N. (<i>ret.</i>)	20 & 10	25-3½	Strictly Scottish.
Canning (1910), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	S. W. Chapman	<i>Nil</i>	15	Social: S. American.
Carlton (1832), 69 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Maj. N. E. V. Dicks, M.C.	10	30	Conservative.
Cavalry (1891), 127 Piccadilly, W.1.	Sqn.-Ldr. A. F. O'Connor (<i>Hon.</i>)	30	20	Officers of Mounted Services.
Challoner (1949), 59-61 Pont St., S.W.1.	Brig. J. D. S. Keenan	2	5 & 2	Social: Roman Catholic.
City Livery (1914), Sion College, E.C.4.	A. Stanley Bell, C.C. (<i>Hon.</i>)	15	5	Liverymen of City only.
City of London (1832), 19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	Cdr. A. C. Mathews, O.B.E., R.N.	100	30	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University (1885), 50 Cornhill, E.C.3.	H. W. Bundock	10	19	Oxford and Camb- ridge Graduates.
Civil Service (1953), 13-15 Great Scotland Yard, S.W.1.	C. F. Stewart	<i>Nil</i>	15s. and 7/6	Civil Service; Social.
Constitutional (1883), 28 North- umberland Avenue, W.C.2.	Major P. G. A. Ennor	<i>Nil</i>	21 & 13	Social and Political.
Cowdray (1922), 20 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	Lt.-Col. F. A. Kendrick, D.S.O., M.C.	3 & 1½	£8 10s.- £3 10s.	Nurses and Prof. Women and others.
Devonshire (1875), 50 St. James's St., S.W.1.	C. G. Dunning	30	30	Social.
East India and Sports' (1849), 16 St. James's Square, S.W.1.	J. Gledhill	30	25, 10 & 5	Service, Social, Sport.
Eccentric (1890), 9 Ryder Street, S.W.1.	Lt.-Cdr. W. E. V. Woods, R.N.	10	18	Social.
Empress (1860), 15 Berkeley St., W.1.	T. A. Mitchell	<i>Nil</i>	5	Ladies: Social.
Farmers' (1842), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. R. L. Henson, M.B.E.	3	7, 4 & 2	Agricultural Interests.
Flyfishers' (1884), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	D. J. Berry	5	12, 7 & 2	Flyfishing and Social.
Forum (1919), 42 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	Miss P. M. Rowley	<i>Nil</i>	18	Women: Social, etc.
Garrick (1831), 15 Garrick Street, W.C.2.	Cdr. E. S. Satterthwaite, R.N.	35	30	Dramatic and Literary.
Goat (1916), 179 New Bond St., W.1.	E. E. Hardie (<i>Hon.</i>)	£2	4 & 3	R.N. and R.M. Officers.
Golfers' (1893), 2a Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Thomas, M.B.E.	5	10, 7 & 5	Members of Golf Clubs.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Green Room (1877), 8-9 Adam Street, W.C.2.	L. Syrett (<i>Hon.</i>)	G.	G.	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham (1843), 15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.	Brig. A. A. J. Allen . . .	50	20	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards (1810), 16 Charles St., W.1.	C. E. Buss	15	£20, 23 & 15	Guards Officers only.
Hurlingham (1869), Ranelagh Gardens, S.W.6.	Capt. R. H. Rump, R.N. (<i>ret.</i>)	15	10	Tennis, Swimming, Croquet, Squash, Social.
International Sportsmen's (1920), 30 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1	J. M. Hornsby	20	20	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Irish (1947), 82 Eaton Sq., W.1.	D. J. Kilgallon (<i>Hon.</i>) . .	1	5	Social: Non-political.
Junior Army and Navy (1911), Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Thomas, M.B.E.	5	12, 10 & 5	Officers past and present.
Junior Carlton (1864), 30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Col. J. Masterton-Smith, C.B.E.	20	25, 14 & 3	Conservative.
Kempton Park (1878), Sunbury-on-Thames.	L. W. Hargreaves	Nil	£20	Racing.
Kennel (1873), 1-4 Clarges St., W.1.	E. Holland Buckley . . .	Nil	5	For improving breed of dogs.
Ladies' Alpine (1907), c/o National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, W.1.	Miss M. P. Darvall (<i>Hon.</i>)	1	3	Mountaineering.
Lansdowne (1935), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Sq., W.1.	A. C. Heyman	Nil	25, 16 & 10	Social, Sports and Residential.
London Fencing (1848), c/o Queen's Club (<i>see below</i>).	E. J. Morten (<i>Hon.</i>) . . .	Nil	8	Fencing.
London Lyceum (1902), 49 Grosvenor St., W.1.	H. Swinscow	5	12	Ladies: Arts and Literary
London Rowing (1856), Embankment, Putney, S.W.15.	A. J. Tressidder	£2	Various	Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club) (1787), Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W.8.	S. C. Griffith, D.F.C.	£5	£6 & £4	Headquarters of Cricket.
Mining (1910), 3 London Wall Bldgs., E.C.2.	G. Sumner	Nil	10, 4 & 3	Mining and Metallurgical Interests.
National (1845), 30-35 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	A. E. Marsh (<i>Hon.</i>)	Nil	14, 10 & 3	Clerical and Social.
National Liberal (1882), Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	C. Billson	Nil	20 & 10	Liberal and Social.
Naval and Military (1862), 94 Piccadilly, W.1.	Cdr. E. J. Webb, R.N. (<i>ret.</i>)	Nil	26-3	Officers of R.N., Army, Marines, R.A.F.
Oriental (1824), Stratford House, Stratford Place, W.1.	Brig. R. G. W. Callaghan, O.B.E.	Nil	25-3	Social.
Oxford and Cambridge University (1830), 71-7 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	J. Harper	Nil	25	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
Portland (1816), 18b Charles St., W.1.	H. E. Pretymann	50	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's (1841), 14 Park Place, S.W.1	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	Nil	£7 10s.	Social.
Press (1882), St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.	C. Lazenby	3 & 1	9, 2½ & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Public Schools (1909), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	T. J. R. Dashwood, O.B.E.	Nil	20, 9, & 3	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's (1886), W. Kensington, W.14.	R. J. Ritchie	15	22 & 18	Lawn Tennis, Tennis, Rackets and Squash Racquets.
Railway (1899), 320 High Holborn, W.C.1.	B. D. J. Walsh (<i>Hon.</i>) . .	½	2 & 1	Railway interests.
Reform (1832), 104-5 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	C. J. L. Reynolds	10 & 5	25 & 5	Social.
Rochampton (1901), Rochampton Lane, S.W.15.	J. Maples	10 & 5	25-11	Golf, Lawn Tennis, Squash Racquets, Croquet, Swimming
Royal Aero (1901), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, W.1.	Col. R. L. Preston, C.B.E. (<i>Hon.</i>)	..	20-5	Aeronautics.
Royal Air Force (1917), 128 Piccadilly, W.1.	Group Capt. A. V. Rogers, A.F.C.	Nil	20-3	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.F.C. and R.N.A.S.
R.A.F. Reserves (1948), 14 South Street, W.1.	H. C. Room, M.B.E.	Nil	5-1	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.F. Reserve and ex-officers.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Automobile (1897), 89-91 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. D. P. Little, R.N...	21 & 10	G. 17, 10, 8 & 6	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Cruising (1880), 42 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.1.	D. C. L. Cree (<i>Hon.</i>) ..	4	4	Cruising and Social.
R.N.V.R. Officers (1943), 38 Hill Street, W.1.	Lt.-Cdr. C. H. Tross Youle, O.B.E.	10	3, 1, ½	Officers of R.N., R.M., R.N.R., R.N.V.R., and members of yacht clubs.
Royal Ocean Racing (1925), 20 St. James's Place, S.W.1.	A. H. Paul.....	6 & 3	6, 3 & 2	Long distance Yacht Racing.
Royal Societies (1894), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	D. W. Milne (<i>Hon.</i>) ...	Nil	15, 6 & 4	Learned Societies, Professional, Social.
Royal Thames Yacht (1775). c/o Naval and Military Club (<i>see above</i>).	Col. H. N. Blair	20 & 10	25 & 16	Yachting and Social.
Royal Toxophilite Society (1781), 1 Albion Mews, W.2	C. B. Edwards (<i>Hon.</i>)..	5	5, 3, 1	Archery.
Royal Water Colour Society Art (1884), 26 Conduit Street, W.1.	M. Fry	2	2½	Exhibiting Art Society only.
St. James' (1859), 106 Piccadilly, W.1.	P. K. Hiller	25	40	Diplomatic and Social.
St. Stephen's (1870), 34 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	E. R. L. Timbrell	Nil	25-5	Conservative.
Sandown Park (1875), Esher, Surrey.	E. F. Legg.....	Nil	£15	Racing.
Savage (1857). 1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.	A. H. Nash (<i>Hon.</i>).....	20	20 & 12	Drama, Literature, Art, Music, Science, Law.
Savile (1868), 69 Brook Street, W.1	F. Fryer.....	20	28	Social: Non-political.
Service Women's (1922), 52 Lower Sloane St., S.W.1.	Miss A. McNeil, C.B.E.	£2	4 & 3	Service Women, Past and Present
Sesame Imperial and Pioneer (1895), 49 Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Miss G. E. Martin	Nil	12-3	Social and Literary: Men and Women.
Ski Club of G.B. (1903), 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.	M. N. H. Milne, O.B.E., E.D.	Nil	3-2	Ski-ing.
Spanish (Centro Español de Londres) (1920), 5 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	M. Blanch	Nil	15- £1 10s.	Social and Residential.
Thames Rowing (1860), Embankment, Putney.	J. P. M. Thomson; D. King; F. R. Barker (<i>Joint Hon.</i>).	£2	8	Amateur Rowing and Sculling.
Travellers' (1819), 106 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	R. P. McDouall	30	33	Social: Non-political.
Turf (1868), 85 Piccadilly, W.1.	J. Aherne.....	15	30	Racing and Social.
Union (1800), 86 St. James's Street, S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. L. N. Barker-Simson, M.B.E.	21	33	Social: Non-political.
United Nursing Services (1921), 40 South Street, W.1.	Miss L. E. Elliott.....	3	8, 6 & 1	Ladies; Nursing Services and Social.
United Service (1815), 116 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. J. C. Allan.....	£20	£25	Regular Officers.
United Sports (1903), 4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Thomas, M.B.E.	5	£10, £8 & £2	Social and Sporting.
United University (1821), 1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.	G. Moore.....	Nil	25	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
United Ward's (1877), Tallowchandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.	E. E. Taylor.....	2½ & 1	2½	Civic: Non-political.
University Women's (1886), 2 Audley Square, W.1.	Miss D. Cooper.....	2	7 & 6	University and Medical.
V.A.D. Ladies (1920), 44 Gt. Cumberland Place, W.1.	Miss M. A. Sample, M.B.E.	2	6 & 5	Red Cross and St. John.
Victoria (1860), 18 Wellington St., W.C.2.	G. Baillie	25	25	Sporting and Social.
Victory Ex-Services (1907), 63-79 Seymour Street, W.2.	Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams, R.N. (<i>ret.</i>)	Nil	£1	Social: For Ex-Service Men and Women.
West Indian (1898), 4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	E. A. Davson (<i>Hon.</i>)	3	10, 6 & 2	Social: West Indian.
White's (1693), 37-8 St. James's St., S.W.1.	H. L. Webb.....	£30	30	Social: Non-political.
Women's Press (1944), 52 Carey St., W.C.2.	Mrs. J. M. Schrantz....	1	8	Women Journalists and Authors.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS OUTSIDE LONDON

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hoa. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Aldershot (Officers) (1854)	Farnborough Road	<i>Nil</i>	Various	J. W. E. Huckstepp.
Bath (Bath and County) (1858) . .	21-22 Queen Square . . .	<i>Nil</i>	Various	*E. D. Gwynne-Hughes.
(Bath and County Ladies) (1895)	25 Queen Square	1	5	Mrs. S. Carter.
Birmingham—				
(Chamber of Commerce) (1921)	75 Harborne Road	<i>Nil</i>	10	*R. C. Booth, T.D.
(Conservative) (1871)	53 Temple Row	10	20	*J. Seth-Smith.
(Midland) (1872)	5 Ethel Street	<i>Nil</i>	15	*F. B. Murray.
(Midland Conservative) (1882) . .	Waterloo Street	10	14	*J. B. Boyd.
(St. Paul's) (1859)	34 St. Paul's Square	10	15	*W. J. Eley.
(Union) (1867)	87 Colmore Row	Various	Various	*F. W. Kenchington.
Bishop Auckland (The Club) (1866)	Victoria Street	<i>Nil</i>	5 & 2	*J. McM. Moore.
Blackburn (Union) (1849)	45 Preston New Road	<i>Nil</i>	7	*R. B. Hargreaves.
Bolton (Constitutional) (1870) . . .	25 Mawdsley Street	<i>Nil</i>	9 & 4	*P. Nuttall.
Bournemouth (The Club) (1871) . .	Pier Approach	5	10	*Group Capt. J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.
Bradford (The Club) (1870)	41 Bank Street	5	18	W. E. B. Holroyd, G. R. Turner.
(Union) (1857)	Piece Hall Yard	10	22	*C. P. Wightman.
Bridport and West Dorset (1922)	12 South Street	5 & 2	3 & 1½	*R. de F. Ford.
Bristol (Clifton) (1882)	22 The Mall	<i>Nil</i>	13-3	Lt.-Col. C. T. Ingle.
(Constitutional) (1885)	Marsh Street	<i>Nil</i>	11	Rear Adm. B. Taylor, C.B., D.S.C.
(The Bristol Club) (1888)	38a Corn Street	10 & 5	12 & 7	*V. R. Tambllyn.
(University and Literary) (1890)	20 Berkeley Square	7	7	G. D. Keene.
Buxton (Union) (1887)	St. John's Road	3 & 1	9-1	W. H. Finney.
Cambridge (Amateur Dramatic) (1855)	Park Street	2	3	*M. J. de C. Studdert.
(Hawks) (1871)	2 All Saints' Passage	2	6	*N. N. Browne.
(Union) (1815)	Bridge Street	1	5	S. A. Elwood (<i>Chief Clerk</i>).
Canterbury (Kent and Canterbury) (1868)	17 Old Dover Road	3	5 & 4	D. F. Andrews.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County) (1866)	2 Westgate Street	16	16, 10 & 8	Lt.-Cdr. E. R. Tippet. M.B.E.
(Exchange Club) (1880)	10 Mt. Stuart Square	5	9	R. E. Collins.
(Glamorgan Wanderers) (1927)	Wyndham Arcade	4½	4½	*W. Eastman.
Carlisle (Border) (1862)	9 Portland Square	5	5	W. Shield.
(Cumberland County) (1870) . . .	24 Lowther Street	<i>Nil</i>	10 & 2	*G. N. Worthington.
Cheltenham (The New Club) (1874)	Promenade	<i>Nil</i>	15-1½	*C. J. W. Lillie.
Chester (Grosvenor) (1866)	3 Vicars Lane	<i>Nil</i>	13	*P. W. Wood.
(City) (1807)	St. Peter's Church Yd.	3	10-2	H. Dodd.
Chichester (W. Sussex County) (1874)	38 East Street	<i>Nil</i>	5 & 3	*W. J. Higgins.
Colchester (The Club) (1874)	67-69 Culver Street . . . . .	..	8 & 5	F. J. Eves.
(St. Runwald's) (1891)	46 Head Street . . . . .	..	8 & 5	F. J. Eves.
Devizes (Devizes & District) (1930)	27 St. John Street	<i>Nil</i>	3 & 1	*C. S. Paige.
Douglas, Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin Club) (1893)	20 Finch Road	1	5	*G. W. Howie, M.B.E.
Dudley (Conservative) (1884)	Castle Hill	6	6	S. W. Ordish.
Durham (County) (1890)	52 Old Elvet	<i>Nil</i>	6, 3 & 2	*G. W. Thompson, M.B.E.
Eastbourne (Devonshire) (1872) . .	Hartington Place	<i>Nil</i>	10 & 5	*S. E. Worley.
Evesham (Evesham) (1900)	Dresden House	4	4 & 2	*N. H. F. Burrell.
Exeter (Exeter and County) (1870)	Southernhay House	£4	0	*L. G. Coles.
Falmouth (The Club) (1829)	Western Terrace	1	8-4	*R. G. Hold; G. A. Stubbs (<i>joint</i>).
Folkestone (Radnor Club) (1874) . .	136 Sandgate Road	3		*R. C. R. Land.
Guildford (County) (1882)	158 High Street	5	5	R. G. Reckie.
Halifax (The Club) (1868)	Fountain Street	<i>Nil</i>	18	*A. G. Hirst.
Harrogate (The Club) (1857)	36 Victoria Avenue	5	12 & 5	T. D. Bertram.
Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire County) (1877)	48 High Street	3	3½	*T. G. Jones.
Henley-on-Thames (Leander) (1815)	Remenham Village, Henley	6	4	*D. H. Mays-Smith, T.D.
(Phyllis Court) (1906)	Marlow Road	<i>Nil</i>	12	Miss J. Crone.
Hove (The Club) (1882)	28 Fourth Avenue	<i>Nil</i>	10 & 5	*Maj. F. R. Clifton.
Huddersfield (Huddersfield and County Conservative) (1891)	Church Street	<i>Nil</i>	7, 4 & 3½	*H. M. Dyson.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Ipswich (County Club) (1880)	12-14 Lower Brook St.	G. Nil	G. 10-3	*C. J. C. Clegg.
Jersey (United) (1848)	Royal Sq., St. Helier.	£6	£7 10s.	*E. H. Stent.
(Victoria) (1853)	Beresford Street, St. Helier.	6 & 3	10 & 5	*E. J. O. Richardson.
Leamington (Tennis Club) (1846)	50 Bedford Street	Nil	10	*N. C. Adams.
Leeds (The Leeds Club) (1849)	3 Albion Place	10	16 & 8	*J. P. W. Wood.
Leicester (Constitutional) (1880)	1 Pocklington's Walk	3	9	A. O. Hallam.
(Leicestershire Club) (1873)	9 Welford Place	15	12	F. A. Lancashire.
Littlehampton (County) (1911)	16 Granville Road	Nil	5	*R. P. S. Walker, E.D.
Liverpool (Artists) (1898)	Eberle Street	5	10	*B. Ferguson.
(Athenæum) (1797)	Church Alley	Nil	20-4	J. D. Newton.
(Constitutional) (1879)	11 Tithebarn Street	Nil	18	R. Whittingham.
(Exchange) (1832)	11 Fenwick Street	Nil	21	*H. H. Timson.
(Lyceum) (1801)	1 Bold Street	Nil	15 & 17½	F. A. Willett.
(Old Hall) (1909)	Cotton Exchge. Bldgs.	10	15	*C. C. Taylor.
(Palatine) (1830)	5 Union Court	Various	Various	A. P. L. Mack.
(Racquet) (1874)	102 Upper Parliament Street.	Nil	20	*A. R. Beddoo.
(University) (1895)	2 Mount Pleasant	Nil	10	*W. D. Herring; S. R. Whipple, D.F.C. (joint).
Manchester (Engineers) (1912)	17 Albert Square	Nil	18, 15 & 7	*E. Wilkinson.
(The Old Rectory) (1911)	90 Deansgate	5	12	*J. E. Shortland.
(Reform) (1867)	81 King Street	10	20	A. W. Rothwell.
(St. James) (1961)	102 Mosley Street	10	21	M. F. L. Falkner; M. Pattison (joint)
Newbury (South Berks) (1888)	West Mills	Nil	6	*J. M. Laycock.
Newcastle on Tyne (Union) (1862)	Westgate Road	Nil	18-5	H. W. Dovey.
Northampton (Northampton and County) (1873)	George Row	Nil	10-5	W. Parry.
Norwich (Norfolk) (1864)	17 Upper King Street	7	£18-£5	Maj. W. F. Chapman, T.D.
Nottingham (Borough) (1893)	Market Street	Nil	18-5	W. W. B. Ball.
(Nottinghamshire) (1840)	Bridlesmith Gate . . . . .	..	15	*Lt.-Col. G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.
Oxford (Clarendon) (1863)	54 Cornmarket Street	2½	7 & 3½	*A. Loose.
(Frewen) (1869)	98 St. Aldate's	5	4	W. H. Miller.
(O.U.D.S.) (1884)	O.U.D.S., Oxford	Nil	6s.	*S. Morley.
(Union Society) (1823)	Frewin Court	£1	£4 10s.	L. W. Crawste (Steward).
(Vincent's) (1863)	11 King Edward Street	£4	10	*R. A. Fletcher (Treasurer).
Paignton (The Paignton Club) (1882)	The Esplanade	3	5	*H. G. Hearn.
(Torbay) (1905)	Hyde Road	1	3	B. Moylan-Jones.
Peterborough (City and Counties) (1865)	21 Priestgate	£2	£8 & £5	*C. N. Morlin; J. W. Bower (Joint).
Portsmouth (Royal Naval) (1867)	17 Pembroke Road . . . . .	..	4	*Capt. H. S. P. Watch, O.B.E., R.N. (ret).
Preston (Conservative) (1878)	Guildhall Street	Nil	5	*W. D. Fairclough.
Reading (Athenæum) (1842)	28 Friar Street	Nil	8-2	R. E. Beasley.
Richmond, Surrey (Richmond) (1880)	Northumberland Ho., Petersham Road.	Nil	7, 4 & 1	L. D. Greer.
Ripon (City Club) (1930)	3 Water Skellgate	Nil	£1 10s.	*G. C. Smith.
Rochester (Castle) (1865)	The Esplanade	5	9	*S. P. Harrison.
Rugby (The Rugby) (1866)	35 North Street	1	4	*F. P. Cronin.
Rye (Dormy House) (1895)	Rye	2	6 & 4	*J. L. S. Vidler.
St. Leonards on Sea (East Sussex) (1890)	Warrior Square	1	10 & 5	*Lt.-Col. V. Newton- Moss, M.C.
Scarborough (South Cliff) (1898) (St. James's) (1941)	5 West Street	Nil	5 & 2	*R. Bleach.
Shrewsbury (Shropshire) (1870)	St. James's Row	3	12	Mrs. M. Turner.
Southwold (The Blyth Club) (1929)	The Square . . . . .	..	8	A. N. Fielden, O.B.E.
Taunton (Somerset County) (1880)	81 High Street	1	4 & 2	*Maj. A. C. Brewitt, M.C.
Tavistock (West Devon) (1899)	The Crescent	5	9 & 3	*Lt.-Col. J. H. N. George.
Teddington (Royal Canoe) (1866)	Abbey Bridge	3	£5	*C. S. Pendrigh.
Tunbridge Wells (Tunbridge Wells and Counties) (1872)	Trowlock Island	2	3	F. P. Penny.
Winchester (Hampshire Club) (1857)	40 London Road	Nil	6 & 4	*Mrs. I. N. Barnes.
Worcester (Worcestershire) (1861) (Union) (1878)	Southgate Street	Nil	9 & 5	*R. D. Utting (acting).
	40 Foregate Street	£5	8	*J. D. Schooling.
	2 The Cross	3	7	*H. F. Price.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Yeovil (Ivel Club) (1884).....	Frederick Place	G. 3 & 1	G. 6 & 2	H. Cleave.
York (Yorkshire) (1839).....	17 Museum Street.....	Nil	16 & 8	Miss M. O'Kelly.
(City) (1876).....	4 Museum Street.....	2	7	*J. E. Walker.
Scotland				
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) (1854)	9 Albyn Place .....	..	13 & 8	*W. S. Crosby.
Ayr (County) (1872).....	Savoy Park Hotel.....	..	£4 10s.	*Lt.-Col. W. W. McHarg.
Dundee (Eastern) (1865).....	1 Albert Square.....	10	16	Stuart and Stuart, C.A.
Edinburgh (Caledonian United Service and Northern) (1825)	3 Queensferry Street...	10	15	*R. O. M. Williams, M.B.E., M.C., W.S.
(Ladies' Caledonian) (1908)....	13-14 Charlotte Square.	7	10 & 9	Miss P. D. Bremner.
(New) (1787).....	85 Princes Street	25	22, 16 & 13	C. Ballantyne.
(Queen's) (1897).....	7 Frederick Street	10	12 & 11	Miss G. B. Kerr.
(Scottish Conservative) (1877) ..	112 Princes Street	10-2	18-3	Mrs. M. W. Hutton.
(University Union) (1889).....	Park Place.....	Nil	£3	W. N. Mackinnon.
Glasgow (Art) (1867).....	185 Bath Street	15 & 5	11 & 7	G. Middlemass.
(Conservative) (1880).....	33 Bothwell Street	18 & 8	21-3	C. N. G. Orton.
(Kelvin) (1897).....	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	8	11	Miss W. Hamilton.
(Royal Scottish Automobile (1899)	12 Blythswood Square..	25 & 7	10 & 4	(vacant)
(The Western Club) (1825).....	147 Buchanan Street...	£25	24	R. F. MacLachlan.
Inverness (Highland) (1870).....	39 High Street.....	12	12, 9 & 6	Capt. J. MacLaren- Marshall, M.C.
Northern Ireland				
Belfast (Ulster) (1857).....	Castle Place	10	18	*W. R. Knox.
(Ulster Reform) (1885).....	4 Royal Avenue	10	18	*T. S. Duncan.
Enniskillen (Fermanagh County) (1883)	Church Street	4 & 3	4 & 3	*Lt.-Col. G. E. Liddle, C.B.E.
Omagh (Tyrone County) (1849) ..	High Street.....	Nil	5 & 2	*C. G. Kelly.

YACHT CLUBS

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey) (1802)	6-7 Green Edge.....	G. 3 & 2	G. 4, 3 & 1	*R. R. M. Jones.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing) (1886)	Isle of Wight.....	6	8 & 5	Comm. D. A. Casey, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.).
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey) (1844)	8-10 Bedford Road, Rock Ferry.	3	3	*W. R. Cafferata.
Bridlington (Royal Yorks) (1847)	1 Windsor Crescent....	6 & 4	5 & 4	*J. B. Lister, T.D.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Burnham) (1895)	The Quay.....	4	12	*Brig. H. J. R. Jackson.
(Royal Corinthian) (1872).....	Burnham-on-Crouch, and The Parade, Coves.	7	12	L. R. Billinghurst.
Caeruarvon (Royal Welsh) (1847)	Porth-yr-Aur.....	4	4 & 2	*Capt. J. M. Jones.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron) (1815)	The Castle, Cowes....	£150	£35	Capt. M. H. Eveleigh, R.N. (ret.).
(Royal London) (1838).....	The Parade	5	7	Lt.-Cdr. J. de G. Lam- otte, R.N. (ret.).
Dover (Royal Cinque Ports) (1872)	Waterloo Crescent....	3	7, 4 & 2	*W. Ransom.
Fowey (Royal Fowey) (1894).....	Fowey.....	2	5, 2 & 1	*S. W. Whiffen, O.B.E.
Harwich (Royal Harwich) (1843)	Woolverstone, nr. Ipswich.	6 & 3	6 & 3	Lt.-Col. A. L. Sem- mence.
Jersey (R.C.I.) (1862).....	St. Aubin	2	3	R. J. Hughes.
Kingswear (Royal Dart) (1866) ...	Kingswear, S. Devon..	4 & 1	5-1	*Miss A. M. Hine-Hay- cock, M.B.E. (acting).
Leigh-on-Sea (Essex) (1890).....	Leigh-on-Sea.	3	6	Capt. H. J. Patterson.
London (Cruising Association) (1908)	Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1.	2	3	Mrs. P. Wall.
(Royal Cruising) (1880).....	42 Half Moon Street, W.1.	4	4	*D. C. L. Cree.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) (1859)	Royal Plain	G. 5	G. 10 & 6	L. F. Nicholson.
Penarth (Penarth) (1880)	The Esplanade	2	£5	P. Skone-Rees.
Plymouth (Royal Western) (1827)	5 The Esplanade	2	6	*H. S. Williams.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian) (1877)	Madeira Road	2	4	*C. N. P. Nicholson.
Poole (East Dorset Sailing) (1876)	Witley Pier, Parkstone	3	5	Miss A. Bailey.
(Parkstone) (1895)	Pearce Avenue, Parkstone.	2	6	W. T. Banner.
(Poole Harbour) (1949)	Salterns Way, Parkstone.	Nil	6 & 3	Mrs. E. M. Perry.
(Royal Motor Yacht) (1905)	Sandbanks, Panorama Rd., Poole	15	15	Cdr. A. H. C. Booth, D.S.C.
(Yacht) (1865)	New Quay Road, Hamworthy.	2 & 1	3 & 1½	H. L. Hart.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple) (1857) ..	Keel Haul.	2	4	D. Rhodes.
Ryde (Royal Victoria) (1844)	St. Thomas Street	3	3	*F. W. Herbert.
Southampton:				
(Royal Air Force) (1932)	Riverside Ho., Hamble	..	5 & ½	Cdr. F. S. Walford, O.B.E., R.N. (ret).
(Royal Southern) (1837)	Hamble, Hants.	5	12	Air Cdr. B. L. Blofeld, C.B.E.
(Royal Southampton) (1875) ...	Northlands Road	10	13 & 7	Lt.-Cdr. A. G. C. Franklin, R.N. (ret.).
(Royal Thames) (1775)	Shore House, Warsash, Hants.	20 & 10	25-2	Col. N. Blair.
Southend (Alexandra) (1873)	The Cliffs	1	4	*B. J. Stuart.
Southsea (Royal Albert) (1864)	62 Clareucc Parade	2 & 1	5 & 2	Capt. F. R. G. Holmes, V.R.D., R.N.V.R.
Swansea (Bristol Channel) (1875) ..	Southend, Mumbles ...	4	6 & 4	*P. G. Cawker.
Torquay (Royal Torbay) (1863) ..	Beacon Terrace	5	5	*F. S. Jasper, M.C.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames Estuary) (1947)	3 The Leas	1	4-1	*A. H. Woolverton.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset) (1875)	6 Charlotte Row	Nil	6	*Brig. T. H. Angus, D.S.O.
Windermere (Royal Windermere) (1860)	Bowness-on-Windermere.	8	6-4	*W. B. Smith.
Yarmouth (Royal Solent) (1878)	Yarmouth, I.O.W.	3	5 & 3	*Maj. J. H. Finch.
Scotland				
Edinburgh (Royal Forth) (1868) ..	1 Boswall Road, Edinburgh, 5.	3	5	*K. L. Gumley.
Glasgow (Royal Clyde) (1856) ...	Royal Marine Hotel, Hunter's Quay, Argyll.	4	4-1½	R. M. Whyte, 147 Blythwood St., Glasgow, C.2.
(Clyde Corinthian) (1876)	(None)	1	1	*N. D. Taylor, 26 French Street.
(Mudhook) (1873)	(None)	5	1	*J. C. Robertson, 45 West Nile Street.
(Royal Gourock) (1894)	Ashton, Gourock.	Various	Various	H. Lyons.
(Royal Western) (1875)	(None)	1	1	*G. D. Jackson, Royal Exchange Bldgs.
Oban (Royal Highland) (1881) ...	Gt. Western Hotel	Nil	2	L. Falconer.
Rhu (Royal Northern) (1824) ...	Rhu, Dunbartonshire	3	Various	J. Ingoldby, 62 Templeton St., Glasgow.
Northern Ireland				
Bangor (Royal Ulster) (1866)	Clifton Road, Bangor, Co. Down.	7	10	*J. B. Stark, D.F.C.
Belfast (Royal N. of Ireland) (1802)	Cultra, Co. Down. ...	5	7	*D. Andrews, O.B.E.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1963

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1963, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada, and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 42s. net.

THE LONDON CLEARING BANKS

COMMITTEE OF LONDON CLEARING BANKERS
(1821), 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

The Committee consists of the Chairmen of the eleven Clearing Banks listed in the Almanack (see pp. 1101-6) and meets regularly to discuss matters of common interest. It is the body through which the Bank of England communicates official policy to the banks and through which the banks may present their views to the Bank of England and the Treasury. The Committee controls the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Secretary, R. H. Barkshire.
Asst. Secretaries, M. C. Swift, M.C.; G. B. Scrine.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

This is the organization through which the Clearing Banks and the Bank of England exchange cheques drawn on each other and settle their indebtedness to one another. The clearing system came into being in London during the second half of the eighteenth century, and has served as a pattern for the Clearing Houses that have been established since throughout the world.

To obtain payment for any cheque received from a customer for his credit, a banker must present it for payment to the bank on which it is drawn, and the Bankers' Clearing House affords a quick and efficient means of doing this. On an average day almost 1,500,000 cheques, etc., are exchanged and paid for by the eleven Clearing Banks and the

Bank of England on behalf of their branches, throughout England and Wales, which number over 10,000. Although, on an average day, the value of items exchanged may approach £700-millions in total, the member banks settle their net indebtedness only, each either paying or receiving through the Clearing House the net balance arising from the day's work.

At present two clearings operate, generally, each business day. Cheques drawn on, and paid into, any of the eighty-odd specified Town Clearing branches may be passed through the Town Clearing either at the morning session or, if the amount is £500 or over (£5,000 or over on Saturdays), at the afternoon session. All other cheques must be passed through the General Clearing each morning. Since April, 1960, a Credit Clearing has been operated, through which the member banks exchange, and pay for, credit items in respect of monetary transfers between their customers.

At the end of each business day each member bank works out the net balance resulting from its transactions in that day's Town Clearing, the previous day's General (cheque) Clearing and Credit Clearing, and such differences as need to be adjusted. This net balance is either credited to or deducted from the bank's own account at the Bank of England.

Chief Inspector, C. C. Hobday.

Deputy Inspector, E. A. Young.

PRINCIPAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

* Clearing Bankers.

London Banking Hours are 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.).

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1880), 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized, £2,600,000. Issued, £200,000 in £2 (fully-paid 6 p.c.) Cumulative Preference Shares, £2,400,000 £1 Ordinary Shares, fully paid; Reserves £2,282,956; Deposits, £138,103,687; Dividend, 1961, 6 p.c. on Cumulative Preference Shares; 10 p.c. on Ordinary Shares.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), Calcutta, India, Affiliated to The Chartered Bank.—Capital, authorized, Rs. 1,00,00,000. Issued and subscribed—45,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,12,50,000. Deposits, 31/12/61, Rs. 57,40,83,127. Dividend for 52 years to December 31, 1961, 12 p.c. and bonus 6 p.c. on Ordinary Shares (88 Branches).

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 6 Haymarket, S.W.1.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-ISRAEL BANK LTD. (affiliated to the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.), Bow Bells House, Bread Street, Cheapside, E.C.4.—Capital: Authorized, £1,000,000; Issued and fully paid, 850,000 Ordinary Shares £1 each; Reserves, £270,000.

ANGLO-PORTRUGUESE BANK, LTD. (1929), 7-9 Bishops-gate, E.C.2.—Capital, £2,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £1,500,000; Reserve £500,000; Deposits, 31/1/62, £15,319,292.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK, LIMITED, Head Office, 71 Cornhill, E.C.3 (6 Albemarle Street, W.1., 15 Great Cumberland Place, W.1. and 263 Strand, W.C.2). Capital Authorized (£22,500,000) £A.28,237,500; Capital Issued and Paid up, (£11,000,000) £A.13,805,000; Reserve Fund at 30/9/61, (£7,500,000) £A.9,412,500; Total assets at 30/9/61, £A.492,932,042. (947

† Army Agents.

Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, New Guinea and London.)

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND SAVINGS BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3. Capital Authorized (£5,000,000) £A.6,275,000; Capital Issued and Paid up (£1,600,000) £A.2,008,000. Deposits, etc., at 30/9/61, £A.91,491,216. Reserve Fund at 30/9/61, (£500,000) £A.627,500. Total Assets at 30/9/61, £A.94,345,105.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), Bilbao (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2. and 14 King Street, W.C.2).—Capital, Authorized and paid-up, Pesetas 438,969,500; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 1,439,450,000; Deposits, Pesetas 27,080,101,288; Dividends, 1961, 24.292 p.c. (202 Branches and Agencies in Spain, Canary Islds., Paris and London).

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall St., New York (9 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 and 32-34 Grosvenor Square, W.1).—Capital (par value \$10 per share), \$80,779,000; Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits, \$229,456,718; Deposits, 31/12/61, \$3,390,921,255.

BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), Adelaide, South Australia (11 Leadenhall St., E.C.3). Capital, Authorized £A.5,000,000; issued £A.1,750,000 (Stock in units of £A.1, with Reserve Liability of £A.1 each (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £A.2,000,000. (171 Offices.)

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. (27-29 Walbrook, E.C.4 and 29 Davies St., W.1).—Capital Funds, \$785,113,467; Loan Reserves, \$135,360,452; Deposits 31/12/61, \$11,475,436,133.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), Baroda, India (31-32 King Street, E.C.2).—Capital Authorized Rs. 3,50,00,000; Issued and subscribed Rs.

- 3,000,000; Called up Rs. 1,50,00,000. Reserve Funds, Rs. 1,81,24,560; Deposits Rs. 94,45,57,989; Dividend, 1961, 17 p.c. (150 Branches in India, 1 in Pakistan, 8 in East Africa and 1 in Fiji).
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.** (1889), *Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, Midland Bank, Ltd.)*.—Capital paid up, £500,000 (100,000 Shares, £5 each); Total Reserves, £599,317; Resources, 31/12/61, £26,606,984; Dividends, 1961, £1 per share.
- BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD.**, *Hamilton, Bermuda*. Established 1858, incorporated 1904. (*London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.*).—Capital, fully paid, £500,000. Reserves and Undivided Profits, £627,000. Total Resources, £18,364,000.
- BANK OF ENGLAND.** See p. 445.
- BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1906), *Bombay (17 Moor-gate, E.C.2)*.—Capital paid up, Rs. 3,28,00,000 (5,00,000 shares Rs. 100., Rs. 50 paid; 1,00,000 shares Rs. 50); Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,28,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, Rs. 1,25,02,22,767; Dividend, 1960, 20 p.c. less Income Tax (74 Branches).
- BANK OF IRELAND (1783)**, *College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Bank of England; Coutts & Co.)*.—Capital (Authorized), £3,269,231; (Issued and Fully Paid), £3,263,391. Reserves, £5,140,072; Deposits, £94,260,979; Dividend, 1961, 21 p.c. (144 Branches and Sub-Branches).
- BANK OF LONDON AND MONTREAL LTD.** (1958), *P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahama Islands*. Owned jointly by the Bank of London & South America and the Bank of Montreal. Capital (Authorized), £7,000,000; (Paid up), £5,000,000; Deposits, etc., £32,218,750. (27 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.** (1862), *40-66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4*.—Authorized Capital, £20,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £13,650,000. Reserve, £9,325,000. Deposits, etc., 31/12/61, £252,565,851. Dividend, 1961, 10 p.c. (56 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF MONTREAL (1817)**, *Montreal, Canada (47 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 9 Waterloo Place, S.W.1)*.—Capital, authorized, \$100,000,000; fully paid \$60,750,000. Rest, \$148,850,000; Deposits, 31/10/61, \$3,646,622,258; Dividend, 1961, 20½ p.c. (900 Branches and Agencies).
- BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES SAVINGS BANK LTD.** (1817), *Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W. (29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, 47 Berkeley Square, W.1, and 14 Kings-way, W.C.2)*.—Capital, authorized and paid up, £21,950,000; Reserve Fund £16,000,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £21,950,000; Aggregate Assets on 30/9/61, £799,555,045; Dividend, 1961, 9 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (1,116 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., New Guinea, Fiji and London.)
- BANK OF NEW ZEALAND**, incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861), *Wellington, N.Z. (1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4)*.—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £6,328,125—Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, fully paid £234,375. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, fully paid £468,750. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Deposits, 31/3/62, £139,542,708; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1961-62, 8 p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (387 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne, Sydney, in Fiji and at Apia (Bank of Western Samoa).
- BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832)**, *Halifax, N.S.; General Manager's Office, Toronto Ontario, Canada (24-26, Walbrook, E.C.4)*.—Capital Authorized, \$50,000,000; Paid-up
- \$27,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$90,000,000; Total Assets, \$2,268,901,570; Deposits, etc., 31/12/61, \$2,120,059,469; Dividend, 1960, \$2.30 per Share. (600 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, West Indies, etc.)
- BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695)**, *Bank St., Edinburgh; 62 Cornhill, E.C.3; 5 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3; 16/18 Piccadilly, W.1; 1 Regent St., S.W.1; 332 Oxford St., W.1 and 140 Kensington High St.)*.—Capital £6,300,000. Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, £6,872,366. Deposits and Credit Balances, 28/2/62, £188,201,451. (438 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANK OF SPAIN (1856)**, *Madrid, Spain (36 New Broad St., E.C.2)*.—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Provision Fund, *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Deposits (1961), *Pesetas* 17,591,357,716; Dividend, 1961, *Pesetas* 168-77 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF TRINIDAD (GORDON GRANT) LTD.** (1959) *10 St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies*.—(A Member of the United Dominions Trust Group) Established to take over former banking business of Gordon Grant & Co., Ltd. (1872), as from October 1, 1959. Capital, authorized, \$5,000,000; paid up, \$240,000.
- BANK OF WEST AFRICA, LTD.** (1894), *37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3*.—Capital, authorized £6,000,000; Issued and paid up, £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £3,500,000. Deposits, 31/3/62, £65,691,305; Dividend, 1961-62, 9 p.c. (116 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANQUE BELGE LTD.** (1934), *4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2*.—Capital: Subscribed, £2,000,000; Paid-up, £1,000,000.
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE**, *Montreal, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated)*.—Capital (issued), \$10,000,000; Reserve, \$34,000,000; Assets, more than \$820,000,000. (597 Offices in Canada.)
- BANQUE BELGO-CONGOLAISE**, *Brussels and Antwerp (6 Bishopsgate, E.C.2)*.
- ***BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED (1866)**, *Head Office, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3; Chief Foreign Branch, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; Trustee Dept., 37 King William St., E.C.4*.—Capital Authorized £70,000,000. 30/6/62: Capital issued (converted into stock), £45,926,501; Reserve Fund, £38,008,584 (including Share Premium Account, £7,508,584); Deposits (including reserves for contingencies and balance of Profit and Loss), £1,806,147,800; Dividend, 1961: Ord. Stock, 13 p.c.; Staff Stock, 20 p.c. Over 2,300 Branches in England and Wales. *Affiliated Companies* BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.; BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD.; THE BRITISH LINEN BANK. Barclays Bank Ltd. is closely associated with the UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST LTD.; in Belgium with the BANQUE DE COMMERCE.
- BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.**, *54 Lombard St., E.C.3*.—Authorized Capital, £25,000,000; Issued Capital, £17,000,000; Reserve Fund, £13,800,000; Deposits, 31/3/62, £661,140,285; Dividend, 1960-61, 10 p.c. actual on Ordinary Stock. (1,304 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.)
- BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD.** (1890), *8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Liverpool*.—Capital, Authorized, £4,100,000; Issued and fully paid, £3,075,000; Reserve, £2,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £41,000,338.

- ELIANT BANKING CO., LTD.** (1827), Waring St., Belfast, 1 (*Affiliated to the Midland Bank, Ltd.*).—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10s., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £41,178,416; Dividend, 1961, 13 p.c. less tax. (56 Offices.)
- B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO.** (1858). 54, 55 & 56 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital, £250,000. I provided half by The Tweutsche Bank (London), Ltd. (Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £1,000,100) and half by the Netherlands Trading Society (London), Ltd. (Authorized and paid-up Capital, £220,100). Loans, Deposits, etc., 31/3/62, £7,212,565.
- WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO. LTD.** (1805), 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—Capital Authorized, £2,000,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £1,250,000.
- BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK LTD.**, Imrie House, 33-6 King William St., E.C.4. Capital authorized and fully paid, £2,000,000. Affiliate of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie-Paris.
- BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD.** (1911), 6 Broad St. Place, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £700,000; 7,000,000 Shares of 2s. each fully paid.
- BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST** (1889), 7 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital, authorized, issued and fully-paid, £2,500,000 (£1 shares); 31/12/61: Revenue Reserves, £2,830,584; Deposits, £102,529,966; Dividend, 1961-62, 16 p.c., less tax.
- BRITISH LINEN BANK** (1746), 38 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2 (38 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 198 Piccadilly, W.1). *Affiliated to Barclays Bank Ltd.*—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid, Reserve Funds, £2,750,000; Deposits, 30/9/61, £93,765,341; Dividend, 1961, 20 p.c. (210 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD.** 16 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—In voluntary liquidation. (Current Banking business transferred to Glyn, Mills & Co.)
- BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. LTD.** (1810), Founders' Court, Lothbury, E.C.2.
- BUNGE & CO., LIMITED** (1905), Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Capital subscribed and paid up £1,000,000; General Reserve, 31/12/61, £1,500,000; Carry Forward, £699,084.
- CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE** (1961), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital Authorized \$125,000,000 (12,500,000 shares of \$10); Paid up \$69,680,000. Reserve Fund \$186,100,080; Total Assets, 31/10/61, \$4,584,005,890; Dividend 1961, 20½ p.c. (1,260 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)
- CATER RYDER & CO. LTD.** (1960), 38 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £5,000,000; issued and fully paid, £4,405,000. Reserve and carry forward, £1,570,727. Deposits, etc., £165,398,006. Dividend 1960-61, 13 p.c.
- CENTRAL BANK OF CEYLON** (1950), 85 York Street, Colombo. (*London Correspondents, The Bank of England*). Capital. Rs. 15,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/61, Rs. 219,389,568.
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1911), Bombay. Authorized capital, Rs.6,30,00,000 (Shares of Rs.50). Paid-up capital, Rs.3,15,00,000 (Shares of Rs.25 each fully paid). Reserve Fund and Other Reserves, Rs.4,13,08,635; Deposits, 31/12/61, Rs.2,20,63,08,954; Dividend paid 14 p.c. subject to Income Tax. (343 Branches, etc.)
- CHARTERED BANK** (1853), 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £10,000,000 (divided into 10,000,000 shares of £1 each); Issued and converted into stock, £6,600,000; Reserve Fund, £7,150,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £314,676,651; Dividend, 1961, 15 p.c. (7½ p.c. on £5,500,000 Stock). (96 Branches and Agencies.)
- THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, New York, U.S.A.** (6 Lombard St., E.C.3, and 46 Berkeley Square, W.1).—Capital, \$174,594,425; 31 12 61: Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$543,095,939; Deposits \$8,875,793,767. Divided to shareholders, 1961, \$2.50 per share.
- CLIVE DISCOUNT COMPANY, LTD.** (1946), 1 Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.3.—Capital, £1,700,000 (fully paid). Reserve Fund, £250,000.
- CLYDEDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD.** (1838), St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1 (*Aberdeen, Chief Office, 5 Castle St.*). Chief London Office, 30 Lombard St., E.C.3. *Affiliated to Midland Bank, Ltd.*—Authorized Capital, £8,610,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,441,000; Reserve Fund, £3,800,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £191,735,634. (Over 340 Branches in Scotland, 3 in Cumberland and 4 in London.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.** (1856), Collins St., Melbourne (12 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £6,223,218 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £3,610,000; Deposits, 30/6/62, £251,308,859; Dividend, 1961-62 4 p.c. on Pref. stock units in Australian currency, 10 p.c. on Ordinary stock units in Australian currency. (806 Branches and Agencies.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEAR EAST, LTD.** (1922), Bankside House, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—*London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd.* Capital Authorized, Subscribed and fully paid up, £200,000; Reserve Fund, £120,000. Deposits, 31/12 61, £2,273,137.
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD., see NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.**
- COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., OF SYDNEY, LTD.** (1834), 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (27-32 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Authorized Capital, £15,000,000 (£1 Stock Units); Issued and fully paid £7,488,000; Reserve Fund, £6,700,000; Deposits, 30 6 61, £198,181,430; Dividend, 1960-61, 9 p.c. (489 Branches in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Sydney, N.S.W.** (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2 and Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.) Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Deposits, etc., 30/6/61, £A.822,398,889; Reserve Fund, £A.11,424,893. (Over 7,500 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA** (1953), Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. 30/6/61: Deposits, etc., £A.348,309,277; Reserve Fund, £A.3,874,859. (Over 780 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS** (1889), 14 Rue Bergère, Paris (8-13 King William St., E.C.4) (Bank nationalized in 1946).—Capital, 2/5/62, New Francs 60,000,000 (shares New Francs 100 nominal); Reserve Fund, New Francs 10,443,962; Deposits, New Francs 5,350,639,618.
- CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.** (1872), 1 Balloon St., Manchester (and 99 Leman St., E.1).—Capital paid up £30,947,659; Deposits, 13/1/62, £159,450,908; Reserves and Insurance Fund, £32,381,925. Share Interest at 5 p.c. (23 Branches.)
- COPLESY BANK, LTD.** (1916), Ludgate House, 107-11 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £1,000,000; paid up, £380,000.

- *COUTTS & CO. (1692), 440 Strand, W.C.2; 15 Lombard St., E.C.3; 1 Park Lane, W.1; 16 Cavendish Square, W.1.; 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1.; and 108 Park Lane, W.1.—Capital issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £53,920,039. (A subsidiary of National Provincial Bank, Ltd.)
- CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE, Paris (62 Bishopsgate, E.C.2). Capital, *New Frs.* 11,475,000.
- CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66 Rue de la Victoire, Paris (96 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, *New Frs.* 75,000,000 in 1,500,000 Shares of *New Frs.* 50 fully paid. Reserve Fund, *New Frs.* 61,026,607; Deposits and other creditors, 31/12/61, *New Frs.* 1,846,449,457.
- CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), 19 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris (40 Lombard St., E.C.3; 25-27 Charles II St., Haymarket, S.W.1.).—Capital, *New Frs.* 120,000,000; Reserve Fund, *New Frs.* 25,500,000 (Over 1,700 branches throughout the world).
- *DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), 17 Spring Gardens, Manchester (75 Cornhill, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital £10,560,428; Paid-up Capital £9,000,000 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserves, £5,000,000; Deposits 30/6/62, £266,124,916; Dividend, 1962, Interim 8 p.c. (557 Branches.)
- DOMINION BANK, see TORONTO-DOMINION BANK.
- EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C.3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,600,000; Current Accounts, Deposits, etc., 31/12/61, £54,075,441; Dividend, 1961, 8s. a share. (21 Branches.)
- ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1852), 55 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, Paid up, £5,000,000 (£1 shares fully paid); Gen. Reserve, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/61, £129,042,700; Dividend, 1960-61, 9 p.c.
- FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (1812), 399 Park Avenue, *New York*, 22 and 55 Wall St., *New York* 15, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Bruton St., Berkeley Sq., W.1.). 30/6/62: Capital, \$254,689,920; Deposits, \$8,023,006,462; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$536,699,998 (91 Branches in *New York*, 87 branches in 30 countries). Affiliate of First National City Bank for separate administration of trust functions—First National City Trust Company, 399 Park Avenue, *New York*, 22. Capital Funds, \$24,866,188.
- FLEMING (ROBERT) & CO., LTD. (1932), 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3.
- ANTONY GIBBS & SONS, LTD. (1808), 22 Bishops-gate, E.C.2.
- GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3. Issued Capital, £1,500,000; Reserve, £850,000; Deposits, 31/1/62, £91,093,193. Dividend, 1961-62, 12½ p.c.
- *† GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Child's Branch*, 1 Fleet St., E.C.4; *Holt's Branch*, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Capital, £1,500,000 (Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £64,434,963.
- GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839). See MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY.
- GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 53 Cornhill, E.C.3.
- GUINNESS AND MAHON (1942), 17 College Green, *Dublin* (affiliated to Guinness, Mahon & Co., *London*).
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD. (1839). *Head Office*, 41 Bishops-gate, E.C.2; *West End Office*, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1.; *Holborn Office*, 1 Charterhouse St., E.C.1.—Authorized Capital, £8,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £4,500,000; Reserve, £8,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/62, £107,344,940; Dividend, 1961-62, 22½ p.c. on £10 and 5s. fully paid shares; 6 p.c. on "A" shares.
- HANOVER BANK.—Merged on Sept. 8, 1961, with Manufacturers Trust Company. See MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY.
- HARRODS, LTD. (1889), 87 Brompton Rd., S.W.1.
- HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. See J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED.
- HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £765,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £31,004,718; Dividend, 1961-62, 18 p.c. (Over 100 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- (PHILIP) HILL, HIGGINSON, ERLANGERS LIMITED (1907), 34 Moorgate, E.C.2.
- C. HOARE & CO. (1673), 37 Fleet St., E.C.4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000.
- HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), *Hong Kong* (9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3).—Capital, authorized \$HK100,000,000; Issued and fully paid \$HK79,046,125 (\$HK25 Shares); Reserve Funds, £15,000,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/61, \$HK3,363,127,750.
- IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875). Amalgamated June 1, 1961, with Canadian Bank of Commerce. See CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
- INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), *New York Office*, 399 Park Avenue, *New York*, 22, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2) (owned by First National City Bank of *New York*).—Capital, \$3,500,000; Reserves and Undivided Profits, \$8,201,429.
- IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 64 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, £11,591,261; Dividend, 1962, 6 p.c.
- ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865). (A subsidiary of National Provincial Bank Ltd.), *Douglas*, I.O.M. (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s. 8d. paid up, £100,000; and £100,000 Stock. Reserve Fund, £360,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £9,163,047. Dividend, 1961, 18½ p.c. on paid up capital (12 Branches.)
- S. JAPHET & CO., LTD. (1880), 30 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital, authorized, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,300,000.
- JESSEL, TOYNBEE & CO., LTD. (1922), 1 Grocers' Hall Garden, Princes Street, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,300,000.
- A. KEYSER & CO., LTD. (Estd. 1868, Incorporated 1946), 31 Throgmorton St., E.C.2.
- KING AND SHAXSON, LTD. (1866), 24 Birchin Lane, E.C.3. Capital authorized £2,000,000; issued and fully paid £1,400,000; Reserve Fund, £630,000.
- KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED (1830 and 1961), 20 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.; Aldermanbury House, E.C.2, and at *Liverpool*.
- LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1877), 11 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital authorized and paid up, £3,375,000.
- *† LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED (1865), *Head Office*, 71 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Branches Stock Office*, 111 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; *Overseas Department*, 6 Eastcheap, E.C.3; *Executor and Trustee Department*, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Principally London Offices*:—City Office, 72 Lombard St., E.C.3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Cox's & King's Branch); 25 St. James's St., S.W.1.; Law Courts, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—Capital authorized, £74,000,000; issue £51,169,973; Reserve Fund, £28,436,665; Current, Deposit and Other Accounts, 30/6/62, £1,361,541,190; Dividend 1961, interim 5 p.c.,

- final 6 p.c. Over 1,900 Offices. Owns (*inter alia*) all capital of LLOYDS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD. and of LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LTD., and is associated with the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD., the BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (which in turn owns 50 p.c. of the capital of the BANK OF LONDON & MONTREAL LTD.), NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LTD., THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD., and BANK OF WEST AFRICA LTD. Also owns 50 p.c. of the capital of LLOYDS & SCOTTISH FINANCE LTD., and is associated with BOWMAKER LTD.
- LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LIMITED (1911), 10 Moorgate, E.C.2; 71 Haymarket, S.W.1; 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (11 Branches.) (Wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank Ltd.)
- MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY (1961), New York, U.S.A. (7 Princes Street, E.C.2 and 10 Mount Street, W.1)—Capital, \$175,780,005; Surplus, \$200,000,000; Undivided Profits, 31/12/61, \$78,401,028; Deposits 31/12/61, \$5,521,092,564.
- *MARTINS BANK, LTD. (1831), 4 Water St., Liverpool 2 (68 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital paid up, £9,893,298 (39,573,192 Shares of 5s. each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £6,819,106; Deposits, 30/6/62, £368,134,552; Dividend, 1961, 15 p.c. (Over 600 Branches.)
- MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1892), 15 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Issued Capital, £2,940,000 (2,940,000 Ordinary Shares, £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, £78,482,226. Share capital acquired in 1959 by Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. (40 Branches and Agencies.)
- *MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), *Head Office*, Poultry, E.C.2; *Principal City Branches*, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Overseas Branch*, 60 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £45,200,000; Issued Capital, £40,278,283 (Shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund £28,530,830; Deposits, 30/6/62, £1,654,044,624; Dividend, 1961, 17 p.c. (2,350 offices in England and Wales). *Affiliations*: BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD., CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS), LTD.; BELFAST BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.; FORWARD TRUST LTD.
- MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD. (1909). *Head Office*, 6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Affiliated to the Midland Bank Ltd.* Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £250,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, £1 5s. paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000. (36 offices.)
- SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD. (1853), 114 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital, authorized £2,500,000; paid up, £2,200,000.
- MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), Montreal, Canada (*London Agents*, Bank of Montreal).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$8,500,000; (56 Branches in Montreal and District.)
- MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED (1838), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.2; Private limited Coy. (1934).—Authorized Capital, £2,500,000; Issued and fully paid £2,000,000.
- MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839), 140 Broadway and 23 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A. (33 Lombard Street, E.C.3 and 31 Berkeley Sq., W.1).—Capital, \$188,500,000 (7,540,000 shares—\$25 par); Surplus Fund, \$236,500,000; Undivided Profits Account, 30/6/62, \$155,309,007; Deposits, 30/6/62, \$3,921,718,732; Dividend, 16 p.c.
- MOSCOW NARODNY BANK, LIMITED, 4 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized and issued fully paid, £2,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £65,339,936.
- MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mail, Cork, Eire (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Capital authorized, £7,500,000 (3,000,000 Shares of £2 10s. each); paid up, £1,550,000 (1,550,000 Shares, £1 each); Reserve Fund £1,450,000; Deposits 31/12/61, £95,450,672; Dividend 1961, 13½ p.c. free of Income Tax. (Branches and Sub-Branches throughout Ireland.)
- *NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13-17 Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 34-35 College Green, Dublin.—Capital, Authorized, £7,500,000 (£1 Shares); Issued, £2,000,000; Capital Reserves, £2,542,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £112,597,662; Dividend, 1961, 18 p.c. (262 Branches and Sub-Branches in England, Wales and Ireland.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD., THE (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2).—Capital paid up £10,089,037; Reserve Fund, £7,500,000; Deposits, 30/9/61, £321,243,739. (The figures are stated in *Australian Currency*.) Dividend, 1961, 9 p.c. (892 Branches and Agencies in Australia.) The NATIONAL BANK SAVINGS BANK LIMITED, (Collins, Street, Melbourne) a wholly owned subsidiary of The National Bank of Australasia Limited was incorporated on May 16, 1962, with Capital, Authorized, £10,000,000; paid-up, £1,000,000.
- NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE (1953), Athens, Greece (6 Old Jewry, E.C.2.). A merger of the National Bank of Greece (established 1841) and the Bank of Athens (established 1893). Capital, Dr. 581,407,680 in 404,880 shares of Dr. 1,436 each. Reserves, Dr. 105,000,000; Deposits, Dr. 11,159,907,453. Dividend (1961), Dr. 120 per share.
- NATIONAL BANK OF MALTA (*Incorporating* ANGLO-MALTESE BANK and BANK OF MALTA), 45 Kingsway, Valletta, Malta. With which is affiliated Sciclunas Bank, Malta. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000; Paid-up Capital £1,000,000. (Branches in important centres of Malta and Gozo.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital (Authorized, £6,000,000), Issued and fully-paid, £3,500,000; Reserve Fund, £2,550,000; Deposits, £70,213,814; Dividend, 1961-62, 9 p.c. (170 Branches and Agencies.)
- NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED (1959), formed as a result of merger between The Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited (1810) and The National Bank of Scotland Limited (1825), 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—Capital Authorized, £9,275,000 (fully paid); Reserve Funds, £11,087,500; Deposits, £228,608,353.
- NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £5,000,000.—Paid-up Capital, £4,470,731; Reserves, £3,539,583; Deposits, 31/12/61, £219,608,536; Dividend, 1960, "A" Stock, 10 p.c.; "B" Stock, 12½ p.c.
- NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized £9,000,000 (12,000,000 Shares of 15s. each); issued and paid up, £5,703,000 (7,604,000 Shares of 15s. each); Reserve Funds, £4,760,400;

- Deposits 31/12/61, £240,781,193. Dividend 1961, 14 p.c. (154 Branches).
- *NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833).
Head Office, 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £60,000,000; Issued Capital, £24,030,084; Reserve Funds, £17,716,270; Deposits, 31/12/61, £949,906,943; Dividend, 1961, 14 p.c. (Over 1,550 Branches and Agencies in England and Wales) (*Affiliated Banks, Coutts & Co. and Isle of Man Bank Ltd.*)
- NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. (1951)
Johannesburg (37 Lombard Street, E.C.3).—Capital Authorized, R7,000,000; Capital issued and paid up; R5,000,000; Reserves, R3,200,000; Deposits, 30/9/61, R92,874,187. Dividend, 1960-61, 10 p.c. Acquired from *Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid-Africa N.V., Amsterdam* (1888) their business in South Africa and the United Kingdom. (96 Branches and Agencies.)
- NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.*, 72 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£1 Shares); Capital, paid up, £1,100,000; Reserve Fund, £950,000; Share Premium Account, £400,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £55,946,220; Dividend, 1961, 16 p.c. (184 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Bankalar Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul, Turkey* (18/22 Abchurch Lane E.C.4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Statutory Reserve, £1,250,000. (Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, Qatar, Morocco, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, S. Rhodesia, France and Switzerland.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900) (BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA), 221 St. James St. West, *Montreal* (*London Agents, Lloyds Bank Ltd.*).—Capital \$7,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$12,000,000; Deposits 31/10/61, \$399,050,666; Regular dividend, 1961, 12 p.c.; Special, 2.5 p.c. (178 Branches and 176 Agencies.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND LTD. (1825), 5 College St., *Dublin* (*London Agents, Barclays Bank, Ltd.*).—Capital, £4,080,000, 500,000 Shares of £8 each, £1 paid; 40,000 Shares of £2 each, £1 paid; Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £51,089,222; Dividend, 1961, 18 p.c. (124 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 7 Birchin Lane, E.C.3.
- RALLI BROTHERS, LIMITED, 25 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £4,720,000; Issued and paid up, £3,720,000; Capital Reserves, £2,444,338; Revenue Reserves, £2,984,675.
- RALLI BROTHERS (BANKERS) LTD., 25 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2. Capital, Authorized, £3,000,000; Issued and paid up, £2,000,000.
- RELANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £90,000; Deposits, 31/3/62, £2,941,627.
- RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1934), *Wellington, N.Z.* Agencies at *Christchurch and Auckland, N.Z.* (*London Agents, Bank of England*). Owned by the *New Zealand Government*.—Reserve Fund, £NZ1,500,000; Total Assets 31/3/61, £NZ161,972,241.
- N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1804), *New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.*
- ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (6 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 2 Cockspur St., S.W.1).—Capital, \$100,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Paid-up, \$66,528,000; Rest Account, \$238,071,200; Undivided Profits, \$1,785,008; Assets, over \$4,500,000,000; Deposits, 30/11/61, \$4,501,789,157; Dividend, 1961, \$2.20 per share plus extra distribution of 30 cents per share (1,018 Branches).
- ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), *St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh* (3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, £9,500,000 (£1 units fully paid); Reserve Fund, £9,150,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £135,151,008; Dividend, 1961, 19 p.c. (234 Branches and Sub-Branches in Scotland and 7 offices in London). *Associate Banks, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., and Glyn, Mills & Co.*
- SALE & CO., (1908), *Northgate House, Moorgate, E.C.2.*
- M. SAMUEL & CO. LTD. (1831), *Shell House, 55 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.*—Capital authorized, £3,500,000 (£2,500,000 in Ordinary Shares of £1 each and £1,000,000 in Unclassified Shares of £1 each) and Capital subscribed and paid up £2,500,000 (£2,500,000 in Ordinary Shares of £1 each).
- DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LIMITED (1860), 11/12 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, issued and paid up, £500,000.
- E. D. SASSOON BANKING CO., LIMITED (1950) *Nassau, N.P., Bahamas* (37 Upper Brook Street, Park Lane, W.1).—Capital authorized and issued, £1,000,000; paid up, £500,000.
- J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED. (1804), 145 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.—Capital: Authorized, £3,880,000; issued and paid up, £3,876,000.
- SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD. (1868), 31 Morrison Street, *Glasgow, C.5.*
- SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864). Incorporated with *WARBURG & COMPANY, LTD.*, on May 20, 1957.
- SINGER AND FRIEDLANDER LTD., 20 Cannon Street, E.C.4.
- SMITH ST. AEBYRN & CO. LTD. (1891), *White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C.3.*—Capital authorized, £2,000,000; issued £1,620,000. Reserves, £750,000. Deposits and Contingency Reserve, 31/3/62, £3,656,397. Dividend, 1961-62, 17½ p.c.
- SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29 Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (105 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Subscribed Capital authorized, issued and paid up, *New Francs* 100,000,000. Reserve Funds, *New Francs* 21,000,000. (Over 1,500 Branches.)
- SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), *Pretoria, Transvaal* (*London Agents, Bank of England*).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £4,189,289; Dividend, 1959-60, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)
- STANDARD BANK, LTD., THE (1862), 10 Clements Lane, and 77 King William St., E.C.4, 63 London Wall, E.C.2, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2 and Suffolk House, Park Lane.—Authorized Capital, £17,000,000; Subscribed and Paid-up Capital, £11,000,000; Reserve Fund, £11,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/62, £130,134,837; Dividend, 1961-62, 15 p.c. and Centenary Bonus 2½ p.c. (Over 900 Branches and Agencies in Africa.)
- STATE BANK OF INDIA (1955), *Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi* (25, Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, Authorized, Rs. 20,00,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve. Rs. 8,20,00,000 (954 Branches and Sub-Offices throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon).
- GEORGE STEUART & CO. LTD., *Colombo, Ceylon* (*London Correspondents, Coutts & Co.*)
- JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1832), *Manchester* (*London Agents, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.*).—Capital, £35,200; Issued, £32,700 Preference; £2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid), SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (90 Gresham Street, E.C.2; 18 Regent Street, S. W.1).—Capital and Reserves. *Swiss Francs* 367,000,000; Dividend, 1961, 10 p.c. on increased capital (59 Branches, etc.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), Malta (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.)

TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (an amalgamation (1955) of the Bank of Toronto (1856) and the Dominion Bank (1871)) (3 King William Street, E.C.4 and 103 Mount Street, W.1).—Capital (paid-up), \$29,943,468; Rest Account, \$82,047,364; Undivided Profits, \$683,637; Deposits, 31/10/61, \$1,968,997,919; Dividend, 4½ cents quarterly. (584 Branches in Canada.)

ULLMANN & CO., LIMITED (1932), 85 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.

ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Waring St., Belfast. (Affiliated to Westminster Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£1 Shares); Issued and fully paid, £2,250,000; Reserve Fund, £1,950,000; Share Premium Account, £250,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, £64,017,438; Dividend, 1961, on Issued Capital, £1,000,000, 10 p.c. (June); on Issued Capital £2,000,000, 10 p.c. (Dec.). (114 Offices and 94 Sub-Offices.)

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD. (1919), Apollo Street, Bombay 1. Capital: Authorized, Rs. 2,00,00,000; Issued and paid-up Rs. 60,00,000 (12,00,000 shares of Rs. 5 each fully paid-up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 60,00,000; Deposits, Rs. 32,83,00,000; Dividend, 1961, 11½ p.c. (62 branches in India).

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital Issued, £6,652,800; in units of £1 each fully paid; Reserves and carry forward, £3,947,984; Deposits, other liabilities and reserve for contingencies, £294,626,354; Dividend, 1961, 12½ p.c.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD., 2 India Exchange Place, Calcutta.—Capital, Rs. 2,00,00,000

(Shares of Rs.100, Rs.50 paid). Reserve Fund, Rs.2,35,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/61, Rs.98,90,39,698. (153 Branches.)

WARBURG (S. G.) & COMPANY, LIMITED (Incorporating Seligman Brothers), 30 Gresham Street, E.C.2.

*WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). Head Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; Trustee Department Chief Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; Lombard Street Office, 21 Lombard Street, E.C.3; Threadneedle Street Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; Overseas Branch, 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Capital, Authorized: £33,000,000; (3,000,000 "A" Shares of £1 each; 30,000,000 "B" Shares of £1 each); Issued, 2,249,167 "A" Shares of £1 each F.P., converted into "A" Stock; 21,212,970 "B" Shares of £1 each F.P.) Reserve Fund, £17,833,874; Deposits, 31/12/61, £1,022,036,248; Dividend, 1961, 2s. 8d. per share for the year on "B" Shares; 12½ p.c. "A" Stock. (1,260 Branches, Sub-Banches and Agencies). Affiliated Banks, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (q.1.).

WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1913), 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

*WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1771), Head Office, Mosley St., Manchester (20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserve Fund, £3,000,000. (242 Branches.)

YORKSHIRE BANK LIMITED (1911), 56-58 Cheapside, E.C.2 (2 Infirmary Street, Leeds). Capital, £2,750,000 (Capital paid up 2,250,000, £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,250,000; Deposits, 30/6/62, £109,647,923. (156 Branches.)

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

Piercy House, Copthall Avenue, E.C.2.

[National: 8621-5]

Founded in 1945 by the English and Scottish joint-stock Banks, and the Bank of England, as a contribution to post-war reconstruction, with initial resources of £45,000,000, since enlarged by a series of debenture issues to more than £50,000,000. I.C.F.C. is independently managed and is not Government subsidized. It was formed for the specific purpose of providing long-term loan capital and share capital to small and medium sized businesses in Great Britain with no ready access to the capital market. In 17 years it has provided £80,000,000 to more than 1,000 businesses engaged in 52 industries and trades. Since 1951, branches have been established in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester and Manchester.

Facilities, which range from £5,000 to £200,000 or more, are provided in the form of long-term loans and share capital. For its own

requirements, and to assist its customers, I.C.F.C. has an Industrial Department comprising engineers skilled in present-day production methods, and a staff of accountants versed in modern accounting and costing techniques. Rates, which vary with the security available and the inherent soundness and prospects of the business, are in line with the market rates current for long-term capital. The rate quoted in a particular case is generally fixed for the entire period of the loan, and is charged on the outstanding amount only. A small inclusive negotiation fee is charged on acceptance of an offer, out of which the Corporation pays its own investigation and legal costs. Facilities offered are of particular interest to private companies who wish to preserve their private status, or are not well situated to float, and to growing companies with good prospects.

Chairman, The Lord Piercy, C.B.E.

General Managers, L. V. D. Tindale; A. R. English. Secretary, S. V. Warren.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank.—On Dec. 31, 1961, there were approximately 22,161,000 active deposit accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank, with the sum of £1,736,590,000 due to depositors. On December 31, 1961, Government Stock and Bonds to the amount of £1,035,072,000 stood to the credit of holders in the Post Office Savings Bank Section of the Post Office Register. Interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. A depositor may have more than one account but may not deposit more than a total of £5,000 in all accounts in his name, with certain exceptions for trust and trustee accounts.

In 1960 the Average Amount due to each Depositor in Active Accounts was £79 15s. 3d.

Trustee Savings Banks were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognized the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the community.

On Nov. 20, 1961, there were 9,251,280 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £1,620,534,960 which comprised £1,401,375,057 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £196,122,229 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £23,037,704 representing the

accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 1,349 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1961, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Bank Association*, 22 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Stewart, Bt., G.B.E.; *Secretary*, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E.

PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS

One of the most popular forms of saving in the United Kingdom is through Premium Savings Bonds. These bonds are a United Kingdom Government security and were first introduced on November 1, 1956. Instead of earning interest, however, each bond offers to its holder the chance of winning a money prize in a monthly draw. Bonds are issued in values ranging from £1 to £500 and each £1 buys one bond, which has one chance in the monthly draw. Bonds are sold only to individuals, not to groups or corporate bodies. No more than 800 bonds can be held by any one person. The bonds are sold at Post Offices, Banks and Trustee Savings Banks. Holders may

redeem bonds at any time by completing a form which is available at Post Offices and Banks.

Prizes are paid from a fund formed by the interest, at present 4½ per cent., carried into the draw by each eligible bond. A bond becomes eligible for the draw three clear calendar months following the month of purchase and goes into every subsequent draw whether or not it has won a prize. Prizes range in value from £5,000 to £25, the winning numbers being selected by the electronic random number indicator equipment—usually called "ERNIE." Winning numbers are printed monthly in the *London Gazette*. Bonds are eligible for inclusion in 12 monthly draws following the death of the holder. These terms also apply to bonds purchased before August 1, 1960 (Series "A").

It is estimated that by the end of May, 1962, bonds to the value of £453,800,000 had been sold. Of these £95,800,000 had been cashed, leaving £358,000,000 still invested. After the 61st draw in June, 1962, more than 1,257,000 prizes had been distributed since the draws started. These prizes had a total value of £49,103,350.

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1962, was approximately £2,654,400,000. In 1961-62, £173,900,000 was subscribed and £190,000,000 (excluding interest) was repaid.

Note.—Certificates may be bought in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 15s. units.

TERMS AND INTEREST

Issue and Maximum Holding	Unit Cost s. d.	Value after		Interest per unit
		Years	s. d.	
1st (1916-22) (500)	15 6	10	26 0	After 10 years, 1d. per completed month.*
2nd (1922-23) (500)	16 0	10	26 0	
3rd (1923-32) Conversion (1932) (500)	16 0	22	33 0	
4th (1932-33) (500)	16 0	20	29 0	After 20 years, 2½d. per completed 3 months.*
5th (1933-35) (500)	16 0	21	29 0	After 21 years, 2½d. per 3 months.*
6th (1935-39) (500)	15 0	22	27 0	After 22 years, 3d. per 3 months.*
7th (1939-47) (500)	15 0	10	20 6	After 10 years, bonus of 6d. and 3½d. per 6 months;† After 22 years, 3d. per 3 months and a bonus of 6d. at the end of 29th year.§
		22	27 6	
		29	35 0	
£1 (1943-47) (250)	20 0	10	23 0	After 10 years, bonus of 6d. and 1d. per completed 3 months.†
		22	27 0	
8th (1947-51) (1,000)	10 0	10	13 0	After 10 years, 1½d. added per 3 months.‡
		20	18 0	
9th (1951-56) (1,400)	15 0	10	20 3	After 1 yr., 3d. added; during 2nd year, ½d. per 2 months, 3rd-7th year, 1d. per 2 months; thereafter 1½d. per 2 months. After 10 yrs. 3d. per 4 months; 6d. bonus at end of 17th year. §
		17	26 0	
10th (1956-) (1,200)	15 0	7	20 0	After 1 yr., 4d. added; during 2nd year, 1d. per 3 months; during 3rd year, 1½d. per 3 months; 4th and 5th years, 2d. per 3 months; 6th and 7th years, 3d. per 3 months; after 7th year, extra 6d. added.

May be held from date of issue; * until further notice; † 22 years; ‡ 20 years, § 17 years, § 29 years.

THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD

Fielden House, 10 Great College Street, S.W.1.

The National Buildings Record is an organization established in 1941 under the direction of an Advisory Council. It is supported by an annual grant from the Treasury, and its functions are:

- To maintain a library of photographs and measured drawings of English and Welsh architecture which is open to the public for consultation and study. There are over 525,000 photographs.
- To supply copies of photographs where nega-

tives are available. There are approximately 300,000 negatives.

To prepare and acquire additional records which are constantly being added to the library.

To maintain an index of architectural records (photographs, measured drawings, sketches, and engravings) in public and private possession.

Chairman of Advisory Council, Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., Hon. V.P.S.A., F.B.A.
Secretary, Cecil Farthing, F.S.A.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of Commonwealth companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1961.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 16½%, of which about 5½% is expended on commission and 11% on other

expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The Board of Trade require valuation returns by the companies and the last columns of the table show the basis on which valuations are made. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table (various tables are used), and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity *zs. 6d.*

Household goods therein, usually *zs.*

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from *zs.*

Stock and Utensils in trade fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from *zs.*

Most fire insurance companies transact accident (including Motor) and miscellaneous business,

and if a strong company be selected it will probably be found to the advantage of an insurer that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies, previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, etc., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

NOTE.—As Insurance is highly technical, particularly where business risks are involved, the advice and assistance of a qualified Insurance Broker can be utilized with considerable advantage.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS				VALUATION	
			Life & Annuity Funds	Life Premium Income*	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
1824	PO	Alliance.....	£ 47,272,245	£ 3,671,803	—	6 1 6	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1808	PO	Atlas.....	48,294,256	5,032,012	13-0	6 13 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)....	532,983,546	58,716,878	14-83	5 14 7	A. 24-29 & A. 49-52	2, 2½, 2½, 4½
1925	PO	Avon*.....	815,354	147,004	12-77	6 15 6	A. 1924-29	2½
1883	PO	Beacon.....	12,662,620	1,656,611	28-42	5 13 2	A. 1949-52	2½
1839	PIO	Blackburn (Ord.).....	2,366,617	335,585	15-04	4 3 3(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1866	PIO	Britannic (Ord.).....	48,473,426	5,277,032	13-86	6 8 7	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1920	PO	British National.....	1,309,030	153,560	42-09	7 13 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1805	PO	Caledonian.....	24,679,426	2,013,307	17-4	5 14 0(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1847	M	Canada Life (C).....	258,647,488	24,218,563	—	5 9 10	A. 1924-29, CSO, Om(5) & Am(5)	1½ to 3½
1862	MI	City of Glasgow.....	1,241,820	185,654	11-8	4 8 4(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen....	42,164,245	3,710,999	—	6 16 1	A. 1949-52	2½
1873	MO	Colonial Mutual (C)....£A.	150,384,787	23,052,428	—	5 7 4(N)	A. 24-29 & 49-52 Ult.	2½
1861	PO	Commercial Union.....	86,759,374	11,176,133*	10-4	6 6 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1871	P	Confederation (C)†.....	144,912,441	15,631,014	—	5 5 8	Am(5), CSO	2½, 2½ & 3
1867	MIO	Co-operative (Ord.).....	100,993,236	12,185,054	14-3	6 6 6	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1900	P	Crown Life.....	121,781,204	21,080,903*	30-22	5 6 5	Various	—
1899	PO	Crusader.....	11,141,661	2,133,413	24-55	6 0 1	A. 1924-29	2½ to 4
1904	PO	Eagle Star*.....	165,104,169	17,451,221	9-92	5 8 4	A. 1924-29	2
1887	PO	Ecclesiastical*.....	1,408,043	104,883	7-55	4 15 9(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2 & 2½
1901	PO	Economic.....	1,236,093	184,401*	7-75	5 12 1	A. 1949-52	2½
1762	M	Equitable.....	42,753,208	3,649,278	7-5	6 7 4	A. 1949-52	3½ Bonus Reserve
1844	P	Equity & Law.....	88,481,841	9,472,513	15-7	7 10 4	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1925	M	Federation Mutual.....	485,821	79,609*	13-79	5 17 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2 & 2½
1832	M	Friends Prov. & Cent.....	98,772,899	8,672,596	14-68	6 9 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½*
1837	P	General.....	27,805,673	3,997,988	17-52	5 15 9	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1848	P	Gresham.....	32,297,950	4,504,961	24-27	5 2 4(N)	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1821	PO	Guardian.....	79,014,935	8,264,742	—	6 18 8	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1932	PO	Ideal†.....	1,205,178	142,984	15-08	4 12 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1897	P	Imperial Life of Can. (C)...	111,262,611	12,705,834	25-0	5 6 5(N)	Cm(5) A(m)	2½ & 3
1939	PI	Irish Life.....	19,061,777	2,368,009	13-44	4 11 10(N)	A. 1924-29	2½, 3 & 4
1806	PO	Law Union & Rock.....	25,842,608	2,748,940	16-15	4 14 3(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1836	PO	Legal & General.....	458,253,822	54,745,744	13-45	5 13 5(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1890	PO	Licenses & General.....	5,333,716	680,841	14-7	6 4 1	A. 1924-29	2½
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	15,091,193	1,734,372	20-3	6 3 0	A. 1949-52	2½
1836	PO	L'pool, Lond. & Globe....	37,966,590	4,397,064*	9-70	4 13 6(N)	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1843	MI	Liverpool Victoria.....	34,727,745	3,972,132	14-22	5 2 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 Bonus Reserve
1869	PIO	London & Manch. (Ord.)..	37,985,956	4,000,858	17-18	6 15 8	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1720	PO	London Assurance.....	35,303,629	3,141,520	17-53	6 7 11	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1806	M	London Life.....	53,997,588	4,154,570	7-89	6 6 10	A. 1949-52	3 & 3½ Bonus Reserve
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C)...	358,880,303	48,020,237*	—	5 17 3	1941 C.S.O. etc.	2½ to 3½
1852	M	Marine & General.....	11,559,689	1,293,495	22-35	6 9 8	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1884	M	Medi, Sickness An. & Life.	6,860,453	659,048	12-93	4 12 7(N)	A. 1924-29	2½ & 2½
1898	PO	Midland Employers*.....	8,105,865	1,061,524	14-0	6 0 4	A. 1949-52	2½
1886	PI	Mutual Life & Citizens....	159,275,169	20,500,216	15-94	5 14 8	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1890	M	Natl. & Local Govt. Offs..	2,120,946	203,090	6-0	5 19 3	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1935	P	Natl. Employers Life.....	1,988,141	645,229	31-09	5 7 10	A. 1949-52	3
1910	MO	Natl. Farmers Union.....	19,663,973	2,015,094	12-22	6 4 5	A. 1924-29	2½
1830	M	Natl. Mutual.....	20,160,852	1,871,002	15-8	6 0 3	A. 1949-52	4
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austr. (C)* £A	206,610,383	26,734,141*	11-4	5 5 9(N)	A. 24-29 & A. 49-52	2½ & 3
1835	M	National Provident.....	44,873,819	4,459,217	16-27	6 17 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1925	PI	New Ireland (Ord.).....	9,906,128	1,303,322	14-89	4 15 2(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1823	PO	North Brit. & Merc.....	85,382,450	7,540,136*	8-5	5 14 9	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1836	PO	Northern.....	56,581,918	5,763,029	—	6 16 11	A. 24-29 & A. 49-52	2½ & 2½
1808	M	Norwich Union Life.....	227,529,606	33,898,301*	17-9	6 0 2	A. 1924-29	2½
1864	PIO	Pearl.....	128,339,629	16,351,145	21-52	7 4 5	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1782	PO	Phoenix.....	60,678,564	3,929,905	17-3	6 3 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1891	PI	Pioneer* (Ord.).....	2,021,367	346,529	34-54	6 6 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2 & 2½

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS				VALUATION	
			Life & Annuity Funds	Life Premium Income*	% of Expenses to Premis.	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
1877	P	Prov. Life Assoc. of Ldn	£ 26,457,488	£ 2,760,120	24.7	5 1 5	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1840	M	Frovident Mutual.	30,500,334	3,938,112	19.9	6 12 6	A. 1924-29 Ult.	31 Bonus Reserve
1848	PIO	Prudential (Ord.)	578,829,737	77,526,492	16.7	6 11 8	A. 1924-29	2½
1864	PIO	Refuge	84,250,776	9,837,156	13.81	6 3 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1911	MI	Reliance Mutual	864,092	247,553	34.97	4 2 4(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1845	PO	Royal*	139,222,893	16,263,934*	13.08	4 15 4(N)	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1720	PO	Royal Exchange	36,232,608	4,172,492	19.25	6 18 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1850	M	Royal Liver	17,567,601	2,128,660	13.10	4 18 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1861	MIO	Royal London	46,215,464	5,101,650	18.72	6 11 9	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1867	P1	Salvation Army	7,098,637	755,853	19.09	5 9 4	A. 1924-29	2½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	95,354,539	13,053,781	12.2	5 19 6	A. 1924-29	2 to 3½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	30,398,627	3,135,665	20.69	6 18 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1852	MI	Scottish Legal	1,905,760	254,424	15.58	5 15 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½, 3
1881	P	Scottish Life	32,732,403	4,173,147	18.22	6 12 3	A. 1924-29	2½
1883	MO	Scottish Mutual	22,865,715	2,689,000	—	6 19 2	A. 1924-29	2½
1837	M	Scottish Provident	62,674,179	5,610,178	14.8	7 0 7	A. 1924-29	2½*
1824	PO	Scottish Union & Natl.	36,380,989	3,741,511	15.64	6 13 2	A. 1924-29	2½
1815	M	Scottish Widows	162,923,167	15,572,875	11.3	6 14 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1904	P	Sentinel*	1,682,690	629,671	32.41	—	A. 1924-29	3 & 4½
1825	M	Standard*	330,858,289	39,160,709	10.0	6 5 9	A. 1924-29*	2
1810	P	Sun Life	169,525,948	23,321,449	13.68	6 0 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½, 2½, 2½
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)*	735,573,380	56,780,099	—	4 15 7(N)	CSO., Om(5) Amer. Exp.	2½, 3, 3½
1936	M	Teachers*	2,676,891	361,263	13.02	5 9 4	A. 1949-52	2 & 2½
1839	M	Tunstall & District	1,885,545	117,184	11.42	4 17 5	A. 1924-29	2½
1908	P	United Friendly	3,401,677	694,274	26.21	5 11 8	A. 1924-29	3
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	61,798,304	5,545,911	14.6	6 17 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1825	P	University†	4,083,246	486,900	7.9	6 3 0	A. 1949-52	3½ Bonus Reserve
1841	MIO	Wesleyan & General	17,588,484	2,152,588*	16.37	5 12 8	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1912	P	Western Australian*	324,809	39,849	25.16	5 4 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1824	PO	Yorkshire	63,907,400	6,865,214	17.20	6 3 3	A. 1949-52	2½
INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES								
1839	PO	Blackburn	9,200,334	1,239,916	35.9	5 2 3(N)	E.L. No. 10	2½
1866	PO	Britannic	77,691,205	10,825,216	31.91	6 11 3	E.L. No. 11	2½
1862	M	City of Glasgow	5,179,773	674,714	36.4	4 8 4(N)	E.L. No. 10	2½ & 2½
1867	PO	Co-operative	165,057,559	29,411,359	27.5	6 6 6	E.L. No. 11	3
1939	P	Irish Life	15,114,158	2,850,365	34.2	5 2 9	E.L. No. 10	3
1843	M	Liverpool Victoria	151,780,595	19,783,402	30.93	5 4 3	E.L. No. 10	2½
1869	PO	London & Manchester	36,768,065	4,551,192	30.53	6 15 11	E.L. No. 11	2½
1925	P	New Ireland	4,563,882	1,635,544	39.49	6 10 11(N)	Eire L. No. 3	3½
1864	PO	Pearl	167,125,313	23,606,569	31.85	7 4 8	E.L. No. 11	2½
1891	P	Pioneer*	1,562,472	231,320	43.75	6 0 4(N)	E.L. No. 10	2½
1848	PO	Prudential	512,010,960	60,540,417	30.98	6 19 0	E.L. No. 11	2½
1864	PO	Refuge	82,791,182	12,121,715	29.99	6 7 5	E.L. No. 11	3
1911	M	Reliance Mutual	1,456,983	436,317	37.11	4 2 0(N)	E.L. No. 10	2½
1850	M	Royal Liver	76,064,575	10,053,416	35.87	4 17 4	E.L. No. 11	2½ & 3
1861	MO	Royal London	109,162,782	11,908,544	37.73	6 17 0	E.L. No. 11	2½
1867	P	Salvation Army	14,912,011	2,067,500	34.23	5 11 6	E.L. No. 10	2½
1852	M	Scottish Legal	22,997,465	2,449,532	40.74	4 11 8	E.L. No. 10	2½ to 3½
1841	MO	Wesleyan & General	20,227,891	2,929,721	35.83	5 15 4	E.L. No. 11	3

Life Premium Income—Figures exclude consideration for Annuities except those marked *

C—Commonwealth Office. † 1960 figures.

* Scottish Prov.—With 2½% net premiums.

* Sentinel—Year ending March 31, 1961.

* Standard—Year ending Nov. 15, 1961. With select net premiums.

* Sun Life of Canada—Company now owned entirely by Policyholders.

* Teachers—year ending Sept. 30, 1960.

* Western Australian—Year ending June 30, 1961.

* Avon-Life Dept., est. Jan. 1954.

* Eagle Star—Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Ecclesiastical—Year ending Feb. 28, 1962.

* Friends Prov. & Cent.—Discounting 2½% net premis.

* Midland Employers—Life Dept., est. Jan. 1947.

* Nat. Mut. of Austral. Year ending Sept. 30, 1961.

* Pioneer—Year ending March 31, 1962.

* Royal—Including figures of associated companies.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE

British Life Assurance Statistics show that 10,900,000 ordinary assurance policies to the amount of £10,400,000,000 were in force at the end of 1961, with total yearly premiums of £312,000,000. The 1961 figures include for the first time the Ordinary Branch business of Friendly Societies.

	MALES								FEMALES															
	Age 50		Age 60		Age 65		Age 70		Age 50		Age 60		Age 65		Age 70									
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.								
Alliance.....	7	17	8	9	12	10	11	1	8	13	2	6	7	7	3	8	13	4	9	14	7	11	5	0
Atlas*.....	8	0	3	9	14	10	11	3	4	13	4	0	7	10	1	8	15	5	9	16	5	11	6	6
Avon*.....	7	15	10	9	12	10	11	3	4	13	6	10	7	5	0	8	12	2	9	14	7	11	6	9
Beacon.....	7	16	4	9	15	4	11	4	5	13	6	0	7	6	2	8	15	7	9	16	10	11	7	7
Britannic*.....	7	19	10	9	14	11	11	3	11	13	5	5	7	9	8	8	15	2	9	16	5	11	7	2
British National*.....	8	0	10	9	19	11	11	1	4	13	14	10	7	9	4	8	18	3	10	1	8	11	14	9
Caledonian*.....	7	10	6	9	6	3	10	15	7	12	17	5	6	19	11	8	6	4	9	7	11	10	18	11
Canada Life.....	7	9	11	9	7	7	10	17	4	12	18	4	6	18	8	8	6	8	9	9	2	11	0	9
City of Glasgow.....	7	7	10	9	5	10	10	15	2	12	16	5	6	11	6	8	4	3	9	7	3	11	1	1
Clerical, Medical & General*.....	7	9	4	9	5	4	10	15	2	12	17	6	6	18	10	8	5	2	9	7	0	10	18	6
Colonial Mutual*.....	8	5	0	10	0	0	11	10	0	13	13	0	7	13	0	8	18	0	9	19	0	11	0	0
Commercial Union.....	7	18	2	9	14	1	11	3	8	13	5	11	7	7	8	8	14	0	9	15	9	11	7	0
Co-operative Ins.*.....	8	2	4	9	17	0	11	5	4	13	5	0	7	12	4	8	17	8	9	18	8	11	8	4
Crown Life.....	6	18	10	8	10	5	9	15	0	11	10	2	6	6	10	7	11	2	8	11	5	10	7	0
Crusader.....	7	6	11	9	9	11	10	19	5	13	1	5	6	17	0	8	9	11	9	11	7	11	2	8
Eagle Star*.....	7	17	11	9	15	1	11	5	10	13	9	9	7	6	6	8	14	2	9	16	11	11	9	5
Ecclesiastical.....	8	1	4	9	17	6	11	7	8	13	10	8	7	10	8	8	17	2	9	19	2	11	11	0
Equitable*.....	7	19	7	9	15	8	11	5	6	13	8	1	7	9	2	8	15	5	9	17	2	11	8	10
Equity & Law*.....	7	12	4	9	7	4	10	15	10	12	16	6	7	4	0	8	11	6	9	14	0	11	6	7
Friends Prov. & Cent.*.....	8	1	4	9	16	8	11	6	0	13	8	0	7	11	0	8	16	8	9	18	4	11	9	4
General Life*.....	7	13	10	9	11	8	11	3	0	13	2	4	7	0	10	8	7	0	9	8	4	10	19	0
Gresham*.....	7	19	4	9	15	0	11	4	8	13	6	8	7	8	0	8	14	4	9	15	8	11	6	8
Guardian*.....	7	10	6	9	6	3	10	15	7	12	17	5	6	19	11	8	6	4	9	7	11	10	18	11
Irish Life*.....	7	16	9	9	14	7	11	4	7	13	7	5	7	3	3	8	1	1	9	9	4	11	1	0
Law Union & Rock.....	7	19	10	9	15	6	11	4	8	13	6	4	7	9	2	8	15	8	9	17	4	11	8	2
Legal & General*.....	7	19	4	9	15	0	11	4	8	13	6	8	7	8	0	8	14	4	9	15	8	11	6	8
Licenses & General*.....	7	10	6	9	6	3	10	15	7	12	17	5	6	19	11	8	6	4	9	7	11	10	18	11
Life Assoc. of Scotland*.....	7	17	8	9	13	10	11	3	2	13	5	2	7	7	4	8	13	10	9	15	6	11	6	8
Liverpool & London & Globe.....	7	19	10	9	15	6	11	4	8	13	6	4	7	9	2	8	15	8	9	17	4	11	8	2
London & Manchester.....	7	6	2	9	4	2	10	13	7	12	15	7	6	15	10	8	4	3	9	5	10	10	16	10
London Assurance.....	7	16	4	9	15	4	11	4	5	13	6	0	7	6	2	8	15	7	9	16	10	11	7	7
London Life.....	8	1	2	9	17	7	11	7	7	13	10	7	7	10	9	8	17	4	9	19	2	11	11	0
Manufacturers.....	7	12	0	9	4	8	10	11	5	12	10	4	7	0	0	8	5	0	9	6	9	10	19	0
Marine & General.....	7	18	0	9	12	6	11	1	0	13	2	0	7	8	0	8	13	0	9	14	0	11	4	6
Medi. Sickness An. & Life.....	7	17	0	9	12	4	11	1	8	13	3	6	7	6	8	8	12	6	9	14	0	11	5	0
Midland Employers' Mutual.....	7	11	10	9	8	0	10	17	10	13	0	2	6	15	8	8	1	0	9	2	0	10	12	2
Natl. Employers Life.....	7	11	8	9	10	4	11	2	8	13	9	8	6	18	4	8	4	8	9	6	8	10	18	4
National Farmers Union*.....	7	15	10	9	12	10	11	3	4	13	6	10	7	5	0	8	12	2	9	14	7	11	6	9
National Mutual.....	7	12	3	9	7	11	10	17	3	12	18	11	7	1	9	8	8	0	9	9	7	11	0	6
Natl. Mut. of Austr.	7	2	2	9	5	0	10	14	4	12	16	2	6	11	6	8	0	6	9	8	6	10	17	6
National Provident*.....	7	19	0	9	14	0	11	3	0	13	4	0	7	8	0	8	14	0	9	16	0	11	6	0
North British & Mercantile.....	7	18	2	9	14	1	11	3	8	13	5	11	7	7	8	8	14	0	9	15	9	11	7	0
Northern*.....	8	1	1	9	16	6	11	5	9	13	7	6	7	10	10	8	16	7	9	18	1	11	9	0
Norwich Union Life*.....	7	18	5	9	15	7	11	4	3	13	5	3	7	7	4	8	15	1	9	16	1	11	6	5
Pearl*.....	7	13	6	9	9	2	10	18	6	13	0	8	7	3	2	8	9	2	9	10	8	11	1	10
Phoenix.....	7	17	8	9	13	0	11	2	2	13	3	8	7	7	2	8	13	4	9	14	8	11	5	8
Pioneer.....	8	2	0	9	19	0	11	9	0	13	13	0	7	12	0	8	18	0	10	0	0	11	12	0
Prov. Life Assoc. of London.....	8	1	4	9	16	10	11	6	0	13	7	6	7	10	10	8	17	0	9	18	6	11	9	4
Provident Mutual.....	8	1	5	9	17	9	11	7	9	13	10	8	7	9	11	8	15	7	9	16	10	11	7	6
Prudential*.....	8	2	0	9	18	0	11	8	0	13	10	0	7	12	0	8	18	0	10	0	0	11	12	0
Refuge.....	7	16	0	9	12	4	11	2	0	13	4	8	7	5	8	8	12	0	9	14	0	11	5	8
Relliance.....	7	18	10	9	14	5	11	4	0	13	6	0	7	8	5	8	14	5	9	16	0	11	7	3
Royal.....	7	19	10	9	15	6	11	4	8	13	6	4	7	9	2	8	15	8	9	17	4	11	8	2
Royal Exchange*.....	8	0	3	9	14	10	11	3	4	13	4	0	7	10	1	8	15	5	9	16	5	11	6	6
Royal London.....	6	19	0	8	14	0	10	2	0	12	1	0	6	9	0	7	15	0	8	15	0	10	5	0
Scottish Amicable*.....	7	3	0	8	19	0	10	8	7	12	10	7	6	12	5	7	19	0	9	0	10	10	12	0
Scottish Equitable.....	7	17	4	9	12	2	11	0	10	13	1	6	7	7	2	8	12	10	9	13	10	11	4	0
Scottish Life.....	7	18	0	9	13	6	11	2	10	13	5	0	7	7	8	8	13	6	9	15	2	11	6	2
Scottish Mutual*.....	7	16	2	9	13	8	11	4	2	13	7	4	7	3	8	8	11	8	9	14	4	11	6	6
Scottish Provident.....	7	18	2	9	13	9	11	3	2	13	5	5	7	7	9	8	13	9	9	15	5	11	6	6
Scottish Union & Natl.*.....	7	18	5	9	15	7	11	4	3	13	5	3	7	7	4	8	15	1	9	16	1	11	6	5
Scottish Widows*.....	7	18	9	9	14	1	11	3	5	13	5	5	7	8	6	8	14	3	9	15	8	11	6	8
Sentinel.....	7	18	0	9	17	0	11	7	0	13	11	0	7	9	0	8	16	0	9	18	0	11	10	0
Standard*.....	8	3	0	9	18	0	11	8	0	13	10	0	7	13	0	8	18	0	10	0	0	11	10	0
Sun Life*.....	7	15	0	9	11	0	11	1	0	13	3	4	7	4	4	8	11	0	9	12	8	11	4	4
Sun Life of Canada*.....	7	6	2	9	3	4	10	13	2	12	14	8	6	14	10	8	2	10	9	5	2	10	16	4
Unltd Kingdom*.....	7	15	10	9	11	0	11	0	0	13	1	6	7	5	8	8	11	3	9	12	7	11	3	3
Unversity.....	8	2	0	9	18	5	11	8	10	13	12	10	7	11	2	8	17	7	10	0	0	11	12	0
Wesleyan & General.....	7	17	4	9	12	4	11	0	10	13	1	10	7	7	0	8	12	10	9	14	0	11	4	4
Western Australian.....	7	5	0	9	1	8	10	10	0	12	10	0	6	12	8	7	13	0	8	19	4	10	10	6
Yorkshire.....	7	19	0	9	14	0	11	3	0	13	3	0	7	9	0	8	14	0	9	16	0	11	6	0

Note P.P.—Purchase Price. *Increase in rate of Annuity as shown. Atlas—2s. % for amount

ceeds £2,000. If less than £1,000 deduct £1 from Annuity. Caledonian—4s. % if P.P. £1,000—£2,499. 6s. % £2,500—£4,999. 8s. % £5,000 or over. Clerical Med. & Gen.—Minimum P.P. £500. 10s. % over this amount. Colonial Mutual—Rates for P.P. of at least £1,000. Co-operative—Annuity payable quarterly. Eagle Star—Rates for P.P. £2,500 or over. Reduced, if less. Equitable—4s. % if P.P. not less than £10,000. Equity & Law—2s 6d. % if P.P. £2,500 or over. Friends Prov. & Cent.—2s. % if P.P. £5,000—£9,999. 4s. % £10,000 or over. General Life—Increased if P.P. £3,000 or over. Gresham—2s. % for amount of P.P. which exceeds £1,500. Guardian—4s. % if P.P. £1,000—£2,499. 6s. % £2,500—£4,999 8s. % £5,000 or over. Irish Life—Rates for P.P. of at least £2,000. Legal & General—2s % for amount of P.P. which exceeds £1,500. Licenses & General—Increased according to amount of P.P. Life Assoc. of Scotland—2s. 6d. % if P.P. £10,000 or over. Natl. Farmers Union—2s. 6d. % if P.P. £2,500 or over. Natl. Provident—1 % if P.P. £5,000 or over. Northern—Rates for P.P. of £10,000 or over. If less than £10,000 deduct £1 from Annuity. Norwich Union—4s. % for amount of P.P. which exceeds £2,000. Pearl—3s. % if P.P. £2,500—£4,999. 6s. % £5,000 or over. Prudential—Deduct £1 10s. 0d. per contract if P.P. £500 or over. 6s. % if less than £500. Royal Exchange—2s. % for amount of P.P. which exceeds £2,000. Scottish Amicable—Minimum instalment of Annuity £20. Scottish Mutual—Deduct 10s. from Annual Annuity. Scottish Union & Natl.—4s. % for amount of P.P. which exceeds £2,000. Scottish Widows—Deduct £1 5s. 0d. per contract if P.P. £500 or over. 5s. % if less than £500. Standard—Deduct £1 5s. 0d. per contract. Sun Life—4s. % if P.P. £5,000 or over. Sun Life of Canada—Discount allowed if P.P. over £2,500. United Kingdom—2s. % if P.P. £5,000 or over.

BONUSES

The following table gives examples of Bonus last declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Alliance.....	1958	£2/6/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Atlas.....	1961A	£2/15/0 compound*	£2/15/0 compound*	£2/15/0 compound
Australian Mutual.....	1961A	£2/6/6 compound	£2/2/6 compound	At rate last declared
Avon.....	1958	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/8/0
Beacon.....	1959*	£2/12/0	£2/12/0	£2/15/0
Blackburn.....	1961A	£2/6/0	£2/6/0	£2/6/0
Britannic.....	1961A	£2/12/0	£2/12/0	£2/12/0
British National Life.....	1959	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Caledonian.....	1959*	£3/3/0	£3/3/0	£3/3/0
Canada Life.....	1961A	Vary with age,	plan and duration	Allowed on death after first year
City of Glasgow Friendly.	1959	£1/8/0	£1/8/0	£1/8/0
Clerical, Medical & Gen.	1960	£3/5/0	£3/5/0	£3/5/0
Colonial Mutual.....	1961	£2/14/0	£2/10/0	At rate last declared
Commercial Union.....	1960*	£2/15/0 compound	£2/15/0 compound	£2/15/0 compound
Confederation.....	1961	Vary	with age, plan and	duration
Co-operative.....	1961A	£2/12/0*	£2/12/0*	£2/12/0
Crusader*.....	1961A	£3/5/0	£2/15/0	At rate last declared
Eagle Star.....	1960*	{ £2/15/0 Ordinary Section £2/16/0 Abstainers ..	{ £2/15/0 Ordinary Section £2/16/0 Abstainers ..	{ £2/15/0 Ordinary Section £2/16/0 Abstainers .. }
Ecclesiastical.....	1959*	£2/15/0 compound	£2/15/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Economic.....	1960	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0
Equitable.....	1961	£4/10/0 to £22/10/0 (according to duration)	£4/10/0 plus £2/10/0 on existing Bonus	Wh. Life—£3/10/0 to £11/15/0 Endmt.—£3/10/0 plus £1/15/0
Equity & Law.....	1961*	£3/2/0*	£3/2/0*	£2/18/0*
Federation Mutual.....	1961	£2/5/0	£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Friends Prov. & Century.	1959	£2/12/6 compound	£2/12/6 compound	£2/10/0 compound
General.....	1960	£3/0/0	£2/15/0	At rate last declared
Gresham.....	1960	£2/2/0 to £5/10/0*	£2/2/0 to £3/11/0*	At rate last declared
Guardian.....	1959	£3/3/0	£3/3/0	£3/3/0
Ideal Life.....	1959*	£1/8/0	£1/8/0	£1/8/0
Imperial Life of Canada..	1961	Vary with age, plan	and duration	Allowed at death
Law Union & Rock.....	1959	£2/2/0 compound (Home)	£2/2/0 compound (Home)	£2/0/0 compound
Legal & General.....	1959	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	£2/15/0
Licenses & General.....	1959	£2/12/6	£2/12/6	£2/12/6
Life Assoc. of Scotland..	1960*	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Liverpool, London & Globe	1958	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Liverpool Victoria.....	1959*	£2/8/0	£2/8/0	£2/8/0
London & Manchester...	1961A	£2/12/0	£2/12/0	£2/12/0
London Assurance.....	1960	£3/15/0 compound	£3/15/0 compound	£2/15/0
London Life.....	1961A	£2/10/0 compound for year	beginning July 1, 1962	Nil
Marine & General.....	1960	£3/5/0	£3/0/0	At rate last declared
Med. Sickness, An. & Life.	1961	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Midland Employers.....	1961	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Mutual Life.....	1961	£2/12/0	£2/4/0	At rate last declared
N.A.L.G.O.....	1960	£3/5/0*	£3/5/0*	£2/15/0

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonuses
National Employers Life	1959	Special	Profit-Sharing System	
Nat. Farmers' Union.....	1957	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/8/0
National Mutual.....	1961*	£2/15/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	At rate last declared
Natl. Mut. of Austr.....	1961*	£2/11/0 compound	£2/3/6 compound	At rate last declared
National Provident.....	1960*	£3/2/6*	£2/10/0*	£3/2/6 & £2/10/0
New Ireland.....	1961A	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/4/0
North British & Mercantile	1959	£2/12/0 compound	£2/12/0 compound	£2/12/0 compound
Northern.....	1960	£2/18/0	£2/18/0	£2/15/0
Norwich Union.....	1961*	£3/10/0	£3/0/0	At rate last declared
Pearl.....	1961A	£2/16/0	£2/16/0	£2/16/0
Phoenix.....	1960	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Pioneer.....	1962*	£2/12/0	£2/12/0	£2/12/0
Provident Life Association of London	1961A	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Provident Mutual.....	1960	{£3/0/0—Age 65 or over {£2/15/0—Under age 65	£2/10/0	{Whole Life—£2/17/6 & £2/12/6 {Endowment—£2/7/6
Prudential.....	1961A	£3/0/0*	£3/0/0*	At rate last declared
Refuge.....	1961A	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/10/0
Reliance Mutual.....	1960	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Royal Exchange.....	1960*	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0
Royal.....	1958	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Royal Liver Friendly.....	1961A	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Royal London.....	1960	£2/10/0*	£2/10/0*	£2/16/0
Salvation Army.....	1961A	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	—
Scottish Amicable.....	1961	£2/12/6 compound	£2/12/6 compound	£2/12/6 compound
Scottish Equitable.....	1957	£2/6/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound	£2/13/0 compound
Scottish Legal Life.....	1961	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/10/0
Scottish Life.....	1960	£2/18/0	£2/18/0	£2/18/0*
Scottish Mutual.....	1961*	£2/12/6 compound	£2/12/6 compound	£2/12/6
Scottish Provident.....	1958	—	£2/10/0 compound	£2/13 6
Scottish Union.....	1961	£3/10/0	£3/0/0	At rate last declared
Scottish Widows.....	1958	£2/10/0 compound*	£2/10/0 compound*	£2/10/0*
Standard.....	1961*	£2/2/0*	£2/2/0*	At rate last declared
Sun Life.....	1960*	£2/16/0	£2/16/0	£2/16/0
Sun Life of Canada.....	1961A	Vary with age, plan	and duration	—
Teachers.....	1960	£2/7/0	£2/7/0	£2/7/0
Tunstall & District.....	1960	£2/14/0	£2/14/0	£2/14/0
United Friendly.....	1961	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/10/0
United Kingdom.....	1959*	£2/13/0 compound Abstainer pound General	Section, £2/12/0 com- Section	£2/13/0 & £2/12/0
University Life.....	1958	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Wesleyan & General.....	1961A	£2/6/0	£2/6/0	£2/6/0
Western Australian.....	1958*	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Yorkshire.....	1960*	£3/0/0	£3/0/0	£3/0/0

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

Atlas—Plus special Bonus 15% of Bonuses already attaching.

Beacon—Three years ending December 31, 1959. Additional Bonus 30s. % on policies in force 20 years or more.

Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Commercial Union—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1960.

Co-operative—Plus 10/- % for 1947-58 inclusive.

Crusader—Rates for United Kingdom only.

Eagle Star.—Three years ending December 31, 1960.

Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1959.

Equity & Law.—Three years ending Dec. 31 1961. Plus £2 on existing Bonus. Interim Rate—plus £1/16/0.

Further revisionary bonus on existing bonus additions.

Gresham—According to duration in force irrespective of age or term.

Ideal Life —Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Life Assoc. of Scot.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1960.

Liverpool Victoria.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1959.

N.A.L.G.O.—Policies effected before 1955. Otherwise Interim rate.

National Mutual — One year ending December 31, 1961.

National Mut. of Austr —One year ending Sept. 30, 1961.

National Provident. —Three years ending December 31, 1960. Plus special Bonus £1/10/0%.

Norwich Union—Rates for United Kingdom only.

Pioneer—One year ending March 31, 1962.

Prudential.—Plus special additions.

Royal Exchange.—Three years ending December 31, 1960.

Royal London—Additional Bonus 10s. % for 1956 to 1960.

Scottish Life—Additional Interim—10% of Bonus attaching.

Scottish Mutual.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1961.

Scottish Widows.—Plus special additions.

Standard.—One year ending November 15, 1961. Plus special additions.

Sun Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1960.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Western Australian.—Five years ending June 30, 1958.

Yorkshire.—Three years ending December 31, 1960.

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	WITH PROFITS					WITHOUT PROFITS				
	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*Impl. Life of Canada....	1 17 1	2 3 6	2 11 7	3 17 10	6 8 2	1 7 6	1 19 8	3 1 5	4 19 7	
*Irish Life.....	Not published									
*Law Union & Rock.....	2 9 8	2 16 1	3 4 4	4 8 5	6 10 2	1 12 5	2 5 6	3 8 5	5 10 1	
*Legal & General.....	2 11 4	2 17 8	3 5 8	4 12 2	6 17 11	1 11 2	2 4 4	3 7 2	5 7 6	
***Licenses & General....	2 7 1	2 14 5	3 3 9	4 10 10	6 18 2	1 8 8	2 1 11	3 4 3	5 2 11	
*Life Assoc. of Scotland..	2 7 4	2 14 5	3 3 2	4 8 4	6 9 8	1 12 2	2 5 2	3 7 2	5 5 1	
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl....	2 6 10	2 14 4	3 3 8	4 10 4	6 13 2	1 11 6	2 4 6	3 6 6	5 4 10	
L'pool Victoria F'dly....	2 7 11	2 15 7	3 5 3	4 13 10	7 4 6	1 18 3	2 13 6	3 19 7	6 7 5	
*London & Manchester....	2 9 3	2 16 3	3 5 0	4 10 6	6 14 9	1 13 4	2 7 0	3 10 4	5 12 6	
***London Assurance....	2 11 6	2 18 3	3 6 9	4 11 6	6 15 0	1 10 3	2 3 7	3 6 6	5 7 11	
*London Life.....	2 6 10	2 13 8	3 1 8	4 5 8	6 9 3	1 9 0	2 1 5	3 2 8	4 19 3	
*Manufacturers.....	1 14 6	2 1 0	2 9 5	3 14 7	5 18 6	1 3 10	1 16 8	2 18 7	4 15 10	
***Marine & General....	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 2	4 9 2	6 13 5	1 11 5	2 4 3	3 6 6	5 5 0	
*Med. Sickness An. & Life	2 3 3	2 10 0	2 18 6	4 3 2	6 4 0	1 10 0	2 2 11	3 5 0	5 3 4	
*Midland Employers.....	2 8 5	2 15 1	3 3 7	4 8 3	6 9 6	1 12 7	2 5 9	3 8 5	5 7 8	
Mutual Life.....	2 1 1	2 7 4	2 15 4	3 18 9	6 0 8	1 9 2	2 2 8	3 5 9	5 6 9	
*Natl. & Local Gov. Officers	2 4 10	2 11 8	3 0 5	4 4 10	—	1 10 3	2 3 11	3 6 4	—	
*Natl. Employers Life..	1 12 8	1 18 4	2 5 8	3 8 0	5 8 0	All Policies Participate				
*National Farmers' Union	2 4 7	2 11 1	2 19 3	4 3 6	6 6 7	1 6 10	1 18 11	3 0 5	4 18 3	
*National Mutual.....	2 17 0	3 4 0	3 13 0	4 17 0	6 17 0	1 14 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	5 8 0	
*Nat. Mut'l of Australasia.	2 6 9	2 13 4	3 1 6	4 7 3	6 9 8	1 9 10	2 2 6	3 4 6	5 2 11	
*National Provident.....	2 6 7	2 14 0	3 3 5	4 10 7	6 15 9	1 13 1	2 5 7	3 5 11	5 6 4	
New Ireland.....	2 4 9	2 11 10	3 0 7	4 6 10	6 13 2	1 15 0	2 9 4	3 13 10	5 18 7	
*North, Brit. & Mercan...	2 10 0	2 16 6	3 4 10	4 9 3	6 14 1	1 9 10	2 3 0	3 5 7	5 5 9	
***Northern.....	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	4 11 0	6 15 4	1 11 4	2 4 4	3 6 7	5 5 3	
*Norwich Union.....	2 8 10	2 16 0	3 5 4	4 11 1	6 14 4	1 9 0	2 1 3	3 2 8	5 2 2	
*Pearl.....	2 5 6	2 12 8	3 1 9	4 7 8	6 10 3	1 11 11	2 5 1	3 7 6	5 6 5	
*Phoenix.....	2 9 4	2 16 3	3 5 1	4 10 4	6 12 7	1 11 4	2 4 4	3 6 7	5 5 3	
Pioneer.....	2 9 0	2 19 0	3 11 0	4 13 0	6 15 0	1 18 0	2 10 0	3 13 0	5 17 0	
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.	2 7 6	2 14 5	3 2 10	4 7 10	6 14 6	1 11 0	2 4 2	3 6 10	5 7 0	
*Provident Mutual.....	2 7 2	2 14 2	3 3 0	4 8 10	6 15 0	1 12 3	2 6 2	3 9 7	5 12 3	
*Prudential.....	2 2 0	2 9 6	2 19 0	4 6 0	6 10 6	1 7 0	2 0 0	3 3 0	5 4 0	
*Refuge.....	2 12 4	2 19 4	3 7 8	4 13 4	7 0 0	1 16 0	2 10 4	3 14 8	5 19 8	
*Reliance.....	2 6 6	2 13 3	3 1 6	4 5 8	6 5 10	1 12 1	2 5 3	3 7 1	5 5 0	
*Royal.....	2 6 10	2 14 4	3 3 8	4 10 4	6 13 2	1 11 6	2 4 6	3 6 6	5 4 10	
*Royal Exchange.....	2 9 6	2 16 6	3 5 3	4 10 7	6 13 11	1 12 4	2 5 10	3 8 11	5 10 1	
Royal Liver Friendly....	2 5 11	2 13 0	3 2 5	4 9 9	6 19 2	1 16 2	2 11 1	3 16 9	6 2 10	
*Royal London.....	2 11 5	2 18 5	3 7 3	4 13 5	7 0 10	1 14 5	2 9 2	3 14 5	6 1 0	
*Salvation Army.....	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	4 11 9	7 1 1	1 16 8	2 11 3	3 16 0	6 0 10	
*Scottish Amicable.....	2 11 7	2 18 5	3 6 11	4 12 1	6 13 2	1 11 0	2 4 5	3 7 0	5 6 2	
***Scottish Equitable...*	2 11 2	2 17 8	3 6 0	4 10 2	6 10 6	1 12 0	2 4 10	3 7 0	5 5 6	
Scottish Legal Life....	2 4 6	2 12 7	3 2 10	4 12 9	7 7 4	Not published				
*Scottish Life.....	2 9 10	2 16 8	3 5 1	4 9 5	6 9 6	1 11 4	2 3 8	3 5 0	5 2 10	
*Scottish Mutual.....	2 11 8	2 18 2	3 6 8	4 11 10	6 15 2	1 10 6	2 3 4	3 6 0	5 5 8	
***Scottish Provident...*	2 10 5	2 17 1	3 5 8	4 10 0	6 11 3	1 10 0	2 2 11	3 5 0	5 3 3	
*Scott. Union & Nat.....	2 9 4	2 16 8	3 5 11	4 12 8	6 17 10	1 9 0	2 1 3	3 2 8	5 2 2	
*Scottish Widows.....	2 14 3	3 1 7	3 10 10	4 14 6	6 13 3	1 8 2	2 0 9	3 2 6	5 1 2	
*Sentinel.....	2 4 8	2 11 9	3 0 8	4 6 3	6 8 5	1 9 2	2 2 6	3 4 9	5 3 10	
*Standard.....	2 13 0	2 18 0	3 6 0	4 8 0	6 9 0	1 9 0	2 1 0	3 1 0	4 17 0	
***Sun Life.....	2 8 5	2 15 3	3 3 8	4 8 5	6 9 5	1 10 5	2 3 5	3 5 8	5 4 8	
*Sun Life of Canada.....	2 10 5	2 16 6	3 4 6	4 8 8	6 13 3	1 13 4	2 6 8	3 9 5	5 12 10	
Teachers.....	2 4 0	2 11 0	2 19 0	4 5 0	6 10 0	1 12 0	2 6 0	3 10 0	5 13 0	
*Unified Friendly.....	2 12 9	3 0 10	3 10 9	4 19 9	7 10 8	1 13 11	2 8 11	3 14 6	6 1 0	
*United Kingdom Prov...	2 10 1	2 16 7	3 4 10	4 8 9	6 8 10	1 8 3	2 1 3	3 3 9	5 3 11	
*University Life.....	2 4 0	2 11 0	3 1 0	4 5 0	6 5 0	1 10 0	2 3 0	3 4 0	5 3 0	
*Wesleyan & General....	2 6 10	2 13 10	3 2 7	4 8 4	6 13 5	1 14 1	2 8 2	3 12 2	5 15 7	
Western Australian.....	2 13 8	3 1 3	3 10 5	4 17 4	7 3 8	1 14 5	2 8 8	3 12 11	5 16 8	
*Yorkshire.....	2 7 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	4 7 0	6 10 0	1 10 0	2 3 0	3 5 0	5 5 0	

* + For notes see p. 1117.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realization of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-

earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous, with profits.

MALE LIVES (lower premiums are quoted by many offices for female lives)

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF											
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS					
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
***Alliance.....	7 4 7	7 6 0	7 8 7	5 7 5	5 8 4	5 10 4	4 6 6	4 7 2	4 8 7	4 11 2	4 11 2	4 11 2
*Atlas.....	7 7 9	7 9 2	7 11 10	5 9 10	5 10 10	5 12 10	4 8 6	4 9 2	4 10 8	4 13 5	4 13 5	4 13 5
*Australian Mutual.....	6 12 0	6 13 5	6 16 3	4 16 6	4 17 6	4 19 6	3 15 2	3 15 11	3 17 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
*Avon.....	7 0 9	7 2 3	7 4 8	5 2 9	5 3 11	5 5 11	4 1 5	4 2 4	4 3 11	4 6 7	4 6 7	4 6 7
*Beacon.....	7 2 6	7 3 11	7 6 7	5 6 6	5 7 6	5 9 5	4 4 9	4 5 5	4 6 10	4 9 6	4 9 6	4 9 6
*Blackburn.....	7 5 5	7 6 11	7 9 6	5 8 4	5 9 6	5 11 7	4 5 8	4 6 7	4 8 4	4 11 1	4 11 1	4 11 1
*Britannic.....	7 1 8	7 3 1	7 5 10	5 5 5	5 6 5	5 8 5	4 3 5	4 4 1	4 5 7	4 8 4	4 8 4	4 8 4
British National Life.....	7 2 6	7 4 2	7 6 9	5 6 3	5 7 5	5 9 8	4 4 2	4 5 2	4 6 10	4 9 9	4 9 9	4 9 9
*Caledonian.....	7 4 8	7 6 1	7 8 6	5 9 2	5 10 4	5 12 4	4 7 9	4 8 7	4 10 2	4 12 11	4 12 11	4 12 11
*Canada Life.....	6 13 0	6 14 8	6 17 6	4 15 10	4 17 2	4 19 5	3 13 10	3 14 9	3 16 6	3 19 6	3 19 6	3 19 6
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	6 9 6	6 11 8	6 15 2	4 13 2	4 14 10	4 17 6	3 11 10	3 12 10	3 15 0	3 18 8	3 18 8	3 18 8
*Clerical, Med. & Gen.....	7 3 5	7 4 9	7 6 9	5 7 7	5 8 7	5 10 4	4 6 0	4 6 9	4 8 1	4 10 5	4 10 5	4 10 5
*Colonial Mutual.....	7 9 1	7 10 9	7 13 3	5 12 4	5 13 6	5 15 10	4 10 1	4 11 2	4 12 11	4 16 2	4 16 2	4 16 2
*Commercial Union.....	7 3 6	7 5 0	7 7 8	5 8 10	5 9 9	5 11 9	4 7 10	4 8 5	4 10 0	4 12 7	4 12 7	4 12 7
*Confederation.....	6 10 11	6 12 4	6 17 11	4 14 8	4 15 11	4 17 10	3 13 0	3 14 1	3 15 11	3 19 0	3 19 0	3 19 0
*Co-operative.....	7 5 4	7 6 10	7 9 6	5 7 8	5 8 10	5 11 0	4 6 0	4 6 11	4 8 5	4 11 2	4 11 2	4 11 2
*Crown Life.....	6 6 0	6 7 10	6 10 11	4 8 7	4 10 0	4 12 6	3 7 7	3 7 11	3 9 8	3 12 10	3 12 10	3 12 10
*Crusader.....	7 8 5	7 9 10	7 12 5	5 12 0	5 13 3	5 15 6	4 10 0	4 10 11	4 12 6	4 15 3	4 15 3	4 15 3
*Eagle Star.....	7 2 7	7 4 1	7 6 8	5 5 3	5 6 7	5 8 8	4 3 1	4 4 1	4 5 9	4 8 9	4 8 9	4 8 9
Ecclesiastical.....	6 17 2	6 18 9	7 1 2	5 2 2	5 3 4	5 5 4	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 3 7	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 6 5
***Economic.....	7 4 8	7 6 2	7 8 11	5 9 7	5 10 6	5 12 6	4 8 4	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 13 0	4 13 0	4 13 0
*Equitable.....	7 2 0	7 3 2	7 5 2	5 6 10	5 7 2	5 8 10	4 4 10	4 5 2	4 6 5	4 8 5	4 8 5	4 8 5
*Equity & Law.....	7 13 7	7 15 8	7 19 0	5 7 11	5 9 11	5 13 5	4 2 2	4 3 10	4 6 6	4 10 8	4 10 8	4 10 8
*Federation Mutual.....	7 4 3	7 5 8	7 8 2	5 8 6	5 9 8	5 11 9	4 6 10	4 7 9	4 9 5	4 12 1	4 12 1	4 12 1
***Friends' Prov. & Cent.....	7 3 3	7 4 11	7 8 3	5 6 2	5 7 5	5 9 7	4 4 8	4 5 7	4 7 4	4 10 4	4 10 4	4 10 4
*General Life.....	6 18 9	7 0 3	7 3 0	5 3 0	5 4 0	5 5 9	4 1 0	4 1 6	4 3 0	4 5 9	4 5 9	4 5 9
*Gresham.....	6 19 9	7 1 3	7 3 10	5 3 9	5 5 0	5 7 0	4 2 4	4 3 3	4 4 11	4 7 8	4 7 8	4 7 8
*Guardian.....	7 2 11	7 4 6	7 6 11	5 6 11	5 8 2	5 10 3	4 5 2	4 6 1	4 7 9	4 10 7	4 10 7	4 10 7
*Ideal Life.....	6 17 5	6 18 10	7 1 4	5 2 5	5 3 7	5 5 7	4 1 4	4 2 2	4 3 9	4 6 6	4 6 6	4 6 6
*Imperial Life of Canada.....	6 14 7	6 16 6	6 19 8	4 16 5	4 17 10	5 0 4	3 15 1	3 16 2	3 18 0	4 1 5	4 1 5	4 1 5
*Irish Life.....	7 3 7	7 4 7	7 6 9	5 7 0	5 7 7	5 8 10	4 4 7	4 4 10	4 5 6	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1
*Law Union & Rock.....	7 1 9	7 3 1	7 5 4	5 6 4	5 7 5	5 9 3	4 5 1	4 5 11	4 7 4	4 9 10	4 9 10	4 9 10
*Legal & General.....	7 5 10	7 6 11	7 8 11	5 7 5	5 8 4	5 9 11	4 6 7	4 7 3	4 8 6	4 10 8	4 10 8	4 10 8
**Licenses & General.....	7 5 7	7 7 3	7 9 11	5 7 8	5 9 1	5 11 4	4 4 7	4 5 7	4 7 6	4 10 8	4 10 8	4 10 8
*Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	7 4 9	7 6 2	7 8 10	5 8 7	5 9 7	5 11 6	4 6 8	4 7 4	4 8 9	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.....	7 5 2	7 6 9	7 9 5	5 8 10	5 10 0	5 12 2	4 6 5	4 7 2	4 8 9	4 11 10	4 11 10	4 11 10
L'pool Vict. Friendly.....	7 3 10	7 5 7	7 8 2	5 5 9	5 7 1	5 9 4	4 2 6	4 3 7	4 5 4	4 8 5	4 8 5	4 8 5
*London & Manchester.....	7 3 2	7 4 7	7 7 1	5 7 7	5 8 9	5 10 9	4 6 1	4 6 11	4 8 6	4 11 2	4 11 2	4 11 2
***London Assurance.....	7 4 2	7 5 8	7 8 4	5 8 4	5 9 4	5 11 5	4 6 9	4 7 5	4 8 11	4 11 8	4 11 8	4 11 8
*London Life.....	7 0 0	7 1 3	7 3 8	5 3 3	5 4 0	5 5 8	4 2 0	4 2 5	4 4 0	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 6 5
*Manufacturers'.....	6 6 4	6 8 7	6 12 3	4 9 6	4 11 2	4 14 0	3 7 8	3 8 11	3 11 0	3 14 8	3 14 8	3 14 8
***Marine & General.....	7 3 7	7 5 0	7 7 7	5 6 3	5 7 6	5 9 6	4 4 7	4 5 5	4 7 1	4 9 11	4 9 11	4 9 11
*Med. Sickness An. & Life.....	6 18 10	7 0 3	7 2 11	5 3 0	5 4 0	5 5 11	4 1 3	4 1 11	4 3 3	4 5 11	4 5 11	4 5 11
*Midland Employers.....	7 2 4	7 3 9	7 6 5	5 6 6	5 7 7	5 9 7	4 5 0	4 5 8	4 7 2	4 9 11	4 9 11	4 9 11
Mutual Life.....	6 13 1	6 15 4	6 18 3	4 16 7	4 18 9	5 1 6	3 14 6	3 16 8	3 19 3	4 2 10	4 2 10	4 2 10
*Nat. & Local Gov. Officers.....	7 1 5	7 3 4	7 6 3	5 5 4	5 6 3	5 9 2	4 2 11	4 3 10	4 5 10	4 8 9	4 8 9	4 8 9
*Nat. Employers Life.....	5 18 8	6 0 4	6 3 0	4 4 8	4 5 8	4 7 8	3 4 8	3 5 4	3 6 8	3 9 4	3 9 4	3 9 4
*Nat. Farmers' Union.....	6 18 9	7 0 3	7 2 8	5 0 9	5 1 11	5 3 11	3 19 5	4 0 4	4 1 11	4 4 7	4 4 7	4 4 7
*National Mutual.....	7 5 0	7 6 0	7 9 0	5 10 0	5 11 0	5 13 0	4 9 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
*Nat. Mut. of Austr.....	6 9 10	6 11 4	6 14 0	4 14 10	4 15 10	4 17 11	3 13 10	3 14 6	3 15 11	3 18 10	3 18 10	3 18 10
*National Provident.....	6 16 11	6 19 10	7 4 0	5 0 6	5 2 10	5 6 2	3 18 0	3 19 10	4 2 7	4 7 10	4 7 10	4 7 10
New Ireland.....	7 1 3	7 2 11	7 5 7	5 3 9	5 5 1	5 7 3	4 1 2	4 2 2	4 3 10	4 6 11	4 6 11	4 6 11
*North Brit. & Mercan.....	7 1 9	7 3 2	7 5 10	5 6 6	5 7 5	5 9 5	4 5 7	4 6 2	4 7 7	4 10 2	4 10 2	4 10 2
***Northern.....	7 5 3	7 6 10	7 9 4	5 8 7	5 9 9	5 11 11	4 6 3	4 7 2	4 8 10	4 11 9	4 11 9	4 11 9
*Norwich Union.....	7 6 4	7 7 7	7 10 0	5 7 11	5 8 9	5 10 6	4 5 2	4 5 8	4 6 10	4 9 3	4 9 3	4 9 3
*Pearl.....	7 3 1	7 4 7	7 7 4	5 6 6	5 7 6	5 9 7	4 4 0	4 4 8	4 6 3	4 9 2	4 9 2	4 9 2
*Phoenix.....	7 7 11	7 9 4	7 12 1	5 10 7	5 11 7	5 13 7	4 8 2	4 8 10	4 10 4	4 13 1	4 13 1	4 13 1
Pioneer.....	7 10 1	7 12 0	7 14 0	5 13 0	5 14 0	5 16 0	4 10 0	4 11 0	4 13 0	4 16 0	4 16 0	4 16 0
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.....	7 0 7	7 2 2	7 4 9	5 4 8	5 5 11	5 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 10	4 5 5	4 8 3	4 8 3	4 8 3
*Provident Mutual.....	6 18 10	7 0 4	7 2 10	5 3 3	5 4 6	5 6 6	4 1 9	4 2 7	4 4 3	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
*Prudential.....	7 0 6	7 2 6	7 4 6	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 7 6	4 1 6	4 2 6	4 4 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
*Refuge.....	7 7 0	7 8 4	7 10 8	5 10 0	5 11 0	5 12 8	4 8 0	4 9 0	4 10 4	4 12 8	4 12 8	4 12 8
*Reliance.....	6 19 3	7 0 8	7 3 3	5 3 10	5 5 0	5 7 0	4 2 6	4 3 5	4 5 0	4 7 11	4 7 11	4 7 11
*Royal.....	7 5 2	7 6 9	7 9 5	5 8 10	5 10 0	5 12 2	4 6 5	4 7 2	4 8 9	4 11 10	4 11 10	4 11 10
*Royal Exchange.....	7 3 0	7 4 5	7 7 1	5 6 11	5 7 10	5 9 11	4 4 11	4 5 8	4 7 1	4 9 10	4 9 10	4 9 10
Royal Liver Friendly.....	6 19 5	7 1 7	7 4 8	5 2 11	5 4 3	5 6 11	4 0 4	4 1 4	4 3 2	4 6 7	4 6 7	4 6 7
*Royal London.....	7 8 3	7 9 9	7 12 3	5 11 0	5 12 3	5 14 4	4 8 7	4 9 6	4 11 1	4 13 10	4 13 10	4 13 10
*Salvation Army.....	7 4 11	7 6 7	7 9 2	5 8 0	5 9 3	5 11 5	4 5 10	4 6 9	4 8 6	4 11 6	4 11 6	4 11 6
*Scottish Amicable.....	7 3 0	7 4 7	7 7 0	5 8 4	5 9 7	5 11 7	4 7 1	4 8 0	4 9 7	4 12 4	4 12 4	4 12 4
***Scottish Equitable.....	7 4 0	7 5 4	7 8 0	5 8 2	5 9 2	5 11 2	4 7 0	4 7 8	4 9 2	4 11 10	4 11 10	4 11 10

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF												
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS						
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Scottish Legal Life.....	7 6 4	7 8 2	7 11 3	5 6 3	5 7 8	5 10 1	4 2 5	4 3 5	4 5 4	4 8 6	4 9 4	4 8 6	4 8 6
*Scottish Life.....	7 5 2	7 6 7	7 9 0	5 8 10	5 9 9	5 11 9	4 6 10	4 7 8	4 9 4	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
*Scottish Mutual.....	7 2 10	7 4 2	7 6 10	5 7 8	5 8 8	5 10 8	4 6 6	4 7 2	4 8 6	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4
***Scottish Provident....	7 3 5	7 4 9	7 7 5	5 7 1	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 8	4 6 3	4 7 8	4 10 3	4 10 3	4 10 3	4 10 3
*Scottish Un. & Nat.....	7 5 8	7 7 2	7 9 11	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 1	4 5 6	4 6 3	4 7 8	4 10 7	4 10 7	4 10 7	4 10 7
*Scottish Widows'.....	7 9 2	7 10 10	7 13 7	5 11 3	5 12 7	5 14 10	4 9 6	4 10 7	4 12 4	4 15 3	4 15 3	4 15 3	4 15 3
*Sentinel.....	7 1 0	7 2 6	7 5 3	5 5 0	5 6 0	5 8 1	4 2 9	4 3 6	4 4 11	4 7 9	4 7 9	4 7 9	4 7 9
*Standard.....	7 0 0	7 1 0	7 4 0	5 5 0	5 6 0	5 8 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
***Sun Life.....	7 2 10	7 4 3	7 7 0	5 7 3	5 8 3	5 10 5	4 5 8	4 6 5	4 7 10	4 10 8	4 10 8	4 10 8	4 10 8
*Sun Life of Canada.....	7 4 3	7 5 9	7 8 9	5 7 6	5 8 8	5 10 9	4 5 10	4 6 6	4 8 0	4 10 10	4 10 10	4 10 10	4 10 10
Teachers.....	6 19 0	7 1 0	7 4 0	5 2 0	5 3 0	5 5 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 3 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0
Tunstall & District.....	6 19 8	7 2 1	7 6 2	5 1 8	5 4 4	5 7 7	3 19 4	4 1 4	4 4 0	4 8 3	4 8 3	4 8 3	4 8 3
*United Friendly.....	7 3 10	7 5 7	7 8 3	5 5 6	5 6 10	5 9 2	4 4 11	4 6 0	4 7 10	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0
*United Kingdom Prov. . .	7 3 0	7 4 5	7 7 1	5 7 9	5 8 8	5 10 8	4 6 7	4 7 2	4 8 7	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3
*University Life.....	7 2 0	7 3 0	7 5 0	5 3 0	5 5 0	5 7 0	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
*Wesleyan & Gen.....	7 1 11	7 3 2	7 5 2	5 5 5	5 6 4	5 8 0	4 3 7	4 4 3	4 5 7	4 7 9	4 7 9	4 7 9	4 7 9
Western Australian.....	7 8 11	7 10 5	7 13 0	5 12 6	5 13 9	5 15 10	4 10 3	4 11 2	4 12 10	4 15 7	4 15 7	4 15 7	4 15 7
*Yorkshire.....	7 3 0	7 4 0	7 7 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 7 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0

*** These offices allow reductions of 1/- for sums assured of £1,000-2,499. 2/- £2,500-4,999. Further reductions £5,000 and over. ** Rates reduced by 1/- for £1,000-2,499. 2/- for £2,500 and over.

* Reductions allowed are as shown, and some offices allow further reductions for sums assured of £5,000 and over.

Atlas—Rates for £500-£999. 1/- £1,000-£1,499. 2/- £1,500-£2,499. 3/- £2,500-£4,999.
 Australasian Mut.—1/- £2,000-£4,999.
 Avon—1/- £2,500-£4,999.
 Beacon—Rates for £500-2,499. 1/- £2,500-£4,999.
 Blackburn—1/- £500-£999. 2/- £1,000 and over. [over].
 Britannic—Rates for £1,000-£2,499. 1/- £2,500 and Caledonian 1/6% £1,000-£2,499. 2/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Canada Life—Ages nearest birthday. 2/- £1,000-£2,499. 4/- £2,500-£9,999.
 Clerical Medl. & Gen.—5/- for excess over £1,000.
 Colonial Mutual—1/- £2,500-£4,999.
 Commercial Union—2/- £2,000-£4,999 [amounts].
 Confederation—Rates for £2,500. Reductions for larger Co-operative—2/- £500 or over. [£2,000].
 Crown—Add £3 per Policy. Min. £500. Reduced over Crusader—Reductions £1,000 and over with profits. £500 and over, without.
 Eagle Star—Rates for £500-£1,999. 1/- £2,000-£4,999.
 Equitable—2/- £1,000-£2,499. 3/- £2,500 and over. Equity & Law—1/- £2,500-£4,999.
 Fedn. Mutl.—1/- £1,000-£1,999. 2/- £2,000-4,999.
 Genl. Life—Premiums are subject to a level addition of £2.
 Gresham—1/- £500-£999. 2/6% £1,000-£1,500. Further 3/- on excess of £1,500.
 Guardian—1/6% £1,000-£2,499. 2/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Ideal—2/6% £1,000 or over.
 Impl. Life of Canada—Ages nearest birthday. Rates for £2,000 Whole Life. £1,000 Endowment.
 Irish Life—Rates for £1,000-£4,999. Increased for less.
 Law Union & Rock.—Rates for £1,000-£2,499. 1/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Legal & General—1/- £500-£999. 2/6% £1,000 or over. Further 2/- on excess of £1,000, with profits. [£4,999].
 Life Assn. of Scot.—1/6% £1,000-£2,499; 3/- £2,500-£4,999.
 L'pool & L'don & Globe—Rates for £1,000. Under £500 add 4/-. Deduct 4/- and add £2 per policy other amounts.
 Lon. & Man.—1/- £2,500-£4,999. [£2,000].
 London Life—Rates for £500-£2,000. 4/- on excess of Manufacturers'—Rates subject to addition of £3 per Policy.
 Medical Sickness—Special reductions £1,000 and over.
 Midl. Emp.—1/6% £1,000-£2,499. 2/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 N.A.L.G.O.—1/- £1,000 or over.
 Natl. Emp. Life—1/- £1,000-£1,999. 2/- £2,000-£4,999. Policies share in profits without extra charge.
 National Farmers' Union—1/- £2,500-£4,999.
 National Mutual—1/- £1,000-£2,499. 2/- £2,500-£3,999. 3/- £4,000-£4,999.
 Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Ages nearest birthday. 1/- £2,000-£4,999.
 National Provident—Rates for £1,000-£1,999. 1/- £2,000-£4,999. Increased if less than £1,000.
 North Brit. & Merc.—2/- £2,000-£4,999.
 Norwich Union—Rates for £1,000-£1,999. 1/6% £2,000-£4,999. Less than £1,000 add £1 to calculated premium.
 Pearl—Rates for £1,000-£2,499. 1/- £2,500-£4,999. Less than £1,000 add 5/- per Policy.
 Phoenix—1/- £500-£999; 2/- £1,000-£2,499; 3/- £2,500-£4,999. Without profits—1/6%.
 Prov. Life Assoc. of London—1/- £2,000-£3,499. 2/- £3,500-£4,999. Increased if less than £500.
 Prov. Mut.—Rates for £1,000-£1,999. 1/- £2,000-£3,999. 2/- £4,000 or over. Add 5/- per Policy under £1,000.
 Prudential—Sums assured £500 and over add 1/10/0 per Policy. Less than £500 add 6/-.
 Refuge—1/- £250-£499; 2/- £500-£999; 3/- £1,000-£2,499; 4/- £2,500 or over.
 Reliance—Rates for £1,000. 3/- on excess of £1,000. Increased for less than £1,000.
 Royal—Rates for £1,000. Under £500 add 4/-. Deduct 4/- and add £2 per Policy other amounts.
 Royal Exchange—Rates for £500-£999 1/- £1,000-£1,499. 2/- £1,500-£2,499. 3/- £2,500-4,999.
 Royal London—1/- £250-£499; 2/- £500-£1,999. 3/- £2,000 or over.
 Salvation Army—1/- £500-£999; 1/6% £1,000 or over.
 Scottish Amicable—Rates for £1,000. Reduced for larger and increased for smaller amounts.
 Scottish Life—2/- £1,000-£2,499. 3/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Scottish Mutual—Rates for £500-£999. 4/- £1,000 or over plus £2 on final premium.
 Scot U. & Natl.—Rates for £1,000-£1,999. 1/6% £2,000-£4,999. Less than £1,000 add £1 to calculated premium.
 Scottish Widows'—Rates for £1,000-£2,499. 1/- £2,500-£4,999. Increased for less than £1,000.
 Sentinel—Rates for £1,000-£2,500.
 Standard—£500 and over add 1/15/0 per Policy with profits and 1/15/0 without profits.
 Sun Life of Canada—Rates for £750-£1,249 with profits. £1,000-£1,249 without profits. Increased for less. Reduced 2/- £1,250-£2,499. 3/- £2,500 and over.
 United Friendly—1/- £500-£999. 2/- £1,000-£1,499. 3/- £1,500-£1,999. 4/- £2,000-£4,999.
 United K. Prov.—Rates for £1,000. 1/- £2,500-£4,999.
 University Life—Rates for £1,000. 2/- £2,500-£4,999.
 Yorkshire—1/- £1,000-£1,999. 2/- £2,000-£4,999.

LIFE INSURANCE NEW BUSINESS, 1961

The following tables shows the net business (after allowing for amount reassured) and net annual and single premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1961 unless otherwise stated.

Name of Office	No. of Policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
	£	£	£	£
Alliance.....	10,984	22,088,421	427,946	53,205
Atlas.....	5,934	26,053,871	524,238	15,888
Australlan Mutual Prov.....	160,236	329,750,751	—	—
Avon.....	899	1,653,092	26,456	453
Beacon.....	8,744	13,961,253	708,506	4,944
Blackburn (Ord.).....	1,917	1,606,697	61,103	1,185
Britannic (Ord.).....	16,525	14,233,685	585,126	66,562
British National Life.....	1,286	2,415,150	59,661	350
Caledonian.....	5,091	16,378,003	424,910	49,343
Canada Life.....	34,586	183,606,019	2,767,762	13,810
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	1,175	484,413	29,232	37,302
Clerical, Medl. & Genl.....	11,227	18,344,166	495,359	24,234
Colonial Mutual†.....	127,470	195,059,952	4,680,972	512,267
Commercial Union.....	18,869	52,348,482	976,845	297,069
Confederation Life†.....	29,540	135,081,500	1,395,085	60,511
Co-operative (Ord.).....	64,820	54,238,279	1,710,312	48,635
Crown Life.....	28,476	218,779,102	2,376,709	187,672
Crusader.....	8,573	24,008,755	354,294	84,651
Eagle Star.....	9,166	88,369,141	2,495,706	192,743
Ecclesiastical.....	522	543,920	13,072	1,771
Economic.....	486	1,004,274	29,135	732
Equitable Life.....	12,356	10,896,332	304,233	101,689
Equity & Law.....	11,760	31,054,947	1,015,140	23,426
Federation Mutual.....	486	332,839	15,910	250
Friends Prov.....	13,062	65,526,897	1,463,196	78,275
General Life.....	9,639	25,536,369	601,132	33,851
Gresham Life.....	10,690	17,410,983	587,852	23,998
Guardian.....	14,476	58,858,235	2,507,602	220,459
Ideal.....	588	463,209	13,432	747
Imperial.....	15,911	48,452,022	1,020,483	21,085
Irish Life.....	6,739	7,933,925	320,962	885,794
Law Union & Rock.....	7,330	11,182,878	213,262	96,591
Legal & General.....	74,635	181,100,211	10,763,440	2,284,953
Licenses & General.....	2,135	6,168,712	183,549	23,765
Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	4,391	8,312,280	282,222	524,307
Liverpool & London and Globe.....	13,409	24,758,990	567,208	702,254
Liverpool Victoria.....	26,797	7,093,699	379,551	16,371
London & Manchester (Ord.).....	14,948	12,723,552	600,932	49,398
London Assurance.....	18,141	18,190,967	384,427	45,628
London Life.....	5,420	12,901,052	472,962	70,034
Manufacturers' Life*.....	41,571	212,420,418	3,676,376	681,114
Marine & General.....	3,157	5,465,425	182,927	4,828
Medical Sickness.....	1,134	3,497,487	59,021	9,733
Midland Employers.....	2,731	11,000,147	106,443	17,136
Mutual Life.....	70,615	90,153,391	—	—
Natl. Employers Life.....	5,013	15,012,048	335,420	14,292
National & Local Govt.....	1,164	1,284,173	21,196	Nil
Nat. Farmers Union.....	5,707	12,605,843	238,670	12,636
Nat. Mutl. of Aust.*.....	84,069	176,747,479	—	—
Nat. Mutual Life.....	2,245	6,789,527	415,404	10,109
Natl. Prov.....	8,106	14,130,958	500,372	53,493
New Ireland (Ord.).....	5,491	4,028,102	152,761	4,920
North Brit. & Merc.....	8,283	26,259,613	472,258	35,536
Northern.....	14,505	60,182,618	995,504	238,208
Norwich Union.....	129,466	248,659,561	4,965,138	4,641,814
Pearl (Ord.).....	63,911	64,062,364	2,282,036	806,212
Phoenix.....	12,246	30,828,332	469,303	42,788
Pioneer*.....	11,005	2,451,856	131,697	721
Prov. Life Assoc. of London.....	12,706	20,566,163	404,678	10,095
Prov. Mutual.....	39,832	20,325,276	648,260	6,209
Prudential (Ord.).....	180,557	331,614,363	7,267,305	195,723
Refuge (Ord.).....	37,766	26,355,942	1,102,641	531,669
Reliance Mutual.....	2,332	3,402,945	55,226	5,500
Royal Exchange.....	9,602	22,622,396	537,778	17,646
Royal*.....	44,177	97,111,170	2,157,893	2,149,880
Royal Liver (Ord.).....	—	4,195,475	262,763	23,563
Royal London (Ord.).....	21,276	22,542,746	705,055	33,500
Salvation Army (Ord.).....	4,438	1,294,250	74,051	1,075
Scottish Amicable.....	10,107	26,296,024	726,159	38,052

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
	£	£	£	£
Scottish Equitable.....	5,545	15,364,626	332,990	15,819
Scottish Legal (Ord.).....	2,522	615,008	36,244	2,978
Scottish Life.....	8,275	20,282,704	458,615	13,182
Scottish Mutual.....	6,807	12,676,257	327,736	12,481
Scottish Prov.....	5,306	20,027,661	794,614	105,471
Scottish Union & Natl.....	3,777	12,394,034	278,968	10,088
Scottish Widows.....	16,379	62,893,678	1,094,239	67,587
Sentinel*.....	5,395	3,689,261	123,614	12,187
Standard*.....	23,415	118,257,965	1,974,538	105,425
Sun Life of Canada.....	98,482	347,446,964	5,297,059	424,874
Sun Life.....	27,895	110,794,251	2,500,583	127,287
Tunstall & District.....	—	146,250	8,124	Nil
United Friendly.....	5,168	4,665,538	199,085	2,380
United Kingdom.....	11,600	20,659,649	732,186	34,029
University Life.....	1,062	1,493,783	43,576	10,897
Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.).....	7,090	8,311,669	251,391	16,988
Western Australian*.....	81	129,051	6,032	5
Yorkshire.....	15,563	71,820,783	1,065,619	60,314

Industrial Companies

Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured	Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured
Blackburn.....	41,483	2,480,067	Pioneer.....	8,580	450,188
Britannic.....	290,234	18,427,907	Prudential.....	1,421,700	125,740,394
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	27,731	1,759,000	Refuge.....	293,523	21,329,704
Co-operative.....	799,150	53,468,415	Reliance Mutual.....	28,705	1,999,829
Irish Life.....	89,468	6,370,296	Royal Liver.....	—	19,531,240
Liverpool Victoria.....	634,382	43,214,910	Royal London.....	303,296	26,650,128
London and Manchester.....	111,208	8,402,807	Salvation Army.....	66,896	3,225,909
New Ireland.....	49,311	2,056,733	Scottish Legal.....	79,880	3,720,951
Pearl.....	648,327	53,809,246	Wesleyan and General.....	75,902	5,717,633

Manufacturers Life—United Kingdom only. Natl. Mutual of Australasia, year ending September 30, 1961. Pioneer, year ending March 31, 1962. Royal, including figures of associated companies. Sentinel, year ending March 31, 1961. Standard, year ending November 15, 1961. Western Aust. year ending June 30, 1961. † 1960 figures.

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows: — A—Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F—Fire (including Burglary); L—Life; and M—Marine.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1904	Annuities	African Life.....	Johannesburg: City Wall House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.
1951	AFM	Albion.....	Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Alliance.....	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.2.
1904	AFM	Army, Navy, & General.....	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1808	AFLM	Atlas.....	92, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	Sydney: 73-76, King William St., E.C.4.
1925	AFL	Avon.....	Church St., Stratford-on-Avon.
1905	AFM	Baptist.....	4, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1883	AFLM	Beacon.....	Birmingham: 3, Berkeley Square, W.1.
1804	AFM	Bedford General.....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1961	L	Bedford Life.....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1839	L	Blackburn Assurance.....	151, Dale-street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2.
1925	AFM	Black Sea and Baltic.....	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
1866	AFL	Britannic.....	Birmingham: 44-46, Kingsway, W.C.2.
1863	M	British & Foreign Marine.....	Liverpool: Lime-street, E.C.2.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.....	Manchester: 80, Lombard St., E.C.3.
1854	AFL	British Equitable.....	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1904	AFM	British General.....	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1888	AFM	British Law.....	21 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1806	L	British Life.....	Tunbridge Wells & Palmerston Ho., E.C.2.
1920	AFL	British Nat. Life.....	4, South-place, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1920	AF	British Merchants.....	92-94, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1908	AFM	British Oak.....	81-82, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1881	A	Builders' Accident.....	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1805	AFLM	Caledonian.....	Edinburgh: 5, Lothbury, E.C.2.
1934	AFM	Cambrian.....	15, Lime St., E.C.3.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1847	L	Canada Life	Toronto : 6, Charles II Street, S.W.1.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc.	90, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1903	AFM	Car & General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1899	AFM	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1885	AFM	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., Edin.; 7, Leadenhall-street, [E.C.3.
1922	AFMex-motor	Chemists' Mutual	4 & 5, Queen-sq., W.C.1.
1862	L	City of Glasgow Friendly	Glasgow : 160 Bishopgate, E.C.2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, & Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1873	L & Pers. Acc.	Colonial Mutual	Melbourne : 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Comrcl. Ins. Co. of Ireland	10, Donegal Square, S., Belfast.
1861	AFML	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C.3. Life Dept., 66, Cheapside, [E.C.2.
1871	L	Congregation	Toronto : 120, Regent Street, W.1.
1891	AF	Congregational	21-22, Apsley Crescent, Bradford 8.
1867	AFML	Co-operative	Manchester: Rochdale Ho: 128, Theobald's Road, [W.C.1.
1905	AFM	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1807	AFM	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.1.
1900	L	Crown Life	Toronto : 21-24, Cockspar Street, S.W.1.
1899	AFML	Crusader	Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey: 52, Lime St., E.C.3.
1908	AFM	Domimon	Edinburgh: 12-13, Hatton Garden, E.C.1.
1904	AFML	Eagle Star	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Life Dept. 22, [Arlington-street, S.W.1.
1887	AFL	Eccelestical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1901	AFML	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1823	AFM	Edinburgh	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1880	AFML	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
1762	L	Equitable Life	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1844	L	Equity & Law	20, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
1802	AF	Essex & Suffolk	Colchester: 7 & 8, King-street, E.C.2.
1894	AFM	Excess	13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1900	AF	Farmers' Finance and Ins.	10, Davygate, York.
1904	AF	Federated Employers'	Manchester: 34-35, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1925	AFL	Federation Mutual	Redhill: 64, West Smithfield, E.C.1.
1890	AF	Fine Art & General	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1832	L	Friends' Prov. & Century	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1885	AFML	General Accident	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1837	L	General Life	4-5, Grosvenor Place Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.
1848	L	Gresham Life	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1910	AFM	Gresham Fire & Accident	188-190, Fleet-st., E.C.4.
1840	AFM	Guarantee Society	36, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1821	AFML	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Guildhall	83, Queen St., E.C.4.
1908	AFM	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-street, Dublin [W.7.
1932	FL	Ideal	Birmingham, 13, 5, The Broadway, Hanwell, [E.C.3.
1897	L	Imperial Life of Canada	Toronto : 28-29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1824	M	Indemnity Marine	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1935	AFM	Insurance Corpn. of Ireland	34-36, Dame-street, Dublin, C.1.
1939	L	Irish Life	Hammam Bldgs., Upper O'Connell St., Dublin, [C.3.
1880	A	Iron Trades Employers'	Iron Trades Ho., 21-24, Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1892	AFM	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1845	AF	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1806	AFML	Law Union & Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1907	AFM	Legal	24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
1836	AFML	Legal and General	188, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1890	AFML	Licenses & General	24-28, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., Edin.: 61-62 Coleman St., E.C.3.
1836	AFML	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, Liverpool: 10, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1866	Plate Glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass	14, Dale-st., Liverpool: 30, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1918	AFM	Liverpool Marine & General	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1843	L	Liverpool Victoria Friendly	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1890	AFM	Local Government Guarantee	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1836	AFM	Lombard Insurance	3 & 4, Lime St., E.C.3.
1720	AFML	London Assurance	(1, King William-street, E.C.4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Marine.)
1869	AFM	London Guar. & Accident	4-5, King William-street, E.C.4.
1861	AFM	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2 (Chief Administration).
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.4.
1919	L	London & Edinburgh	1, Seething-lane, E.C.3.
1869	AFL	London & Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1885	Plate Glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass	30-37, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1860	AFM	London & Provincial Marine	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1862	AFM	London & Scottish	Northern House, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1887	L	Manufacturers	Toronto : 197, Knightsbridge, S.W.7.
1836	M	Marine	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1822	L	Marine & General	1, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1864	M	Maritime.....	Liverpool: Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1884	L Sickness A	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life.	7-10, Chandos Street, Cavendish Sq. W.1.
1907	Reinsurance	Mercantile & General.....	Moorfields House, Tenter St., E.C.2.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine.....	36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1872	AF	Methodist.....	51, Spring-gardens, Manchester.
1898	AFLM	Midland Employers' Mutual..	Birmingham: 52-54, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1934	L	Migdal.....	Jerusalem: 5, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1940	AFM	Minster.....	Minster House, Arthur-street, E.C.4.
1909	AFM	Monument.....	98-106, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1906	AFM	Motor Union.....	10, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1903	AF	Municipal Mutual.....	22, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
1886	L	Mutual Life & Citizens'.....	Sydney: 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.2.
1890	AFL	National & Loc. Gov. Officers	1, York-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
1864	Boilers, etc.	National Boiler.....	Manchester: Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1935	L	National Employers' Life.....	Moor House, London Wall, E.C.2
1914	AFM	National Employers' Mutual..	National Employers House, Bury-street, E.C.3.
1910	AFL	National Farmers' Union....	Stratford-on-Avon: 25-31 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.
1863	Fidelity Guar. } etc.	National Guar. & Suretyship	Edinburgh: Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C.2.
1830	L	National Mutual Life.....	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral....	Melbourne: 5, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1835	L	National Provident.....	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial.....	St. Swithin's House, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1921	{ Naval Officers } risks, etc.	Navigators & General.....	Bolton House, 15-16, Cullum St., E.C.3.
1924	L	New Ireland.....	12, Dawson-street, Dublin, C.2.
1809	AFLM	North British & Mercantile...	Edinburgh: 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2 Life Dept., 66, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1862	FM	North Pacific.....	Hong Kong: 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3. [deen.
1836	AFM	Northern.....	1, Moorgate, E.C.2 and 1, Union Terrace, Aber-
1797	AFM	Norwich Union Fire.....	Norwich: 51-54, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life.....	Norwich: 51-54, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1871	AFM	Ocean Accident.....	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine.....	37-9, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1931	AFM	Orion.....	70-72, King William St., E.C.4.
1886	AF	Palatine.....	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1824	AF	Patriotic.....	9, College Green, Dublin.
1864	AFM	Pearl.....	252, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1958	{ Sickness & Acc.	Permanent Sickness.....	7-10, Chandos Street, Cavendish Sq. W.1.
1782	AFM	Phoenix.....	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C.4.
1891	L	Pioneer.....	31, Dale-street, Liverpool, 2.
1920	AFM	Planet Assurance.....	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies.....	Melbourne Ho., Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	L	Prov. Life Asscn. of London.	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life.....	25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1903	AFM	Provincial.....	Kendal: Provincial Ho., 100, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1848	AFLM	Prudential.....	Holborn-bars, E.C.1.
1886	AFM	Queensland.....	Sydney: 22, Birchin-lane, E.C.3.
1849	AF	Railway Passengers.....	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1864	AFL	Refuge.....	Oxford-st., Manchester: 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1911	L	Reliance Mutual.....	Tunbridge Wells: 123-7, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1906	AF	Reliance Fire & Accident....	Tunbridge Wells: 123-7, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1881	AFM	Reliance Marine.....	Liverpool: 51, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society..	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1918	AF	Road Transport & General....	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park, S.W.1.
1845	AFLM	Royal.....	Liverpool: 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1899	L	Royal Co-op. Collecting Soc..	21-23, Stamford-street, S.E.1. [side, E.C.2.
1920	AFL	Royal Exchange.....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3. Life Dept.: 36, Cheap-
1850	L	Royal Liver Friendly.....	Liverpool: 8-9, Giltspur-street, E.C.1.
1861	AFL	Royal London.....	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1887	L	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses).	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1867	L	Salvation Army.....	220-226, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.
1909	AFM	Salvation Army Fire.....	4, Holywell Hill, St. Albans, Herts.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable.....	Glasgow: 17, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2.
1881	FM	Scottish Boiler.....	Glasgow: 36, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable.....	28, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 13, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1919	AFM	Scottish General.....	Glasgow: 99, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	AFLM	Scottish Insurance.....	115, George-st., Edinb.: 38, Eastcheap, E.C.3.
1852	L	Scottish Legal.....	95 Bothwell-st., Glasgow, C.2.
1881	L	Scottish Life.....	19, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.: 6, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1876	AF	Scottish Metropolitan.....	Northern House, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1883	AL	Scottish Mutual.....	{ 109, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2; 6, Bell Yard, Law Courts, W.C.2.
1837	L	Scottish Provident.....	6, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh; 3, Lombard-st., E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Scottish Union & National....	35, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 25, Bucklersbury, Edinburgh; 28, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'.....	Edinburgh; 28, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Sea.....	Liverpool: 7, Lothbury, E.C.2.
1904	AFL	Sentinel.....	Brownlow Ho., 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1872	AFM	South British.....	New Zealand: 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1825	L	Standard Life.....	{ 3, George-st., Edinb.; 3, Abchurch Yard, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1871	M	Standard Marine.....	Liverpool.
1891	AFM	State.....	Liverpool: 30, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1710	AFM	Sun.....	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1810	L	Sun Life.....	107, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada.....	Montreal: 2, 3 & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.
1936	FL	Teachers' Assurance.....	Hamilton Ho., Mabledon Pl., W.C.1.
1860	M	Thames & Mersey.....	Liverpool: 3-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1804	FM	Thistle.....	3, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1850	FM	Triton.....	Calcutta: 3-4, Lime-st., E.C.3.
1839	L	{ Tunstall & District Assurance Collecting Society	Station Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent.
1867	M	Ulster Marine.....	1, Linen Hall-street, Belfast.
1714	AFM	Union Assurance.....	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.3.
1835	AFM	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton....	Hongkong: 81, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1863	M	Union Marine.....	Liverpool: Lloyd's Building, E.C.3.
1915	AFM	United British.....	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1908	AFL	United Friendly.....	42, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.....	33-36, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1912	AFM	United Scottish.....	20, Billiter-street, E.C.3.
1825	L	University.....	19a Coleman St., E.C.2.
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance.....	73-76 King William-street, E.C.4.
1859	Machinery	Vulcan Boiler and General....	Manchester 2: 25, Birchin Lane, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Warden.....	24-28, Lombard-st., E.C.3.
1911	AF	Welsh Insurance Corpn.....	Cardiff: Northern Ho., Gresham-st., E.C.2.
1841	AFL	Wesleyan & General.....	{ Birmingham 4: Candlewick House, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1886	AF	West of Scotland.....	Glasgow: 24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1851	AFM	Western.....	Toronto: Kent Ho., Telegraph-st., E.C.2.
1912	AFLM	Western Australian.....	Perth: 107/111 Fleet St., E.C.4.
1717 1906	AF	Westminster Fire.....	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.
1865	AF	White Cross.....	Northern House, 29, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1919	AFM	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn....	4 & 7, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	World Marine & General.....	4 & 7, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Yorkshire.....	{ St. Helen's-square, York: Becket House, 36-37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1872	AF	Zurich.....	Zurich: Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-place, W.C.1.

Co-operative Societies—Great Britain

Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893-1961

During the 10 years ended 1961 Co-operative Retail Trading Societies (almost all General Supply Stores) expanded their membership and assets by 21 per cent. as shown by the following particulars covering the 626 societies on the register at the end of 1961 and 1,109 societies in 1951:

Year	Number of Members	Share Capital	Sales	Surplus on Year's Working	Interest on Shares	Dividends on Sales	Total Assets
1961	12,832,000	£,000's 254,852	£,000's 1,018,550	£,000's 60,042	£,000's 7,502	£,000's 46,543	£,000's 489,641
1951	10,745,000	222,154	649,772	48,860	6,010	38,169	397,488

In addition, 155 Co-operative Wholesale and Productive Trading Societies (with a total membership of 23,000) were on the register at the end of 1961. The total figures for these societies are dominated by those of the two main Wholesale Trading Societies (with their "Joint" undertakings) whose combined sales for 1961 amounted to £557,000,000, their assets at the end of the year totalling £184,000,000.

Friendly Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1896-1958

In spite of the expansion of *Compulsory* "Health" insurance since the introduction of the *State* scheme in 1912 and its extension in 1948, the *Voluntary* business of Friendly Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, still continues on a large scale, as shown by the following comparative totals—those in ordinary type relate to registered Friendly Societies proper (embracing both "Centralized" societies and "Orders with Branches"); those in *italics* "Collecting" societies which, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are subject also to the special provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts:—

End of Year	No. of Societies on Register		Members- hip	Assurances or Policies	Total Funds	
					Thousands	£,000's
1960.....	10,814	91	6,036	32,266	250,310	318,086
1938.....	19,600	149	8,491	25,733	151,613	84,837
1913.....	25,475	71	6,783	7,481	51,489	11,165

Although recent years have seen the growth of societies registered for such specific purposes as the provision of institutional treatment or assuring annuities and pensions, most friendly societies continue to provide the customary benefits in sickness and at death. During 1960 Friendly Societies proper paid out £5,446,000 in sickness benefit and £2,069,000 in death benefit while payments on death claims by collecting societies amounted to £9,885,000.

Many societies still operate mainly on the old system of accumulating funds on a mutual basis. Others, usually termed deposit societies, allocate all or the greater part of their funds annually to the individual credit of the members to be withdrawn

by them as the rules provide. Apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a uniform contribution throughout membership there are several systems operated on individual account lines, one of which (known as the "Holloway" principle) is worked by a contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30 up to age 65.

The membership and funds figures—as at the end of 1960—set out below indicate the strength of several leading old established societies, including the three largest Orders which operate through registered districts and branches subject to a central body:—

FRIENDLY SOCS.—Name with (in brackets) Year Established	Membership	Total Funds
National Deposit Friendly Society (1868).....	581,000	£ 24,221,000
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society (1842).....	574,000	18,046,000
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (1810).....	410,000	28,125,000
Ancient Order of Foresters (1834).....	325,000	19,956,000
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity (1825).....	187,000	7,021,000

COLLECTING SOCS.—Name and Year Established	No. of Assurances Premium Paying	Prce Paid-up	Total Funds
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society (1843).....	12,338,000	4,077,000	£ 177,345,000
Royal Liver Friendly Society (1850).....	7,501,000	2,064,000	90,505,000
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society (1852).....	2,584,000	925,000	23,858,000

The present National Insurance scheme with its provision of "cradle to the grave" benefits has had serious repercussions on the Voluntary Friendly Societies. From the end of 1937 to the end of 1947 total membership rose from 8,341,000 to 8,608,000, an increase of 3 per cent., but during the next ten years it fell by 27 per cent. to 6,277,000. There are, however, signs that the decline in membership is now being arrested.

When the modest scheme of 1912 was introduced some people doubted the Voluntary Friendly Societies' ability to survive for long, and yet they continued to grow in the face of keen competition, although their remarkable expansion naturally brought many societies up to a point where they found it increasingly difficult to maintain a sufficient inflow of new, young entrants to replace membership losses due to death and other causes. In recent years, too, many of the older (non-deposit type) societies have had to introduce more attractive tables to cater for the growing preference amongst members for a curtailed (instead of whole-life) sickness insurance to enable a margin

of contributions to accumulate to their credit as an increasing cash endowment payable in full at age 65, or in the event of prior death, with the option of drawing on the credit from time to time if the member is in need, subject to certain conditions, including the retention of a specified minimum sum in the member's account.

In considering how far the general body of members comprising the Friendly Societies movement can afford to continue their voluntary insurances along with their higher State scheme contributions in future, it must not be overlooked that present-day wage levels are substantially higher for all classes of workers than before the war and the Government has declared that continued Voluntary insurance to supplement State benefits, wherever one's means permit, should be encouraged.

Moreover, in addition to the widespread branch units of the better known "Orders," there are numerous small independent societies whose membership is maintained more easily than in the large societies, by age-long custom of family and local

ties within their own locality, and there still exist a few such societies whose formation dates back far beyond any "Friendly Society" legislation. In fact, long before the term "Friendly Society" came into use, the seeds of Voluntary mutual insurance had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive mutual insurance methods of a regular flat rate contribution in order to obtain relief when sick or in old age and a payment to the widow in the event of death.

The present register of Friendly Societies includes several societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the four earliest all operating in Scotland, the oldest being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith" established as long ago as 1555. The three oldest in England were all formed in London—the "Norman Society" (estd. 1703), the "Society of Lintot" (estd. 1708) and the "Society for the Mutual Help of Swiss in London" (estd. 1703), the first two of these having been formed by Huguenot refugees from the Protestant persecution under Louis XIV.

The first Act for the encouragement and pro-

tection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 1793, but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including a Royal Commission in 1871). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of standard actuarial tables showing the expected (average) duration of sickness at successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

The rules and other documents of societies deposited with local justices passed into the custody of the Registrar following the Act of 1846 and are of considerable interest to social historians. Those relating to some societies no longer on the register have been transferred to the Public Record Office for permanent preservation.

The present consolidating Act of 1896 allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but exemption from income tax (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

The Friendly Societies Act, 1955, extended the purposes for which societies may be registered under the Acts, and authorized societies to invest their surplus funds in other registered societies.

Building Societies—Great Britain

Act 1962.

Building Societies are, with few exceptions, associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Act. All Building Societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registry of Friendly Societies. The following particulars showing the growth of Building Societies (as also that of Co-operative and Friendly Societies tabulated on pp. 1130 and 1131) are based on the Chief Registrar's Annual Reports. The Editor is also indebted to the publishers of the "Building Societies Year Book" for details of individual societies from which the second table hereunder has been compiled.

The building societies movement has played a considerable part in the expansion of home ownership since the war. Between 1946 and 1958 building societies advanced nearly £4,000,000,000 on mortgage, the bulk of it to assist owner-occupiers to buy their homes.

The progress of the building society movement over the past twenty years and the tendency to concentration in a smaller number of larger societies is illustrated by the following figures:—

	1941	1951	1961
Number of Societies.....	947	807	706
Total Assets.....	£749m	£1,357m	£3,436m
Average per society of total assets.....	£79m	£1,68m	£4.87m

Advances on mortgage during 1961 totalled £546,000,000 which was £14,000,000 less than the previous year's record figure.

Shareholders and depositors added £620,000,000

to their accounts during 1961 while £522,000,000 was withdrawn from these accounts. The total assets increased to £3,436,000,000. Of this total, mortgage balances represented 83 per cent., the remainder consisting chiefly of investments in Government securities and cash. Reserves and profit balances represented 4.4 per cent. of the total assets.

For the year 1961 interest received by societies from borrowers amounted to £173,000,000. Interest payments to shareholders and depositors totalled £107,000,000. Management costs, at £20,000,000 for 1961, averaged only about 1½d. per £1 of the mean mortgage assets. Of this total advertising accounted for 7 per cent. and commission and agency fees 11 per cent.

The rate of interest usually charged on mortgage advances to owner-occupiers is 6½ per cent. Interest rates paid on share and deposit accounts are usually 3½ and 3¼ per cent. respectively (income tax on both share and deposit interest being paid by the societies).

Section 1 of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, empowered the Chief Registrar to designate building societies for the purposes of the section. Societies that had been designated up to the time of going to press are marked "D" in the list which follows. Deposits in a designated building society rank as "narrower-range investments requiring advice" and shares in such a society as "wider-range investments" under the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act, 1961.

The Building Societies Act, 1962, which came into operation on October 1, 1962, consolidates into one statute the greater part of the existing enactments relating to building societies. The Act consists of eight parts with 135 sections and ten schedules. It deals first with the constitution of societies, including establishment and incorporation, membership, unions and transfers of engagements. It then proceeds to Advances on Mortgage

bringing together provisions from the 1939 Act and those of the 1960 Act which placed restrictions on "special advances" (that is advances to bodies corporate or exceeding £5,000). Part III deals with Borrowing Powers and Depositors.

Part IV sets out the various powers of control exercisable by the Chief Registrar. Section 11 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958, under which the Registrar had prohibited certain societies from inviting investments was repealed by the 1960 Act (but without prejudice to any order currently in force) and the Chief Registrar was empowered to direct that a building society shall not advertise at all or to give directions to a particular society as to the matter included in its advertisements. In addition he may make an order prohibiting a building society from accepting further investments. The Chief Registrar's Report to Parliament for 1961 disclosed that at the end of that year 17 orders under the 1958 Act were still in force while 3 orders had been made under the 1960 Act prohibiting the acceptance of further investments.

Matters of internal administration of societies

regulated by Parts V and VI of the 1962 Act include the keeping of books of account and register of members, the preparation of annual accounts in a form prescribed by the Chief Registrar, the qualifications, appointment and removal of auditors, the form and content of directors' and auditors' reports, the right of members to receive copies of the accounts and reports, the calling and conduct of general meetings and the duties of directors. Part VII deals with winding up and dissolution while Part VIII contains a variety of miscellaneous and supplementary provisions.

The standard rules for meetings of building societies formerly contained in the Fifth Schedule to the 1960 Act are now to be found in the Ninth Schedule of the 1962 Act. In his Report referred to above, the Chief Registrar drew attention to the fact that some 300 societies had failed to alter their rules in accordance with the 1960 Act before December 31, 1961, with the result that the regulations governing their meetings are now to be found partly in their rule books and partly in the Schedule to an Act of Parliament.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1961—with 1960 totals in italics.

Class	Number	Share Investors	Advances during Year	Share Capital	Due to Depositors and other Creditors	General Reserve and Balance C/fd.	Mortgage Assets	Invests. and other Assets
<i>Assets over</i>			£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
£10m.	48	3,321,705	444,096	2,383,424	186,077	118,993	2,340,426	468,833
Other Socs.	658	797,999	101,892	537,223	39,550	31,832	529,972	97,226
1961 TOTALS	706	4,119,704	545,988	2,920,647	225,577†	150,825	2,870,398*	566,059
1960 ..	726	3,910,376	559,768	2,720,895	222,136	137,294	2,647,473	518,884

† Total Depositors, 569,581.

* Total Borrowers, 2,424,561.

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £500,000—AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR, 1960

Year Establd.	* Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
	ENGLAND.			£
1869D	Accrington Savings and Bldg. Soc. 15 Dutton St., Accrington		1,365	1,018,000
1853D	Barnsley P., Permanent Bldg., Regent St., Barnsley.....		9,844	7,297,000
1851D	Barnstaple, Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple.....		2,366	1,556,000
1868	" — Queen Anne, Queen Anne Chambers, The Strand Barnstaple.....		913	531,000
1953D	Bath Investment and Bldg. Soc., 20, Charles St., Bath		3,597	1,000,000
1870	" Liberal, 1 South Parade, Bath.....		1,676	1,333,000
1881D	Bedford Crown P., 107, Midland Rd., Bedford		1,163	592,000
1879D	" P., 41 Midland Road, Bedford		2,848	1,537,000
1924D	" — Bedfordshire, 77-83 Harpur St., Bedford		14,500	11,813,000
1866	Beverley, 16, Lairgate, Beverley.....		1,955	607,000
1914D	Bexhill-on-Sea, 2, Devonshire Square, Bexhill-on-Sea		1,138	1,039,000
1853D	Bideford and North Devon, 5 The Quay, Bideford, Devon.....		812	582,000
1862D	" — Western Counties, 1 Grenville St., Bideford		3,184	3,159,000
1851D	Bingley, 4 Park Road, Bingley		34,331	37,504,000
1886D	Birmingham Citizens P., 20 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham		6,046	7,698,000
1847D	" Incorporated, 42-44 Waterloo St., Birmingham		11,116	13,987,000
1903D	Birmingham—Blackheath, 12, Long Lane, Blackheath, Birmingham		1,678	1,093,000
1872D	Bishop Auckland Rock, Kingsway, Bishop Auckland.....		1,276	1,131,000
1888D	Bishop's Stortford—Hcrt and Essex P., 4 Market Square, Bishop's Stortford.....		991	969,000
1868D	Blyth—Northumbria P.B., 11 Beaconsfield St., Blyth, Nbltd.....		817	698,000
1934D	Bournemouth and Christchurch, 162 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.....		1,340	1,700,000
1949D	" — Wessex P., 115 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth.....		2,208	2,615,000

*P.=Permanent; B.=Benefit. Head Office Town is shown first followed by a dash where it is not the first word in a Society's name.

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
				£
1851D	Bradford Equit. 45 & 47 Bank St., Bradford	Bradford	39,693	47,711,000
1885D	" P., 57-63 Sunbridge Rd., Bradford	Bradford	24,493	28,640,000
1849D	" —Provincial, Market St., Bradford and Albion St., Leeds, 1	Bradford	88,233	97,825,000
1880	Brentwood—Orient P., 77 High St., Brentwood, Essex	Brentwood	783	822,000
1921D	Bridgwater, 1 King Sq., Bridgwater	Bridgwater	13,263	11,677,000
1865D	Brighton & Southern Counties P., 13 Ship St., Brighton	Brighton	1,289	977,000
1867D	" & Shoreham, 115 Western Rd., Brighton	Brighton	540	601,000
1863D	" —Alliance, Princes Ho., North St., Brighton	Brighton	68,499	81,980,000
1905D	" —Citizens P., Marlborough Pl., Brighton	Brighton	3,146	3,140,000
1930D	" —Regency, 3 Marlborough Place, Brighton	Brighton	653	728,000
1850D	Bristol & W., St. Stephen's Ho., Bristol	Bristol	31,469	32,192,000
1853D	" P. Econ., 40, Broad St., Bristol	Bristol	2,038	1,463,000
1883D	Bromley, 180 High St., Bromley, Kent	Bromley	632	587,000
1880D	Burgess Hill—Mid-Sussex, P., Church Rd., Burgess Hill	Burgess Hill	1,150	800,000
1850D	Burnley, Grimshaw St., Burnley	Burnley	55,002	71,706,000
1874D	" —Borough, Parker Lane, Burnley	Burnley	31,695	20,780,000
1866D	Bury St. Edmund's P.B., 59 Abbeygate St., Bury St. Edmund's	Bury St. Edmund's	1,025	799,000
1850D	Cambridge, 6 Post Office Terrace, Cambridge	Cambridge	3,921	3,577,000
1850D	Carlisle—Cumberland, 38 Fisher St., Carlisle	Carlisle	13,788	8,625,000
1907D	Chalfont St. Giles—Buckinghamshire, High St., Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.	Chalfont St. Giles	3,108	1,432,000
1808D	Chatham Reliance, Manor Rd., Chatham	Chatham	4,719	3,456,000
1850D	Cheltenham & Gloucester, Clarence St., Cheltenham	Cheltenham	36,198	39,831,000
1845D	Chesham, 12 Market Sq., Chesham	Chesham	892	747,000
1888	" and Dt. M and P., Norfolk Hse., Station Rd., Chesham	Chesham	634	505,000
1861D	Cheshunt, 100 Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross	Cheshunt	5,272	4,486,000
1937	Chislehurst—Lion, Chislehurst, Kent	Chislehurst	7,954	5,004,000
1859	Chorley and District, 51 St. Thomas's Road, Chorley	Chorley	3,105	981,000
1912D	Coalville P., 19 London Rd., Coalville	Coalville	900	663,000
1869D	Colchester Equitable, 3 Pelham's Lane, High St., Colchester	Colchester	1,071	1,301,000
1856D	" P. B., 11 Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester	Colchester	1,121	1,196,000
1866	Colne, Albert Rd., Colne	Colne	2,846	2,546,000
1892D	Coventry Mut., 11 Priory Row, Coventry	Coventry	3,357	3,035,000
1884D	" Economic, 19 & 20 High St., Coventry	Coventry	36,614	26,074,000
1872D	" Provident 25 Warwick Rd., Coventry	Coventry	6,075	5,740,000
1906	Cradley Heath & Dt. B., 194 High St., Cradley Heath	Cradley Heath	1,768	1,139,000
1864D	Croydon—Vigilant, 7, Norfolk Hse., Wellesley Rd., Croydon	Croydon	1,205	1,292,000
1926D	Darlington, Church Row, Market Place, Darlington	Darlington	10,137	8,740,000
1869D	Darwen,—Over Darwen, 24, Railway Rd., Darwen	Darwen	824	543,000
1855D	Derbyshire, 7 Iron Gate, Derby	Derby	27,025	21,923,000
1866D	Dewsbury & W. Riding, Church St., Dewsbury	Dewsbury	10,458	10,315,000
1858	Dudley & Dist. B., 224 Market Place, Dudley	Dudley	4,912	3,147,000
1852	Dunstable, 9, West St., Dunstable	Dunstable	750	727,000
1871D	Earl Shilton, 22 The Hollow, Earl Shilton	Earl Shilton	2,982	1,535,000
1877D	Eastbourne Mut., Terminus Rd., Eastbourne	Eastbourne	7,937	8,944,000
1890D	Enfield, 47 London Rd., Enfield	Enfield	2,811	2,393,000
1860	Frome Selwood P., Bath St., Frome	Frome	1,846	1,091,000
1865D	Furness & S. Cumb., 36 Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness	Barrow-in-Furness	8,213	5,343,000
1911	Gainsborough, 26, Lord St., Gainsborough, Lincs	Gainsborough	575	535,000
1863D	Gateshead—Newcastle and Gateshead, 46, West Street, Gateshead	Gateshead	1,425	1,337,000
1856D	Gravesend—North Kent P. B., 27 Windmill St., Gravesend, Kent	Gravesend	1,086	733,000
18. 0.	Grays 22 New Rd., Grays	Grays	4,422	3,249,000
1847D	" —Essex Equit. P., 13 Orsett Rd., Grays	Grays	660	865,000
1899D	" —Essex and Kent P., 1, Orsett Rd., Grays	Grays	605	679,000
1848D	Grimby & North Lincs, Osborne Chambers, Osborne St., Grimby	Grimby	731	849,000
1851D	Halesowen—Hasbury, Cradley and Dt. B., 5 Summer Hill, Halesowen	Halesowen	1,404	796,000
1852D	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs., Halifax	Halifax	552,300	543,513,000
1854D	Hanley Econ., 42 Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent	Hanley	6,193	4,821,000
1882D	Harrow, Cunningham Ho., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow	Harrow	2,565	2,171,000
1851D	Hastings and East Sussex, Wellington Pl., Hastings	Hastings	13,628	9,775,000
1881D	Haywards Heath & Dist. The Broadway, Haywards Heath	Haywards Heath	4,279	2,931,000
1881D	Hemel Hempstead, 43 Marlowes Hemel Hempstead	Hemel Hempstead	1,615	1,738,000
1888	Herne Bay, 1, Midland Bank Chambers, Herne Bay, Kent	Herne Bay	573	553,000
1872D	Hexham P. B., 2 Cattle Market, Hexham	Hexham	824	997,000
1852D	Hinckley & Country, 9 Castle St., Hinckley	Hinckley	3,827	3,572,000
1865D	" P., 31 Castle St., Hinckley	Hinckley	4,207	2,816,000
1870D	Hinckley —Leicestershire, The Borough, Hinckley	Hinckley	19,652	15,304,000
1856D	Horsham, Lindens Hse., 11, North St., Horsham, Sussex	Horsham	524	515,000
1872	Hove—Sussex Mutual, Sussex House, 126-127 Western Road, Hove	Hove	4,628	4,498,000
1864D	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., Huddersfield	Huddersfield	39,328	49,915,000
1853D	Ilkeston P., Queen St., Ilkeston	Ilkeston	1,068	632,000
1870D	Ipswich & District, 8 Northgate St., Ipswich	Ipswich	2,395	1,161,000

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
1849	Ipswich & Suffolk P. B., 44 Upper Brook St., Ipswich		9 966	3,643,000
1855D	—Eastern Counties, 13 Queen St., Ipswich		9,730	9,047,000
1877D	Jarrow—Tyne Commercial P., 10 Grange Road West, Jarrow		1,394	1,183,000
1851D	Keighley & Craven, Town Hall Square, Keighley		10 151	13,414,000
1851	Kidderminster P.B., 29 Church St., Kidderminster		566	657,000
1868	Kingston—Globe, Neville House, 55 Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames.		2,583	2,386,000
1865D	” 6 Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames		3 019	2,545,000
1853D	Leamington Spa, 10 Euston Place, Leamington Spa		1,203	1,218,000
1875D	Leeds and Holbeck, 105 Albion St., Leeds		21 658	21,204,000
1848D	” P., Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds		132 764	146,760,000
18561D	Leek & Moorlands, New Stockwell Ho., Leek		83 939	68,591,000
1863D	” United & Midlands, 50 St. Edward St., Leek		16 272	10,066,000
1853D	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester		61 896	75,102,000
1875D	” Temp., Halford House, Charles St., Leicester		24,131	25,950,000
1870D	Lewes, 11 High St., Lewes		4 002	2,732,000
187D	Liverpool Investment, Investment Bldgs. Lord St., Liverpool		10 921	12,050,000
1854	” & Provincial, 13 Tempest Hey, Liverpool		803	838,000
1917	” —King Edward, 19 Castle St., Liverpool		1,109	547,000
	London:—			
1849D	Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., N.W.1		713,067	434 217,000
1870D	Argyle, 105 Seven Sisters Rd., Holloway, N.7		2,853	1,326,000
1864	Bolton, 61 Paddington St., W.1		583	532,000
1878D	Chelsea, 110/112 King's Road, S.W.3		7,232	7,517,000
1882D	Church of England, 6/7 New Bridge St., E.C.4		12,182	12,381,000
1946D	City & Metropolitan, 145, Moorgate, E.C.2		2 529	2,079,000
1882D	City of London, 34 London Wall, E.C.2		7,331	8,465,000
1908	City Prudential, 131-2 Park Lane, W.1		10 214	10,327,000
1931D	Civil Service, 20 Victoria St., S.W.1		2 762	2,518,000
1884D	Co-operative P., New Oxford Ho., Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1		439 124	257,260,000
1956	Eagle, Chancery House, Chancery Lane W.C.2		1,381	897,000
1927D	Ealing and Acton, 55 The Mall, Ealing, W.5		983	1,060,000
1870D	Equity 164A Strand, W.C.2		2,096	1,293,000
1902D	Finchley, 767 High Rd., N. Finchley, N.12		3 550	3,887,000
1896D	Fourth P.O. Breitenham Ho., Lancaster Pl., W.C.2		12,849	12,310,000
1946	General, 51 Grosvenor St., W.1		783	635,000
1876D	Goldhawk Mut. B., 15-17 High Rd., Chiswick, W.4		4,218	3,916,000
1852D	Greenwich, 281 Greenwich High Rd., S.E.10		2 561	2,756,000
1871D	Guardian, Guardian House, 120, High Holborn, W.C.1		11,549	13,294,000
1849D	Hastings and Thanet, 12-14, Wigmore St., W.1		50,280	44,160,000
1875D	Hearts o' Oak P., 47-49 Oxford St., W.1		6,048	6,831,000
1920	Hendon, 81 Church Rd., Hendon, N.W.4		1 957	1,117,000
1957D	Holloway and City Terminus, 246, Upper St., N.1		1,697	1,287,000
1852D	Lambeth, 118/120 Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.1		9 568	8,998,000
1883D	London and Essex, 2 Romford Rd., Stratford, E.15		1,761	1,949,000
1863D	London Commercial, Guilford Hse., Gray's I. Rd., W.C.1		1,163	847,000
1962D	Magnet and North West, North West Hse., Marylebone Rd., N.W.1		11,442	11,044,000
1886	Metrogas, 709, Old Kent Rd., S.E.15		1,205	526,000
1865D	Mornington P., 240 Kentish Town Road, N.W.5		4,227	2,247,000
1866D	New Cross Equitable, 470 New Cross Rd., S.E.14		1,240	1,430,000
1886	North London, 407 Holloway Rd., N.7		473	672,000
1879	Paddington, 17-19 Gt. Western Rd., W.9		731	651,000
1879D	Peckham Mutual, Hanover Park House, Peckham, S.E.15		1,441	1,208,000
1855D	Peckham P., 6-8 Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.15		808	619,000
1847D	People's, 99 Lewisham High St., S.E.13		1,422	1,135,000
1848D	Planet, Planet Ho., Finsbury Sq., E.C.2		12,081	12,893,000
1881D	Portman, Portman Sq., W.1		16 679	18,364,000
1961	Productive, 231-232, Strand, W.C.		521	525,000
1941D	Property Owners' 4, Cavendish Place, W.1		2,375	3,922,000
1886	Queen Victoria St., 123-125, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4		699	709,000
1937	St. Pancras, 200 Finchley Road, N.W.3		2,615	2,442,000
1922D	Shern Hall (Methodist), 306 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17		5 569	4,738,000
1875D	South London, 45, Streatham Hill, S.W.2		9,172	7 693,000
1876D	South Western, 6 Station Parade, Balham High Rd., S.W.12		4 192	1,935,000
1854D	Temperance P., 223-227 Regent St., W.1		28,886	48,442,000
1877D	Walthamstow 223 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17		4,366	4,929,000
1885D	Westbourne Pk., W'bourne House, W'bourne Grove, W.2		30,185	36,302,000
1879D	West London Inv., 199 Uxbridge Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.12		3,019	3,065,000
1850D	West London P., 138 Sloane St., S.W.1		738	688,000
1875	Wimbledon, 22a Wimbledon Bridge, S.W.19		591	596,000
1847D	Woolwich Equitable, Equitable House, Woolwich, S.E.18		275 026	199,740,000
1867D	Loughborough P., Baxter Gate, Loughborough		2,121	2,133,000
1866D	Luton, 24 King St., Luton		2,491	3,020,000
1870D	Macclesfield—Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield		10 497	6 376,000

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
				£
1854D	Sunderland—Indus. and Prov. P., 23 John St., Sunderland		2,426	2,202,000
1877D	" —North of England, 57 Fawcett St., Sunderland		5,757	5,845,000
1866D	Swindon P., 1 Commercial Road, Swindon		1,649	1,645,000
1883D	" —New Swindon P., 36 Regent Circus, Swindon		733	958,000
1899D	" —North Wilts. Equit., 18 to 20, Commercial Rd., Swindon		1,089	1,022,000
1854D	Tamworth P. B., 6. Victoria Rd., Tamworth		1,447	891,000
1883D	Tewkesbury & Dist. P. B., 142-3 High St., Tewkesbury		1,035	895,000
1901D	Tipton & Coseley P., 60 High St., Tipton		3,103	1,537,000
1866D	Tyldesley, Dist. Bank Chambers, Chapel St., Tyldesley		1,500	1,166,000
1866D	Uxbridge P.B., 54 High St., Uxbridge, Middlesex		555	538,000
1840D	Wakelnd, 57 Westgate, Wakefield		11,499	6,141,000
1881	Wallingford and Dt. P., 7 St. Martin's St., Wallingford		747	742,000
1863D	Walsall Mutual, 41-45 Bridge St., Walsall		4,101	3,780,000
1847D	Waltham Abbey, 5 Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex		2,220	2,338,000
1854D	Warwick & W'shire. P., 24-26 Jury Street, Warwick		5,066	3,250,000
1851D	Wednesbury, 52 Lower High St., Wednesbury		5,271	3,539,000
1934	Wembley-Atlas, 293 Harrow Rd., Wembley		1,578	1,216,000
1849D	West Bromwich, 321 High St., W. Bromwich		20,491	16,368,000
1873	Wigan, Midland Bank Chambers, 1 Library St., Wigan		538	548,000
1877D	Wolverhampton & Dist. P., 41 Liebfeld St., Wolverhampton		8,343	8,370,000
1849D	" F'holders' P., 37 Queen Sq., Wolverhampton		11,270	9,184,000
1902D	" —S. Staffs., 5 Princess St., Wolverhampton		10,208	7,437,000
1859	Worcester, 5 Foregate St., Worcester		6,327	3,788,000
1870	Workington P.B., 6 Nook St., Workington		991	672,000
1882	" and W. Cumberland P.B., 29, Finkle St., Workington		661	555,000
	WALES			
1922	Barry Mutual, Lombard Buildings, Barry, Glam.		621	512,000
1865D	Cardiff, 75 St. Mary St., Cardiff		675	1,037,000
1874	" —Hibernian P., 55, Churchill Way, Cardiff		709	543,000
1860D	" —Principality. Principality Bldgs. Queen St., Cardiff		9,386	10,005,000
1866	Pontypridd and Provincial, Town Hall Chambers, Pontypridd		461	583,000
	SCOTLAND			
1869	Dunfermine, 56 East Port, Dunfermline		14,744	12,199,000
1870D	Edinburgh, 39 Melville St., Edinburgh		941	667,000
1899	" —Century, 21-23 Albany Street, Edinburgh		1,021	1,164,000
1952D	" —Dunedin, 32 Castle St., Edinburgh		1,392	1,208,000
1933D	" —Prudential Investment, 1 Leopold Place, Edinburgh		298	603,000
1848D	" —Scottish, 4, York Place, Edinburgh		1,290	1,201,000
1891	Inverness, 21-23 Union St., Inverness		2,026	1,311,000
1853D	Paisley, 8 Gilmour St., Paisley		2,250	1,767,000

MORTGAGE REPAYMENT TABLE

Calendar monthly subscriptions required to pay off principal and interest of mortgages at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest* over various periods of years. Intermediate amounts can be determined by addition of subscription rates, e.g., Calendar monthly subscription for a mortgage of £3,200 over 20 years—£22 15s. + £1 10s. 4d. = £24 5s. 4d.

Period of Years	£100	£200	£300	£500	£1,000	£2,000	£3,000
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5.....	2 0 2	4 0 4	6 0 6	10 0 10	20 1 8	40 3 4	60 5 0
10.....	1 3 2	2 6 6	3 9 9	5 16 3	11 12 6	23 5 0	34 17 6
11.....	1 1 9	2 3 6	3 5 3	5 8 9	10 17 6	21 15 0	32 12 6
12.....	1 0 6	2 1 0	3 1 6	5 2 6	10 5 0	20 10 0	30 15 0
13.....	19 5	1 18 10	2 18 3	4 17 1	9 14 2	19 8 4	29 2 6
14.....	18 6	1 17 0	2 15 6	4 12 6	9 5 0	18 10 0	27 15 0
15.....	17 9	1 15 6	2 13 3	4 8 9	8 17 6	17 15 0	26 12 6
16.....	17 1	1 14 2	2 11 3	4 5 5	8 10 10	17 1 8	25 12 6
17.....	16 6	1 13 0	2 9 6	4 2 6	8 5 0	16 10 0	24 15 0
18.....	16 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	24 0 0
19.....	15 7	1 11 2	2 6 9	3 17 11	7 15 10	15 11 8	23 7 6
20.....	15 2	1 10 4	2 5 6	3 15 10	7 11 8	15 3 4	22 15 0
21.....	14 10	1 9 8	2 4 6	3 14 2	7 8 4	14 16 8	22 5 0
22.....	14 6	1 9 0	2 3 6	3 12 6	7 5 0	14 10 0	21 15 0
23.....	14 2	1 8 4	2 2 6	3 10 10	7 1 8	14 3 4	21 5 0
24.....	13 11	1 7 10	2 1 9	3 9 7	6 19 2	13 18 4	20 17 6
25.....	13 8	1 7 4	2 1 0	3 8 4	6 16 8	13 13 4	20 10 0

* Most of the Building Societies were charging $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on mortgages to owner-occupiers in 1962.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service was inaugurated on July 5, 1948, by the Minister of Health under the *National Health Service Act, 1946*, "to promote the establishment in England and Wales of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people of England and Wales and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness." There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are run over very similar lines. The Minister of Health is responsible to Parliament for seeing that Health Services of all kinds of the highest possible quality are available to all who need them. He is advised by the Central Health Services Council (and certain Standing Advisory Committees dealing with special subjects), which he appoints after consultation with the various interested bodies.

The National Health Service which covers a comprehensive range of hospital, specialist, practitioner (medical, dental, ophthalmic), pharmaceutical, appliance and local authority services, is available to every man, woman and child in the country. Everyone resident in the country is entitled to use the Service as a whole or any complete part of it. No insurance qualification is necessary. Most of the cost of running the Service is met by the Exchequer—that is from taxes. Other sources of finance are: (i) the weekly National Health Service contributions (since September, 1957), which are estimated to produce about £147,000,000, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total cost of the Service in 1962-63. (For convenience these are collected with the National Insurance contribution in a single combined weekly stamp); (ii) local taxation, which pays for about half the cost of local health authority services; (iii) partial charges to patients for prescription items, spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, appliances, amenity beds in hospital; (iv) superannuation contributions.

Details of the way in which the National Health Service is organized, and of the services provided by its main branches are described in the following paragraphs.

THE HEALTH SERVICES

Family Doctor Service

In England and Wales the Family Doctor Service is organized by 138 Executive Councils which also organize the Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Eye Services for their areas. There is an Executive Council for each County and County Borough area, but in some cases one Council covers two areas. Members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists and pharmacists (12), the Local Health Authority (8) and the Minister of Health (5). Any doctor may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme, provided the area in which he wishes to practise has not already an adequate number of doctors, and about 22,000 general practitioners do so. They may at the same time have private fee-paying patients. Health Service doctors are paid on a capitation basis, i.e. an annual fee in respect of each patient accepted.

Everyone aged 16 or over can choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept a person or not as he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission of the doctor on whose list he is, or by informing the local Executive Council (in which case a delay of about 14 days is usual). When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to be treated as "temporary residents," and in an emergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the doctor's surgery or when necessary, at home. Doctors may prescribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and also a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

Drugs, Medicines and Appliances.—The number of chemists (including drug stores and appliance suppliers) in England and Wales, within the National Health Service at December 31, 1961, was 15,631. 205,016,327 prescriptions were dispensed in 1961. Since March 1, 1961, there has been a charge of 2s. in respect of each item on a prescription form made out by the family doctor and presented for dispensing, except for elastic hosiery for which the charge is 5s. or 10s. for each article. In those country areas where the doctor does his own dispensing, the charge is collected by the doctor.

Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About

10,450 of the dentists available for general practice have joined the National Health Service. They are responsible to the Executive Councils in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part in the Service and willing to accept them, and do not require to register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is no need for the patient to obtain a recommendation before seeking dental treatment. The dentist is able to carry out at once all normal conservative treatment (e.g. fillings), provision of dentures in some cases, emergency treatment and ordinary denture repairs; he seeks prior approval from the Dental Estimates Board before undertaking treatment when it involves the extraction of teeth and the provision of dentures (in some cases); extensive and prolonged treatment of the gums; inlays; crowns (in some cases); special appliances and oral surgery and certain other items.

A dentist may, with the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, charge his patient a prescribed sum for such types of treatment as crowns, inlays or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where a denture supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. In May, 1951, charges were introduced for dentures; these were increased in May, 1961, to £2 5s.—£2 15s. for the supply of one denture or up to £5 for a set. In June, 1952, a charge of £1, or the full cost of any treatment if less than £1, was introduced. No charge is made for the clinical examination of a patient's mouth. Expectant mothers or mothers who have had a child during the preceding twelve months, children under 16; or 16 or over, but still in full-time attendance at school, do not pay charges. Other patients between 16 and 20 years of age pay charges for dentures only.

Supplementary Ophthalmic Service

Supplementary Ophthalmic Services which are run by the Executive Councils, form part of the Eye Services available under the National Health Service, and provide for the testing of sight and supply of glasses only. Any ophthalmic medical practitioner or ophthalmic optician who has joined the Service may be consulted. The first time a person uses the Service he must obtain a recommendation from his doctor that his sight needs testing. After this he can use the Service direct without first obtaining a note from his doctor.

Until 1951 there were no charges under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service except, in certain cases, for the renewal or repair of glasses or where the patient chose a more expensive spectacle frame than one of the standard frames available free, or asked to be supplied with special lenses where only flat lenses were necessary. In May, 1951, charges to patients of 20s. for each lens, plus the actual cost of the frames, were introduced. As from May 16, 1961, charges to patients have been increased to 22s. 6d. for each single-vision lens or 20s. for each bi-focal lens. As hitherto, children's glasses in the standard type of children's frame remain free of charge. As from May, 1961, schoolchildren aged 10 years or over may be supplied with lenses without charge if any other type of N.H.S. frame is used; the charge for the frame must then be paid.

Hospitals and Specialists

On July 5, 1948, ownership of 2,688 out of 3,040 voluntary and municipal hospitals in England and Wales was vested in the Minister of Health. The Minister has a duty to provide hospital accommodation and specialist services to such an extent as he considers necessary to meet all reasonable requirements for the treatment of the acutely ill, maternity cases, the chronic sick and those suffering from tuberculosis or infectious diseases as well as the mentally disordered. Convalescent treatment is also provided for those who need it and surgical and medical appliances are supplied in appropriate cases.

In the main, this part of the Service is organized by 15 Regional Hospital Boards (see Index); in 14 of these regions there is a University having a teaching hospital or medical school. Hospitals are administered on behalf of the Boards by 38 Hospital Management Committees. The only hospitals in the Service outside the Regional Boards' immediate responsibility are the teaching hospitals which provide facilities for undergraduate and post-graduate medical or dental education and which are administered by Boards of Governors. There are 26 Boards of Governors in London and 10 in the rest of the country.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service (and nearly all of them are doing so) hold hospital appointments. They can take up whole-time or part-time service and those who have part-time appointments can still accept fee-paying patients outside the Service.

Certain hospitals have accommodation in small wards or single rooms which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are fixed under Regulations and are at present 12s. or 24s. per day. In such a case the patient pays nothing for the cost of treatment or the normal cost of maintenance. In some hospitals a number of pay-beds has been placed at the disposal of part-time specialists taking part in the Service for use by private patients who agree to pay full hospital maintenance costs, and (usually) private fees to the specialist as well. The fees that may be charged by specialists to patients occupying private pay-beds are normally restricted to 75 guineas to cover everything. For exceptionally long or complicated treatment this limit may be raised to 125 guineas and special arrangements may be made in a limited proportion of pay-beds for patient and doctor to agree to fees outside these limits.

Arrangements to obtain the service or advice of a hospital specialist are made by the patient's family doctor as in the past. A specialist usually sees a patient at the hospital or clinic at which he works, but arrangements will be made for the specialist to

visit the patient at home if he is unable, for medical reasons, to be taken to hospital. No charges are made to National Health Service in-patients (except for amenity beds as above or dentures or glasses of a special type supplied at the patient's request), but a charge of 2s. is made to out-patients for each item on a prescription form for drugs and medicines (unless administered at hospitals). Exemptions from this charge are made in the case of patients receiving National Assistance or their dependants; war pensioners receiving medicines for their accepted disability; and patients attending V.D. clinics who receive medicines as part of their treatment. Also hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for elastic hosiery, surgical abdominal supports, surgical footwear (and healing and soling repairs), dentures, glasses and wigs. Exceptions are made in the case of a child under 16 years of age or at full-time attendance at school, to National Assistance recipients and their dependants and to war pensioners in respect of their accepted war disabilities.

There are at present 80 hospitals providing distribution centres where hearing aids can be obtained after recommendation by a specialist.

Local Health Authority Services

The Local Health Services, mainly concerned with the care of patients in their own homes, are the responsibility of the major local authorities—County Councils and County Borough Councils. There are 146 Local Health Authorities in England and Wales and 29 other authorities exercise delegated health and welfare functions.

Local Health Services provide such services as midwifery; ante-natal, post-natal and Infant welfare clinics, and priority dental services where practicable for expectant and nursing mothers and young children; health visiting; home nursing; ambulances; provision of domestic help on health grounds; special care and after-care of the sick; health education; local mental health services; and also vaccination and immunization. The provision of Health Centres is also a Local Health Authority responsibility in England and Wales. In Scotland such centres are the responsibility of the Scottish Home and Health Department.

All these services are free of charge except for domestic help and, in certain cases, provision of residential accommodation, meals, nursing requisites, bedding, etc., for which a charge may be made according to means. Since June, 1952, Local Health Authorities have also had power to make charges for the use of day nurseries. The Local Health Authorities may only charge what is reasonable, having regard to the means of the users.

Cost of the Service

	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	£	£	£
1948-49†	179,281,787	22,360,725	5,660,000
1949-50	305,288,243	40,095,900	8,328,000
1950-51	336,559,753	40,297,713	9,416,000
1951-52	348,457,732	43,426,325	10,091,000
1952-53	384,155,261	47,563,768	10,863,000
1953-54	367,947,357	46,423,240	10,848,985
1954-55	388,860,299	49,865,376	11,772,991
1955-56	423,766,657	53,271,739	13,454,000
1956-57	468,012,590	57,894,572	14,698,000
1957-58	480,445,973	59,462,208	15,569,138
1958-59	486,433,921	60,057,771	17,662,974
1959-60	558,786,397	61,327,785	17,635,009
1960-61	626,473,951	69,323,522	19,151,324
1961-62*	626,161,790	71,805,775	19,120,000
1962-63*	695,153,000	77,956,000	19,620,290

† July 5—March 31.

* Estimated.

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½	3½	4½	5	5½	6
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	2.025	2.035	2.045	2.050	2.055	2.060
3	3.076	3.106	3.137	3.153	3.168	3.184
4	4.153	4.215	4.278	4.310	4.342	4.375
5	5.256	5.362	5.471	5.526	5.581	5.637
6	6.388	6.550	6.717	6.802	6.888	6.975
7	7.547	7.779	8.019	8.142	8.267	8.394
8	8.736	9.052	9.380	9.549	9.722	9.897
9	9.955	10.368	10.802	11.027	11.256	11.491
10	11.203	11.731	12.288	12.578	12.875	13.181
11	12.483	13.142	13.841	14.207	14.584	14.972
12	13.796	14.602	15.464	15.917	16.386	16.870
13	15.140	16.113	17.160	17.713	18.287	18.882
14	16.519	17.677	18.932	19.599	20.293	21.015
15	17.932	19.296	20.784	21.579	22.409	23.276
16	19.380	20.971	22.719	23.657	24.641	25.673
17	20.865	22.705	24.742	25.840	26.996	28.213
18	22.386	24.500	26.855	28.132	29.481	30.006
19	23.946	26.357	29.064	30.539	32.103	33.760
20	25.545	28.280	31.371	33.066	34.868	37.786
21	27.183	30.269	33.783	35.719	37.786	39.993
22	28.865	32.329	36.303	38.505	40.864	43.392
23	30.584	34.460	38.937	41.430	44.112	46.996
24	32.349	36.667	41.689	44.502	47.538	50.816
25	34.158	38.950	44.565	47.727	51.153	54.865
26	36.012	41.313	47.571	51.113	54.966	59.156
27	37.912	43.759	50.711	54.669	58.989	63.706
28	39.860	46.291	53.993	58.403	63.234	68.528
29	41.856	48.911	57.423	62.323	67.711	73.640
30	43.903	51.623	61.007	66.439	72.435	79.058
31	46.000	54.429	64.752	70.701	77.419	84.802
32	48.150	57.335	68.666	75.209	82.677	90.890
33	50.354	60.341	72.756	80.064	88.225	97.343
34	52.613	63.453	77.030	85.067	94.077	104.184
35	54.928	66.674	81.497	90.320	100.251	111.435
36	57.301	70.008	86.164	95.836	106.765	119.121
37	59.734	73.458	91.041	101.628	113.637	127.268
38	62.227	77.029	96.138	107.710	120.887	135.904
39	64.783	80.725	101.464	114.095	128.536	145.058
40	67.403	84.550	107.030	120.800	136.606	154.762
41	70.088	88.510	112.847	127.840	145.119	165.048
42	72.840	92.607	118.925	135.232	154.100	175.951
43	75.661	96.840	125.276	142.993	163.576	187.508
44	78.552	101.238	131.914	151.143	173.573	199.758
45	81.516	105.782	138.850	159.700	184.119	212.744
46	84.554	110.484	146.097	168.685	195.246	226.508
47	87.668	115.351	153.673	178.119	206.984	241.099
48	90.860	120.388	161.588	188.025	219.368	256.565
49	94.131	125.602	169.859	198.427	232.344	272.958
50	97.484	130.998	178.503	209.348	246.217	290.336

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½	3½	4½	5	5½	6
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
1	1.0250	1.0350	1.0450	1.0500	1.0550	1.0600
2	1.0506	1.0712	1.0920	1.1025	1.1130	1.1236
3	1.0769	1.1087	1.1412	1.1576	1.1742	1.1910
4	1.1038	1.1475	1.1925	1.2155	1.2388	1.2625
5	1.1314	1.1877	1.2462	1.2703	1.3070	1.3382
6	1.1597	1.2293	1.3023	1.3401	1.3788	1.4185
7	1.1887	1.2723	1.3609	1.4071	1.4547	1.5036
8	1.2184	1.3168	1.4221	1.4775	1.5347	1.5938
9	1.2489	1.3629	1.4861	1.5543	1.6191	1.6895
10	1.2801	1.4106	1.5530	1.6289	1.7081	1.7908
11	1.3121	1.4600	1.6229	1.7103	1.8021	1.8983
12	1.3449	1.5111	1.6959	1.7959	1.9012	2.0122
13	1.3785	1.5640	1.7722	1.8856	2.0058	2.1329
14	1.4130	1.6187	1.8519	1.9799	2.1161	2.2609
15	1.4483	1.6753	1.9353	2.0789	2.2325	2.3966
16	1.4845	1.7340	2.0224	2.1829	2.3553	2.5404
17	1.5216	1.7947	2.1134	2.2920	2.4848	2.6928
18	1.5597	1.8575	2.2085	2.4066	2.6215	2.8543
19	1.5987	1.9225	2.3079	2.5270	2.7656	3.0250
20	1.6386	1.9898	2.4117	2.6533	2.9178	3.2071
21	1.6796	2.0594	2.5202	2.7860	3.0782	3.3996
22	1.7216	2.1315	2.6337	2.9253	3.2475	3.6035
23	1.7646	2.2061	2.7522	3.0715	3.4262	3.8197
24	1.8087	2.2833	2.8760	3.2251	3.6146	4.0489
25	1.8539	2.3632	3.0054	3.3864	3.8134	4.2919
26	1.9003	2.4460	3.1407	3.5557	4.0231	4.5494
27	1.9478	2.5316	3.2820	3.7335	4.2444	4.8223
28	1.9965	2.6202	3.4297	3.9201	4.4778	5.1117
29	2.0464	2.7119	3.5840	4.1161	4.7241	5.4184
30	2.0976	2.8068	3.7453	4.3219	4.9840	5.7435
31	2.1500	2.9050	3.9139	4.5380	5.2581	6.0881
32	2.2038	3.0067	4.0900	4.7649	5.5473	6.4534
33	2.2589	3.1119	4.2740	5.0032	5.8524	6.8406
34	2.3153	3.2209	4.4664	5.2533	6.1742	7.2510
35	2.3732	3.3336	4.6673	5.5160	6.5138	7.6861
36	2.4325	3.4503	4.8774	5.7918	6.8721	8.1473
37	2.4933	3.5710	5.0969	6.0814	7.2501	8.6361
38	2.5557	3.6960	5.3262	6.3855	7.6488	9.1543
39	2.6196	3.8254	5.5659	6.7048	8.0693	9.7035
40	2.6851	3.9593	5.8164	7.0400	8.5133	10.2857
41	2.7522	4.0978	6.0781	7.3920	8.9815	10.9029
42	2.8210	4.2413	6.3516	7.7616	9.4755	11.5570
43	2.8915	4.3897	6.6374	8.1497	9.9967	12.2505
44	2.9638	4.5433	6.9361	8.5572	10.5465	12.9855
45	3.0379	4.7024	7.2482	8.9850	11.1260	13.7646
46	3.1139	4.8669	7.5744	9.4343	11.7385	14.5905
47	3.1917	5.0373	7.9153	9.9026	12.3841	15.4659
48	3.2715	5.2136	8.2715	10.4013	13.0653	16.3939
49	3.3533	5.3961	8.6437	10.9273	13.7838	17.3775
50	3.4371	5.5849	9.0326	11.4674	14.5420	18.4202

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36.012, and deduct £1—£35.012.

WIND FORCE MEASURES

The Beaufort Scale of wind force has been accepted internationally and is used in communicating weather conditions. Devised originally by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, it now consists of these numbers 0-17, each representing certain strength or velocity of wind.

Scale No.	Wind Force	M.p.h.	Knots	Scale No.	Wind Force.	M.p.h.	Knots
0	Calm	—	—	9	Strong gale	47-54	41-47
1	Slight air	1-3	1-3	10	Whole gale	55-63	48-55
2	Slight breeze	4-7	4-6	11	Storm	64-73	56-63
3	Gentle breeze	8-12	7-10	12	Hurricane	73-82	64-71
4	Moderate breeze	13-18	11-16	13	—	83-92	72-80
5	Fresh breeze	19-24	17-21	14	—	93-103	81-89
6	Strong breeze	25-31	22-27	15	—	104-114	90-99
7	High wind	32-38	28-33	16	—	115-125	100-108
8	Gale	39-46	34-41	17	—	126-136	109-118

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING LINES

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES

ANCHOR LINE, LTD., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 9 Haymarket, S.W.1. *Head Office*: 12-16 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BELFAST STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines, Ltd., *see below*).

BERGEN LINE (Bergen Steamship Co. Ltd.), 21-24 Cocks spur Street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE, LTD. (Agents: Alexr. Howden & Co., Ltd., 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.)

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3 (*Head Office*, India Buildings, Liverpool, 2).

BLUE STAR LINE LTD., Albion House, 34-5 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BOWRING STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BRITISH & IRISH S. P. CO., LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines Ltd., *see below*).

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., One Aldgate, E.C.3.

B P TANKER CO. LTD., Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

BROCKLEBANK LINE (T. & J. Brocklebank Ltd.). London Agents: Alexr. Howden & Co. Ltd., 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BROCKLEBANK'S WELL LINE, Gosman & Smith Ltd., 1-7 Crosswall, E.C.3.

BURNS AND LAIRD LINES LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines Ltd., *see below*).

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., THE; CAYZER, IRVINE & CO., LTD., 2 and 4 St Mary Axe, E.C.3.

COAST LINES LTD., London House, 3 New London Street, E.C.3, Seaway House, 338 The Highway, E.1 and 227 Regent Street, W.1.

CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CO. LTD., Cunard Building, Liverpool, 3; 15 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1 and 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

DONALDSON LINE, LTD., 31-35 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES, LTD., Dunster House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

ELDERS & FYFES, LTD., 15 Stratton Street, W.1.

ELLERMAN LINES LTD., 12-20 Camomile Street, E.C.3.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD., 12-20 Camomile Street, E.C.3.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, LTD.: Agents: 108 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

EUROPE-CANADA LINE, 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

(WM.) FRANCE, FENWICK & CO., LTD., 23 Rood Lane, E.C.3.

FRENCH LINE, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Ltd., 20 Cocks spur Street, S.W.1.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD., Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

GLEN LINE, LTD., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

HARRISON LINE: THOS. & JAS. HARRISON, LTD., Fountain House, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

HENDERSON LINE (P. HENDERSON & CO.), *Head Office*, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. And 4, Fenchurch Avenue E.C.3; Wellington Buildings, The Strand, Liverpool, 2.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE (LONDON), LTD., 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HOULDER BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 53 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

HOUSTON LINE LIMITED, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

LAMPOR & HOLT LINE, LTD., Asia House, 31-33 Lime Street, E.C.3.

MACANDREWS & CO., LTD., Plantation House, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

MCILWRAITH, MCEACHARN, LTD., 154-156 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

MITSUI STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., Kemspon House, Camomile Street, E.C.3.

MOSS HUTCHINSON LINE, LTD., Three Quays, Tower Hill, E.C.3.

NEDERLAND LINE ROYAL DUTCH MAIL: D. H. Drakeford, Ltd., General Passenger Agents, 60 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., LTD., 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 104-6 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Amalgamated as P. & O.—Orient Lines (*see below*).

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., THE, Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

P. & O.—ORIENT LINES, 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.; 14 Cocks spur Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL MAIL LINES, LTD., Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. and America House, Cocks spur Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL ROTTERDAM LLOYD (Escombe, McGrath & Co., Ltd.); *Freight*, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3; *Passage*, 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE, LTD., THE, Cayzer House, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.4.

SHAW SAVILL LINE, 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 11a Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

SHELL TANKERS CO., LTD., Ibez House, Minorities, E.C.3.

SMITH, SIR W. R., & SONS, LTD., 58-59 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., *Head Office*, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

UNITED STATES LINES, 58 St. James's Street; *Passage*, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1; *Freight*, 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

WATTS WATTS & CO., LTD., 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

WEIR (ANDREW) & CO., LTD., 21 Bury Street, E.C.3.

LIGHTHOUSES

In 1960-61 the income of the General Lighthouse Fund was £4,786,867, made up of £4,653,127 United Kingdom Light Dues, £41 Bahamas Light Dues, £1 Sombrero Light Dues, £48 Basses Light Dues, £133,650 Miscellaneous Receipts. Expenditure during the year totalled £3,547,154 made up of £3,424,978 in respect of maintenance and operation of lighthouses, etc., under the control of the three General Lighthouse Authorities (*Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and Commissioners of Irish Lights*), £92,614 in respect of Lighthouses Abroad and £29,562 miscellaneous expenditure, including the cost of collecting dues. The surplus of £1,239,713 was carried to the Net Revenue Account. In September 1940, United Kingdom Light Dues were increased from 150 per cent. of the statutory rates laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to 200 per cent., and in March, 1942, to 300 per cent. The dues were reduced to 200 per cent. in January, 1946, but general increases in costs and expenditure on renewals and replacements necessitated increases up to 460 per cent. in April, 1956. As a consequence of the United Kingdom's adherence to the Convention on the Territorial Seas and Contiguous Zones, the Orders in Council under which Colonial Light Dues were collected were revoked with effect from March 25, 1960.

LONDON RAILWAY STATIONS AND SYSTEMS

London Midland Region

EUSTON, off Euston Road.—For trains to Birmingham (New Street), Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, North Wales, Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, Carlisle, and Scotland *via* old London and North-Western route. Also short-distance trains to Watford, etc.

ST. PANCRAS, Euston Road.—For trains to Bedford, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Sbeffield, etc. and to Scotland *via* old Midland route. Also short-distance trains to St. Albans, Luton, etc. Boat-trains for Tilbury leave from St. Pancras.

BROAD STREET.—City terminus of the former North London line to Richmond *via* Willesden Junction and for trains to Watford.

MARYLEBONE.—For trains to Rugby, Leicester and Nottingham and for some shorter-distance trains, e.g. to Harrow, High Wycombe and Aylesbury (see also Metropolitan Line).

Eastern Region

KING'S CROSS.—For trains to Peterborough, Grantham, Doncaster, York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle and Edinburgh *via* old London and North-Eastern route; Lincolnshire and East Riding. Also short distance trains to parts of Hertfordshire.

LIVERPOOL STREET, City.—For trains to East Anglia—Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, Cromer, Yarmouth, etc.; boat-trains to Harwich. Also short-distance trains to outer N.E. London suburbs and to most parts of Essex.

FENCHURCH STREET, City.—Is terminus for the Tilbury and Southend Line.

Western Region

PADDINGTON, Praed Street, W.2.—For trains to Reading, Swindon, Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, Penzance, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea and other parts of South Wales, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Oxford, Worcester and Hereford, Birmingham (Snow Hill), Wolverhampton, Chester and Birkenhead. Also short-distance trains to parts of Middlesex and Thames Valley.

Southern Region

VICTORIA, end of Victoria Street, S.W.1.—Boat trains for Dover, Folkestone and Newhaven. Trains to Kent and Sussex coast. Short-distance trains to many parts of Kent and Surrey.

WATERLOO, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—Trains to Southampton, Portsmouth (for Isle of Wight), Lymington (for Isle of Wight), Bournemouth, Basingstoke, Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Ilfracombe and Bude. Short-distance trains to many parts of Surrey, Middlesex and Thames Valley.

LONDON BRIDGE, south of London Bridge, S.E.1.—Trains to South Coast and many short-distance trains on Southern Electric system.

CHARING CROSS.—Trains to all parts of Kent and East Sussex and many short-distance trains.

CANNON STREET, City.—City terminus for trains covering largely same routes as Charing Cross.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, City.—Used mostly for short-distance trains to South London and parts of Kent. **BLACKFRIARS** is on the Holborn Viaduct Line, but is a terminus for some trains.

LONDON TRANSPORT UNDERGROUND SYSTEM

Bakerloo Line

Elephant and Castle,* Lambeth North, Waterloo,* Charing Cross,* Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus,* Oxford Circus,* Regent's Park, Baker Street*—then *Stammore Branch* (St. John's Wood, Swiss Cottage, Finchley Road,* West Hampstead, Kilburn, Willesden Green, Dollis Hill, Neasden, Wembley Park,* Kingsbury, Queensbury, Canons

Park, Stanmore) or *Watford Branch* (Marylebone, Edgware Road,* Paddington,* Warwick Avenue, Maida Vale, Kilburn Park, Queen's Park, Kensal Green, Willesden Junction, Harlesden, Stonebridge Park, Wembley Central, North Wembley, South Kenton, Kenton, Harrow and Wealdstone, Headstone Lane, Hatch End, Carpenders Park, Bushey and Oxhey, Watford High Street, Watford Junction).

Central Line

From Ruislip.—West Ruislip, Ruislip Gardens, South Ruislip, Northolt, Greenford, Perivale, Hanger Lane.

From Ealing.—Ealing Broadway, West Acton.

Theu (both branches) North Acton, East Acton, White City, Shepherd's Bush, Holland Park, Notting Hill Gate,* Queensway, Lancaster Gate, Marble Arch, Bond Street, Oxford Circus,* Tottenham Court Road,* Holborn,* Chancery Lane, St. Paul's, Bank,* Liverpool Street,* Bethnal Green, Mile End,* Stratford, Leyton, Leytonstone.

Then Hainault Branch *via* Wanstead (Wanstead, Redbridge, Gants Hill, Newbury Park, Barking-side, Fairlop, Hainault).

Or Epping Branch (Snaresbrook, South Woodford, Woodford, Buckhurst Hill, Loughton, Debden, Theydon Bois, Epping, North Weald, Blake Hall, Ongar). Change at Woodford for Roding Valley, Chigwell, Grange Hill and Hainault.

Circle Line

Charing Cross,* Westminster, St. James's Park, Victoria, Sloane Square, South Kensington,* Gloucester Road,* High Street Kensington, Notting Hill Gate,* Bayswater, Paddington,* Edgware Road,* Baker Street,* Great Portland Street, Euston Square, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Farringdon, Aldersgate, Moorgate,* Liverpool Street,* Aldgate, Tower Hill, Monument,* Cannon Street, Mansion House, Blackfriars, Temple, Charing Cross.*

District Line

Uminster, Uminster Bridge, Hornchurch, Elm Park, Dagenham East, Dagenham Heathway, Becontree, Upney, Barking, East Ham, Upton Park, Plaistow, West Ham, Bromley, Bow Road, Mile End,* Stepney Green, Whitechapel,* Aldgate East, Tower Hill (for Tower Hill—Gloucester Road and Edgware Road, see Circle Line), Earl's Court.* Change at Earl's Court for Kensington (Olympia).

Then Wimbledon Branch.—West Brompton, Fulham Broadway, Parsons Green, Putney Bridge, East Putney, Southfields, Wimbledon Park, Wimbledon.

Or Richmond, Hounslow or Ealing Branches. Common as far as Turnham Green *via* West Kensington, Barons Court, Hammersmith,* Ravenscourt Park, Stamford Brook.

Richmond Branch.—Gunnersbury, Kew Gardens, Richmond.

Hounslow Branch.—Chiswick Park, Acton Town,* then as Piccadilly Line.

Ealing Branch.—Chiswick Park, Acton Town,* Ealing Common,* Ealing Broadway.

Metropolitan Line

From Barking as District to Aldgate East, then as Circle Line, Liverpool Street—Baker Street *via* King's Cross. Change at Whitechapel for Shore-ditch and for Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Surrey Docks and New Cross or New Cross Gate. From Baker Street—Hammersmith Branch.—

* Interchange Stations.

Edgware Road,* Paddington,* Royal Oak, Westbourne Park, Ladbroke Grove, Latimer Road, Shepherd's Bush, Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith.*

Or Uxbridge, Watford and Amersham Branches, Common as far as Harrow-on-the-Hill (Finchley Road,* Wembley Park,* Preston Road, Northwick Park.

(Uxbridge Branch—West Harrow, Rayners Lane,* then as Piccadilly Line.)

Watford and Amersham Branches.—Common as far as Moor Park via North Harrow, Pinner, Northwood Hills, Northwood.

Then Croxley and Watford.

Or Rickmansworth, Chorley Wood, Chalfont and Latimer, Amersham. Change at Chalfont and Latimer for Chesham.

Northern Line

Morden, South Wimbledon, Collier's Wood, Tooting Broadway, Tooting Bec, Balham, Clapham South, Clapham Common, Clapham North, Stockwell, Oval, Kennington.

Then City Branch—Elephant and Castle,* Borough, London Bridge, Bank,* Moorgate,* Old Street,* Angel, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Euston—Camden Town,* *see below*. (Change at Moorgate for *Northern City Line*—Old Street,* Essex Road, Highbury and Islington, Drayton Park and Finsbury Park.*)

Or West End Branch—Waterloo,* Charing Cross,* Strand, Leicester Square,* Tottenham

Court Road,* Goodge Street, Warren Street, Euston, Mornington Crescent, Camden Town.

Then Edgware Branch—Chalk Farm, Belsize Park, Hampstead, Golders Green, Brent, Hendon Central, Colindale, Burnt Oak, Edgware.

Or Barnet and Mill Hill East Branches.—Kentish Town, Tufnell Park, Archway, Highgate, East Finchley, Finchley Central, West Finchley, Woodside Park, Totteridge, High Barnet. (Mill Hill East trains diverge after Finchley Central.)

Piccadilly Line

Cockfosters, Oakwood, Southgate, Arnos Grove, Bounds Green, Wood Green, Turnpike Lane, Manor House, Finsbury Park,* Arsenal, Holloway Road, Caledonian Road, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Russell Square, Holborn,* Covent Garden, Leicester Square,* Piccadilly Circus,* Green Park, Hyde Park Corner, Knightsbridge, South Kensington,* Gloucester Road,* Earsl Court,* Barons Court, Hammersmith,* Acton Town *

Then Hounslow Branch.—South Ealing, Northfields, Boston Manor, Osterley, Hounslow East, Hounslow Central, Hounslow West.

Or Uxbridge Branch.—Ealing Common,* North Ealing, Park Royal, Alperton, Sudbury Town, Sudbury Hill, South Harrow, Rayners Lane,* Eastcote, Ruislip Manor, Ruislip, Ickenham, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

Waterloo and City Line

(British Railways)

Direct trains between Waterloo* and Bank,*

* Interchange Stations.

GREEN LINE COACH ROUTES

- 701. Gravesend - Dartford - Victoria - Staines - Ascot.
- 702. Gravesend - Dartford - Victoria - Staines - Sunningdale.
- 703. Wrotham - Swanley - Victoria - Wembley - Amersham.
- 704. Tunbridge Wells - Sevenoaks - Victoria - Slough - Windsor.
- 705. Sevenoaks - Westerham - Victoria - Slough - Windsor.
- 706. Westerham - Croydon - Victoria - Watford - Aylesbury.
- 707. Oxted - Croydon - Victoria - Watford - Aylesbury.
- 708. East Grinstead - Caterham - Victoria - Watford - Hemel Hempstead.
- 709. Godstone - Caterham - Oxford Circus - Uxbridge - Chesham.
- 710. Crawley - Redhill - Oxford Circus - Uxbridge - Amersham.
- 711. Reigate - Sutton - Oxford Circus - Uxbridge - High Wycombe.
- 712. Dorking - Epsom - Victoria - St. Albans - Luton.
- 713. Dorking - Epsom - Victoria - St. Albans - Dunstable.
- 714. Dorking - Kingston - King's Cross - St. Albans - Luton.
- 715. Guildford - Esher - Oxford Circus - Enfield - Hertford.

- 715A. Marble Arch - Oxford Circus - Edmonton - Hertford.
- 716. Chertsey - Kingston - Baker Street - Barnet - Hitchin.
- 716A. Woking - Kingston - Baker Street - Barnet - Stevenage.
- 717. Victoria - Baker Street - Barnet - Welham Green - Welwyn Garden City.
- 718. Windsor - Kingston - Victoria - Chingford - Epping - Harlow New Town.
- 719. Hemel Hempstead - Leverstock Green - Garston - Watford - Victoria.
- 720. Bishop's Stortford - Harlow - Epping - Woodford - Aldgate.
- 720A. Harlow New Town - Epping - Woodford - Aldgate.
- 721. Brentwood - Gidea Park - Romford - Ilford - Aldgate.
- 722. Upminster - Hornchurch - Becontree Heath - Aldgate.
- 723. Tilbury Ferry - Chadwell St. Mary - Grays - Purfleet - Aldgate.
- 723A. Grays - Bellus - Aldgate.
- 723B. Tilbury Ferry - Dock Road - Grays - Purfleet - Aldgate.
- 725. Gravesend - Bromley - Croydon - Kingston - Windsor.
- 726. Romford - Baker Street - Barnet - St. Albans - Whipsnade Zoo (summer only).

AERODROMES AND AIRPORTS

A list of 167 aerodromes in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, etc., available to civil aircraft, showing the class of aerodrome and the length in feet of the longest runway, grass or beach landing strip. Civil Aircraft are not permitted to land at aerodromes in U.K. other than those listed below, except in cases of genuine emergency in flight or where special permission has been obtained from the appropriate authority.

S=Airfield owned or controlled by the Ministry of Aviation; airports available for International air services are also shown in bold type (22).

J=Aerodrome licensed for joint use of Royal Air Force, Royal Navy and civil aircraft (56).

M=Municipal aerodrome, owned or controlled by the local authority (22).

Pu.=Aerodrome licensed for public use (30).

U=Unlicensed aerodrome; *available with prior permission to civil aircraft (18).

Priv.=Aerodrome licensed for private use (42).

C=Aerodrome or airport with Customs and Immigration facilities, continuously or on call.

H=Helicopter Station only.

England and Wales (140)

- Abingdon. J. (6,600).
 Acklington. J. (5,850).
 Andover, Hants. J. (4,200).
 Aylesbury (Thame). Priv. U. (3,550).
 Barrow (Walney Island). Priv. (3,925)
 Basingstoun. J. (6,000).
 Bath Racecourse (Lansdowne). Priv. U. (1,450).
 Bedford (Castle Mill). Priv. U. (1,400).
 Bembridge, I.O.W. Pu. (3,300).
 Benson, Oxon. J. (6,006).
 Biggin Hill. Priv. J. (2,960).
 Biggleswade (Old Warden). Priv. U. (2,100).
 Birmingham. MC. (5,006).
 Bitteswell, Warwickshire. Priv. (5,999).
 Blackpool (Squire's Gate). M.Pu.C. (6,001).
 Bognor Regis. Priv. U. (2,500).
 Booker. J. (3,300).
 Boston, Lincs. Priv. U. (2,000).
 Bournemouth (Hurn). SC. (6,031).
 Bovingdon, Herts. J. (4,902).
 Bristol (Filton). Priv. U. (8,175).
 Bristol (Lulsgate). Pu.C. (4,232).
 Brough, Hull. Priv. (3,900).
 Cambridge. Pu. (5,250).
 Cardiff (Rhoose). SC. (4,534).
 Carlisle (Crosby). Pu. (6,035).
 Chivenor. J. (6,048).
 Christchurch, Hants. Priv. (4,950).
 Church Fenton. J. (6,000).
 Cleethorpes Beach. Priv. (2,150).
 Colerne. J. (5,800).
 Coltishall. J. (7,500).
 Cosford. J. (3,720).
 Coventry. Pu.M. (5,300).
 Cranfield, Bedford. Pu. (6,000).
 Cranwell North. J. (3,000).
 Cranwell South. J. (6,000).
 Cudrose. J. (6,000).
 Denham, Bucks. Priv. (2,700).
 Derby (Burnaston). Pu.M.C. (3,450).
 Dishforth. J. (5,930).
 Elstree, Herts. Priv. (2,175).
 Exeter. Pu.C. (6,120).
 Fair Oaks, Woking. Priv. (2,900).
 Gloucester, Cheltenham (Staverton). Pu.M. (3,240).
 Goodwood. Priv. (2,300).
 Halfpenny Green. Priv. (3,865).
 Halton. J. (3,400).
 Hamble, Hants. Priv. (4,370).
 Hatfield. Priv. U. (6,000).
 Haverfordwest (Withybush). U.M. (4,200).
 Hawarden, Flintshire. Priv. (4,713).
 Heysham Foreshore. Priv. (3,000).
 Horsham St. Faith. J. (6,000).
 Hucknall. Priv. U. (7,000).
 Huddersfield (Crosland Moor). U.Priv. (2,136).
 Hullavington. J. (3,981).
 Ipswich. Pu.M. (4,092).
 Kemble. J. (6,110).
 Land's End (St. Just). S. (2,450).
 Leavesden, Watford. Priv. (3,060).
 Leconfield. J. (5,700).
 Leeds and Bradford. Pu.C.M. (3,970).
 Leeming. J. (7,500).
 Leicester (East). Priv. U. (6,000).
 — (Rearsby). Pu. (3,270).
 Lindbolme. J. (5,919).
 Linton-on-Ouse. J. (6,102).
 Little Rissington. J. (4,800).
 Liverpool. Pu.C.M. (5,127).
 London (Heathrow) Airport. SC. (11,000; 9,312; 7,734; 7,560).
 — (Gatwick). SC. (7,000).
 — (Westland Heliport, London). H.
 Luton. Pu.M.C. (5,532).
 Lydd, Kent. Priv. C. (3,600).
 Lympe, Kent. Pu.C. (3,500).
 Lynham. J. (7,200).
 Manby, Lincs. J. (4,257).
 Manchester. Pu.C.M. (7,000).
 — (Barton). Priv. (2,100).
 Manston. J. (9,018).
 Middleton St. George. J. (7,500).
 Nether Thorpe, Workop. U. (1,800).
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Woolsington). Pu.C.M. (5,300).
 Newmarket Heath. Priv. (3,500).
 Newton. J. (5,850).
 Northampton (Sywell). Priv. (4,500).
 Nottingham (Tollerton). Priv. (3,470).
 Oakington. J. (6,110).
 Ouston, Newcastle. J. (6,000).
 Oxford (Kidlington). Pu.M. (3,600).
 Panshanger, Herts. Priv. (4,200).
 Peterborough (Westwood). Priv. U. (1,500).
 Plymouth, Roborough. Pu.M. (3,200).
 Portsmouth. Pu.M. (3,200).
 Preston/Blackburn (Samblesbury). Priv. U. (5,100).
 Pwllheli (Broomball). Priv. (2,335).
 Radlett, Herts. Priv. (6,910).
 Ramsgate. Pu. (2,550).
 Reading (Woodley). Priv. (4,140).
 Redhill, Surrey. Priv. U. (3,702).
 Rochester. Priv. M. (4,700).
 Rufforth. J. (6,042).
 St. Mawgan. J. (9,040).
 Salisbury (Old Sarum). J. (3,300).
 Sandown, I.O.W. (Lea). Pu. (3,100).
 Seighford. Priv. (6,030).
 Shawbury, Shrewsbury. J. (4,404).
 Shoreham, Sussex. Pu.M. (3,800).
 Skegness (Ingoldmells). Priv. (2,060).
 Southampton. Pu.M.C. (5,050).
 — (Southampton Water). Priv. U. (9,000).
 South Cerney. J. (3,300).
 Southend. Pu.C.M. (5,265).
 South Marston. Priv. (6,000).
 Southport (Birkdale Sands). Priv. M. (2,500).
 — (Hesketh Park). Priv. M. (1,500).
 — (Woodvale). J. (5,412).

Stansted, Essex. SC. (10,000).
 Stapleford Tawney, Essex. Priv. (2,200).
 Stradishall. J. (6,000).
 Swansea. Priv.M. (4,280).
 Swindery. J. (6,056).
 Syerston. J. (5,940).
 Tangmere. I. (6,042).
 Ternhill. J. (3,192).
 Thorney Island. J. (6,000).
 Thrupton, nr. Andover, Hants. Priv. (4,630).
 Topcliffe. J. (6,000).
 Upavon, Wilts. J. (3,900).
 Valley. J.C. (6,000).
 Warton. Priv. U. (8,100).
 Waterbeach. J. (6,000).
 Wattisham. J. (7,500).
 Weston-super-Mare. Pu. (4,197).
 White Waltham. U. (3,600).
 Wolverhampton. Pu.M. (3,470).
 Woodford, nr. Macclesfield. Priv. (7,470).
 Wroughton, Wilts. J. (4,800).
 Yarmouth (North Denes). Priv. (1,800).
 Yeovil, Som. Priv. (5,200).

Scotland (17)

Aberdeen (Dyce). S. (6,002).
 Arbroath. J. (3,960).
 Barra, Hebrides. Priv. (3,000).
 Benbecula, Hebrides. S. (6,016).
 Edinburgh (Turnhouse). SC. (6,000).

Cost of the State Airports

Under the Civil Aviation Act, 1946, 21 civil airports are operated by the Ministry of Aviation. They include the three major international airports, London (Heathrow), London (Gatwick) and Prestwick; and ten other airports which either cater in part for international traffic or are locally important—Aberdeen, Belfast, Bournemouth, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Inverness, Isles of Scilly, Land's End, Renfrew and Stansted. The remainder are used by air services operated to meet the need for air communication in the Scottish highlands and islands—Benbecula, Islay, Kirkwall, Machrihanish, Stornoway, Sumburgh, Tiree and Wick. Following are brief details of revenue and expenditure of the state airports in 1960-61. Assets (land, runways and aprons, buildings, plant, services and equipment) were valued at £46,113,061 on March 31, 1961.

Airport	Revenue	Expenditure	Net Cost, 1960-61
London (Heathrow).....	£6,082,920	£6,163,321	£80,401
London (Gatwick).....	431,018	1,506,785	1,075,767
Prestwick.....	959,220	1,190,999	231,779
Scottish airports operated to meet social needs.....	83,682	608,495	524,813
Other United Kingdom airports*.....	1,201,434	3,140,619	1,939,185
ALL STATE AIRPORTS.....	£8,758,274	£12,610,219	£3,851,945

* The ten airports mentioned above, together with Liverpool (now operated by the Liverpool Corporation) up to December 31, 1960, Blackpool (now operated by the Blackpool Corporation) and Southampton (now privately owned). Edinburgh Airport was taken over by the Ministry of Aviation on July 1, 1960 and the figures in the table above include revenue and expenditure from that date.

AIRLINES

STATE AIRLINES

In 1961 the United Kingdom Airways Corporation, British European Airways and British Overseas Airways, together with companies operating scheduled services, flew respectively 39,287,000, 59,026,000 and 17,302,000 aircraft miles, and carried 4,355,000, 844,000 and 1,637,000 passengers. Passenger miles flown were 1,538,888,000, 2,621,173,000 and 349,392,000 respectively. Total freight and mail ton-miles flown were 22,906,000, 85,956,000 and 17,844,000 respectively.

Air Traffic between U.K. and Abroad

Detail	1960	1961
Number of flights....	225,000	190,500
By Aircraft registered in U.K.....	148,300	100,500
Do. abroad.....	76,700	90,000
Passengers carried....	6,028,500	6,513,000
In Aircraft registered in U.K.....	3,461,700	3,412,400
Do. abroad.....	2,566,800	3,100,600

Aircraft Types
B.O.A.C.

The operational fleet of the British Overseas Airways Corporation: Bristol *Britannia* 102, 14; Bristol *Britannia* 312, 17; Douglas DC7C, 8; Douglas DC7F, 2; de Havilland *Comet* 4, 19; Boeing 707, 18. The following aircraft are on order: Vickers VC10, (1963-1965), 12; Super VC10, 30; Boeing 707, 2 (1963).

B.E.A.

The British European Airways Corporation had the following aircraft in service in 1962: Vickers *Vanguard* 951, 6; *Vanguard* 953, 14; Vickers *Vickers* 701, 23; *Viscount* 802, 20; *Viscount* 806, 19; D. H. *Comet* IVB, 13; Handley Page *Herald*, 3; Whitworth *Gloster Argosy*, freighter, 3; D.H. *Rapide*, 3; D.H. *Heron*, 2; *Helicopters*: Westland *Sikorsky*, S.55, 2; Bristol 171, 1; Augusta-Bell 47B3, 1; 47J, 1. New Aircraft on order for B.E.A.: D.H. 121 *Trident* (80-100 seater, with speed of nearly 600 miles per hour) 24 (1963-66).

Inverness (Dalcross). S. (5,476).
 Islay (Port Ellen). S. (4,265).
 Kinloss. J. (6,080).
 Kirkwall. S. (3,880).
 Leuchars. J. (7,600).
 Lossiemouth. J. (9,140).
 Machrihanish, Argyll. S. (3,582).
 Perth (Scone). Pu. (3,810).
 Prestwick, Ayrshire. SC. (9,800).
 Renfrew. SC. (5,789).
 Stornoway, Hebrides. S. (6,035).
 Sumburgh Head, Zetland. S. (4,065).
 Tiree, Argyll. S. (5,500).
 Wick, Caithness. S. (6,000).

Northern Ireland (4)

Aldergrove, Antrim. J. (6,025).
 Ballykelly, Londonderry. J. (6,020).
 Belfast (Nutts Corner). SC. (6,014).
 — (Sydenham). Priv. (6,000).
 Newtownards. Priv. (3,970).

Isle of Man (2)

Jurby, Ramsey, I.O.M. J.C. (3,570).
 Ronaldsway, Ballasalla, nr. Douglas. Pu.C. (5,200).

Channel Islands, etc. (4)

Alderney (States of Guernsey). C. (2,875).
 Guernsey (States of Guernsey). C. (4,020).
 Jersey (St. Peter). Pu.C. (4,750).
 Scilly Isles (St. Mary's). S. (1,872).

Operating Statistics

(All U.K. Scheduled Operators)

Detail	1960	1961*
Number of stage flights.	284,000	309,000
Average length (miles).	375	374
Aircraft miles flown...	106,533,000	115,615,000
Passengers carried.....	5,880,000	6,837,000
Do. miles flown.....	3,959,293,000	4,509,453,000
Cargo carried (tons)...	253,977	267,757
Freight.....	240,008	252,753
Mail.....	13,969	15,004
Load short-ton miles..	490,529,000	556,933,000
Passenger.....	377,788,000	430,227,000
Freight.....	80,899,000	92,494,000
Mail.....	31,842,000	34,212,000

* Provisional figures

Accidents on Regular Passenger Carrying Services of U.K. Operators

	1957-1961	1961
Fatal Accidents.....	6	2
Passengers Killed....	101	20
Passengers seriously injured.....	42	23
Crew killed.....	32	9
Crew seriously injured.....	4	3
Passengers carried per passenger killed....	251,200	341,800
Passengers miles flown per passenger killed..	165,177,400	225,472,700

INDEPENDENT AIRLINES

The following are among air transport companies operating independently in and from the United Kingdom in 1962.

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS, Portland House, Victoria Street, S.W.1. Associated with Channel Air Bridge, Silver City Airways, Jersey Airlines, Morton Air Services, Airwork International, Aviator Traders (Engineering), Airwork Services, etc.—all owned by Air Holdings Ltd. Scheduled passenger and vehicle-ferry services to East, West and Central Africa, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Malaga, Rotterdam, Basle, Geneva, Strasbourg, Le Touquet, Calais, Ostend, etc., within U.K. and contract services worldwide. Helicopter operations; engineering and specialized services; aeronautical training. (Bristol *Britannia*; Vickers *Viscount*; Douglas DC6 and DC4, Handley Page *Dart Herald*, Carvair and Bristol 170, etc.).

BRITISH UNITED AIR FERRIES, Portland House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—Scheduled services, passengers, vehicles and freight; Southend to Calais, Ostend, Rotterdam, Basle, Geneva and Strasbourg. Passenger and Freight Charter: Livestock Carriage. (ATL 98 *Carvair*, 3; Bristol *Freighter*, 9).

CUNARD EAGLE AIRWAYS LTD., 15 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.—Scheduled passenger and freight services; London-Bermuda, Nassau, Jamaica, Miami; London-Dinard, Luxemburg, Innsbruck, La Baule, Pisa, Rimini and Perpignan; Manchester-Bergen; Birmingham-Palma. (Boeing 707, 2; Bristol *Britannia*, 2; Vickers *Viscount*, 4; Douglas DC6C, 5).

DERBY AVIATION LTD., 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Scheduled services: Derby to Belfast, Cork, Glasgow, Dublin Channel Islds., I.O.M. and Ostend; Birmingham, Cambridge, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Luton, Northampton-Channel Islds.; Bristol and Cardiff-Luxemburg, Nice, Palma, Perpignan and Ostend; Carlisle-Jersey (21 aircraft).

FAIREY AIR SURVEYS LTD., White Waltham Aerodrome, nr. Maidenhead, Berks. Photography. (*Dakota*, D.H. *Dove*, D.H. *Rapide*, 5).

HUNTING SURVEYS LTD., 6 Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Herts.—Air and ground survey; Photogrammetric mapping; Geophysics; Geology, etc. (*Pruce*, *Dakota*, D.H. *Rapide*, *Autocar*, 8).

JERSEY AIRLINES LTD., States Airport, Jersey, C.I.—Scheduled services: Jersey-London, Southampton, Bournemouth, Plymouth, Coventry, Exeter, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Manchester, Paris, Dinard, St. Brieuc, Amsterdam, Cherbourg, Quimper. (D.H. *Heron*, 4; Douglas *Dakmaster*, 6; Handley Page *Dart Herald*, 4).

MANX AIRLINES LTD., Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla, I.O.M.—Scheduled services in U.K.; Freight; Charter; Ambulance. (Bristol *Wayfarer*, 2; *Dakota*, 4).

MERCURY AIRLINES LTD., 22 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey.—Passenger and freight charter and scheduled services from Manchester. (D.H. *Heron* 1B, 2).

MERIDIAN AIRMAPS LTD., Shoreham Airport, Sussex.—Vertical and oblique aerial photography; Photogrammetric, geophysical and geological surveys; Architectural and terrain models.

SILVER CITY AIRWAYS LTD., 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—Vehicle ferries, passenger, freight and communications; Le Touquet, Calais, Ostend, Cherbourg, Deauville and Belfast. (Bristol Mk. 32 *Super freighter* and Mk. 22 *Freighter*, 14; Douglas *Dakota*, 6.) **NORTHERN DIVISION**, Woolsington Airport, Newcastle.—Scheduled services: Blackpool to Belfast, Isle of Man, Jersey and Ostend; Newcastle to Amsterdam, Blackpool, Düsseldorf, Isle of Man, Leeds. (Bristol *Wayfarer*, 4; Douglas *Dakota*, 3).

SKYWAYS LTD., 7 Berkeley Street, W.1.—Scheduled pass. services to Paris, Lyons, Tours; Vichy/Montpellier; Tunis-Malta. Pass. and freight charter. (*Constellation*, 4; Avro *York*, 5; DC3, 6).

UNITED KINGDOM AIRBORNE TRADE

The following table illustrates the steady rise during the past five years in the proportion of United Kingdom trade carried by air.

Year	Imports			Exports			Re-Exports		
	Total	Airborne		Total	Airborne		Total	Airborne	
	£'000,000	£'000,000	% of Total	£'000,000	£'000,000	% of Total	£'000,000	£'000,000	% of Total
1957.....	4,043.7	86.3	2.1	3,295.0	108.0	3.3	129.8	21.8	16.8
1958.....	3,747.5	99.0	2.6	3,176.2	103.7	3.3	141.2	27.6	19.5
1959.....	3,983.4	137.4	3.4	3,330.1	142.9	4.3	130.9	24.5	18.7
1960.....	4,540.7	176.1	3.9	3,554.8	177.7	5.0	141.2	29.0	20.5
1961.....	4,397.9	202.9	4.6	3,682.4	219.7	6.0	158.5	30.1	19.0

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE

For Combined Contributions, see p. 1146.

The State insurance and assistance schemes in force since July 5, 1948, comprise schemes of national insurance and industrial injuries insurance, national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions, and family allowances. The two insurance schemes and the family allowances scheme are administered by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and the national assistance scheme and non-contributory old age pensions by the National Assistance Board.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance Scheme operates under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by the National Insurance Acts of 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1959 and 1960, the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952, 1956, 1959 and 1961, and the National Health Service Contributions Acts, 1957 and 1961, and Regulations made under these Acts.

From April, 1961, the National Insurance Act, 1959, extended the existing flat-rate scheme by providing, for employed persons over 18, a system of contributions graduated according to earnings, with related graduated additions to retirement pensions. Employees with equivalent occupational pension rights may be contracted out of this graduated part of the scheme. Provision was also made for higher Exchequer supplements, and for four quinquennial increases in contribution rates beginning in 1965.

The National Insurance Act, 1960, amended the amounts of flat-rate contributions and benefits payable under the scheme from April, 1951.

INSURED PERSONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Subject to certain statutory exceptions, every person living in Great Britain who is over school leaving age and under pension age becomes insured under the Acts.

There are three classes of insured persons namely:

- (a) Class 1. Employed persons, i.e. persons who work for an employer under a contract of service or are paid apprentices.
- (b) Class 2. Self-employed persons, i.e. persons gainfully occupied but not working under the control of an employer.
- (c) Class 3. Non-employed persons, i.e. persons who are not gainfully occupied.

The estimated number of persons in respect of whom contributions were payable in 1960 was as follows: employed, 22.5 million; self-employed, 1.4 million; non-employed, 0.3 million.

National Insurance contributions are payable by insured persons, by employers of employed persons, and out of moneys provided by Parliament (see p. 1146).

The ordinary flat-rate contributions are usually paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card; the stamp also covers the National Health Service contribution and, in the case of employed persons, the Industrial Injuries contribution.

Since April, 1961, employed persons over age 18 earning more than £9 in any week (who are not contracted out as members of approved occupational pension schemes) and their employers have paid, in addition to the flat rate contribution covering earnings up to £9 a week, a graduated contribution for earnings over £9 and up to £15 a week. People in class 1 who are contracted out pay a higher flat-rate contribution (see pp. 1142, 1146).

Regulations made under the Acts give married women and widows, upon certain conditions, the choice whether to pay the National Insurance flat-rate contribution or not.

Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over in classes (1) and (2) pay no National Insurance contribution. Men aged 65 to 70 and women aged 60 to 65 in these classes, with certain exceptions, are liable to pay contributions, including any graduated contributions, if they have not retired from regular employment. Normally no contributions are payable by men over 65 or women over 60 in class (3).

Regulations state the cases in which insured persons may be excepted from paying National Insurance contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are excepted.

From April, 1961, the yearly Exchequer contribution, subject to a minimum of £170 million a year, is equal to one-quarter of the national insurance portion of the contributions paid by employers and employed persons (excluding graduated contributions) and one-third of the national insurance portion of self-employed and non-employed contributions.

BENEFITS

The Acts give the following benefits:

- Unemployment benefit.
- Sickness benefit.
- Maternity benefits, including maternity grant, home confinement grant and maternity allowance.
- Widow's benefits, including widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.
- Child's special allowance.
- Guardian's allowance.
- Retirement pension.
- Death grant.

The benefits available to the various classes of insured persons are as follows:

Employed persons....	All benefits.
Self-employed persons.	All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment benefit.
Non-employed persons	All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment and sickness benefits and maternity allowance.

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

The standard weekly rates of benefit are as follows:

	s.	d.
Man, single woman or widow over 18...	57	6
Married woman over 18: ordinary rate	39	0
If maintaining an invalid husband, or if separated from her husband and not receiving 18s. 6d. a week or more from him towards her maintenance.....	57	6
Person under 18: ordinary rate.....	32	6
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant.	57	6

	s.	d.
Increase of benefit for only child or elder or eldest child (where payable)	17	6
Increase of benefit for each additional child (where payable)	9	6
Increase of benefit for adult dependant (where payable)	35	0

Normal Contribution Conditions.—The claimant must have paid 26 Class 1 contributions since July 5, 1948, and, to be entitled to benefit at the standard rate during a benefit year, must have paid or had credited 50 Class 1 contributions during the preceding contribution year.

Waiting Period.—Benefit is not payable for the first three days of a spell of unemployment or sickness unless the claimant has twelve days or more of unemployment or sickness within a period of 13 weeks beginning with the first of these days. Odd days of unemployment or sickness count for benefit only where any two or more of them fall within a period of six consecutive days, excluding Sundays, and such spells of two or more days are treated as "linked up" if not separated by more than 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A claimant can draw in respect of any period of interruption of employment 180 days of unemployment benefit, together with additional days of benefit, assessed on his record of contributions and benefit.

Requalification for Benefit.—A person who has exhausted his standard benefit, including any additional days, requalifies therefor when he has paid 13 Class 1 contributions.

Disqualifications.—As in the former scheme, there are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for a period not exceeding six weeks if a person has lost his employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment.

Numbers Unemployed.—During the year 1961 the average number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 340,700. On November 7, 1960, 177,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

Standard Rates of Benefit.—Same as for unemployment benefit.

Normal Contribution Conditions.—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that Class 2 as well as Class 1 contributions are counted.

Waiting Period.—Same as for unemployment benefit. Days of sickness are "linked up" with days of unemployment falling within the same period of 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A person who has paid 156 Class 1 or Class 2 contributions receives sickness benefit of unlimited duration. If he has paid less than 156 such contributions, benefit is limited to 312 days (one year); but he will requalify for benefit when he has paid contributions for 13 weeks.

Disqualifications.—Regulations provide for disqualification of a person for receiving sickness benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct, or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or if he acts in a way which would retard his recovery.

Number of Claims.—During 1960, 8,319,000 new claims for sickness benefit were received. The number of claimants incapacitated owing to sickness varied during the year from 804,000 in August to 1,013,000 in February.

MATERNITY BENEFITS

The National Insurance Act, 1953, made changes in the structure of maternity benefits provided by the principal Act.

Maternity Grant.—A cash grant of £14 is payable on the mother's own insurance or on her husband's. Extra grants are payable, in certain circumstances, if more than one child is born. The normal contribution conditions for this grant are (i) that the mother or her husband has paid not less than 26 contributions of any class since his or her entry into insurance, and (ii) that not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to that person during the previous contribution year, or the mother has satisfied the contribution conditions for a maternity allowance at the standard rate or at a reduced rate.

Home Confinement Grant.—An additional grant of £6 is payable to women who are confined at home or elsewhere at their own expense.

Maternity Allowance.—A woman who is gainfully occupied receives in addition a maternity allowance of 57s. 6d. a week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants. The normal contribution conditions for this benefit are (i) that the claimant has paid or had credited 50 Class 1 or 2 contributions during the 52 weeks ending 13 weeks before the expected week of confinement; and (ii) that in the same 52 weeks at least 26 Class 1 or 2 contributions have been paid.

During 1960 maternity grants were paid for about 843,000 births; in addition, the home confinement grant was paid in about 325,000 cases, and about 188,000 women received weekly maternity allowances.

WIDOW'S BENEFITS

This benefit in any of its three forms is payable to the widow of any class of insured person. The normal contribution conditions to be satisfied by the husband are (a) that he had paid not less than 156 contributions of any class since his last entry into insurance (104 if he was married before July 5, 1948, and insured from before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of the contributions paid by or credited to him since his insurance started was not less than 50.

Widow's Allowance.—A woman who at her husband's death is under 60, or, if the husband had not qualified for a retirement pension, is over 60, receives (during the first 13 weeks of widowhood) a cash allowance usually of 80s. a week, with an increase of 25s. for the first or only child and 17s. for each other child.

Widowed Mother's Allowance.—When the 13 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow who is left with one or more dependent children receives a cash allowance usually of 82s. 6d. a week so long as she has a child of qualifying age, and in addition 17s. a week for each child other than the first. A widowed mother's personal allowance, usually 57s. 6d. a week, is payable to widows who have living with them a child under 18 who has left school and is not an apprentice.

Widow's Pension.—A widow who is under pensionable age or, being over 60 and not yet 65, has not retired from regular employment, receives a widow's pension usually of 57s. 6d. a week (i) when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death and had been married for not less than three years; or, (ii) when her widowed mother's allowance comes to an end, if she is then over 50 (40 if widowed before February

4, 1957) and not less than three years have elapsed since marriage.

Widow's benefit of any form ceases upon re-marriage. A 57s. 6d. widow's pension is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 70s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 90s. A widowed mother's allowance is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 100s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 120s.; but it must not be reduced in any week by more than 57s. 6d.

If a woman, who was married before July 5, 1943, to a man insured under the old scheme immediately before that date does not qualify for widow's benefit under the new scheme, she may qualify for a widow's basic pension, usually of 10s. a week.

At the end of 1960, about 543,000 widows were receiving widowed mother's allowance, widow's pension or widow's 10s. pension, and about 22,000 widow's allowances were current.

CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE

The National Insurance Act, 1957, provides for a special allowance for a woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not re-married, to be payable on the ex-husband's death if the woman has in her family a child to whose maintenance the ex-husband had before his death been contributing at least 5s. a week in cash or its equivalent. The allowance is 25s. a week for the first or only child plus 17s. for each other child in addition to Family Allowances. The contribution conditions for the allowance are substantially the same as for widow's benefit.

GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents of a child are dead, and one at least of them was an insured person, any person who has the child in his family receives a guardian's allowance of 32s. 6d. a week while the child is of school age. At the end of 1960 about 5,600 allowances were being paid.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A flat-rate retirement pension is payable for life to an insured person who (a) is over pension age (65 for a man and 60 for a woman), (b) has retired from regular employment, and (c) has paid the prescribed number of contributions. Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over are not required to satisfy condition (b).

The standard flat-rate pension is 57s. 6d. a week, plus 35s. for a dependent wife, plus 17s. 6d. for the first or only child and 9s. 6d. for each other child.

Where the insured person postpones retirement beyond minimum pension age, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches the age of 70 (65 for women), in respect of contributions paid as an employed or self-employed person during the five years after reaching minimum pension age. After Aug. 2, 1959, the increment to pension is 1s. for every 12 contributions. A retirement pensioner between the ages of 65 and 70 (60 and 65 for women) can choose to be treated as not retired and thus earn pension increments by temporarily forgoing his pension and paying contributions during employment or self-employment.

A man aged 65 to 70 (or a woman aged 60 to 65) who has qualified for pension will have it reduced by sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 70s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 90s.

The Normal Contribution Conditions are (a) that 156 contributions of any class have been paid (104 if insurance began before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of contributions paid or credited is not less than 50.

Special Provisions as to Women.—Subject to certain conditions, a married woman on reaching 60 or a woman on marriage after that age receives by virtue of her husband's insurance a retirement pension of 35s. a week. A widow over the age of 60 when her husband dies will usually qualify for a retirement pension of 57s. 6d. a week from her husband's insurance instead of a widow's pension. A retirement pension payable to a woman by virtue of her husband's insurance is increased by 6d. during his lifetime and 1s. on widowhood for every 12 contributions paid by the husband after Aug. 2, 1959, as an employed or self-employed person while he is over 65 and under 70 and she is over 60, and her pension in widowhood is increased by 6d. for every 12 of these contributions paid by him on or after December 25, 1961, while she is under 60. A widow who qualifies for retirement pension on her own insurance can receive, in addition to any increments she may earn by deferring her own retirement and paying contributions beyond age 60, half of all the 1s. increments which her husband earns by deferring retirement and paying contributions on or after December 25, 1961. The pension of a woman under 65 is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of her net earnings in excess of 70s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of her net earnings in excess of 90s.

Unemployment and sickness benefit is payable to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular employment at the same rate as the retirement pension they would have been entitled to had they retired from regular employment.

At the end of 1960 retirement pensions, or contributory old age pensions under the old Acts, were being paid to approximately 5,563,000 persons, about 116,000 more than a year earlier.

THE GRADUATED PENSION SCHEME

From April, 1961, when the new graduated pension scheme came into operation under the National Insurance Act, 1959, National Insurance contributions and retirement pensions are graduated, within specified limits, according to earnings. The scheme does not apply to employed persons under 18, or to self-employed or non-employed persons (see p. 1146).

Graduated contributions.—Employed persons over 18 (including men over 65 and under 70, and women over 60 and under 65, who have not retired), unless contracted out as members of occupational pension schemes satisfying certain conditions, pay a weekly flat-rate contribution covering earnings up to £9 a week, plus a graduated contribution on all earnings over £9 and up to £15 a week.

As from July 3, 1961, the flat-rate contribution, which includes the separate National Health Service and Industrial Injuries contributions, is 19s. 2d. for an employed man (of which the employee pays 10s. 7d. and the employer 8s. 7d.) and 16s. for an employed woman (of which the employee pays 8s. 8d. and the employer 7s. 4d.) (see p. 1146).

During the period up to April, 1965, on earnings above £9 and up to £15 a week the graduated contribution will be 8½ per cent. of earnings, divided equally between employer and employee. On earnings above £15 a week the graduated contribution is the same as on earnings of £15 a week, viz., 10s. 2d., divided equally between employer and employee (see p. 1146).

The graduated contribution is the same for men and women. Employed married women, and widows receiving certain benefits, are still able to choose not to pay the flat-rate contribution (other than the 4*d.* Industrial Injuries contribution), but, unless contracted out, they pay their share of the graduated contribution on their earnings between £9 and £15 a week.

² The graduated contributions are in general payable on the gross earnings (including overtime pay, bonus, etc.) received in each week (or month, etc.) taken separately, and not on the cumulative total over the year (see Leaflet N.I. 116, obtainable at Pensions and National Insurance Offices).

Contracted-out employees (whatever their earnings) and their employers pay flat-rate contributions which, in the case of employees aged 18 and over, are higher than those payable by employees who are not contracted out (see p. 1146).

The flat-rate contributions are usually paid by means of a combined weekly stamp. The graduated contributions are collected through the P.A.Y.E. system, in association with income tax (see Leaflet N.I. 116).

The National Insurance Act, 1959, provides for increases in the flat-rate contributions and the graduated contributions in April, 1965, and at five-yearly intervals thereafter up to April, 1980.

The graduated pension.—The graduated addition to the flat-rate retirement pension for each contributor is at the rate of 6*d.* a week for each unit of graduated contributions paid by him or her since the start of the new scheme. A unit of contributions during the period from April, 1961, to April, 1965, will be £7*s.* 10*s.* for men, and £9 for women, of graduated contributions paid by the employee. A widow over age 60 gets a graduated addition to her flat-rate retirement pension equal to half of any graduated addition earned by her late husband, plus any addition earned by her own graduated contributions.

Graduated additions are subject to the usual condition of retirement and initially are subject to the same earnings rules as the flat-rate retirement pension (see p. 1141). Persons who defer retirement will continue to pay graduated contributions until they retire or reach 70 (65 for women) whether retired or not, when they will qualify for graduated additions to pension in respect of graduated contributions they have paid. In addition, half of the graduated additions they have forgone by deferring retirement will be treated as extra graduated contributions paid by them and will count towards further graduated pension (see Leaflet N.I. 112).

Contracting out.—Adult employees who have retirement pension rights in an occupational pension scheme can be contracted out of the graduated part of National Insurance retirement pensions if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) the occupational scheme is financially sound;
- (2) it provides the employees contracted out with retirement pension rights at least equal to the maximum graduated pension that could have been earned in the State scheme for a corresponding period of service up to age 65 (women 60);
- (3) pension rights at least up to this amount are preserved should the employee change his job (see Leaflet N.I. 114).

To be contracted out, an employee must be in an employment covered by a Certificate of Non-participation issued to his employer by the Registrar of Non-participating Employments. In general, the application for a certificate must come from the employer. An employer who wishes to

contract out all or particular groups of employees must first give notice to the employees and others concerned (e.g. trustees, insurers, committee of management) and allow a period for consultation, and the Registrar can defer the issue of a certificate to allow time for further consultation. There is a right of appeal to the Adjudicator against a refusal by the Registrar to issue a certificate.

If an application was not made in sufficient time before the new scheme came into force, graduated contributions will be payable from April, 1961, until a certificate is issued and takes effect. It is open to an employer to seek the Registrar's advice as to whether a pension scheme is suitable for contracting out before a formal application is made. A leaflet R 1, which explains the arrangements for contracting out and for modifying schemes for the purpose of satisfying the contracting out conditions can be obtained from the Registrar of Non-participating Employments, Government Buildings, Monk Street, London, S.W.1.

Up to April 1, 1961, about 28,000 certificates of non-participation, covering some 3½ million men and over ½ million women, had been issued.

DEATH GRANT

A death grant is payable on the death of an insured person or of his wife, child or widow or, if the insured person is a woman, of her husband, child or widower. The normal grant (since Feb. 3, 1958) is for an adult £25, a child aged 6–17 £18 15*s.*, a child aged 3–5 £12 10*s.*, a child under 3 £7 10*s.* For the deaths of people who on July 5, 1948, were between 55 and 65 (men) or between 50 and 60 (women) the grant is £12 10*s.*

The normal contribution conditions for death grant are that (a) not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to the deceased or the person by virtue of whose insurance the grant is claimed since July 5, 1948, and (b) either not less than 45 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to him in the previous contribution year, or the yearly average of the contributions paid or credited since July 5, 1948 (or 16th birthday if later) is not less than 45. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948. For deaths in 1959 about 287,000 grants were awarded.

The grant is paid to the deceased person's executors or administrators, if any; otherwise it is paid to the person who meets the funeral expenses or to the next of kin.

FINANCE

Under the Act of 1946 two funds are set up, viz. the National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The income from contributions, Exchequer grants and interest from both funds are paid into the National Insurance Fund, and payments are made out of the Fund to meet the cost of benefits and administration. Under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, payments hitherto made from the Fund towards the cost of the National Health Service, which were equivalent to 10*d.* out of each total weekly National Insurance contribution for men, 8*d.* for women, and 6*d.* for boys and girls, were discontinued; consequential reductions were made in the rates of National Insurance contributions, and provision was made for separate National Health Service contributions, yielding twice the amount of the payments previously made from the National Insurance Fund to the National Health Service, to be collected in conjunction with the National Insurance contributions. Increases in the rates of National Health Service contributions under the National Health Service Contributions Acts, 1958 and 1961, took effect as from July 7, 1958 and July 3, 1961, respectively. (See p. 1146).

Approximate receipts and payments of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 31, 1961, were as follows:—

Receipts		£'000
Balance, April 1, 1960.....		305,504
Contributions from employers and insured persons.....	713,005	
Exchequer contribution.....	170,000	
Income from investments.....	14,896	
Transfer from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc.....	38,704	
Other receipts.....	391	
		<u>1,242,500</u>
Payments		£'000
Benefit:—	£'000	£'000
Unemployment benefit..	30,177	
Sickness benefit.....	125,000	
Maternity benefit.....	20,600	
Widow's benefit.....	65,500	
Guardian's allowance....	420	
Child's special allowance	11	
Retirement pension.....	676,949	
Death grant.....	5,806	
		<u>934,463</u>
Administration expenses.....	38,136	
Other payments.....	5,572	
Balance, March 31, 1961.....	264,329	
		<u>1,242,500</u>

The changes in the rates of contributions and benefits and of Exchequer supplement introduced by the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, and the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, continued in effect during 1960-61. Payments exceeded receipts during the year by £41.2 million. Compared with 1959-60, receipts increased by £6.2 million and payments by £14.8 million. Benefit payments showed a net increase of £17.8 million over 1959-60, despite a decrease of £11.7 million in payments of unemployment benefit.

The balance in the Reserve Fund at March 31, 1961, was £1,167.9 million.

The Government Actuary estimated in November, 1960, that the financial provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1960, should, on the Government's assumptions about future trends in unemployment, earnings, etc. produce small surpluses in the period 1961-66 and again from 1976 onwards, but small deficits in the period 1966-76.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injury caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5, 1948, operates under the Act of 1946, as amended by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1948 and 1953, the National Insurance Acts, 1951, 1954, 1957 and 1960, the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952, 1956, 1959 and 1961, and Regulations made by the Minister under those Acts. Lower rates of contributions and higher rates or amounts of benefits took effect, under the National Insurance Act, 1960, in April 1961.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts, including the Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act, 1943, (which is now made permanent) continue to apply, subject to certain

amendments, to cases arising before the new scheme started.

The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, which came into operation on July 11, 1951, provides for the payment out of the Industrial Injuries Fund of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation where the accident or disease happened before 1924.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, provides for payment of benefits out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for those totally disabled by pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, and for dependants of those who died from one of those diseases, after December 31, 1949, if they are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Acts. This Scheme was extended by the Amendment Scheme, 1954, to cases of partial disablement as a result of either disease, and was further amended by the Amendment Schemes, 1957 and 1958.

The Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, provides for payment of benefit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to or in respect of certain persons who are disabled or die or have died after December 31, 1949, as a result of certain malignant and other diseases due to occupational exposure to carcinogens, in cases where neither workmen's compensation nor benefit under the Industrial Injuries Act is payable.

Under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, as amended by the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1961, a supplementary benefit of 32s. 6d. a week became payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to the classes of totally disabled persons mentioned in the 1956 Act who are receiving workmen's compensation.

INSURED PERSONS

The persons covered by the Industrial Injuries scheme correspond closely to the class of "employed persons" under the National Insurance Act, 1946 (excluding members of the Forces), and numbered in 1960 22½ million, of whom rather more than one-third were women.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are payable by insured persons and their employers, unless exempted, and the Exchequer contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined contributions of insured persons and employers.

The normal weekly rates of contributions payable by insured persons and employers respectively are 7d. and 8d. for men over 18, 4d. and 5d. for women over 18, 4d. and 4d. for boys under 18, and 2d. and 3d. for girls under 18. Normally contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, the same stamp also covering the flat-rate National Insurance and the National Health Service contributions.

There are no contribution conditions for the payment of benefits. Persons employed in insurable employment are covered from the time of starting work, but if employed while of school age pay no contributions.

BENEFITS

Injury Benefit is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity; no payment is made for the first three days unless there are a further nine days of incapacity within the injury benefit period. Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependant's allowances, at the weekly rate of 97s. 6d. (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate), plus 35s. for one adult dependant, plus 17s. 6d. for the first or only child and 9s. 6d. for each other child. Juveniles not entitled to a child or adult dependant's allowance

receive benefit at half the adult rate if under 17 and at three-quarters the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Disablement Benefit is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the insured person suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. (In cases of pneumoconiosis and byssinosis disablement benefit is paid from the start without a period of injury benefit.) The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in the form of a percentage) assessed by a medical board or medical appeal tribunal by reference to the claimant's disabilities (incurred as a result of the loss of faculty) as compared with a normal person of the same age and sex. In cases of disablement of less than 20 per cent., benefit normally takes the form of a gratuity paid according to a prescribed scale, but not exceeding £320. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent. or more, the benefit is a weekly pension payable either for a limited period or for life according to the following scale:

Degree of disablement	Weekly Rate	
	s.	d.
100 per cent	97	6
50 " "	87	9
£0 " "	78	0
70 " "	68	3
60 " "	58	6
50 " "	48	9
40 " "	39	0
30 " "	29	3
20 " "	19	6

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive one-half the adult rate if under 17, and three-quarters of the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployability and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance. An increase of 35s. for an adult dependant and of 17s. 6d. for the first or only child and 9s. 6d. for each other child is also payable where the pensioner is either entitled to an unemployability supplement or receiving approved hospital treatment. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployability supplement can draw other national insurance benefits in full in addition to disablement pension.

Death Benefit, in the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for a limited period, available for widows and other dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death and not upon the deceased's earnings. A widow who was living with her husband at the time of his death receives a pension of 80s. a week for the first 13 weeks and thereafter of 64s. or 20s. a week according to circumstances, plus 25s. for the first or only child and 17s. for each other child.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of the former, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment and attending courses of vocational training or rehabilitation approved by the Ministry of Labour.

Industrial Diseases, etc.—The Act of 1946 extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an insured person's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

Determination of Questions and Claims.—Provision is made for the determination of certain questions (e.g., as to insurability and liability to contribute) by the Minister, and of "disablement questions" by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal or, on appeal on a point of law, by the Industrial Injuries Commissioner, subject to leave. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with a claim for or award of benefit (e.g., whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Minister, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and equal numbers of members representing employers and insured persons, or, on appeal, by the Commissioner.

About three-quarters of a million new awards of injury benefit are made each year. The number of awards of disablement benefit and of special hardship allowance has increased year by year. The number of disablement pensions in payment rose during the year ended October 31, 1960, from 164,400 to 172,800; of those in payment at the end of the period 47,500 were in respect of pneumoconiosis. During the same year the number of special hardship allowances in payment increased from 101,400 to 107,700. The annual number of awards of death benefit slightly exceeds 2,000; at the end of 1960, about 19,500 widows' pensions and 14,300 allowances to dependent children were in payment.

FINANCE

Contributions from employers, insured persons and the Exchequer are paid into, and benefits and administrative expenses are paid out of, a fund established under the Act of 1946, viz., the Industrial Injuries Fund.

Receipts, 1960-61		£'000
Balance, April 1, 1960	.....	237,687
Contributions from employers and insured persons	.....	65,473
Exchequer contribution	.....	13,000
Income from investments	.....	10,956
Other receipts	.....	7
		<u>327,123</u>
Payments, 1960-61		£'000
Benefit:—		
Injury	.....	17,098
Disablement (a)	.....	27,553
Death (a)	.....	3,260
Other benefits (b)	.....	1,133
		<u>49,044</u>
Administration expenses	.....	6,787
Other payments	.....	22
Balance, March 31, 1961	.....	271,270
		<u>327,123</u>

(a) Division estimated. (b) Allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, allowances and death benefit paid under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, as amended by the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, 1954, or under the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, and allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956.

As the Industrial Injuries scheme in general applies to cases arising after July 4, 1948, expenditure on benefits will not reach maturity for many years.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed, from July 5, 1948, to substitute for certain existing services provided by the State or by local authorities a unified State service of financial assistance accord-

ing to need. The service is administered by the National Assistance Board, the ultimate responsibility to Parliament resting with the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.

Application for assistance may be made by any person aged 16 or over who is not in full-time work and is in need, including a person who needs assistance in supplementation of a pension or insurance benefit. The National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1959, and the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations, 1948, as amended, lay down how the need of an applicant shall be determined, and for this purpose how his requirements and resources shall be computed.

The scale rates for requirements other than rent, prescribed by the amending Regulations which came into operation on September 24, 1962, are as follows:

	Ordinary	Special (a)
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Husband and wife.....	95 6	120 0 (b)
Single householder.....	57 6	
Other persons:—		
Aged 21 or over.....	51 6	82 0
Aged 18–20.....	40 0	60 0
Aged 16–17.....	34 0	50 0
Aged 11–15.....	25 6	25 6
Aged 5–10.....	21 0	21 0
Aged under 5.....	18 0	18 0

(a) For blind and certain tuberculous persons.

(b) 136s. when both husband and wife are in the special classes.

The amount to be added for rent, if the applicant, or his wife or her husband, is a householder, or if the applicant is living alone, will be the net rent payable, or such a part thereof as is reasonable in the circumstances. If an applicant over the age of 18 is a member of a household but is not himself the householder, the amount to be added for rent will be a reasonable share of the rent payable by the householder, subject to a minimum addition of 2s. 6d. a week and a maximum of 15s. a week.

The rules for the computation of resources contain provisions for the treatment of capital and earnings and certain statutory disregards.

The amount to be paid by way of assistance is settled by the local officer of the Board; an applicant who is dissatisfied with the amount granted has a right of appeal to the local Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final.

On July 5, 1948, national assistance had to be given to some 800,000 persons who had previously been receiving unemployment assistance (31,000), supplementary pensions (512,000), outdoor relief (200,000), blind domiciliary assistance (40,000), or tuberculosis treatment allowances (20,000). The number of weekly assistance allowances in payment rose from 1,011,000 at the end of 1948 to 1,810,000 in February, 1955. By the end of September, 1955, the number had fallen to 1,595,000, due mainly to the increase in benefit rates under the National Insurance Act, 1954. Subsequently, the number fluctuated, but during 1959 and 1960 there was an increase of 208,000. At the end of 1961 the number was 1,844,000, when the needs of 2,608,000 persons were being provided for wholly or in part. At the end of 1961 about 131,000 recipients were registered at the Employment Exchange; most of the rest were old, sick or otherwise incapable of work. More than two-thirds of the allowances were paid in supplementation of insurance pensions and benefits. During 1961 the Board also made single payments amounting to £5,737,000. In addition, assistance amounting to £3,393,000 was given to

meet charges raised under the National Health Service for prescriptions, spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, and surgical appliances.

The total net expenditure of the Board during 1961 was about £184,766,000, as compared with £187,521,000 in 1960 and £60,760,000 in 1948. Included in the figure for 1961 were payments of national assistance £163,200,000 and payments of non-contributory old age pensions £9,200,000.

NON-CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS

The maximum non-contributory old age pension payable under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, to persons aged 70 and over, and under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, to blind persons aged 40 and over, was increased in October, 1946, from 10s. a week to 26s. a week for single persons of either sex and married men and 16s. a week for married women. Pension was payable at the maximum rate where the yearly means calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act, did not exceed £26 5s. 0d. Where the yearly means were between £26 5s. 0d. and £89 5s. 0d. pension was payable at rates varying from 24s. (16s. for married women) to 2s. Where the yearly means exceeded £89 5s. 0d., no pension was payable. As from Jan. 27, 1958, when, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the issue of weekly tobacco tokens to pensioners ceased, non-contributory pensions were increased by an amount equal to the current value of the tokens, i.e., 2s. 4d.

The National Assistance Act, 1948, which charged the National Assistance Board with the administration of non-contributory old age pensions, assimilated the pensions procedure to the national assistance procedure, and the Board has power to supplement old age pensions by national assistance in case of need.

The number of pensions in payment fell from 453,000 at the end of 1948 to 157,000 at the end of 1960, and declined further to 135,000 by the end of 1961. At the latter date, pensions were supplemented by national assistance in 98,000 cases. The award of new non-contributory pensions (other than to blind persons) has now been brought to an end by the provisions of section 74 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, under which sighted persons do not qualify unless they reached the age of 70 before September 30, 1961.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The Family Allowances Act, 1945, which was brought into operation from August 6, 1946, provided for a payment by the Minister of National Insurance out of moneys provided by Parliament of an allowance of 8s. a week for each child in a family other than the elder or eldest. From September 2, 1952, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952, the allowance was increased to 8s. From October 2, 1956, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, the allowance for the third and each younger child was increased to 10s. The allowance is payable (through the Post Office) while a child is of school age or, if handicapped, under 16, and up to the age of eighteen years if he or she is undergoing full-time instruction in a school or is an apprentice. Claim forms for allowances can be obtained at any post office or local Pensions and National Insurance Office. Claims are decided by the National Insurance adjudication authorities.

At the end of January 1960, about 5,589,000 allowances were in payment for over 3½ million families. It is estimated that in 1960 just over £130 million was paid in allowances (excluding administrative expenses), as compared with £63 million in 1951 and £126½ million in 1959.

COMBINED WEEKLY FLAT-RATE CONTRIBUTIONS

From July 3, 1961, the main combined weekly flat-rate contributions for National Insurance, the National Health Service and, in the case of employed persons, Industrial Injuries Insurance, paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, are as follows:—

	Employees contracted out			Employees not contracted out			Self-employed persons	Non-employed persons
	Employee	Employer	Total	Em- ployee	Em- ployer	Total		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Men 18 and over....	12 2	9 10	22 0	10 7	8 7	19 2	14 2	11 5
Women 18 and over	9 6	7 9	17 3	8 8	7 4	16 0	11 6	8 9
Boys under 18.....	} FLAT-RATE CONTRIBUTIONS {			6 9	5 10	12 7	7 11	6 4
Girls under 18.....				5 7	4 8	10 3	6 9	5 3

Further details of the various contributions including the special rates for certain employed married women, widows and people over pension age are given in Leaflet N.I. 123, available at all local Pensions and National Insurance Offices.

Distribution of Combined Weekly Flat-rate Contributions

	Employed Person				Employer			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
National Insurance: Employees: Contracted out.....	8 10½	7 1½			8 6½	6 2½		
Not contracted out....	7 3½	6 3½	5 0½	4 0½	7 3½	6 3½	4 10½	3 9½
Industrial Injuries Insurance	0 7	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 8	0 5	0 4	0 3
National Health Service....	2 8½	2 0½	1 4½	1 4½	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½
	Self-employed Person				Non-employed Person			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
National Insurance.....	11 4	9 4	6 5	5 3	8 7	6 7	4 10	3 9
National Health Service....	2 10	2 2	1 6	1 6	2 10	2 2	1 6	1 6

GRADUATED NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (see pp. 1141-1142)

Employed men and women aged 18 or over who are not contracted out of the graduated pension scheme pay in addition to the ordinary flat-rate contribution a graduated contribution (collected in association with P.A.Y.E. income tax). This amounts to approximately 4½ per cent. of that part of their pay between £9 and £15, and ranges from 1d. a week by employees earning £9 os. 1d. to £9 4s. 11d. a week to 5s. 1d. a week by employees earning £15 a week or more. The employer pays the same amount.

Examples of the graduated contributions payable for weekly paid employees are given below:

Total Weekly Pay	Employee	Employer	Total	Total Weekly Pay	Employee	Employer	Total
£9 or less.....	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	£13 to £13 4s. 11d.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
£10 to £10 4s. 11d.	0 11	0 11	1 10	£14 to £14 4s. 11d.	3 6	3 6	7 0
£11 to £11 4s. 11d.	1 10	1 10	3 8	£15 or more.....	4 4	4 4	8 8
£12 to £12 4s. 11d.	2 8	2 8	5 4		5 1	5 1	10 2

Fuller details are given in Leaflet N.I. 111, available at local Pensions and National Insurance Offices.

Legal Notes

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales the adoption of children is regulated mainly by the Adoption of Children Acts, 1926 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958. An order of court is necessary to legalize the adoption. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; further, it is provided by the Act of 1958 that an adopted child shall be treated as the child of the adopter (and not the child of its natural parents) for the purpose of the devolution of property on an intestacy occurring, or under any disposition made, after the date of the adoption order. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magistrates Court. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be sole adopter of a girl, and the applicant must be either:—

- (a) Twenty-five years of age or over; or
- (b) Twenty-one years of age or over and a relative (as defined in the Act of 1958) of the infant; or
- (c) the mother or father of the infant.

Two spouses may jointly adopt an infant, but unless one of them is the mother or father of the infant, condition (a) or (b) above must be satisfied in respect of one of the applicants and the other spouse must have attained the age of twenty-one.

The consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will be made, but in certain circumstances (e.g., where the parent or guardian has ill-treated or neglected the child) the Court may dispense with this consent. Since the 1949 Act, marriage between the adopter and the adoptee is prohibited, but marriages of that kind, solemnized before the passing of the Act, are not thereby invalidated.

The 1958 Act places restrictions on societies which make arrangements for the adoption of children.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts, 1930 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958, cover the law relating to the adoption of children in Scotland, where an Adopted Children Register is maintained. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application. The Adoption Act, 1958, which is a consolidating Act, also applies, with modifications, to Scotland, and reference is also made to the Adoption Act, 1960 which amends the law with respect to revocation of adoption orders. Owing to divergence of the laws of England and Scotland there is not, however, complete uniformity in this branch of the law in both countries. Thus, in regard to property rights, an adopted child in Scotland remains a member of the family of his actual parents, and an adoption order does not deprive him of any legal rights competent to him in the estate of his parents, nor are any rights conferred on him as the child of the adopter.

All adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh respectively. Certificates from these registers, including short certificates which contain no reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates. (See below.)

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the birth occurred, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail;
2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened;
3. a person present at the birth; or,
4. the person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration is required to be made within 42 days (*Scotland* 21 days) of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings (in *Scotland* the penalty is £1). The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in *Scotland* 21 days). In England or Wales, the Informant, instead of attending before the registrar of the sub-district where the birth occurred, may make a declaration of the particulars required to be registered in the presence of any registrar. The fee payable for this is 3s. 0d. There are special provisions relating to late registration. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.*

A "Stillbirth" must be registered and a certificate signed by the doctor or midwife who was present at the birth or has examined the body of the child must be produced to the registrar. The certificate must, where possible, state the cause of death and the estimated duration of the pregnancy.

The re-registration of the birth of a person legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents is provided for in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953. In *Scotland* re-registration of a child legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium* or whose birth entry is affected by a Decree of Court respecting status or paternity is provided for by the Registration of Births, etc. (*Scotland*), Amendment Act, 1934.

Birth at Sea: The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's office, London.

The registration of births occurring out of the United Kingdom among members of the armed forces, or occurring on board H.M. ships and aircraft, is provided for by the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Special Provisions) Act 1957, applicable also to *Scotland*.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 5s. 3d., viz., 1s. 6d. for search, and 3s. 9d. for the certificate. (When application is made by post the charges are 10s.) They can also be obtained from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages can also be

obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place (the customary fee being 3s. 9d.); or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in a registered building (See *post* under Marriage).

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament, and under Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, a modified form of hirth certificate, showing the names, sex and date of hirth and certain other particulars, but not the parentage, may be obtained from the Registrar General, or the appropriate Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, on payment of a fee of 9d. (inclusive of search) and on furnishing certain particulars.

English Registers.—Records of births, deaths and marriages registered in England and Wales since 1837 are kept at the General Register Office, Somerset House. *The Society of Genealogists*, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7, possesses many records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths prior to 1837, including copies, in whole or in part, of about 4,000 Parish Registers.

Scottish Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages.—Certificates of hirths, deaths or marriages registered from 1855 when compulsory registration commenced in Scotland can be obtained personally at the General Registry Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, or from the appropriate local Registrar, on payment of the fee of 5s. 3d., viz.:—1s. 6d. for search and 3s. 9d. for the certificate; postal application since 1 March, 1962—inclusive fee 10s. Certificates are issued at reduced rates for specified purposes as in England & Wales and similar provision exists for abbreviated birth certificates (see 9d).

There are also available at the General Registry Office old parish registers of date prior to 1855, which were formerly kept under the administration of the Established Church of Scotland. An extract of an entry in these registers may be obtained at the fee of 5s. 3d. A fee of 20s. is payable for a general search of all the Scottish registers.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

General.—The law as to British Nationality is now to be found mainly in the British Nationality Act, 1948, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1949. The Act introduces a new term, "citizenship." Every person who under the Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or any citizen (by virtue of legislation in that country) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, or Tanganyika (hereafter referred to as "the Dominions") has by virtue of that citizenship the status of a British subject, and may be known either as a British Subject or as a Commonwealth citizen. Under s. 2 of the Newfoundland (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1950, potential citizens of Newfoundland under the British Nationality Act, 1948, are deemed to have been potential citizens of Canada.

Nationality before Jan. 1, 1949, was determined mainly by the British Nationality and Status of Alien Acts, 1914-1943, though these Acts did not affect the status of any person born before Jan. 1, 1915.

Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of Eire (now by virtue of the Ireland Act, 1949, styled the Republic of Ireland).

By the Ireland Act, 1949, a person who was born before Dec. 6, 1922, in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, is not deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on

Dec. 6, 1922, or (ii) was on or after April 10, 1935, and before Jan. 1, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before Jan. 1, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition by the British Nationality Act, 1948, any citizen of Eire who immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, was also a British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds: (a) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom government; (b) he holds a British passport issued in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory; (c) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions."

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

In the majority of cases, a person who is a British subject becomes also a "citizen," either of one of the "Dominions" by virtue of legislation in that country, or of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the 1948 Act. In the latter case, citizenship is acquired by:—

1. *Birth* on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in the United Kingdom and Colonies (which term does not include the "Dominions"), except

(a) children born to non-citizen fathers enjoying diplomatic immunity from suit or legal process;

(b) children born to fathers who are enemy aliens in enemy occupied territory.

2. *Descent*, if the father was a citizen by birth. If the father was a citizen by descent only, the child acquires citizenship by descent if either:—

(a) the child is or his father was born in a protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory, or in a foreign country where Her Majesty then had jurisdiction over British subjects; or

(b) the hirth (occurring elsewhere than (a)) is registered at a United Kingdom consulate within one year; or

(c) the father is at the time of hirth in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom government; or

(d) the child is born in one of the "Dominions" in which a citizenship law has then taken effect and does not become a citizen thereof by birth.

3. *Registration* by the Home Secretary upon application by:—

(a) a citizen of one of the "Dominions" or of the Republic of Ireland who can show that he has been (a) ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; or (b) in Crown service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom; or (c) partly the one and partly the other throughout the period of five years ending with the date of his application, or such shorter period so ending as the Home Secretary may in the special circumstances of any particular case accept; or, in certain circumstances, if he is serving under an international organization of which the United Kingdom Government is a member, or is in the employment of a body established in the United Kingdom;

(b) a woman married to a United Kingdom, etc. citizen. If she is a British protected person or an alien she must take an oath of allegiance. (A woman who marries on or after Jan. 1, 1949, does not by virtue of that marriage acquire citizenship.)

A minor child of a citizen can be registered upon application being made by his parent or guardian.

A person in respect of whom a recommendation for deportation or a deportation order is in force under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962, is not entitled to be registered, although the Home Secretary may register such a person.

4. *Naturalization*.—In order to be eligible for a certificate of naturalization an alien must:—

- (a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory, or have been for five years in the service of the Crown; and
- (b) be of good character and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language; and
- (c) intend to reside in the United Kingdom or any colony, etc., or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown or in the service of certain organizations.

A British protected person who satisfies (b) and (c) above can apply for naturalization if he can show that he has been (a) ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; or (b) in Crown service under Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom; or (c) partly the one and partly the other throughout the period of five years ending with the date of his application, or such shorter period as the Home Secretary may in a particular case accept.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

5. *Incorporation of Territory* when citizenship is granted to such persons as are specified by Order in Council.

6. *Transitional Provisions*, which confer citizenship on a person who was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, if either:—

- (i) (a) he would, if born after that date, have qualified for citizenship by birth; or
- (b) he is a person naturalized in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (c) he became a British subject by reason of annexation of territory which on Jan. 1, 1949, was included in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (ii) at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and possessed any of the above qualifications; or
- (iii) he was born within territory comprised on Jan. 1, 1949, in a protectorate, protected state or United Kingdom trust territory; or
- (iv) he was not on that date a citizen or potential citizen of one of the "Dominions"; or
- (v) being a woman, had before Jan. 1, 1949, been married to a man who becomes, or would but for his death have become, a citizen.

A British subject who is merely a potential citizen of one of the "Dominions" continues as a British subject without citizenship until he becomes a citizen of such "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, or an alien. If none of these has happened at the date when a citizenship law is passed in the country of which he is potentially a citizen, he becomes a citizen by descent of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

A woman who lost British nationality by reason of marriage to an alien regained it on Jan. 1, 1949.

By the Adoption Act, 1958, an adopted child

becomes a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies can be lost:—

- (i) by declaration in the prescribed manner by a person who is also a citizen of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland or a national of a foreign country. The Home Secretary can withhold registration of the declaration in time of war;
- (ii) where the Home Secretary is satisfied that citizenship by registration or naturalization was obtained by fraud, false representation, etc.;
- (iii) by the Home Secretary depriving a naturalized person of citizenship if such person has:—
 - (a) shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty; or
 - (b) in time of war, traded with the enemy; or
 - (c) within five years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to a term of twelve months' imprisonment; or
 - (d) continuously resided in foreign countries for seven years, and during that period has neither at any time been in the service of the Crown or of certain international organizations, nor registered annually at a United Kingdom consulate his intention to retain citizenship;

and the Home Secretary is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should retain his citizenship;

- (iv) where a naturalized person is deprived of citizenship of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, the Home Secretary can also deprive him of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
- (v) Under sect. 2 of the British Nationality Act, 1958, which contains special provisions with regard to citizens of Ghana.
- (vi) Under sect. 4 of the Cyprus Act, 1960, which contains special provisions with regard to Cyprus.
- (vii) Under sect. 2 of the Nigeria Independence Act, 1960, which contains special provisions with regard to Nigeria.
- (viii) Under sect. 2 of the Sierra Leone Independence Act, 1961, which contains special provisions with regard to Sierra Leone.
- (ix) Under sect. 2 of the Tanganyika Independence Act, 1961, which contains special provisions with regard to Tanganyika.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or own a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act, 1949, declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M. Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference in an Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

CROWN—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the litigant at a considerable disadvantage and which was not normally

available at all in cases of tort (i.e., civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if a subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee were injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now, however, by the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1948, the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Among exceptions to the Act are the following: (a) No action lies in tort against the Crown or the individual Crown servant for anything done or omitted to be done in relation to any postal packet or telephone communication, except for loss of a registered in and postal packet (in which case the action must be brought within one year of posting), not being a telegram. (b) The Crown and any member of the armed forces are immune from liability in tort in respect of death of or personal injury to, another member of the armed forces on duty, provided that the death or injury is attributable to service for purposes of pension.

Scotland.—The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries as closely together as the different legal systems will permit. While formerly actions against the Crown, when permissible, were confined to the Court of Session, proceedings may now be brought in the Sheriff Court. The Lord Advocate is the proper defender in proceedings against the Crown.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of Post Office Savings Bank deposits. On the other hand, the former rule that the wages and salaries of the servants of the Crown are not arrestable remains unaltered.

DEATHS, BURIAL AND CREMATION

DEATHS

(For Certificates, see under BIRTHS)

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the disposal of the body. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar. If the deceased was attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of cause of death must be sent by the doctor to the registrar. The doctor must give to the informant of the death a written notice of the signing of the certificate, which must be delivered to the registrar. It is essential that a certificate for disposal should be obtained from the registrar before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person in charge of the churchyard or cemetery. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If the death is not registered within five days (or fourteen days if written notice of the occurrence

of the death is sent to him) the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to fifteen shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered or received notice of the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, s. 1*).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib. s. 3*).

"Still-born" child. (See under Births (*Registration*), p. 1147.)

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London. If the deceased was of Scottish domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

With regard to the registration of deaths of members of the armed forces, and deaths occurring on H.M. ships and aircraft, see the Registration of Births, etc. Act, 1957.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days, failure to do so involving a penalty of from £1 to £2; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases. The Registration of Births, etc., Act, 1957, applies without modification to Scotland.

BURIAL

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable; legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial—unless closed by Order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court.

Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for obtaining a registrar's certificate or authority from the Coroner for disposal, *see* above.

CREMATION

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards.

If Cremation is desired it is advisable for Instructions to be left in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of disposal.

To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 1016).

DIVORCE, ETC.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration that there has never been a marriage is sought; (2) those in which the duties arising from marriage are sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no sufficient consent on the part of one or both of the parties, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, *i.e.*, 16—Marriage Act, 1949. Where the *formalities* of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if *both* parties knew of the defect (*e.g.*, where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for a nullity decree; but in this case, the marriage is only voidable and remains valid until the decree is made.

Under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, which does not apply to Scotland, a marriage is also voidable (*i.e.*, a decree of nullity may be obtained) on the following grounds—(a) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; (b) that either party at the time of marriage was a mentally disordered person or subject to recurrent attacks of insanity or epilepsy; (c) that at the time of marriage the respondent was suffering from communicable venereal disease; (d) that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases, (b), (c) and (d), the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and must not have agreed to intercourse taking place since discovering the grounds, and proceedings must be instituted within a year of the marriage.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, and, as to Scotland, by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, it is provided that a decree of nullity in respect of a voidable marriage shall not operate so as to bastardize any child, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if the marriage had been dissolved instead of annulled. Further, even if a marriage is void, a child of such a union can sometimes be treated as legitimate if at the time of conception or of the marriage (if later) either or both of the parties reasonably believed that the marriage was valid (Legitimacy Act, 1959).

A spouse's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (a) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may in certain circumstances enable a petition for *Divorce* to be brought on the grounds of cruelty (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a *defence* to a charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.

In one High Court case the judge held that a husband's insistence on the practice of *coitus interruptus* amounted to wilful refusal to consummate the marriage, where there had been no other intercourse. In other High Court cases the judges have disagreed with this view, but held that, in the circumstances of the particular cases, a divorce could be granted on the ground of legal cruelty.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights is a ground for obtaining judicial separation.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit includes a suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage) and a suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the same grounds as those for divorce and also on the ground specified in (2) above.

Divorce.—Complete divorce is now obtainable by either husband or wife upon any one of the following grounds: adultery of respondent since marriage; desertion by respondent for 3 years immediately before petition; cruelty to petitioner; incurable insanity (under certain conditions); and by the wife, also on commission by the husband of certain criminal sexual offences. Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, s. 1.

The foregoing is subject to a clause prohibiting any petition for divorce (but not for judicial separation) before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Cruelty, in a legal sense, is conduct of such a character as to have caused injury or a reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer, continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, constitutes legal cruelty.

Desertion may be defined as a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct of a serious nature which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

If, upon disputes arising, the parties agree to live apart, then in general neither can be said to have deserted the other.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. (There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment against the respondent by default.) Other *absolute* bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation of the respondent's adultery or cruelty, *i.e.*, complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo* (although the offence may be revived by later misconduct). There are also

certain *discretionary* bars, *e.g.*, where the petitioner has been guilty of adultery; of unreasonable delay; of cruelty; or of wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to the adultery, insanity, or desertion alleged. (1950 Act, s. 4.)

Intervention by Queen's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the Queen's Proctor may intervene.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually three months after decree *nisi*. After that date either spouse may marry again; but as to marriage within "Prohibited Degrees" see Marriage—Miscellaneous Notes, pp. 1151-2. By the Matrimonial Proceedings (Children) Act, 1958 a decree *nisi* cannot be made absolute until the Court is satisfied that arrangements have been made for the care and upbringing of every child of the family who has not attained the age of sixteen which are satisfactory or the best which can be devised in the circumstances or that it is impracticable for the parties before the Court to make any such arrangements.

Maintenance, etc.—The Court has wide powers to make orders as to maintenance or alimony (usually payable to an innocent wife), and as to costs. The husband can be ordered to pay his wife's costs, even if she is unsuccessful in her suit or defence. A guilty co-respondent may be ordered to pay costs and damages.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, the High Court in England may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, *even though* no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage, and while such an order is in force the Court may also deal with custody of and access to the children.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In suits for nullity, divorce or judicial separation, whether the suit succeeds or is dismissed, the Court can make orders as to the custody of and access to the children and as to their upkeep and education, and these orders can be made not only in respect of children of the marriage but also in respect of a child of one party who has been accepted as one of the family by the other party. A guilty spouse will normally be entitled to reasonable access to the children and may even be awarded the custody if the Court thinks fit. The paramount consideration is always the welfare of the child.

A spouse who has been deprived of the custody of a child will not thereby be deprived of his other rights as the child's *guardian* unless the Court expressly so orders.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult a solicitor in every such case.

MAGISTRATE'S SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

When a husband has been guilty of adultery or of certain assaults or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or to an infant child of the family, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or such a child, or where he is an habitual drunkard or drug addict, or insists on having intercourse while suffering from a venereal disease, or compels her to submit herself to prostitution, the wife may obtain relief from the local magis-

trates' court. A husband may apply on similar grounds, so far as they are applicable to him. In particular a wife can sometimes be guilty of the offence of wilful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her husband or children and an order can be made against her (there is no such remedy in the High Court). The Court may declare that the complainant is no longer bound to cohabit with the defendant. It may order the husband to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £7 10s. to the wife and may order her to make a similar payment to him if his earning capacity is impaired by age or illness. Provision may be made for legal custody of and access to any child of the family who is under the age of 16 years and for payment by either or both of the spouses of up to 50s. weekly to the person entrusted with legal custody in respect of each child of the family up to the age of 16. If the court thinks the child would still be a dependant although over that age, similar payments may be ordered for support of the child up to the age of 21. The court cannot make an order that the parties need no longer cohabit or that either spouse shall support the other where the complainant has committed adultery during the marriage, unless the defendant has condoned or connived at, or by wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to, that act of adultery. The court has wide powers of revocation, revival and variation of orders already made. The order must be revoked if the parties have resumed cohabitation, and must be revoked, except so far as the order relates to the children, if the complainant is subsequently proved to have committed adultery since the marriage and the defendant has not condoned or connived at or by wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to that act of adultery. Complaints based on desertion or failure to maintain can be made whilst the offence continues. Complaints based on adultery must usually be made within 6 months of the complainant discovering it, all other complaints within 6 months of the offence itself. The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, separates the hearing of matrimonial disputes from ordinary Court business; specifies the persons allowed to be present; limits newspaper reports, etc. etc.

SCOTLAND DIVORCE

Proceedings are brought in the Court of Session and it is necessary that the husband be domiciled in Scotland, or, he not being domiciled in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, that the wife is resident in Scotland and has been ordinarily resident there for a period of three years immediately preceding commencement of proceedings.

The following are the grounds for divorce:—

1. *Adultery.*—A mere confession by the defender is of itself insufficient; there must be proof of the facts. Direct evidence is not required, if facts can be established which give rise to an inevitable inference of adultery. There must be no collusion between the parties, and the pursuer is required to swear to this. It is not collusion, however, for a guilty spouse to give information of an act of adultery already committed. It is a defence to an action of divorce for adultery to plead that the innocent spouse has condoned the misconduct on which the action is founded.

2. *Desertion.*—The defender must have wilfully and without reasonable cause deserted the pursuer and persisted in such desertion for a period of not less than three years. It must be shown that the desertion was without reasonable cause, and that the pursuer has throughout the period been willing to adhere. Refusal by one spouse to have marital relations with the other for any period of three

years without any overt act of desertion does not constitute desertion. Here also, collusion is fatal to the success of the action.

3. *Incurable Insanity*.—The defender must, for five years preceding the raising of the action, have been under care and treatment as an insane person.

4. *Cruelty*.—The degree of cruelty to be established depends on the circumstances of each individual case, but the test, generally speaking, is that the conduct complained of must be such as to endanger the health of the pursuer. Cruelty may take the form of habitual drunkenness on the part of one of the spouses. The fraudulent activity of one spouse involving the other may amount to cruelty.

5. *Unnatural Sexual Offences*.—An extract of the criminal conviction is sufficient proof.

Effect of Divorce on Property.—A husband or wife obtaining decree of divorce against the other, except on the ground of incurable insanity, is entitled to claim his or her legal rights, *ius relictii*, however, being excluded, as if the offender was dead. Where there has been a successful cross-action the effect is the same as though both spouses had died at the date of decree.

Nullity of Marriage.—A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of a previous marriage, non-age of one of the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

SEPARATION

A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by one spouse against the other on the grounds of (a) adultery, (b) cruelty. This entitles the parties to live apart, but does not dissolve the marriage. The husband, if the guilty party, is liable for alimony.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the parties. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse is the guilty party in the action does not of itself deprive him or her of the right to claim custody, though where the considerations of welfare are equally balanced the Court will have regard to the element of guilt.

HIRE-PURCHASE

ENGLAND AND WALES

Protection of the hirer against unscrupulous dealings and against delivery of shoddy goods is given by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1938 (as amended by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1954), which applies to a hire-purchase agreement under which the hire-purchase price *i.e.*, the total sum payable by the hirer to complete the purchase of the goods, does not exceed £1000 for livestock, or £300 in any other case.

Before any agreement is made, the owner of the goods must state in writing to the hirer the cash price at which the goods can be purchased, and there must be a memorandum of the agreement signed by the hirer himself and by or on behalf of the owner and any guarantor. The memorandum must contain (i) the cash price, (ii) the hire-purchase price, (iii) the amount of each instalment, (iv) when each instalment falls due, (v) a list of the goods, and (vi) a notice informing the hirer of his right to terminate the agreement (*below*), and of the restrictions on the owner's right to recover the goods (*below*), and a copy of the memorandum must be sent to the hirer within seven days of the agreement being made. In breach of any of these

conditions the owner can neither recover the goods nor enforce the agreement or any security given, although the Court can dispense with any of these requirements save that as to the signed memorandum. The same result ensues (while default continues) if the owner fails without reasonable cause within four days after written request (with a tender of 1s. for expenses) to supply to the hirer a copy of the agreement and a statement of amounts paid, in arrear, and not yet payable. Before the last instalment becomes due, the hirer may by writing determine the agreement, and, although he will not thereby escape liability for any instalments which have already become due he will be under no further obligation *under the agreement*. Under the Act, however, he must allow the owner to retake the goods and, if one-half of the hire-purchase price exceeds the total of the sums paid and due, he must pay the difference to the owner. These rights of the hirer cannot be taken away from him, but he can enforce more favourable rights (if any) under the agreement.

Any provision in the agreement giving the owner a right to enter any premises for the purpose of seizing the goods is invalidated by the Act. Further, even though the agreement may have been terminated because the hirer has broken it, or because the owner has exercised a right to terminate it, if one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid or tendered, the owner cannot recover the goods otherwise than by action in a County Court, in which the Court can ensure that the hirer is fairly treated. If the owner disregards this provision, the hirer cannot recover the goods, but can recover all sums paid under the agreement.

SCOTLAND

The Hire Purchase and Small Debt (Scotland) Act, 1932, provides that no contract of hire purchase to which the Act applies is binding on the hirer unless (1) it is signed by him and (2) either a copy is acknowledged by him to have been delivered at the time of his signature or sent to him by registered post within fourteen days thereafter. Any contract which limits any right conferred by the Act on the hirer is void to that extent. The hirer may terminate the contract at any time by (1) re-delivery of the article in a good state of repair, fair wear and tear excepted, and (2) paying any instalment then due together with the amount, if any, by which one-third of the total payments stipulated for in the contract by way of instalment exceeds the *cumulo* amount of the instalments due. Even after the owner has obtained decree of delivery of an article, the hirer is entitled to retain it in his possession or to recover it if, within fourteen days of the decree, he pays the whole instalment which is due, with expenses.

The above Act was extended by the Hire Purchase Act, 1954, to apply to articles exceeding £300 in value. The Credit Sale Agreements (Scotland) Act, 1961 provides for the application in Scotland of the English Act of 1938 in so far as it relates to credit sale agreements.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION

ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Public Assistance Authority where the child becomes chargeable to the local authority, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 50s. a week. The evidence of the woman must be *corroborated* in a material particular. The mother has the custody of her bastard children.

Prima facie every child born of a married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive evidence.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. Under the Act of 1959, marriage legitimates a person even though the father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar General information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimated child.

Declarations of Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.—A legitimated person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g., a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

SCOTLAND

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.—The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall, in awarding livery expenses, or aliment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognized by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it and is valid to that extent in England. By the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, an illegitimate child may, in certain circumstances, succeed on intestacy. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1934, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may, in certain circumstances be re-registered as legitimate. The consent of the father of an illegitimate child to its adoption is not required.

INTESTACY

ENGLAND AND WALES

As regards deaths on or after January 1, 1953, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952. The latter Act considerably increased the benefits of a surviving spouse of an intestate, and also extended the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938 (see under "Wills"), to intestacies. These notes deal with the position under the 1952 Act, so that if the death occurred before 1953 reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves a spouse and issue, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) a life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalized at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves a parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £20,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood. If the intestate leaves a spouse, but no issue, no parents, and no brothers or sisters of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases, leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of £5,000 or £20,000 as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of those entitled under later numbers):—(1) issue; (2) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.

In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain twenty-one or marry under that age, their shares going to the other persons (if any) within the same group who do attain twenty-one or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is *not per capita*, but *per stirpes*, i.e., by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate who pre-deceased the intestate, the two grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly, nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (i.e., leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.

Children must bring into account (notchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further

share under the intestacy. Special hotepot provisions apply to partial intestacy.

For further details, see Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952.

The Legitimacy Act, 1926, contains special provisions concerning the intestacy of an illegitimate child or the mother of an illegitimate child.

SCOTLAND

Heritage.—The lines of succession are: (1) descendants; (2) collaterals; (3) ascendants and their collaterals and so on in the ascending scale. Males have preference over females and the rule of primogeniture obtains. Regard is had, however, to the right of representation; thus, if the eldest son of the deceased, being his heir, has predeceased him leaving issue, the issue (whether male or female) are preferred to the younger sons of the deceased. Daughters only succeed if there are neither sons nor (the issue of predeceasing sons, and where there are more than one, they share equally. There being no descendants, brothers, etc., will succeed, those of the full blood excluding those of the half blood. Among collaterals it is noted that the deceased's immediate younger brother is preferred to an elder brother. Failing a younger brother and his issue the estate ascends to the next elder brother and so on. If there are no brothers and sisters, nor the issue of brothers and sisters, the estate goes to the father and failing him to his collaterals; failing these the estate ascends to the paternal grandfather and his collaterals. The succession never ascends to the mother and her relations; even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Acts, 1911, 1919 and 1959, the widow of a man dying intestate and without lawful issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and moveable if under £5,000 in value; if over that amount, she takes £5,000 with interest at a per cent. from the date of death, out of the heritable and moveable estate rateably before any division is made, and without prejudice to her rights of tere and *ius relictae* (see *post*, p. 1165). Section 5 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1940, gives like rights to a surviving husband. The same section covers the case of partial intestacy.

Moveable.—One-third of the moveable estate goes to the surviving spouse as *ius relicti (relictæ)*; one-third to surviving children as *legitimi* (see *post*, p. 1165); and one-third to surviving children and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes, i.e.*, the share which would have fallen to a predeceased parent, if alive, is divided equally among the children. Where no children or issue of children survive, half of the estate goes to the surviving spouse and half to the heirs *in mobilibus, i.e.*, nearest heirs including representatives of predeceasing, subject to the spouse's right to £5,000 (*supra*). The lines of succession are the same as in heritable succession, but the right of representation (*supra*) only applies where there are next of kin or the issue of predeceasing next of kin, Intestate Moveable Succession (Scotland) Act, 1855 (amended 1919). Beyond that relationship heirs take *per capita*. Where an intestate leaves no issue and is predeceased by his father, his mother is entitled to the same rights as the father would have had on survivance (1919 Act).

JURY SERVICE

Liability of Jury Service depends upon inclusion in the local Jury Book. This is compiled from the Electors Lists for each year (see *post* under "Voters'

Qualifications"). The names of all persons who are on 10th October qualified and liable to serve as jurors are marked with the letter "J" on the Electors Lists. The marked Electors Lists are published, and anyone whose name is improperly marked may before the following 17th December claim that, although qualified to serve [see below] he is exempt from service [see below]; the marks will be removed from the names of exempted persons. The remaining marked names are thereafter included in the Jury Book. No one whose name actually appears in the Jury Book may claim exemption on any ground whatever except illness or, if a woman, for medical reasons.

QUALIFICATIONS

England and Wales.—Every man and woman between the ages of 21 and 60 years [persons over 60 are exempt but not disqualified] residing in England or Wales being the owner, legally or under a trust, of freehold land worth £10 a year or more, or of leasehold land worth £20 a year or more (if the lease is for at least 21 years) in the county in which they live; or being a householder rated in respect of premises of a net annual value of at least £20 (or in London or Middlesex £30); is qualified and liable to serve on juries in the superior courts (civil and criminal), and at Assizes in their own county, and on petty juries in the local County Court or Quarter Sessions. Also all burgesses of boroughs having separate quarter sessions or a borough civil court are qualified and liable to serve on juries therein. Special regulations govern the qualifications and method of listing common jurors in the City of London; and jurors for a coroner's inquest. By the Juries Act, 1949, a person attending for jury service is entitled to be paid travelling and subsistence allowances together with compensation for loss of earnings and other loss or expenses.

Disqualifications.—Any person who has been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any infamous crime (unless he has obtained a free pardon) is disqualified from service on all juries.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries (including coroner's juries) include: peers; M.P.'s; judges; ministers of religion (Christian and Jewish); practising lawyers; officers of the Courts; coroners; prison, etc., officers; keepers of public mental hospitals; practising M.R.C.S.'s, M.R.C.P.'s and L.R.C.P.'s; practising apothecaries, doctors and chemists, registered practising dentists, veterinary practitioners; midwives; members of the armed forces; members of the Territorial Army (in certain cases) or the Royal Auxiliary Air Force; members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and of the Port of London Authority; certain members of Trinity House, Deptford Strand; masters of buoy and light vessels under the Trinity Houses, and all licensed water pilots; household servants of the Crown; officers of the Post Office, customs and excise; sheriff's officers; police officers; special constables; metropolitan magistrates and their court clerks and servants; officers of the Houses of Parliament.

As to their own counties: members of the L.C.C., and commissioners of income tax.

As to their local counties: borough councillors and J.P.'s., town clerks and borough treasurers; burgesses of boroughs having separate Quarter Sessions are exempt from serving on the County Sessions.

As to their own area of jurisdiction: J.P.'s.

Moreover a juror can never be called upon to serve oftener than once in each year; this period of exemption is longer in certain counties.

JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the Sheriff in each county to make up a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The list is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide. From this list the General Jury Book is made up. Part II of the Juries Act, 1949 (amended by the Juries Act, 1954 with Regulations following thereon), applies only to Scotland and provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors, and for compensation for loss of earnings, recently increased.

QUALIFICATIONS

Every man or woman between the ages of 21 and 60 is qualified, who is possessed of heritable property of the yearly value of at least £5, or of moveable property of the value of at least £200 sterling.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries include: peers, judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs, magistrates of Royal Burghs, ministers of religion, parochial schoolmasters, practising lawyers, clerks and officers of court, prison officers, university professors, physicians, surgeons and dentists, officers in the Navy or Army on full pay, customs officers, messengers-at-arms and other officers of the law, lighthouse keepers and their assistants, soldiers, members of the Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Air Force (in certain circumstances), Inland Revenue officials and officers of the Post Office.

Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to a penalty.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ENGLAND AND WALES

Although basically the relationship between the parties to the lease is governed by the lease itself, the law on this subject is complicated by the mass of legislation thereon, and no attempt is made here to deal in any detail with that legislation. Some of the statutes which govern specific aspects of the topic are set out at the end of this note with brief particulars. The few points dealt with may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important statutes include:—

(1) As to agricultural holdings—*The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948*. Among other things, this Act regulates the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Agricultural Land Tribunal to the operation of a notice to quit.

(2) As to business premises—*The Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1927 and 1954*, which do not extend to Scotland. Part II of the 1954 Act gives security of tenure to the tenant of most business premises, and in effect he can only be ousted on one or more of the seven grounds set out in the Act. In some cases, where the landlord can resume possession, the tenant is entitled to compensation.

(3) As to unfurnished dwelling houses—*the complicated mass of legislation generally known as the Rent Acts*. If a house is within these Acts, the tenant may have a personal right to reside in the house and can only be ousted on certain grounds. Further, each house within the Acts has a rent limit, and the rent recoverable by the landlord is limited to this rent. *The Landlord and Tenant (Furniture and Fittings) Act, 1959*, makes it an offence in connection with a grant, renewal or assignment of a tenancy of a house within the Rent Acts on terms which require the purchase of furniture to offer the furniture (which includes

fittings and other articles) at a price which the vendor knows or ought to know is unreasonably high. It is also an offence under the Act to fail to furnish to a person seeking to obtain or retain such accommodation and who is provided with particulars of the tenancy a written inventory of the furniture, specifying the price sought for each item.

Houses let at a rent which includes board or substantial attendance or furniture are governed by the *Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946*, as amended by the *Landlord and Tenant (Rent Control) Act, 1949*, if within the limits of rent control imposed by the *Rent Act, 1957* (see below).

Since the *Rent Act, 1957*, the Rent Acts do not apply to a lease of a dwelling house granted for a term certain exceeding twenty-one years, but Part I of the *Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954*, gives protection in such cases, provided the rateable value does not exceed £100 in London and elsewhere in England and Wales, £75. Under this Act, the contractual tenancy is automatically extended until brought to an end in the manner prescribed by the Act, and in effect the landlord can only get possession on one of the grounds specified in the Act.

The *Rent Act, 1957*, has made considerable inroads into the importance of rent control by removing many houses from control altogether and fixing new maximum rent limits for all houses which remain subject to control. The principal changes effected by this Act are as follows:

1. Any house whose rateable value on November 7, 1956, exceeded £40 in London and elsewhere £30, is automatically decontrolled (and the operation of the *Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act* is restricted to houses within the same limits of rateable value).

2. No tenancies beginning on or after July 6, 1957, are subject to control unless the person to whom the tenancy is granted is already a protected tenant of that house.

3. For all houses remaining subject to control the maximum rent is determined by reference to the gross value shown in the rating valuation list on November 7, 1956. The maximum rent is then computed as follows:—(a) where the tenant is not responsible for repairs other than internal decorative—twice the 1956 gross value; (b) where the landlord is responsible for all repairs including internal decorative— $\frac{2}{3}$ of the gross value; (c) where the tenant is responsible for all repairs— $\frac{4}{3}$ of the gross value. (There are varying proportions in certain other cases.) In all cases there may be added, (a) rates borne by the landlord; (b) a reasonable charge for services provided by the landlord.

4. A notice to quit any dwelling house must be given at least four weeks before it is to take effect.

(5) Under the *Housing Act, 1961* (which does not extend to Scotland), in a lease of a dwelling-house granted after 24 October, 1961, for a term of less than 7 years, there is implied a covenant by the landlord (a) to keep in repair the structure and exterior of the house and (b) to keep in repair and proper working order the installations in the house (i) for the supply of water, gas and electricity, and for sanitation, and (ii) for space heating or heating water.

SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played an important part in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of Statute 1449 c. 17, a contract binding the land-

lord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed; (1) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (2) there must be a rent, (3) there must be a term of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.

It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting a few important Statutes is followed here.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949 (amended by the Agriculture Act, 1958), which is a consolidating act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English Act, alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.

It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1911, provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.

In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949, gives a measure of security to tenants of shops. This Act enables the tenant of a shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for a renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for a renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section 1 (3) of the Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Act applies to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either as landlord or tenant.

The series of complicated statutes known as The Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939, largely govern the relations between landlord and tenant in regard to certain unfurnished houses—including parts thereof if let as separate dwellings—and it is important to note that notwithstanding conditions in the lease of a controlled house providing for the removal of the tenant, it is not possible to contract out of the Acts. The Landlord and Tenant (Furniture and Fittings) Act, 1959 (*ante*, under England and Wales), applies to Scotland. Employees occupying premises by virtue of their employment are not tenants and so cannot claim protection. The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, provides for increase in rent of a controlled dwelling house on which repairs of a certain value have been carried out. The Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943 contains provisions applicable to houses or parts of houses let with furniture and with or without services, as also to unfurnished premises let with services. These Acts have however been substantially altered or modified by the Rent Act, 1957. The changes in the law are *inter alia* as follows:—(1) Dwelling houses, the rateable value of which was on November 7, 1956, over £40, are released from control. (2) All tenancies coming into operation on or after July 6, 1957, are free from control, except where a new tenancy is granted to a statutory tenant already in occupation. (3) Provision is made for the increase of rent by a maximum of one quarter of all controlled houses. (4) The repairs increase of two-fifths provided for in the 1954 Act is increased to one-half.

The Rent Act, 1957, further provides that a notice to quit a dwelling house (furnished or unfurnished) must be sent at least four weeks before the date on which it is to take effect.

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, referred to in the preceding section, does not apply to Scotland.

LEGAL AID

LEGAL AID IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, is designed to make legal aid and advice more readily available for persons of small and moderate means. The main structure of the new service is contained in the Act itself and the Regulations made thereunder but the administrative details are embodied in a scheme made by the Law Society.

Legal aid is available for proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the House of Lords, Court of Appeal, High Court, County Courts, certain local courts, and civil proceedings in Magistrates Courts. In any event, an application for legal aid will not be approved if it appears that the applicant would gain only a trivial advantage from the proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of defamation, breach of promise of marriage, seduction, inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other are excepted from the scheme, as are also relator actions, election petitions and proceedings by way of judgment summons.

Eligibility for legal aid in civil proceedings depends upon an applicant's "disposable income" and "disposable capital." Legal aid cannot be granted if the former exceeds £700 per annum, and a person may be refused assistance if he has a disposable capital of more than £500 and it appears that he can afford to proceed without legal aid. Even so, the applicant may be required to contribute up to one third the excess of his disposable income above £250, together with the whole excess of his disposable capital above £125. Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; a deduction of up to £75 may be made in respect of dependants. Except in matrimonial proceedings or cases where the spouses are living apart, any resources of a person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the National Assistance Board, and will be certified to a Local Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of a certificate lies to an Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid may apply for a certificate to any Local Committee; if resident elsewhere, application should be made to the Local Committee for London. However, if the application is made in respect of proceedings in an *appellate* court and the applicant is resident in England or Wales, application should generally be made to any Area Committee—if resident elsewhere, to the Area Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel, from a panel. However, in matrimonial causes, where the applicant has disposable capital not exceeding £85, and disposable income not exceeding £130, his case will generally be conducted by a solicitor employed whole time by the Law Society to deal with such cases.

LEGAL ADVICE

Legal advice from a solicitor on the Legal Aid Panel is now available to anyone over the age of sixteen. Persons on National Assistance can get it free of charge, whilst those whose means are within the limits set out below can get it for 2s. 6d. An application form should be obtained from a Citizens'

Advice Bureau, Court Office or from one of the Law Society's Legal Aid Offices, or from a solicitor whose name is on the panel, and, after completing the form, it should be taken to a solicitor on the panel and an interview requested. A person is entitled to advice on any one legal question only from one solicitor; and for not more than one hour and thirty minutes; but application for further advice may be made to the Area Committee. Lists of solicitors concerned may be consulted at the places mentioned above.

Legal advice is available for 2s. 6d. to a person whose capital is £125 or less and whose income has not been more than £7 10s. during the seven days up to and including the day of application for legal advice. Capital and income of husband and wife must be added together for this purpose, unless they are living apart or the applicant seeks advice on a matter in which the spouse has a contrary interest. In working out capital, the value of the applicant's house, its contents and the value of clothing and goods can be ignored. In working out income, a deduction of £2 5s. may be made for a spouse living with or maintained by the applicant, of £1 7s. for each child maintained by the applicant, and of £2 5s. for any other adult person maintained by the applicant. There may also be deducted any income tax and any National Insurance, Industrial Injuries or National Health contributions paid by the applicant during the week immediately before the date of obtaining legal advice.

Quite apart from the above statutory scheme for legal advice, there exists a voluntary scheme under which any person may apply to a solicitor who is on the panel for advice for a fee of £1 for up to thirty minutes. If the matter cannot be disposed of in thirty minutes, the solicitor should give an estimate of the approximate cost of any further advice or steps which may be necessary.

It should be mentioned that under both schemes a solicitor, even though he is on the panel, is entitled to decline to give advice to the applicant without giving any reason to the applicant.

OTHER LEGAL AID

Neither of the advice schemes covers further action such as writing letters. If however a person wants something more than advice but something less than proceedings, he may obtain a certificate to take steps to assert or dispute a claim where the question of proceedings has not yet arisen, but if it did arise legal aid could be granted for those proceedings. This type of legal aid could cover writing letters, obtaining evidence, and negotiating settlements. The certificate limits the amount to be spent under it, and does not cover any step in proceedings, nor can counsel be instructed. It is available to a person whose disposable capital does not exceed £125 and who was either receiving National Assistance at the date of his application or has a disposable income not exceeding £325 per annum. In assessing disposable capital deductions are made in respect of dependants, and further deductions for them are made in assessing disposable income. Where the applicant's disposable income exceeds £253 he must pay a contribution of up to £1 for each £3 above £250.

LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases, and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners. On trial for an indictable offence (i.e. before the higher courts, such as Assizes or Quarter Sessions) the person charged may have free legal aid, if Justices, on committal for trial,

or Judge of trial court grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient, such Certificate may be granted in cases where desirable, and must be given for a murder charge. In Magistrates' Courts, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person of insufficient means if it is considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances. The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, provides that application for free legal aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, may be made by letter by any person arrested or summoned for an offence, as well as by a person charged with an offence. The letter should be addressed to the clerk to the Justices and must give particulars of the offence charged and set out the grounds of the application. Refusal of a legal aid certificate by a Justice after such application does not prevent the applicant being granted a legal aid certificate at the hearing. Legal aid is also available under the 1930 Act in proceedings on the question of the sentence to be passed, and after as well as before the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty.

Provision is also made for applications for legal aid in the event of an appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933.

In any application for aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933, or the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, if any doubt exists as to whether the applicant can afford to provide his own legal aid, or whether it is desirable in the interests of justice that he should have free legal aid, such doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. Further, the Justices have an almost absolute discretion in deciding applications.

SCOTLAND

Civil Proceedings

The Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1949 and 1960 provide a scheme which is limited to civil actions in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Courts except actions in respect of defamation or verbal injury, breach of promise of marriage, the inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other, election petitions (under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, or the Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1890), and small debt proceedings (i.e. under £20) and proceedings for summary removing, in both of which liability for the debt and the amount thereof are admitted.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Legal Aid Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. Application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by the applicant's solicitor, who is required to prepare, for the signature of the applicant, a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action. Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the National Assistance Board after the Committee has considered the memorandum and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action.

LEGAL ADVICE

Since March, 1959, legal advice, as distinct from legal aid in proceedings, is available to anyone in

Scotland on terms similar to those stated in a preceding paragraph dealing with legal advice in England. Application forms are available in the offices of all Legal Aid Committees and Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

Criminal Proceedings

In every sheriffdom there are Solicitors for the poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel and Solicitors for the poor, all of whom act gratuitously. No Court dues are payable in the first instance. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poores' Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances.

MARRIAGE

A.—MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. **MARRIAGE BY BANS.**—The Marriage Act, 1949, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the bans are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the bans must be published in both. Under the Act, bans may be published and the marriage solemnized in the parish church, which is the usual place of worship of the persons to be married or either of them, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of bans is in addition to any other publication required by law and does not apply if the church or the residence of either party is in Wales. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the bans become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence (see below), or submit to the republication of bans.

2. **MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.**—Marriage licences are of two kinds:—

- (i) A *Common Licence*, dispensing with the necessity for bans, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings. [The cost of licences through a clerical Surrogate in the country (see below) is £2 15s.] No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. Before a licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the

intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, or the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The licence continues in force for three months from its date.

- (ii) A *Special Licence* granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., £25.

3. **MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.**—A marriage may be performed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without bans, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

MARRIAGE FEES.—The Church Commissioners settle tables of fees for all parishes. The usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

B.—MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without a licence):—

- (a) A marriage in a registered building (e.g., a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
- (b) A marriage in a register office.
- (c) A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers).
- (d) A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
- (e) A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (see above—in this case the marriage can only be without licence).

NOTICE.—Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:—

- (i) Marriage by certificate (without licence)—If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before either notice can be given.

- (ii) *Marriage by certificate (with licence)*—One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of any registration district in which one of the parties has resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice, but both parties must be resident in England or Wales on the day notice is given.

The notice (in either case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof a solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law (*see below*) has been duly given, and that the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE:

- (i) *Without licence*.—The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.
- (ii) *With licence*.—The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day (other than a Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.

SOLEMNIZATION OF THE MARRIAGE:

- (i) *In a Registered Building*.—The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in an appropriate registered building in the nearest district.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act, 1949. This section provides for the appointment of an "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declaration—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized person without the presence of a Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

- (ii) *In a Register Office*.—The marriage may be solemnized in the office of the Superintendent Registrar to whom notice of the marriage has been given. The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and a Registrar of the registration district of that Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses. The parties must make the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.," and each party must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." No religious ceremony may take place in the Registry Office, though the parties may, on production of their marriage certificate, go through a subsequent religious ceremony in any church or persuasion of which they are members.
- (iii) *Other Cases*.—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorized by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they may be married in a Friends' meeting-house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

If both parties are Jews they may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the building may be situated within or without the district of residence. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

FEEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate (with or without licence) in the marriage notice book	s. d.
For a certificate for marriage (with or without licence)	1 6
For a licence for marriage	46 6
For a marriage by certificate (without licence) in the presence of a Registrar	7 6
For a marriage by certificate (with licence) in the presence of a Registrar	15 0

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Consanguinity and Affinity.—A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have, however, been made by various statutes which have now been replaced by the Marriage Act, 1949 (see the 1st Schedule to the Act) and the Marriage (Enabling) Act, 1960. It is now permitted to contract a marriage with:—

Sister, aunt or niece of a former wife (whether living or not). Former wife of brother, uncle or nephew (whether living or not).

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Minors.—Persons under 21 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain persons (see Marriage Act, 1949, section 3 and 2nd Schedule). Where both parents are living, both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, *e.g.*, the insanity of a parent. If consent is refused the Court may, on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act *prohibits* any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

C.—MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate with licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties.

Impediments to marriage: These render the marriage null and void. (a) Age: If either party is under the age of 16. (b) Forbidden Degrees: If the parties are within certain degrees of relationship. (c) Subsisting previous marriage. (d) Impotency of either party. (e) Non-residence, *i.e.*, if the legal requirement of prior residence of one or other of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. (f) Insanity of either party.

No consent of parents or guardians is necessary. Marriages may be regular or "irregular."

Regular Marriages.

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion or authorized Registrar after due notice by the proclamation of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating

at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must either have his or her usual residence in the Registration District, or have resided there for at least 15 days before the ceremony or have a parent so residing there. No form, place or hours are prescribed by law. There are no canonical hours as in England. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made twice, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 3s. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, amended by the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1956, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns, but a minister of the Church of Scotland is not bound, although he is entitled, to celebrate a marriage not preceded by banns. The statute is limited to persons with qualifying residence in Scotland or having parents so residing. Exhibition is made for 7 consecutive days, during which time any person may appear personally and lodge an objection in writing subscribed by him. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fees, 3s. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. The Naval Marriages Act, 1908, regulates the publication of banns or of notice on board H.M. ships and the granting of certificates by the Officer-Commanding.

Marriage before Registrar: After obtaining a certificate of due publication as above, it is competent for the parties to contract the marriage in the office of the authorized Registrar in his presence and in the presence of two witnesses. Such a marriage is regular and valid in all respects.

Marriage by Licence: In unforeseen and exceptional circumstances—see Section 2 of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939—where normal methods of publication cannot be carried through, the Sheriff, on application by the parties may grant a licence which is deemed in all respects to be equivalent to a certificate of publication.

Irregular Marriages.

Since the passing of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939, only one form of irregular marriage is recognized, *viz.* marriage by co-habitation and habit and repute. If parties live together constantly as husband and wife, and if they are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood, then there may arise a presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Court of Session.

MASTER AND SERVANT

WAGES AND HOLIDAYS

Under the Truck Acts, it is in general forbidden for an employer to pay wages other than in current coin of the realm, and it is illegal for an employer to deduct from the employee's wages sums alleged to be due to the employer. However, the application of these Acts is confined to workmen, and domestic servants are specifically excluded from their operation. Even in the case of payments to

workmen, certain deductions, including rent and the price of food to be consumed on the employers' premises, are not forbidden where the employee's written consent is obtained. Further, under the Payment of Wages Act, 1960, it is permissible for wages to be paid otherwise than in cash at the request of the employee, e.g., by money order, postal order or into a banking account. The Truck Acts did not relate to the amount of wage to be paid to the employee, but to-day minimum wage rates for particular trades are prescribed by numerous statutes. The Wages Councils Act, 1945, established Wages Councils, which are given power to fix minimum wages in respect of a number of trades and industries. The Councils may also direct as to the length of holidays for workers in such trades and industries, and for payment of wages during holidays, under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. Subject to this Act, a servant's right to a holiday is a matter of contract. The terms of the contract may be express or implied; but if there is a right to a holiday once in a year and the servant is rightfully dismissed before the end of that year, he cannot successfully claim pay in respect of the loss of the holiday.

RECEIPTS

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, etc., received.

In Scotland, as in England, inability to produce receipts does not necessarily bar defence to an action for payment.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, contains very far-reaching provisions affecting the liberty of an owner of land to develop and use it as he will. A person has generally to get planning permission before carrying out any development on his land from the Local Planning Authority. Development charge is not payable in respect of operations begun or uses of land instituted on or after the 18th November, 1952.

What is Development:—

(a) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.

(b) Making a material change in use.

It is expressly provided that if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.

Examples of what is not Deemed Development:—

(a) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior.

(b) Change of use of property within the curtilage of a dwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, be development if building operations are carried out.)

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

Planning Permission.—Application for such permission is not always necessary, as the Minister may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus a General Development Order of 1950 specified a number of types of development for which no permission is required e.g., enlargement of a dwelling-house (including erection of a garage), so long as the cubic content of the original dwelling (external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 1,750 cubic feet or one-tenth whichever is

greater, subject to a maximum of 4,000 cubic feet.

Appeal against refusal or permission lies to the Minister, and from the Minister, in limited circumstances, to the High Court. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land.

Enforcement Notice.—If development is carried out without permission, or in defiance of conditions attached to such permission, the Local Planning Authority may serve an enforcement notice on the owner of the land calling upon him to demolish or alter any building, or to discontinue the use of land, or to comply with the said conditions. If the notice is not complied with, the Local Planning Authority may take appropriate steps to enforce it, recovering their expenses from the owner for the time being of the land. Appeal against an enforcement order lies to the Minister.

For further details and other provisions of the planning law, the Act of 1947 and the Orders made under the Act, the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1951, and the Town and Country Planning Acts, 1953, 1954 and 1959, and the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 (applicable to Scotland), should be consulted. Elaborate provisions as to payments for loss of development value by reference to established claims on the £300 million fund (established under the 1947 Act) are contained in the 1954 Act.

Scotland.

In Scotland special provisions, on similar lines, have been made by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, which incorporates certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945, all other earlier planning Acts being repealed. The financial provisions of the 1947 Act, have, however, been amended by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, which abolished development charges, and by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1954, which set up a new Scheme of compensation. See also the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1959.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the latest of which, the Acts of 1948 and 1949, amended in some respects, have made important changes in the law. Those entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency are those resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date and on the date of the poll, are British subjects of at least twenty-one years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote; but registration as an elector in the register to be used at the election in question in that constituency is a prerequisite, and at a general election no person may vote in more than one constituency. Since the Electoral Registrars Act of 1949, the registers are prepared once in each year only. Under the Electoral Registers Act, 1953, the Register of parliamentary and local government electors or, in Northern Ireland, of parliamentary electors is published not later than February 15 in each year and is for use in the period of 12 months commencing on February 16. The qualifying date referred to is, in England, Wales and Scotland the preceding October 10, and in Northern Ireland the preceding September 15. It is, however, provided that any person who is not of full age on the relevant qualifying date, but is of full age on June 15, and is otherwise duly qualified, is entitled to vote at elections held in Great Britain between October 2 of that year and February 15 of the following year. Detailed provisions are laid down as to the meaning of "residence" in doubtful cases.

The Act of 1948 abolished the university constituencies and the business premises vote.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made as to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion therein of other persons' names; the registration officer determines the claims and objections. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

Special provision is made for "Service voters," who include wives of Service voters resident with their husbands outside the United Kingdom. Such persons may make a Service declaration in a prescribed form and are then treated as resident at the address specified in the declaration. Service voters may vote by post or by proxy, on making the necessary application to the registration officer.

Certain other persons (e.g., those unable to go in person to the polling station owing to the general nature of their occupation, blindness or other physical incapacity, etc.) may vote by post or, in some cases, by proxy as "absent voters."

The local government franchise now depends upon either residence in the area or the possession of a non-resident qualification, i.e., occupation as owner or tenant of rateable lands or premises of the yearly value of not less than £10, excluding occupation of furnished dwelling-houses let for less than nine weeks and excluding occupation as a lodger. There are provisions, similar to those relating to the parliamentary franchise, for the preparation of registers, etc., and in fact the same register is used, as far as possible, with a mark indicating those persons entitled to vote for local government purposes only.

The Acts apply generally to Scotland where certain matters relating to local government and parliamentary elections are further regulated by Representation of the People (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

WILLS

IMPORTANT NOTE.—*The following notes must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938, which is liable to affect or modify the will of any person (domiciled in England) dying after July 13, 1939.* This Act empowers the High Court to order maintenance out of the testator's estate for the benefit of certain "dependants," i.e., a surviving wife or husband; an unmarried (or invalid) daughter; an infant (or invalid) son. Such order can be made if the will does not itself make "reasonable provision" for the maintenance of the dependant who seeks the order. An application must normally be made within six months of probate. A legally adopted child comes within the definition of a "son" or "daughter" under the Act. For further details as to the limits of an order, the Act itself should be consulted.

Since the object of the Act is to provide maintenance for dependants, an application is not likely to be successful where the estate is very small, e.g., two or three hundred pounds.

There are similar provisions under the Matrimonial Causes (Property and Maintenance Act), 1958, whereby the court may order provision out of a deceased's estate for the support of a former husband or wife where the marriage has been dissolved or annulled.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every person should make a will. However small the estate, it is safer in every case to protect the interests of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons as executors to carry the testator's wishes into effect. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. When property is thus "settled," there may be a saving in death duties. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake he made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed (see below) an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make a new will, revoking the old one. The use of *codicils* should be left to the lawyer. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms should be studied in conjunction with the notes following.

This is the last will and testament of me [Thomas Smith] of [Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks] which I make this [thirteenth] day of [February, 1963] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.

1. I hereby appoint [John Green of — and Richard Brown of —] to be the executor(s) of this my will.

2. I give all my property real and personal to [my wife Mary or my sons Raymond and David equally or as the case may be].

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

Thomas Smith
Signature of
Testator;

William Jones (signed) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.

Henry Morgan (signed) of 16, North Street, Reading, butcher.

Should it be desired to give legacies and or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause 2 of the following clauses:—

2. I give to — of — the sum of £ — and to — of — the sum of £ — and to — of — all my books (or as the case may require).

3. All the residue of my property real and personal I give to — of —.

TERMS.—Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual ready money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving *particular* property, ordinary language is sufficient, e.g., "my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail if not owned by the testator at his death.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.*

EXECUTION OF A WILL, AND WITNESSES.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such a gift, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the gift. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

A blind person may make a will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness a will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. *The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.*

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole

executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses and falls into the residue. Where a residuary legatee pre-deceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will except, in certain circumstances, if he be a soldier, sailor or airman. A married woman (married on or since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as if she were a man.

REVOCAION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but, if it does not expressly revoke former wills, only so far as such subsequent will operates as an implied revocation as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will, for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise *destroying* the same with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. *It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen.* Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage a new will should be made, except in this last case.

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made in person at the Principal Probate Registry, or at a district registry, by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applicants should bring (1) the will, if any; (2) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of property liable to estate duty; and (4) generally, a list of debts and funeral expenses. In an application for administration, the applicant will be required to enter into a bond for due administration, generally with two sureties who must attend at the Registry, although they need not do so at the same time as the applicant.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances dispose of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her *jus relictae*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their *legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children—or children but no widow—the *jus relictae* or *legitim* is increased to a one-half share in the estate. The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. The widow is also entitled to *terce*, i.e., a life rent in one-third of her husband's heritable property. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights in the wife's estate. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All herdens falling upon the representatives in moveables are payable out of the whole of the moveables before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Pupils cannot make wills. Minors may dispose of moveables without the consent of any other person; but minors (unless they be serving in H.M. forces) cannot dispose of heritage. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling) and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adopted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed, are valid; (2) *tested*, i.e., signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one

another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of a child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will in whole or in part. A will is revoked by a subsequent will, either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the two can be read together both wills have effect.

"Confirmation," the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must first be given up. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Royal Society received a charter from Charles II. on April 22, 1662, when it was incorporated as a body politic and corporate under the appellation of The President, Council and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge.

Presidents of the Royal Society

Sir Robert Moray.....	1660	Marquess of Northampton.....	1838
Viscount Brouncker.....	1662	Earl of Rosse.....	1848
Sir Joseph Williamson.....	1677	Lord Wrottesley.....	1854
Sir Christopher Wren.....	1680	Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bt.....	1858
Sir John Hoskins, Bt.....	1682	Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Sabine.....	1861
Sir Cyril Wyche.....	1683	Sir George Biddell Airy.....	1871
Samuel Pepys.....	1684	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.....	1873
Earl of Carbery.....	1686	William Spottiswoode.....	1878
Earl of Pembroke.....	1689	Thomas Henry Huxley.....	1883
Sir Robert Southwell.....	1690	Sir George Stokes, Bt.....	1885
Earl of Halifax.....	1695	Lord Kelvin.....	1890
Lord Somers.....	1698	Lord Lister.....	1895
Sir Isaac Newton.....	1703	Sir William Huggins.....	1900
Sir Hans Sloane, Bt.....	1727	Lord Rayleigh.....	1905
Martin Folkes.....	1741	Sir Archibald Geikie.....	1908
Earl of Macclesfield.....	1752	Sir William Crookes.....	1913
Earl of Morton.....	1764	Sir Joseph John Thomson.....	1915
Sir James Burrow.....	1768	Sir Charles Scott Sherrington.....	1920
James West.....	1768	Lord Rutherford.....	1925
Sir John Pringle, Bt.....	1772	Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins.....	1930
Sir Joseph Banks, Bt.....	1778	Sir William Henry Bragg.....	1935
William Hyde Wollaston.....	1820	Sir Henry Hallett Dale.....	1940
Sir Humphrey Davy, Bt.....	1820	Sir Robert Robinson.....	1945
Davies Gilbert.....	1827	Lord Adrian.....	1950
The Duke of Sussex.....	1830	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood.....	1955
		Sir Howard Florey.....	1960

PROFESSIONAL FEES

SOLICITORS' FEES

Solicitors and their clients may (subject to certain rules designed to prevent undercutting) make special agreements as to remuneration in non-contentious business (including conveyancing) under Section 57 of the Solicitors Act, 1957. In the absence of any such agreement the solicitor's remuneration is governed by Orders made under Section 56 of that Act. There are two methods of charging under the Orders. One is by a scale based upon the amount of money involved; the other is by a charge (usually known as a Schedule II charge) determined by reference to all the circumstances of the case, the amount of money involved being only one factor amongst many. Usually a scale charge is payable in conveyancing matters, provided the transaction has not been abortive, but a solicitor has an option to elect, before undertaking any business, to be paid a Schedule II charge instead. For negotiating sales or purchases the charges are always under Schedule II. *In addition to solicitors' charges, disbursements such as Government stamp duty, search fees and Land Registry fees may be payable.*

The Solicitors' Remuneration Order (1959) and The Solicitors' Remuneration (Registered Land) Order, 1959, increased the scales of permitted charges in the case of certain conveyancing transactions where the consideration does not exceed £1,000.

In sales by auction further charges may be payable, which will be computed under Schedule II below, e.g. for preparing or perusing Particulars of Sale and poster and attending the sale.

The following sections illustrate the scales of charges on sales, purchases and mortgages based upon the amount of money involved:—

I. For Unregistered Land

(Land, including houses, having a title which is not registered at the Land Registry).

For the following, charges are the same:—

Vendor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, and perusing and completing conveyance (including preparation of contract or conditions of sale, if any);

Purchaser's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing conveyance (including perusal and completion of contract, if any);

Mortgagor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, perusing mortgage and completing;

Mortgagee's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing mortgage.;

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
Under £100.....	£9 9s.
£100 or over, but not exceeding £150.....	£10 10s.
Over £150 but not exceeding £200.....	£11 11s.
Over £200 but not exceeding £300.....	£12 12s.
Over £300 but not exceeding £350.....	£12 15s.
For each additional £50 thereafter up to £1,000.....	15s. per £50
For the second and third £1,000.....	£1 10s. per £100
For the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000.....	15s. per £100
For the remainder without limit.....	10s. per £100

Vendor's solicitor for conducting a sale of property by public auction, including the conditions of sale:—

When the property is sold:—For the first £1,000, 30s. per £100; for the second and third £1,000, 15s. per £100; for the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000, 7s. 6d. per £100; for the remainder without limit, 3s. 9d. per £100. When the property is not sold, half the scale rates are charged on the reserved price.

NOTE:—A minimum charge of £7 10s. is to be made whether a sale is effected or not.

Mortgagor's solicitor for negotiating loan:—For the first, second and third £1,000, 16s. 10½d. per £100; for the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000, 5s. 7½d. per £100; for the remainder without limit 3s. 9d. per £100. These charges apply equally to land having a registered title.

Mortgagee's solicitor for negotiating loan:— For the first, second and third £1,000, 33s. 9d. per £100; for the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000, 11s. 3d. per £100; for the remainder without limit, 7s. 6d. per £100. These charges apply equally to land having a registered title.

Title registered after completion.—Where the title is registered under the Land Registration Act, 1925, after completion, charges under Schedule II are payable in addition in respect of the first registration.

II. For Registered Land

(Land including houses having a title registered at the Land Registry.)

Scale of solicitor's charges for Transfers on Sale, Charges, Sub-Charges, Mortgages, Sub-Mortgages and Transfers thereof.

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
(1) Up to and including £100	£5 15s. 6d.
Over £100 to £150.....	£6 6s.
Over £150 to £200.....	£7 7s.
Over £200 to £300.....	£8 8s.
Over £300 to £350.....	£8 10s.
For each additional £50 thereafter up to £1,000	10s. per £50
For the second and third £1,000.....	£1 per £100.
For the fourth £1,000....	10s. per £100.
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £13,000..	7s. 6d. per £100.
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £17,000..	5s. per £100.
For the remainder without limit.....	4s. per £100.
(2) Above £1,000, fractions of £100 under £50 are to be reckoned as £50, fractions of £100 above £50 are to be reckoned as £100.	

ACCOUNTANTS

The Councils of the three Institutes of Chartered Accountants and of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants have not laid down any scale of fees for their members. There are no statutory scales of fees except for certain special appointments such as Approved Auditors under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act.

Accountancy and auditing.—The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales has stated that chartered accountants' charges should generally be calculated by reference to the

skill and knowledge required for the type of work involved, the seniority of the persons necessarily engaged on the work, the time occupied by each person engaged and the nature of the responsibility. The normal practice is therefore to calculate charges at an appropriate rate per day for the principal and for each of the clerks engaged on the work.

Special Work.—Substantially higher charges are appropriate where the work requires special skill or has other special features, for example work calling for priority of attention. Prospectus reports, investigations, back duty and acting as financial adviser are in this category.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—By long-standing custom and sometimes by statutory requirement the remuneration is often calculated by a percentage on the amount realised and a percentage on the amount distributed in dividend.

Taxation.—The rates charged for taxation matters are generally higher than those for audits. The Councils of the recognized accountancy bodies have intimated that a member undertaking taxation work on the basis that he should be remunerated by a percentage on the amount recovered, or receive no remuneration if no recovery results would be liable to be regarded as acting discredibly.

Expenses.—Out-of-pocket expenses, in particular travelling expenses, attributable to the work done for the client are normally charged in addition to the professional fees.

ARCHITECTS

Conditions of Engagement

A. Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects are governed by the Charters, By-laws and Code of Professional Conduct of the Royal Institute.

B. The Architect shall give such periodical supervision and inspection as may be necessary to ensure that the works are being executed in general accordance with the contract; constant supervision does not form part of the duties undertaken by him.

C. In cases where constant superintendence is required a Clerk of Works shall be employed for this purpose. He shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. He shall be under the Architect's direction and control.

D. The Architect shall not make any material deviation, alteration, addition to or omission from the approved design without the knowledge and consent of the Client and shall inform the Client if the total authorized expenditure is likely to be exceeded and if the contract period is likely to be varied.

E. The Architect has authority to give orders on behalf of the Client if such are necessitated by constructional requirements provided that the Client shall be immediately notified thereof.

F. The Architect shall, if requested to do so, at the completion of the work, prepare small-scale drawings thereof showing the main lines of drainage and other essential services as executed.

G. The following Architects' charges do not include for Surveyors' work for which see Clauses 11-17 which are those of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors adopted by the R.I.B.A.

H. The employment of Consultants shall be at the Architect's discretion in agreement with the Client and Consultants shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. Where it is agreed to retain the services of Consultants the Architect's fee may by prior written agreement be reduced, but in no case shall

the reduction exceed one-third on the cost of the work upon which the services of the Consultants are retained, provided always that the Architect's fee on the cost of the whole scheme shall not be reduced by more than one-sixth.

I. An engagement entered into between the Architect and the Client may be terminated at any time by either party upon reasonable notice being given.

J. Copyright in all drawings and in the work executed from them will remain the property of the Architect.

K. Under these Conditions of Engagement, the fees and charges payable to the Architect shall be in accordance with the following Scale of Charges, unless a higher charge is agreed between Architect and Client when the former is commissioned.

Scale of Charges

1. New Works

For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost, submitting applications for licences, town planning, bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, preparing working drawings, specification or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and preparation of contract, nominating and instructing Consultants (if any), preparing for the use of the Contractor, two copies of all drawings, specification, or other particulars and of such further details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, giving general supervision as defined in the Conditions of Engagement, issuing certificates for payment, certifying accounts and preparing such drawings as may be required under Condition F exclusive of the services enumerated in Clauses 5 and 11, the charge is to be a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:

Total Cost of Executed Works	Percentage Fee	Minimum
(i) Up to £700	10	
£700-£1,600	9½	£70
£1,600-£2,500	9	£152
£2,500-£3,400	8½	£225
£3,400-£4,300	8	£289
£4,300-£5,200	7½	£344
£5,200-£6,100	7	£390
£6,100-£7,000	6½	£427
Over £7,000	6	£455

(ii) The fees set out in the Scale of Charges are in all cases exclusive of the cost of all prints and other reproductions of drawings and documents, travelling and hotel expenses and other reasonable disbursements.

(iii) When work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed wholly by the Contractor supplying all labour and materials.

(iv) In addition to a percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is entitled to charge in respect of all works included in the tenders, but subsequently omitted, two-thirds of the charge which would have been payable had they been executed.

2. Variations of Charges

The above Scale of Charges is subject to variation by prior written agreement as to the percentage fee between Client and Architect in respect of the following:

(i) Repetitive Works: In the case of extensive works of a simple repetitive character, the charge may be reduced by one-sixth. This sub-clause shall not apply in the case of schemes of housing of a repetitive character, fees for which are governed by the provisions of the Application of the R.I.B.A. Scale of Professional Charges to Repetitive Housing Work: nor shall it apply to repetitive schemes for private house-builders, fees for which schemes are governed by the R.I.B.A. Scale of Fees for Private House Building (based on selling price).

(ii) Works to Existing Buildings: In the case of works to existing buildings a higher percentage is chargeable, not exceeding twice the amount payable under the Scale for new works of the same cost, and depending upon the intricacy of the work involved.

(iii) Special Works: In works involving special services in respect of fittings, furniture, decorations, exhibitions, garden or landscape design, special fees appropriate to the circumstances are chargeable.

3. Partial Services

In cases where the Architect performs partial services for any reason, including the abandonment, deferment, substitution or omission of any project and/or works, or part thereof, or if the services of the Architect are terminated, the charges in respect of the services performed are as follows:

(i) For taking Client's instructions and preparing preliminary sketch designs to illustrate possibilities of a site or cost of a scheme the charge is on *quantum meruit*.

(ii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions (but not in detail adequate to enable bills of quantities to be prepared), making approximate estimate of cost and making application for outline Town Planning approval, the charge is on *quantum meruit* and shall not exceed one-sixth of the percentage due under Clause 1 or 2 (as the case may be) on the Architect's estimated cost of such works.

(iii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, the charge is one-third of the percentage due under Clause 1 or 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iv) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost and preparing working drawings, specification or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, the charge is two-thirds of the percentage due under Clause 1 or 2 (as the case may be) on the Architect's estimated cost of such works.

(v) If the project or any part thereof is abandoned or deferred or any part omitted or submitted on the Client's instructions during the preparation of the working drawings, the charge is two-thirds of the appropriate percentage on the Architect's estimated cost of such works less a *quantum meruit* charge for bringing the working drawings and other particulars up to the stage defined in Clause 3 (iv).

(vi) In all cases where fees are assessed on the basis of *quantum meruit* regard must be had to all relevant factors.

4. The Layout of Housing Estates

(i) Where the Architect is employed to prepare a layout but not to design any dwellings and the

layout shows the siting only of dwellings and other works, the fee shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the estimated cost of such dwellings and other works.

(ii) Where the Architect is employed to prepare a layout only of the roads and public paths to a scale of 1/500th, the fee shall be 1 per cent. on the cost or estimated cost, as the case may be, of such roads and public paths.

(iii) Where the Architect is employed for the services specified in Clause 1 in connection with the construction of roads and sewers, the fee shall be based on the cost of the executed works in accordance with Clause 1.

5. Services not Included in the Scale

Charges assessed on the basis of *quantum meruit* in accordance with Clause 3 (vi) shall be payable in respect of any additional services involved:

(i) In advising as to the selection and suitability of sites. Negotiating as to sites or buildings. Surveying sites or buildings and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

(ii) In preparing for the use of the Client special drawings in addition to working drawings, and preparing drawings for negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, licensing authorities or others.

(iii) In amending working drawings or preparing new working drawings to give effect to alterations of the Client's instructions or changes in design due to causes outside the control of the Architect.

(iv) In negotiations arising from applications for licences, town planning, bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, and negotiations in connection with Party Walls, Rights of Light and other easements, reservations or restrictions.

(v) Arising out of delay in building operations due to causes outside the control of the Architect.

6. Mode and Time of Payment

The Architect is entitled to payment in stages as follows:

(i) On the completion of sketch designs one-sixth of the total fees payable.

(ii) On the completion of the drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, one-third of the total fees payable less the amounts of any payments already received by the Architect pursuant to sub-clause 6 (i).

(iii) During the preparation of working drawings and other particulars instalments consistent with the amount of work completed by the Architect.

(iv) On completion of the said working drawings and other particulars, two-thirds of the total fees payable less the amount of any payments already received by the Architect pursuant to sub-Clauses 6 (i), 6 (ii) and 6 (iii).

(v) The remaining one-third of the total fees to be paid by instalments as the building work proceeds consistent with the value of the said building work as certified from time to time.

7. Inspections and Reports

For making inspections, preparing reports or giving advice on the condition of premises, the charge is on *quantum meruit* in accordance with Clause 3 (vi).

8. Litigation and Arbitration

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendance in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, charge is based upon the time occupied at the minimum rate of £3 3s. per hour to which shall

be added charges for Assistant's time, out-of-pocket expenses and other disbursements.

Architects acting as Arbitrators are recommended to base their charges upon the total time occupied in dealing with a case at a minimum rate of £3 3s. an hour exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses and other disbursements (minimum fee £21).

9. Travelling Time

An additional charge may be made by prior written agreement if the work should be at such a distance as to lead to an exceptional expenditure of time in travelling.

10. Time Charges

In cases in which charges are based upon time occupied the minimum fee for Principal's time is 2 guineas per hour to which shall be added charges for Assistants' time and office overheads thereon.

NOTE.—*Clauses dealing with the following subjects are in accordance with the Scale of Professional Charges of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and are adopted by the Royal Institute of British Architects.*

11. Preparing hills of quantities and valuing work executed.

12. Valuation of freehold or leasehold properties.

13. Dilapidations (Lands, Buildings and Chattels).

14. Repairs to and maintenance of property.

15. For approving plans submitted by lessees and inspecting buildings during progress.

16. Work under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act or other Acts for the compulsory acquisition of property.

17. For land surveying and the preparation of plans and maps.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

The following charges are those usually in operation among Consulting Structural Engineers who are not connected with any firm of contractors and who receive remuneration for their services directly from their clients. Full details of the scales which it authorizes can be obtained from the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Reports, Advisory Work and Surveys

For inspections, professional advice, opinions and reports: a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, minimum three hours at rate agreed, plus any necessary expenses for travel and services of Engineer's staff.

Constructional Work

A fee of £25, plus (1) for Reinforced Concrete, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on total cost of work, with an additional 1 per cent. on the first £20,000; for preparation of Bending Lists, 5 per cent. on cost of steel bent and fixed in work; (2) for Structural Steelwork and other work except (1) above, 6 per cent. on total cost of work, with additional 1 per cent. on first £20,000; (3) an additional fee where the Engineer is required to give advice or accept responsibility for the strength or safety of brickwork or other items not covered by (1) and (2) above.

The above scale is governed by conditions regarding constructional emergencies, remuneration for work done to the Engineer's Specification and/or Drawings, remuneration for works varied or abandoned, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, etc.

Bills of Quantities, etc.

A fee of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (depending on the size and complexity of the work)

of the total actual cost or, in the case of abandoned work, the total estimated cost. Measuring and making-up accounts for variations upon contracts, including pricing and agreeing totals with contractors: $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the amount of the additions and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the amount of the omissions, less the provisional sums or work omitted as a whole.

Technical Evidence

For "qualifying," considering documents, preparing proof of evidence, attending consultations, appearing before Parliamentary Committees, Courts of Law, Arbitration Tribunals and Official Enquiries: (1) a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, varying in accordance with the standing of the Engineer and the importance of the case, with a minimum of three hours at whatever rate is agreed; (2) a charge for the time spent by the Engineer's assistants; (3) a refresher for each day for which the Engineer is requested to hold himself in readiness to attend but is subsequently not required, at the rate agreed for one hour per day; (4) fees at the agreed hourly rate for time occupied in travel, together with travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

Valuations and Negotiations for Purchase

For valuation of, and negotiations for the purchase of, engineering undertakings less than £10,000: a percentage charge dependent on the amount of work and responsibility involved; £10,000 or more: a fee in accordance with Ryde's Scale, i.e. Thirteen Guineas, plus one-half of one Guinea per cent. of the total.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

The fees payable to Consulting Engineers for design and supervision are based on a percentage scale and for project reports, inspections, etc., on a lump sum or time scale. Full details can be obtained from the Association of Consulting Engineers Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

A booklet "Professional Rules and Practice and Scales of Fees" which gives full details of fees in addition to containing Model Forms of Agreement between a Client and a Consulting Engineer is issued at 5s. per copy.

STOCKBROKERS

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange Council are voluminous and technical. On British Government stocks the scale of brokerage is $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on Stock up to £10,000 Stock and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Stock on any balance in excess of £10,000 Stock. On shares the commission is $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on consideration. There are minimum charges of 5s. on less than £20; 10s. on less than £100; and £1 on £100 and over. In certain circumstances the above charges may be modified. Copies of the Rules and Scales of Commission may be obtained from the Secretary.

SHIPBROKERS

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became operative for members of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (Office, 25 Bury Street, E.C.3) from 1920, and has been revised from time to time. Copies (price 6d. post free) may be obtained from the Secretary.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS

(Summary based on the Scales of Charges of the Professional Societies. In all cases expenses are excluded)

Sales by Private Treaty or by Auction

Freehold Property and Leasehold Property, where the rent is less than $2\frac{1}{3}$ ds. of the rateable value, including in the case of auctions the preparation of

particulars and advising as to reserves:—On the first £500, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,500, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent. Minimum Fee, £7 10s.

In addition to the above charges:—On payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks, and other Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, 5 per cent. to include inventory and valuation if required.

Where the division of an estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, an extra fee may be charged.

Sales before Auction

After acceptance of instructions, whether sale arranged by auctioneer or not, the same scale as for sale by auction.

Non-Sale

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee, the amount of which is a matter of arrangement, is payable.

Sales within 3 Months after Auction

Whether arranged by auctioneer or not, same commission as for sale by auction merging any fee for non-sale previously paid.

Disposal of Leasehold Property

On disposing of all leases (other than those to which the foregoing sale scale applies and building leases) either by private treaty or by auction (whether effected by assignment, surrender or otherwise):—On the rent, the same commission as for a letting (*see below*); and, on the premium and any consideration equivalent thereto, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and, where the necessary instructions are held, on payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on payments for *Chattels, Fixtures, etc.*:—As for Freehold Property (*see above*).

NOTE.—Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a half.

Other Sales

On sales of *Furniture, Trade Stocks, Book Debts and Chattels* on the vendor's premises, 7½ per cent. on the amount realized.

On sales of *Plant and Machinery*, 5 per cent. on the amount realized.

On sales of *Live and Dead Farming Stock*, except Horses, Pedigree Live Stock,* Recorded Cattle,* Bulls, Rams and Boars, and Poultry, 2½ per cent. on live stock and 5 per cent. dead stock, on the amount realized.

On sale of *Horses, Pedigree Live Stock,* Recorded Cattle,* Bulls, Rams and Boars, and Poultry*, 5 per cent. on amount realized.

On marking, valuing and selling, timber and timber-like trees and selling underwood, 7½ Guineas on the first £1,000; and 5 Guineas per cent. on the residue of the amount realized; the fee to cover a felling licence if required. Minimum Fee, 7½ Guineas. Alternatively by prior arrangement, a fee on a time basis.

Purchases

Freehold and Leasehold Property.—For seeking and negotiating the purchase of a property to suit a client's requirements:—2½ per cent. on the first

£5,000; 1½ per cent. on the next £10,000; and 1 per cent. on the residue. In the case of leaseholds, in addition to the foregoing a fee on the rent equal to that payable under the appropriate letting scale (*see below*). For abortive work a fee to be fixed by arrangement. For negotiating the purchase of a particular property named by the client:—1½ per cent. on the first £15,000; and 1 per cent. on the residue. In the case of leaseholds, in addition to the foregoing, a fee on the rent equal to three-quarters of that payable under the appropriate letting scale (*see below*). If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the residue. Minimum fee, £7 17s. 6d.

Lettings

NOTES.—(a) Should the rent be a progressive one, the commission is based on the average rent for the period up to the first possible break of the tenancy. (b) When a property, which an Agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let with an option to purchase, and the tenant afterwards exercises his option, or becomes the purchaser within the period of the option, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable. (c) "Letting" includes a letting to a sitting tenant (including negotiating and agreeing a new rent) or to a nominee of the landlord. (d) For the purposes of these scales "rent" means (except where otherwise stated) the rent reserved by the letting plus any regular payments made to the landlord for which the tenant is responsible.

(1) *Unfurnished Premises*.—(a) Where there is a premium or any equivalent consideration and the rent (exclusive of any payment in respect of rates, heat, light, water, service or other incidental charges) is less than two-thirds of the rateable value, the same commission as is payable for the sale of such property (*see above*); (b) in all other cases, where the letting is for a term certain of twelve months or more, 10 per cent. on one year's rent; where there is a periodic tenancy which subsists for twelve months or more, a fee to be fixed by arrangement subject to a maximum of 10 per cent. on one year's rent; where there is a periodic tenancy which subsists for less than twelve months, 10 per cent. on the amount of the rent payable under the letting; and in addition a commission on the premium or goodwill as for the disposal of leasehold property (*see above*).

(2) *Furnished Premises*, including collection of rent, if required, but excluding the making and checking of inventories: (a) for lettings of 12 months or less, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting; (b) for lettings of more than 12 months, 10 per cent. on one year's rent, and, in addition, 7½ per cent. on the amount of rent payable during any period for which the premises are let in excess of twelve months.

(3) *Sporting Rights*, including collection of rent if required—10 per cent. on one year's rent or, where letting is for less than one year, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting.

(4) *Farms and Agricultural Land*.—10 per cent. on the first £250 and 7½ per cent. on the residue, of 1 year's rent.

(5) *Land on Building Lease, or at a Fee Farm Rent*.—100 per cent. on the first £100; 50 per cent. on the next £900; and 25 per cent. on the residue, of one year's ground rent; and in addition where a premium is paid, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

* Where a full catalogue with details of pedigree or milk records respectively is provided, the 5 per cent. scale applies.

TAXES, STAMP DUTIES AND LICENCES

INCOME TAX 1962-63

Income Tax is a tax on annual income, represented by money, or money's worth. In general, the charge to tax is on the full amount of income arising for the year of assessment, the fiscal year which runs from 6th April in one year to 5th April in the next, subject to the deductions authorised by the Income Tax Acts. Under Schedule D, however, the assessment is made on the profits or gains of a continuing trade or profession for the year preceding the year of assessment, which is called the "basis year." The profits are arrived at on ordinary accountancy principles and then adjusted for tax purposes. The profits for the accounting year of the trade or profession which ends in the year preceding the year of assessment, are the profits of the "basis year."

Broadly, the charge to tax is on income arising in the United Kingdom, or on income received from home or abroad, by residents in the United Kingdom. An individual is resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom if he is living here in the ordinary course of his life, or for an extended period; also, though normally he lives here, if he is abroad for occasional residence only; or if he visits the United Kingdom year by year, even though his main home is abroad.

The income of a married woman living with her husband is aggregated with his income. Separate assessment may be claimed, but the tax due remains the same.

Income Tax is imposed at the rates specified by the annual Finance Acts. There are graduated rates of tax, the principal rate being called the "Standard Rate," which for 1962/63 is 7/9d. in the £. There is an additional income tax on higher incomes called "Sur-tax." The enactments relating to income tax were consolidated in the Income Tax Act, 1952, as amended by subsequent Finance Acts.

The Tables which follow show the tax payable on the amount of income specified, after deduction of the personal allowance, children's allowance (where appropriate) and, in the case of earned income, the earned income relief. The taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amounts shown in the Tables.

STATUTORY INCOME is computed as follows:—

Under Schedule A.—On the annual value of Houses, Lands, Tenements, etc., including houses occupied by the owner. Net assessment is computed by deducting scale allowance for repairs,

(1) Single Persons

Income	All Earned Income			All Investment Income	
	Income Tax and Surtax	Surtax element	Effective Rate	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
180.....	—	—	—	—	—
200.....	1 7 2	—	1 1/2	1 7 2	1 1/2
225.....	3 1 3	—	3 1/2	3 1 3	3 1/2
250.....	4 15 3	—	4 1/2	4 15 3	4 1/2
300.....	12 6 8	—	10	12 6 8	10
350.....	20 11 11	—	1 2	20 11 0	1 2
400.....	28 17 2	—	1 5 1/2	28 16 9	1 5
500.....	49 5 6	—	1 11 1/2	78 16 9	3 2
600.....	73 11 8	—	2 5 1/2	122 15 0	4 1
700.....	101 4 5	—	2 10 1/2	161 10 0	4 7 1/2
800.....	131 7 2	—	3 3 1/2	200 5 0	5 0
900.....	161 10 0	—	3 7	239 0 0	5 3 1/2
1,000.....	191 12 9	—	3 10	277 15 0	5 6 1/2
1,250.....	266 19 8	—	4 3 1/2	374 12 6	6 0
1,500.....	342 6 8	—	4 7	471 10 0	6 3 1/2
2,000.....	493 0 6	—	4 11	665 5 0	6 8
2,500.....	643 14 5	—	5 2	909 0 0	7 3 1/2
3,000.....	794 8 4	—	5 3 1/2	1,165 5 0	7 9
4,000.....	1,095 16 1	—	5 5 1/2	1,727 15 0	8 7 1/2
5,000.....	1,440 0 8	—	5 9	2,340 5 0	9 4 1/2
6,000.....	1,883 0 5	93 10 10	6 3 1/2	3,002 15 0	10 0
7,000.....	2,377 8 9	243 10 4	6 9 1/2	3,715 5 0	10 7 1/2
8,000.....	2,910 14 10	437 7 6	7 3 1/2	4,427 15 0	11 1
9,000.....	3,482 18 9	665 2 6	7 9	5,190 5 0	11 6 1/2
10,000.....	4,098 7 6	933 15 0	8 2 1/2	5,952 15 0	11 11 1/2
12,000.....	5,545 17 6	1,606 5 0	9 3	7,577 15 0	12 7 1/2
15,000.....	7,905 17 6	2,803 15 0	10 6 1/2	10,165 5 0	13 6 1/2
20,000.....	12,227 2 6	5,187 10 0	12 2 1/2	14,602 15 0	14 7
25,000.....	16,664 12 6	7,687 10 0	13 4	19,040 5 0	15 3
30,000.....	21,102 2 6	10,187 10 0	14 1	23,477 15 0	15 8
40,000.....	29,977 2 6	15,187 10 0	15 0	32,352 15 0	16 2
50,000.....	38,852 2 6	20,187 10 0	15 6 1/2	41,227 15 0	16 6
100,000.....	83,227 2 6	45,187 10 0	16 7 1/2	85,602 15 0	17 1 1/2

(2) Married Couples without Children
(See Introductory notes)

Income	All Earned Income			All Investment Income	
	Income Tax and Surtax	Surtax element	Effective Rate	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
350.....	2 16 4	—	— 2	2 16 0	— 2
400.....	7 12 2	—	— 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 11 9	— 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
500.....	24 2 9	—	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 15 0	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
600.....	42 6 8	—	1 5	84 0 0	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
700.....	66 12 9	—	1 11	122 15 0	3 6
800.....	92 12 2	—	2 4	161 10 0	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
900.....	122 15 0	—	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	200 5 0	4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1,000.....	152 17 9	—	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	239 0 0	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1,250.....	228 4 8	—	3 8	335 17 6	5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1,500.....	303 11 8	—	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	432 15 0	5 9
2,000.....	454 5 6	—	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	626 10 0	6 3
2,500.....	604 19 5	—	4 10	860 5 0	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
3,000.....	755 13 4	—	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,114 0 0	7 5
4,000.....	1,057 1 1	—	5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,671 10 0	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5,000.....	1,401 5 8	—	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,279 0 0	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6,000.....	1,831 15 5	86 0 10	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,936 10 0	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
7,000.....	2,321 3 9	231 0 4	6 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,644 0 0	10 5
8,000.....	2,849 9 10	414 17 6	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,356 10 0	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
9,000.....	3,416 13 9	637 12 6	7 7	5,114 0 0	11 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
10,000.....	4,027 2 6	901 5 0	8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,876 10 0	11 9
12,000.....	5,469 12 6	1,568 15 0	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,496 10 0	12 6
15,000.....	7,824 12 6	2,761 5 0	10 5	10,079 0 0	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
20,000.....	12,138 7 6	5,137 10 0	12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,514 0 0	14 6
25,000.....	16,575 17 6	7,937 10 0	13 3	18,951 10 0	15 2
30,000.....	21,013 7 6	10,137 10 0	14 0	23,389 0 0	15 7
40,000.....	29,888 7 6	15,137 10 0	14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	32,264 0 0	16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
50,000.....	38,763 7 6	20,137 10 0	15 6	41,139 0 0	16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
100,000.....	83,138 7 6	45,137 10 0	16 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	85,514 0 0	17 1

insurance, etc., from the gross assessment based on the rack rental, i.e. rent payable when landlord undertakes all repairs and maintenance and tenant pays rates. Owner-occupied houses are usually assessed by reference to rating valuation.

Scale allowance for repairs by reference to gross assessment.

Lands.....	one-eighth
Houses: Where assessment does not exceed £40.....	one-quarter
Exceeds £40, but not £50	£10
Exceeds £50, but not £100	one-fifth
Exceeds £100.....	£20
	plus one sixth of excess over £100

Ministers of Religion are relieved from tax in respect of their residences.

Maintenance Relief.—Repayment or relief may be claimed for any year where average cost of previous five years' maintenance, etc., exceeds scale allowance for that year. The cost of insurance and agents' charges are allowable. In regard to recently acquired property there may be claimed the excess of the actual year's maintenance over scale allowance, provided this basis is used for first five years of ownership. Except in the case of agricultural property, relief cannot exceed the net annual value.

Under Schedule B.—Assessments are on one-third Schedule A annual value in respect of amenity lands—parks, gardens, etc., not used for husbandry. Also on woodlands, although these can be assessed on actual profits under Sch. D. Case I, if taxpayer so elects.

Under Schedule C.—Dividends, interest, annuities from public revenue on actual year basis. Income Tax is deducted at source.

Under Schedule D.—Profits of Trades, Businesses and Professions. All interest of money, but interest on Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Bank accounts up to £15 is exempt from income tax. Such amount of interest has to be included for Surtax purposes, grossed at the standard rate.

Income from Foreign or Commonwealth securities, rents and possessions: for persons domiciled and ordinarily resident in Great Britain this income is assessable whether remitted or not. Persons not domiciled or British subjects not ordinarily resident in Great Britain are assessable only on remittances to the United Kingdom of this income in any year in which they become resident. Income from Trades or Professions carried on abroad is assessable only to extent that it is remitted, and then only when person entitled thereto is resident in United Kingdom.

Profits from letting of Furnished Houses, etc., and Excess Rents arising when rent of unfurnished house, less attributable repairs allowance, exceeds net Schedule A assessment.

Short-term gains: Any person resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom in the year of assessment is chargeable to income tax under Schedule D, Case VII (and to surtax), in respect of gains made as the result of the acquisition and disposal, both being after April 10th, 1962, of (a) land, where the disposal takes place not more than three years after the acquisition, and (b) in the case of other property; e.g., stocks and shares, where the disposal takes place not more than six months after acquisition. The principal exceptions are for owner-occupied dwelling houses, business premises and tangible moveable property. Losses are allowable against gains for the year, or subsequent years, until exhausted.

(3) Married Couples with One Child not over 11

(See introductory notes)

Income	All Earned Income			All Investment Income	
	Income Tax and Surtax	Surtax element	Effective Rate	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
350.....	—	—	—	—	—
400.....	—	—	—	—	—
500.....	4 5 6	—	— 2	26 10 0	1 0½
600.....	19 8 4	—	— 8	52 15 0	1 9
700.....	35 18 10	—	1 0½	84 0 0	2 4½
800.....	59 13 10	—	1 6	122 15 0	3 0½
900.....	84 0 0	—	1 10½	161 10 0	3 7
1,000.....	114 2 9	—	2 3½	200 5 0	4 0
1,250.....	189 9 8	—	3 0½	297 2 6	4 9
1,500.....	264 16 8	—	3 6½	394 0 0	5 3
2,000.....	415 10 6	—	4 2	587 15 0	5 10½
2,500.....	566 4 5	—	4 6½	811 10 0	6 6
3,000.....	716 18 4	—	4 9½	1,062 15 0	7 1
4,000.....	1,018 6 1	—	5 1	1,615 5 0	8 1
5,000.....	1,362 10 8	—	5 5½	2,217 15 0	8 10½
6,000.....	1,780 10 5	73 10 10	5 11	2,870 5 0	9 7
7,000.....	2,264 18 9	213 10 4	6 5½	3,572 15 0	10 2½
8,000.....	2,788 4 10	392 7 6	6 11½	4,285 5 0	10 8½
9,000.....	3,350 8 9	610 2 6	7 5½	5,037 15 0	11 2½
10,000.....	3,955 17 6	868 15 0	7 11	5,800 5 0	11 7
12,000.....	5,393 7 6	1,531 5 0	9 0	7,415 5 0	12 4½
15,000.....	7,743 7 6	2,718 15 0	10 4	9,992 15 0	13 4
20,000.....	12,049 12 6	5,087 10 0	12 0½	14,425 5 0	14 5
25,000.....	16,487 2 6	7,587 10 0	13 2½	18,862 15 0	15 1
30,000.....	20,924 12 6	10,087 10 0	13 11½	23,300 5 0	15 6½
40,000.....	29,799 12 6	15,087 10 0	14 11	32,175 5 0	16 1
50,000.....	38,674 12 6	20,087 10 0	15 5½	41,050 5 0	16 5
100,000.....	83,049 12 6	45,087 10 0	16 7½	85,425 5 0	17 1

Under Schedule E.—Income from all Offices, Employments and Pensions, including Salaries, Wages, Emoluments, Directors Fees, etc. Taxed by deduction on payment under P.A.Y.E. (pay-as-you-earn) on actual year basis. Necessary expenses are allowable, including fees and subscriptions to certain professional bodies and learned societies.

Tax is charged on the emoluments of an office or employment if the holder is resident, and ordinarily resident within the United Kingdom, provided the duties are not performed wholly abroad. A person not resident (or if resident, then not ordinarily resident) in the United Kingdom is charged only on emoluments for duties performed in the United Kingdom.

Income from employments exercised abroad is assessable only to the extent that it is received in the United Kingdom, and then only when employee is resident in United Kingdom.

Expense allowances and payments in kind (less expenses incurred in performance of duties) to Directors and employees enjoying emoluments of £2,000 p.a. or more are assessable. Certain payments made on retirement or removal from a person's office or employment (in excess of £5,000) are assessable to tax on him.

Exemptions.—Unemployment, sickness and maternity benefit and grant; and death grant payable under the National Insurance Acts are not assessable to income tax.

TAXABLE INCOME is Statutory Income less Allowances and Deductions as under:

Personal Allowance.—To single person... £140
To married man living with or normally maintaining his wife..... £240

When either husband or wife is absent from United Kingdom throughout a complete fiscal year they are treated as separate entities for tax purposes, each entitled to Single Personal Allowance. A married woman permanently separated from her husband is treated as a single woman.

Children.—For each child under 16 (or over that age at the beginning of the fiscal year receiving full time instruction at a recognized educational establishment, or who is articulated or apprenticed) and who does not have income in that year exceeding £100 in his own right, the allowances are:—

- (a) Child over 16 at commencement of fiscal year..... £150
- (b) Child over 11 at commencement of fiscal year..... £125
- (c) Other children (each)..... £100

Scholarship or bursary does not count for this purpose. "Child" includes step-child and adopted child. Child allowance is due to the person who has the custody and who maintains the child. If more than one person could claim the allowance; e.g. if a husband and wife are divorced or separated, the allowance will be apportioned between them, as necessary.

The "Family Allowance" for children ranks as the father's income subject to Earned Income Allowance.

Dependent Relatives.—A maximum deduction for each dependent relative of £75. This allowance is reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the relative's own income (excluding voluntary

(4) Married Couples with Two Children not over 11

(See introductory notes)

Income	All Earned Income			All Investment Income	
	Income Tax and Surtax	Surtax element	Effective Rate	Income Tax and Surtax (if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
500.....	—	—	—	5 5 0	2 1/2
600.....	2 6 8	—	— 1	26 10 0	10 1/2
700.....	14 13 10	—	— 5	52 15 0	1 6
800.....	31 4 5	—	— 9 1/2	84 0 0	2 1
900.....	52 15 0	—	1 2	122 15 0	2 8 1/2
1,000.....	77 1 1	—	1 6 1/2	162 10 0	3 2
1,250.....	150 14 8	—	2 5	258 7 6	4 1 1/2
1,500.....	226 1 2	—	3 0	355 5 0	4 8 1/2
2,000.....	376 15 6	—	3 9	549 0 0	5 6
2,500.....	527 9 1/2	—	4 2 1/2	762 15 0	6 1
3,000.....	678 3 1/2	—	4 6 1/2	1,011 10 0	6 9
4,000.....	979 11 1	—	4 11	1,559 0 0	7 9 1/2
5,000.....	1,323 15 1/2	—	5 3 1/2	2,156 10 0	8 7 1/2
6,000.....	1,729 5 5	61 0 10	5 9	2,804 0 0	9 4
7,000.....	2,208 13 9	196 0 4	6 3 1/2	3,501 10 0	10 0
8,000.....	2,726 19 10	369 17 6	6 10	4,214 0 0	10 6 1/2
9,000.....	3,284 3 9	582 12 6	7 3 1/2	4,961 10 0	11 0 1/2
10,000.....	3,884 12 6	836 5 0	7 9	5,724 0 0	11 5 1/2
12,000.....	5,317 2 6	1,493 15 0	8 10 1/2	7,334 0 0	12 2 1/2
15,000.....	7,662 2 6	2,676 5 0	10 2 1/2	9,906 10 0	13 2 1/2
20,000.....	11,960 17 6	5,937 10 0	11 11 1/2	14,336 10 0	14 4
25,000.....	16,398 7 6	7,537 10 0	13 1 1/2	18,774 0 0	15 0
30,000.....	20,835 17 6	10,037 10 0	13 10 1/2	23,211 10 0	15 5 1/2
40,000.....	29,710 17 6	15,037 10 0	14 10 1/2	32,086 10 0	16 0 1/2
50,000.....	38,585 17 6	20,037 10 0	15 5	40,961 10 0	16 4 1/2
100,000.....	82,960 17 6	45,037 10 0	16 7	85,336 10 0	17 1

allowance) exceeds £155. Claimant must maintain relative who must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's widowed mother (which includes any woman living apart from her husband, or whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled). If more than one person gives support to the dependent relative then allowance is divided *pro rata*. The dependent person must not be in receipt of an income exceeding £230.

Daughter.—A person who by reason of his or her own age or infirmity, has to retain the services of a daughter resident with him or her is entitled to an allowance of £40.

Housekeeper or person looking after children.—An allowance of £75 is granted to:—

- (a) any male taxpayer entitled to single personal allowances, any female tax-payer who was either working full time in some employment or business or was totally incapacitated throughout the year, and a married man entitled to married personal allowance whose wife is totally incapacitated throughout the whole of the year, who has a female person resident with and maintained or employed by him or her for the purpose of having care of any child or children for whom the taxpayer is entitled to claim child relief.
- (b) a widow or widower who has a female relative (or, if no relative is available, a female person) resident with her or him in the capacity of Housekeeper.

A widow or widower (and certain single persons) entitled to the allowance for children but with no resident-housekeeper, is entitled to an allowance of £40.

Blind persons.—An allowance of £100 is made to a registered blind person who is not already receiving tax-free disability payments, etc., of a greater amount than £100, provided that the Daughter's allowance of £40 is not also claimed.

Earned Income.—Allowance of the following fractions of earned income (after deducting allowances for necessary expenses, superannuation, etc.):—

- Up to £4,005—Two-ninths.
- The next £5,940—One-ninth.
- Maximum allowance is thus £9,945.

Married woman earning income in her own right has deduction of two-ninths of such earnings and, in addition, an allowance equal to seven-ninths of her earnings subject to a maximum of £140 plus Reduced Rate Reliefs as shown below.

Small Income Relief.—All incomes up to £400 are treated as earned income; i.e. relief of two-ninths of income is allowed. Marginal relief is given where income slightly exceeds £400.

Age Relief.—Allowance of two-ninths of unearned income where taxpayer (or his wife) attains 65 years subject to total income not exceeding £800. Where the total income exceeds £800, marginal relief is given so that the full tax on the investment income scale is not payable until the marginal relief runs out.

Age exemption.—Persons over 65 years of age are exempt from tax if their total incomes do not exceed:—

- Single person..... £300
- Married couple (either being over 65)..... £480

Marginal relief is given where income slightly exceeds these amounts.

Pension Contributions.—Contributions by both employed and self-employed persons to officially approved superannuated funds, or premiums paid (within certain limits) to provide for retirement annuities are allowed as deductions.

National Insurance Contributions.—Certain deductions are allowable in respect of contributions payable under the graduated contribution scheme by employed, self-employed and non-employed persons respectively. The general allowance for employed adults is £18. Taxpayer paying "employer's" contribution in respect of personal or domestic servants may deduct whole of such contribution from his income.

Life Assurance Premiums.—Relief is given for premiums paid under assurance policies on life of taxpayer or his wife. A capital sum must be payable at death. Where the total premiums available for relief to taxpayer and his wife do not exceed £25 an amount of £10 or total premiums, whichever is less, may be deducted from assessable income. Where total premiums exceed £25 the deduction is two-fifths of the premiums. Where annual premium exceeds 7 per cent. of capital sum assured, relief is limited to sum equal to 7 per cent. The amount on which relief is given must not exceed one-sixth of net total income. Relief is also given on sums paid under Act of Parliament or under terms of employment for securing deferred annuity to widow or provision for children after death of the taxpayer.

Purchased Life Annuities.—The capital element of annuities for a term referable to a life, which are purchased for money or money's worth from a person whose business is to grant annuities (with certain exceptions) is not taxable as income.

Reduced Rate Relief.—Rates of tax on taxable income are:—

	in the £
On first £60	1s. 9d.
On next £150	4s. 3d.
On next £150	6s. 3d.
On balance	7s. 9d.

Repayment Claims.—Where relief or allowance due has not been given in the assessment of the taxpayer, or where tax has been deducted from income received in excess of the amount of tax due in respect of total income, repayment may be claimed in general, within six years after the end of the year of assessment.

Error or Mistake.—Relief may be claimed if an assessment is excessive because of some error or mistake in the return or statement made by the taxpayer. Application for relief must be made to the Inspector within six years after the end of the fiscal year in which the assessment was made.

Building Society Interest.—Majority of societies operate under special arrangement with Inland Revenue and Interest is paid to depositors and shareholders "free of income tax." But such interest must be included in taxpayer's total income for assessment to surtax, grossed at the standard rate.

Surtax is an additional duty of income tax, chargeable on total income of individuals in excess of £2,000. Total income is the amount of income chargeable to income tax by assessment or deduction, less yearly interest or other annual sums payable under deduction of tax. Loss relief, and interest payable to banks and building societies are deductible. Personal allowances, child allowances, housekeeper, dependent relative and similar reliefs (to the extent they exceed £140) are also deductible.

Earned income. There is deductible from total income, earned income relief, and also an earnings allowance of £2,000, or less so as to reduce the earned income (after deducting earned income relief) to £2,000. In effect, earned income is not charged to surtax if less than £5,000, or more if personal reliefs are due.

Surtax is payable on 1st January following year of assessment, so that surtax for 1962-63 is payable on 1st January 1964. Surtax is chargeable on a sliding scale as follows:—

On each £ of first	£500	2s.	in the £
" next	£500	2s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	3s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	4s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	5s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	6s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	7s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	8s. 6d.	"
"	£3,000	9s. 6d.	"
of remainder		10s.	in the £

Seven-year Covenants.—Where covenant to pay annual sums of money is made for other than valuable and sufficient consideration, the period of the covenant must be for a term which can exceed six years if the Covenantor wishes to divest himself of such income for income tax purposes. Any such covenant entered into after 10th April, 1946, must be in favour of an individual, not employed in any way by Covenantor (and not, for example, a charitable body) in order to divest the Covenantor of the income for Surtax purposes.

Settlements in favour of taxpayer's own infant children.—The Income of any such Settlement made since 22nd April, 1936, is treated as that of the Settlor for all income tax purposes if:—

- the Settlement can be revoked within a period of six years (unless the child becomes bankrupt).
- the income can be paid to or for the benefit of the child during the lifetime of the settlor. This ceases to apply at the end of the fiscal year in which the child attains 21 years or marries.

Double Taxation Relief.—Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation have been made between the United Kingdom and Aden Colony, Antigua, Austria, Australia, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgium, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunel, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Faroe Islands, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Rep.), Ghana, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Ireland (Rep.), Isle of Man, Israel, Jamaica, Jersey, Kenya, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Borneo, Norway, Pakistan, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, South Africa, United States of America, Virgin Islands, and Zanzibar.

Relief may further be obtained by residents of the United Kingdom in respect of any income tax payable in any other Country, Colony or Dominion, than the above-mentioned, when that income is also liable to British income tax.

Persons Resident Abroad.—Persons normally resident outside the United Kingdom are liable, in general, in respect of income from United Kingdom sources but not on the interest from:—

3½% War Stock 1952 or after; 4% Victory Bonds; 4% Funding Loan 1960-90; 3% Savings Bonds (all issues); 5½% Funding Loan 1982-84.

Such persons become resident in the United Kingdom if they visit for a period or periods exceeding six months in any fiscal year. Also if they visit for any period in a year in which they have retained a place of abode in the United Kingdom, except such persons as are engaged in full-time employment abroad. They would then be liable to United Kingdom Tax on all remittances of income arising abroad. If they visit the United Kingdom in four consecutive years for periods averaging three months or more per annum they would be regarded as ordinarily resident here.

A person who is not resident in the United Kingdom who has income which is liable to United Kingdom tax cannot claim any of the normal income tax allowances unless he is:

- (a) a British subject;
- (b) a present or former servant of the Crown; or widow of a former Crown servant;
- (c) employed by any missionary society controlled from the United Kingdom or a servant of a native State under British protection;
- (d) a resident of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands or
- (e) was previously resident in the United Kingdom but resides abroad for the sake of his health or the health of a member of his family.

Post War Credits.—Those Credits arising out of the temporary reduction of certain income tax allowances during the years 1941-42 to 1945-46 inclusive are repayable to women over 58 and men over 63 years of age, and to widows entitled to Credits in their own right. Where a man or woman has died, repayment is made to personal representatives or beneficiaries, irrespective of age.

Holders of Credits are also entitled to repayment if certified as blind persons or in-patients of hospitals or nursing homes, or if in receipt of any of the following: National Assistance, Constant Attendance Allowance or Unemployability Supplement, Sickness or Injury Benefit, Disablement Pensions, Workmen's Compensation 1956 Supplement; or if registered as unemployed. There is a qualifying period of 26 weeks in certain categories (12 weeks for National Assistance). Interest from 1st October 1959 will be added to the sum repayable. Forms for claiming repayment may be obtained at any Post Office.

INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION

Income Tax under Schedules A, B, D and E, is assessed by H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Schedules A and B assessments are made by H.M. Inspector for the district in which the land or property is situated. Assessments under Schedules D and E are made by H.M. Inspector of Taxes for the district in which Trade, Profession or Employment is carried on, or from which the Pension is paid, otherwise assessments are made in the District in which the taxpayer resides. Notices of Assessment are sent to taxpayer who should make a formal appeal against any assessment which he disputes

direct to H.M. Inspector by whom the Notice was issued within the time limit for such appeals, as stated on the notice. The grounds of appeal should be given. If the assessment cannot be agreed with H.M. Inspector, the appeal will be heard by the General Commissioners. Alternatively, certain appeals are made to the Special Commissioners. An appeal may be made by way of Case Stated from the appeal Commissioners' decision to the High Court on points of law.

Income Tax is payable to the Collector of Taxes.

Surtax is assessable by the Special Commissioners of Income Tax to whom returns of total income are made, except where a full return of income is made to H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Appeals are made to the Special Commissioners and thence to the Courts by way of Case Stated.

Surtax is payable to the Special Commissioners.

Penalties may be incurred for failure to make proper returns of income.

Every person chargeable to income tax must give notice of chargeability within one year (unless an income tax return has been already made).

PAYE

Income Tax payable under Schedule E is deducted by employer, who accounts for it to the Collector of Taxes. The amount of tax deduction from each payment of salary, wage, pension, etc., is determined by reference to Tax Tables issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes to employer, in conjunction with the taxpayer's Code Number. This Code Number is an interpretation of the taxpayer's Allowances and Reliefs. Notices of Coding are issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes and they may take into account income assessable under other Schedules. Notice of Coding should be checked on receipt and H.M. Inspector of Taxes informed of any necessary amendment in order that no considerable over or under-deduction of income tax may take place. The tax deductions are on a cumulative basis and can be carried on by successive employers should changes in employment take place during fiscal year. When leaving one employment a statement (Form P45) showing code number, remuneration, and tax deductions to date should be obtained from old employer and handed, in due course, to new employer. At the end of fiscal year employer should give employee a statement (Form P60) showing total remuneration and tax deductions for the year.

DEDUCTION OF TAX

Tax is deductible at the standard rate from annual interest, annuities and annual payments such as ground rents and mortgage interest. The tax deducted may be retained by the payer unless he has not borne tax himself at the standard rate on an equivalent amount of income, in which case he must account to the Revenue for the tax deducted in respect of the excess. The tax paid under Schedule A by an occupier is normally deductible from the next rent paid by him to the landlord.

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX SINCE 1900

The standard rate of income tax, as imposed by the Income Tax Act, 1842, was 7d. in the £. Rates since 1900 are as follows:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
1900-1	1	0	1915-16	3	0	1931-34	5	0	1943-46	10	0
1901-2	1	2	1916-18	5	0	1934-36	4	6	1946-51	9	0
1902-3	1	3	1918-22	6	0	1936-37	4	9	1951-53	9	6
1903-4	0	11	1922-23	5	0	1937-38	5	0	1953-55	9	0
1904-9	0	10	1923-25	4	6	1938-39	5	6	1955-59	8	6
1909-14	1	2	1925-30	4	0	1939-40	7	0	1959-60	7	9
1914-15	1	8	1930-31	4	6	1940-41	8	6	1960-63	7	9

OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES

NOTE.—(1) The instruments for which the use of adhesive postage stamps is "permitted" include:—
 Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques), for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Policies of Insurance (not life)—s. 99. Receipts—s. 101 (2).

(2) The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed *abroad*, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or contracts: after 30 days from their first execution....	£	s.	d.
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given.....	10	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month.....	5	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases).....	10	0	0

AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.

AGREEMENT for SALE of PROPERTY—charged with *ad val.* duty as if an actual conveyance on sale (*see post*, pp. 1178-9) with certain exceptions, e.g. agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (*see* s. 59 (1), Stamp Act, 1891). If *ad val.* duty is paid on an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any *ad val.* duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place a denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the *ad val.* duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the *ad val.* duty paid.

AGREEMENT, not otherwise charged with duty, under hand only..... 0 0 6

N.B.—The following agreements are exempt:—

(a) Where the value of the subject-matter is less than £5.

(b) For the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.

(c) For the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise (but hire purchase agreements, *post*, p. 1180, are not exempt).

Not otherwise charged with duty, under seal or with clause of registration..... 0 10 0

APPOINTMENT of a new trustee or in exercise of a power over property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed..... 0 10 0

ASSIGNMENT:

By way of security—*see* Mortgage.

By way of sale—*see* Conveyance.

By way of gift—*see* Voluntary Disposition.

ASSURANCE—*see* Insurance Policies.

BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:

Not exceeding £1.....	0	0	5
" " 2.....	0	0	10
" " 5.....	0	1	3
" " 10.....	0	1	9
" " 20.....	0	2	0
" " 30.....	0	3	0
" " 50.....	0	5	0
" " 100.....	0	8	6
BANKER'S CHEQUES.....	0	0	2

£ s. d.

BILL of SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c. £ s. d.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and promissory notes..... 0 0 2

BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, etc.

For securing an annuity (not being a Superannuation Annuity, as to which, *see post*, under Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity):—

1. Where the total amount ultimately payable is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc.

2. Collateral. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, Collateral, etc.

3. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—

For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—

If as primary security..... 0 5 0

If as collateral security..... 0 1 0

Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc., but not to exceed..... 0 10 0

CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 or fraction of £100 of the nominal capital.... 0 10 0

Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the resolution of the company authorizing the increase (Companies Act, 1948).

CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—Per £100 or part of £100..... 0 5 0

(Subject to deduction of 4s. for each £100 which is applied in conversion or consolidation of existing Loan Capital.)

CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or at sight or on presentation or within three days after date or sight.. 0 0 2

COLLATERAL SECURITY, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, etc., *post*.

CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—

Is £5 and does not exceed £100 0 1 0

	£	s.	d.
Exceeds £100 and does not exceed £500	0	2	0
" 500 " " 1,000	0	4	0
" 1,000 " " 1,500	0	6	0
" 1,500 " " 2,500	0	8	0
" 2,500 " " 5,000	0	12	0
" 5,000 " " 7,500	0	16	0
" 7,500 " " 10,000	1	0	0
" 10,000 " " 12,500	1	4	0
" 12,500 " " 15,000	1	8	0
" 15,000 " " 17,500	1	12	0
" 17,500 " " 20,000	1	16	0
" 20,000.....	2	0	0

(Special adhesive stamps.)

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.

CONTRACT OR GRANT FOR PAYMENT OF A SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY: for every £5 or fractional part of £5... 0 1 0

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred on sale or gift. 0 10 0
 Otherwise..... 0 5 0

Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on sale or by way of gift *inter vivos* of Stock or Marketable Securities: where the purchase money (or in the case of a gift the middle market value on the date of the transaction) does not exceed £5, for every 25s. or part thereof of the consideration..... 0 0 6

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10.	0	4	0
" 10 " " 15.	0	6	0
" 15 " " 20.	0	3	0
" 20 " " 25.	0	0	0
" 25 " " 50.	1	0	0
" 50 " " 75.	1	10	0
" 75 " " 100.	2	0	0
" 100 " " 125.	2	10	0
" 125 " " 150.	3	0	0
" 150 " " 175.	3	10	0
" 175 " " 200.	4	0	9
" 200 " " 225.	4	10	0
" 225 " " 250.	5	0	0
" 250 " " 275.	5	10	0
" 275 " " 300.	6	0	0

300. for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value..... 1 0 0

"Marketable Security" includes the Registered Bonds and Debentures, generally, of Companies, Corporations, and Public Bodies.

Where a transfer is made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, the maximum rate of duty is £1 per cent.; and a conveyance or transfer on sale of local authority stock issued by a local authority after the beginning of 1953, is chargeable at one-half of the above rates.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE (in the case of a Voluntary Disposition, see below, p. 1181) of any property (except stock or marketable securities for which, see above), where the consideration for the sale does not exceed £3,500..... nil

Exceeds £3,500 but does not exceed £4,500 for every £50 and any fraction of £50..... 0 5 0

Exceeds £4,500, but does not exceed £5,250 for every £50 and any fraction of £50..... 0 10 0

Exceeds £5,250, but does not exceed £6,000 for every £50 and any fraction of £50..... 0 15 0

Exceeds £6,000, for every £50 and any fraction of £50..... 1 0 0

If the consideration does not exceed £3,500 (or £4,500, or £5,250, or £6,000, as the case may be) the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale must contain a certificate of value certifying that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £3,500 (or £4,500 or £5,250 or £6,000, as the case may be).

If the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale does not contain the appropriate statement duty at the full rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50 will be payable whatever the amount of the consideration.

However, if the consideration does not exceed £300, and the instrument does not contain a certificate of value, then if the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5, for every 25s. or part thereof of the consideration..... 0 0 6

Exceeds £5 but does not exceed £10..	0	4	0
" 10 " " 15..	0	6	0
" 15 " " 20..	0	8	0
" 20 " " 25..	0	10	0
" 25 " " 50..	1	0	0
" 50 " " 75..	1	10	0
" 75 " " 100..	2	0	0
" 100 " " 125..	2	10	0
" 125 " " 150..	3	0	0
" 150 " " 175	3	10	0
" 175 " " 200..	4	0	0
" 200 " " 225..	4	10	0
" 225 " " 250..	5	0	0
" 250 " " 275..	5	10	0
" 275 " " 300..	6	0	0

If, in such a case, the instrument is certified at:

£4,500.....	1/4	of the above rates
£5,250.....	3/4	" " "
£6,000.....	1	" " "

Where a transfer is made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, the maximum rate of duty is £1 per cent.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any other kind.....fixed duty

£ s. d.
0 10 0

Included under this head are Transfers for nominal consideration within any of the following categories:—

(a) Transfers vesting the property in trustees on the appointment of a new trustee of a pre-existing trust, or on the retirement of a trustee.

(b) Transfers, where no beneficial interest in the property passes, (i) to a mere nominee of the transferor, (ii) from a mere nominee of the transferee, (iii) from one nominee to another nominee of the same beneficial owner.

(c) Transfers by way of security for a loan or re-transfer to the original transferor on repayment of a loan.

(d) Transfer to a residuary legatee of stock, etc., forming part of the residue divisible under a will.

(e) Transfers to a beneficiary under a will of a specific legacy of stock, etc. (Note.—Transfers by executors in discharge, or partial discharge, of a pecuniary legacy (unless made under an express power of appropriation) are chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the amount of the legacy so discharged.)

(f) Transfers of stock, etc., forming part of an intestate's estate to the person entitled to it.

(g) Transfers to a beneficiary under settlement on a distribution of the trust funds of stock, etc., forming the share or part of the share of those funds to which the beneficiary is entitled in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(h) Transfers on the occasion of a marriage to trustees of stocks, etc., to be held on the terms of a settlement made in consideration of marriage.

(i) Transfers by the liquidator of a company of stocks, etc., forming part of the assets of the company to the persons who were shareholders, in satisfaction of their rights on a winding-up.

The evidence necessary to establish that a transfer is liable to the fixed duty of 10s. should take the form of a certificate setting forth the facts of the transaction. In cases falling within (b) or (c) such a certificate should be signed by (1) both transferor and transferee or (2) a member of a Stock Exchange or a solicitor acting for one or other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of a bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is a party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that "the transfer is exempted from Section 74 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910." A certificate in other cases should be signed

by a solicitor or other person (e.g., a bank acting as trustee or executor) having a full knowledge of the facts.

£ s. d.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marking Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that a transfer stamped with the 10s. fixed duty is duly stamped.

COVENANT—For repayment of money, see MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, see CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, see BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed..... 0 10 0

DEATH DUTIES, see ESTATE DUTY.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement..... 0 10 0

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head..... 0 10 0

DEMISE, see LEASE.

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART Same duty as original, but not to exceed..... 0 5 0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only For every £100 or part thereof..... 0 2 0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying on or after 10th April, 1962, where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, passing on the death of such person,

Exceeds	Does not exceed	Rate per cent.
	£4,000	Nil
£4,000	5,000	1
5,000	6,000	2
6,000	7,500	3
7,500	10,000	4
10,000	12,500	5
12,500	15,000	8
15,000	17,500	10
17,500	20,000	12
20,000	25,000	15
25,000	30,000	18
30,000	35,000	21
35,000	40,000	24
40,000	45,000	28
45,000	50,000	31
50,000	60,000	35
60,000	75,000	40
75,000	100,000	45
100,000	150,000	50
150,000	200,000	55
200,000	300,000	60
300,000	500,000	65
500,000	750,000	70
750,000	1,000,000	75
1,000,000		80

Lower rates of duty are payable in certain circumstances on property passing on two deaths occurring within 5 years of one another. (Finance Act, 1958.)

A reduction of 45 per cent. of the above rates is applied to the "agricultural value" of agricultural property; and (as respects deaths on and after 30th July, 1954) to certain business assets, viz.: "industrial hereditaments" and "machinery or plant" (Finance Act, 1954, s. 28).

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes are liable for duty, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are liable for duty, unless made more than five years before death, (although if the donor dies at any time within the third year after making the gift the estate duty thereon is reduced by 15 per cent.; if he dies within the fourth year it is reduced by 30 per cent.; and if he dies within the fifth year it is reduced by 60 per cent.) gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount (or in certain circumstances £500) also excepted.

Payment of Estate Duty may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and 2 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid instalments from twelve months after death.

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY..... 0 0 6

GIFT (see VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION, p. 1181).

GUARANTEE:

If under hand only..... 0 0 6
If under seal..... 0 10 0

N.B.—(i) If the instrument contains a charge on property duty will be payable as an Equitable Mortgage, col. 1, if under hand only, or on a Mortgage, Bond, etc., (col. 2), if under seal. (ii) A guarantee by a third party for the payment of the purchase price of goods, wares and merchandise is exempt from duty if under hand only as an agreement within exemption (c), p. 1177.

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Under hand..... 0 0 6
Under seal..... 0 10 0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

N.B.—If the agreement amounts to a "credit-sale" the position is the same.

£ s. d.

INSURANCE POLICIES:

Other than life insurance.....	0	0	0
Life:—			
For any sum not exceeding £10....	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25.....	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100.....	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000.....	0	10	0

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, *id.*, but if there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is *2d.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, *5s.*, unless there is a consideration other than rent, or the average rate of rent exceeds £100 per annum, when the duty is *10s.*; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:—

Annual rent not exceeding	* Term not exceeding		Term exceeding 100 years
	35 years	100 years	
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	0 1 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	0 2 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
15	0 3 0	1 16 0	3 12 0
20	0 4 0	2 8 0	4 16 0
25	0 5 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	0 10 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
75	0 15 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
100	1 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0
Exceeding £100, for every £50 or fraction of £50	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

* If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable as if the term did not exceed 35 years. However, if the term does not exceed 35 years and the annual rent does not exceed £100, but there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is double that shown in the first column.

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

Where a consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed £6,000 as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed £50 a year.

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY.—This is payable in respect of minerals which are the subject of a mining lease, or which are being worked by the proprietor of the minerals. Duty is payable annually on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves. Rate, per 20s. of the rental value..... 0 1 0

MORTGAGE under hand only, see EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.

MORTGAGE, BOND, ETC., not exceeding £10..... 0 0 6

occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits.

The rates of duty are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.....	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire 31st Oct.	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July.	2	0	0
For a continuous period of 14 days.	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July.	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually.	2	0	0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol).	0	10	0

A *Firearm Certificate* (5/- for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm, other than a smooth

bore gun with a barrel not less than 20 inches in length, or an air weapon.

A person under 17 may not purchase or hire and (with certain exceptions) a person under 14 may not have in his possession a firearm.

Firearm regulations are strictly enforced.

OTHER LOCAL LICENCES

Power to levy the duties on the following licences was transferred to county and county borough councils by the Finance Act, 1949.

	£	s.	d.
HAWKERS, annual licence.	2	0	0
MONEYLENDERS, annual licence (to July 31).....	15	0	0
February to July.	10	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, annual licence.	7	10	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence.	1	1	0

An abatement of 17s. 10d. may be obtained by a person also taking out a wine retailer's on-licence in respect of a refreshment house not open after 10 p.m.

MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES

Road licences and driving licences for mechanically propelled vehicles are issued in England and Wales by county councils and by county borough councils (Scotland, 4 cities and Greenock, Motherwell, Paisley and Wishaw), on behalf of the Ministry of Transport. Renewal licences are issued in certain circumstances by the Post Office. Details of the excise duties chargeable on motor vehicles are set out in the Vehicles (Excise) Act, 1962, which provides *inter alia* that any vehicle kept on a public road but not used on roads is chargeable to excise duty as if it were in use.

Bicycles (other than electrically propelled):

	£	s.	d.
(a) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 150 cubic centimetres.	†1	0	0
(b) Exceeds 150 c.c., but does not exceed 250 c.c.	†2	5	0
(c) Exceeds 250 c.c.	*4	10	0

Bicycles which are electrically propelled.

†Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car

* Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car.

Reduced duty on certain bicycles.—Where the cylinder capacity of the engine of a bicycle exceeds 250 c.c. and the bicycle (a) is one in respect of which a licence was taken out before Jan. 1, 1933, and (b) does not exceed 224 lb. unladen weight, the bicycle shall be treated for the purpose of the above table as if the cylinder capacity of the engine exceeded 150 c.c. but not 250 c.c.

Tricycles (neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger)

Other tricycles.

Vehicles other than mowing machines, being vehicles with more than three wheels neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger.

Hackney Carriages.

	£	s.	d.
Tramcars.	0	15	0
Other hackney carriages.	12	0	0

Additional for each person above 20 (excluding the driver) for which the vehicle has seating capacity.

Licensing of Public Vehicles.

Public vehicles and also the persons concerned with driving and conducting them must be

licensed. Vehicles are licensed by the Traffic Commissioners; licensing of personnel is effected by the authority in the area in which they live—not the area where the vehicle is to operate. Addresses of the Licensing Authorities can be obtained from local Police Stations. See also *Driving Licence Rates*, p. 1183.

Tractors, Cranes, Excavators, Agricultural Vehicles, etc.

Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, agricultural tractors and other agricultural engines, not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear.

Vehicles designed, constructed and used for the purpose of trench digging or any kind of excavating or shovelling work which (1) are used on public roads only for that purpose or for the purpose of proceeding to and from the place where they are to be used for that purpose, and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment.

Vehicles designed and constructed as mobile cranes which (1) are used on public roads only either as cranes in connection with work being carried on at a site in the immediate vicinity or for the purpose of proceeding to and from a place where they are to be used as cranes; and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment.

Mowing machines.

Vehicles (other than vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the foregoing provisions) which are constructed and used on public roads for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment:—

(i) Showmen's vehicles:—	£	s.	d.
Not excdg. 7½ tons unladen.....	30	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons.....	36	0	0
Excdg. 8 but not excdg. 10 tons.....	42	0	0

Excdg. 10 tons unladen—	£	s.	d.
For the first 10 tons.....	42	0	0
For each additional ton or part...	6	0	0

(ii) Other such vehicles—	£	s.	d.
Not excdg. 2 tons unladen.....	30	0	0
Excdg. 2 but not excdg. 4 tons.....	48	0	0
Excdg. 4 but not excdg. 6 tons.....	66	0	0
Excdg. 6 but not excdg. 7½ tons.....	84	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons.....	102	0	0

Excdg. 8 tons in weight unladen—	£	s.	d.
For the first 8 tons.....	102	0	0
For each additional ton or part...	18	0	0

Goods Vehicles.

Electrically propelled goods vehicles, including tower wagons whether electrically propelled or not but not including farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles.

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	12 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	15 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	18 0 0	—
1 ton	2 tons	18 0 0	1 10 0
2 tons	3 tons	24 0 0	3 0 0
3 tons	3 tons	36 0 0	1 10 0
6 tons	—	54 0 0	3 0 0

Goods vehicles which are propelled by steam or are constructed or adapted to use gas as fuel, other than farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	12 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	15 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	18 0 0	—
1 ton	3 tons	18 0 0	3 0 0
3 tons	4 tons	42 0 0	4 10 0
4 tons	6 tons	60 0 0	6 0 0
6 tons	—	108 0 0	4 10 0

Farmers' goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	12 0 0	—
12 cwt.	1½ tons	12 0 0	0 15 0
1½ tons	2 tons	14 5 0	0 10 0
2 tons	2½ tons	15 15 0	15 0 0
2½ tons	3½ tons	17 5 0	1 0 0
3½ tons	—	20 5 0	0 10 0

Showmen's goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	12 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	13 5 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	14 10 0	—
1 ton	1½ tons	15 10 0	—
1½ tons	—	15 10 0	1 5 0

Local authorities' watering vehicles, electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	1½ tons	7 0 0	—
1½ tons	2 tons	7 0 0	3 0 0
2 tons	3 tons	16 0 0	0 15 0
3 tons	5 tons	19 0 0	1 0 0
5 tons	—	29 0 0	—

Local authorities' watering vehicles, not electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	12 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	15 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	18 0 0	—
1 ton	2 tons	18 0 0	3 0 0
2 tons	4 tons	30 0 0	2 0 0
4 tons	5 tons	46 0 0	1 10 0
5 tons	—	58 0 0	—

Goods vehicles not included in any of the foregoing provisions:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial	*Additional
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	12 cwt.	12 0 0	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	15 0 0	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	18 0 0	—
1 ton	3 tons	18 0 0	3 0 0
3 tons	4 tons	42 0 0	4 10 0
4 tons	—	60 0 0	6 0 0

* For each ¼ ton or part of a ¼ ton over the weight in column 2.

Goods Vehicles.

Used for drawing trailers

	£	s.	d.
Showmen's goods vehicles used for drawing showmen's trailers.....	12	0	0
Local Authorities' watering vehicles...	7	0	0
Other goods vehicles:—			
Not excdg. 2½ tons unladen.....	12	0	0
Exceeding 2½ tons but not 4 tons...	18	0	0
„ 4 tons.....	24	0	0

Other Vehicles.

	£	s.	d.
Electrically propelled vehicles.....	9	0	0
Other vehicles—			

(a) If registered under the Roads Act, 1920, for the first time before January 1, 1947—

Not excdg. 6 horsepower.....	10	15	0
Exceeding 6 horsepower but not exceeding 7 horsepower.....	12	10	0

(b) Other vehicles not included under (a) above.....

15 0 0

Motor-cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils or County Borough Councils.

Driving Licences

Under the Road Traffic Act, 1956, driving licences valid for a period of three years were introduced over the years 1957–60.

Licence Rates

	£	s.	d.
Three-year Driving Licence.....	0	15	0
Replacement of lost or defaced licence.....	0	2	6
Amendment of licence (e.g. for additional Group of vehicles), for the unexpired period.....	0	5	0
Provisional Driving Licence: 6 months.	0	10	0
Public Service Vehicle Driving Licence: 3 years†.....	0	3	0

† Additional to ordinary driving licence. See under Hackney Carriages.

POSTAL REGULATIONS

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide, price 2s. 6d., Associated volumes are London Post Offices and Streets 2s., Post Offices in the United Kingdom 4s. and Postal Addresses 1s. 6d.

CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES
LETTERS

Inland (U.K. and Irish Republic):—

Not exceeding 1 oz.	3d.
Not exceeding 2 oz.	4½d.
For every further 2 oz., or less	1½d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

(a) *British Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship; British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States:*

Not exceeding 1 oz.	3d.
For each further oz., or less	1½d.

(b) *Elsewhere:*—

Not exceeding 1 oz.	6d.
For each further oz., or less	4d.

WEIGHT LIMITS:—*Inland*, none; *Elsewhere*, 4 lb.

SIZE LIMITS: (A) If in roll form:—*Inland* and elsewhere length, 32 in.; length+twice diameter, 39 in. (B) not in roll form:—(i) *United Kingdom, Irish Republic; British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States*; 24×18×18 in. (ii) *Elsewhere*, length, 24 in. length+width+depth, 36 in. Envelopes must be at least 4×2½ in. for inland destinations. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits for letters in the form of a roll are 6½ inches for the length and twice the diameter combined (at least 4 inches for the greatest dimension), unless provided with a strong address label at least 6½ inches in length and width combined and 1½ inches in width. For letters other than in the form of a roll the minimum limits are one surface 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width, unless provided with a strong address label of the dimensions mentioned above.

POST CARDS (p. 1189).

Inland, British Commonwealth etc. in (a) above:—

Single	2½ l.
Reply paid (2½d. stamp on each part)	5d.

Elsewhere abroad:—

Single	4d.
Reply paid	8d.

Limit of size for all destinations, *Inland* or *abroad*: maximum, 5½ inches in length, 4½ inches in width; minimum, 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width.

PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS (p. 1189).

Inland:—

Not exceeding 2 oz.	2½d.
Not exceeding 4 oz.	4d.
For each further 2 oz., or less	1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

For first 2 oz.	2d.
For each further 2 oz., or less	1d.

Exceptionally, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, maps and sheets of music which comply with the conditions shown in the Post Office Guide under *Printed Papers at Reduced Rates* may be sent *abroad* at the prepaid rate of 1½d. for the first 2 ounces and 1d. for each additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

LIMITS: Size, as for Letters; Weight: *Inland*, 2 lb. All destinations *abroad*, 6½ lb.; but a packet of books or booklets, sewn, bound or stapled within covers, up to 11 lb. may be sent *abroad*.

Unless stamped at least 3d., printed papers posted after a prescribed hour are liable to be held over until next day.

MAGAZINE POST

Canada and by direct steamship only:—

Not exceeding 6 oz.	1d.
Over 6 oz. to 1½ lb.	1½d.
Each further ½ lb. (up to 5 lb.)	½d.
Size limit: 24×18×18 in.	

COMMERCIAL PAPERS

British Commonwealth and Foreign only:—

Not exceeding 10 oz.	6d. (minimum charge)
Every further 2 oz., or less	1d.

LIMITS: Size, as for Printed Papers; Weight, *Brit. Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship; British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States* 5 lb.; *Elsewhere*, 4 lb.

NEWSPAPERS

(See also p. 1189).

Inland (Newspapers "Registered at G.P.O."):—

Not exceeding 6 oz.	per copy 3d.
Every further 6 oz., or less	per copy 1½d.

LIMITS: 2 lb. in weight; in size as Letters.

Inland: Newspapers registered at the G.P.O. may be sent at printed paper rate; newspapers not registered are sent at the printed paper rate.

British Commonwealth and Foreign: See printed papers.

SAMPLES (See also p. 1189).

Inland (not to Irish Republic):—

Not exceeding 2 oz.	2½ l.
Not exceeding 4 oz.	4d.
Every additional 2 oz. or less	1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

Not exceeding 2 oz.	2d.
For each further 2 oz. or less	1d.

LIMITS: *Inland*: As for letters, weight 8 oz.; *Abroad*: *British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship and British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States*, 24×12×12 in., 5 lb. *Elsewhere*: as for Letters B ii, 1 lb. If in form of roll, everywhere as for letters, A. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits of size are as for letters.

SMALL PACKETS (See also p. 1189).

(*British Commonwealth and Foreign*—certain countries only)

Not exceeding 10 oz.	10d (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less	2d.

LIMITS: Maximum size, as for letters A and Bii. Minimum limits of size as for letters; Weight, 2 lb.

INSURED BOXES (See also p. 1188).

(*British Commonwealth and Foreign*—certain countries only)

Not over 10 oz.	1s. 8d. (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less	4d.

Plus appropriate fee for insurance.

LIMITS: Maximum size, 12×8×4 in. Minimum size limits as for letters other than in the form of a roll; weight, 2 lb.

PARCELS

Should be marked "Parcel Post," and must be handed across the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. On Sundays parcels are not accepted or (except during Christmas) delivered. The name and address of sender should be inside and (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel, and preferably be to the left of and at right angles to the name and address of the addressee.

A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas parcels or overseas letters intended for insurance; but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 15 lb. from one person. He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need not accept between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Irish Republic, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty: except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting. Addressee must pay clearance fees (1s. or 2s.) if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Irish Republic

and some overseas countries (a deposit is required). The sender of a parcel from the Channel Islands may also pay the customs charges etc., at the time of posting.

Inland:—(Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.):—

U.K. and Irish Republic:—

Not over 2 lb.	2s. 0d.	Not over 6 lb.	3s. 0d.
" " 3 lb.	2s. 3d.	" " 7 lb.	3s. 3d.
" " 4 lb.	2s. 6d.	" " 8 lb.	3s. 6d.
" " 5 lb.	2s. 9d.	" " 11 lb.	3s. 9d.
Not over 15 lb. (limit)		4s. 0d.	

AIR MAIL SERVICES

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Normal regulations as to make-up and acceptance of various categories of postal packets and parcels apply equally to air mail items. A blue air-mail label, obtainable free from post offices, must be affixed to each air mail item except letters, letter packets and postcards for Europe. Air mail labels should not be fixed to these latter items or delay will result. Special air-mail rates apply to correspondence for members of H.M. Forces overseas (see leaflet PL89).

Air Letters, postage 6d., written on special Air Letter forms may be sent to all countries outside Europe. The special forms may be obtained at post offices.

SECOND CLASS MAIL. Printed papers, Commercial Papers, Samples, Small Packets may be sent by air to countries outside Europe at the rates shown in col. 4 below. Minimum charges: Commercial Papers, 6d.; Small Packets, 10d. NEWSPAPERS. Publications registered at the G.P.O. as newspapers may be sent at the reduced rates indicated in the footnote below. There is no Second Class air mail service to Europe.

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE

For air mail services to Europe, see above; Air Parcel Rates, pp. 1193-95. For details of insurance and times of posting at London Chief Office and of transmission to principal cities, consult G.P.O. Air Mail Leaflet at any Post Office.

European Countries

Letters, letter packets and postcards for all European countries, prepaid at the ordinary international postage rates, are in general despatched daily by air or surface transport, whichever offers earlier delivery. The rates are:—

Letters, 6d. for the first ounce,
4d. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 4d.

For *Gibraltar* and *Malta* the rates are:

Letters, 3d. for the first ounce,
1½d. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 2½d.

Air mail labels should not be used.

Air Parcel Post to Europe. Rates are included in the Overseas Parcel Post tables, see pp. 1193-95.

Countries Outside Europe

Rates for letters, postcards and second class mail appear below; for air parcel rates, see pp. 1193-95.

Destination	Rates of Postage			Destination	Rates of Postage		
	Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½ oz.		Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz.
Aden	s. 0	d. 9	d. 5	Colombia	s. 1	d. 3	d. 8
Afghanistan	1	3	8	Congolese Republic	1	3	8
Alaska	1	3	8	Cook Islands	1	6	9
Algeria	0	9	5	Costa Rica	1	3	8
Antigua	1	3	8	Cuba	1	3	8
Argentine Republic	1	3	8	Cyprus	0	9	5
Australia	1	6	9	Dahomey	1	3	8
Azores †	—	—	—	Doha, see Qatar	—	—	—
Bahamas	1	3	8	Dominica	1	3	8
Bahrain	0	9	5	Dominican Republic	1	3	8
Banks Islands	1	6	9	Dubai	0	9	5
Barbados	1	3	8	Ecuador	1	3	8
Bermuda	1	3	8	Egypt	0	9	5
Bolivia	1	3	8	Equatorial Africa †	1	3	8
Brazil	1	3	8	Eritrea	0	9	5
British Guiana	1	3	8	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	0	9	5
British Honduras	1	3	8	Falkland Islands	1	3	8
Brunei	1	3	8	Fanning Island	1	6	9
Burma	1	3	8	Fiji Islands	1	6	9
Cambodia	1	3	8	Formosa (Taiwan)	1	6	9
Cameroon	1	3	8	French Guiana	1	3	8
Canada	1	3	8	French Polynesia	1	6	9
Cape Verde Islands †	—	—	—	French Somali Coast	0	9	5
Caroline Islands	1	6	9	French West Indies	1	3	8
Cayman Islands	1	3	8	Gambia	1	3	8
Ceylon	1	3	8	Gaza and Khan Yunis	0	9	5
Chile	1	3	8	Ghana	1	3	8
China	1	6	9	Gilbert and Ellice Islds.	1	6	9
Cocos (Keeling) Islds	1	3	8	Greenland	1	3	8

*Newspapers 2d. per ½ oz. less in each case.

† Rates as for Europe, see above.

† Central African Republic and Republics of Chad, Congo, and Gabon.

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Destination	Rates of Postage				Destination	Rates of Postage			
	Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz			Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz	
Grenada.....	s. d.	d.	d.		Peru.....	s. d.	d.	d.	
Guatemala.....	1 3	8	6		Philippines.....	1 3	8	6	
Guinea (Republic of)...	1 3	8	6		Pitcairn Island.....	1 6	9	7	
Gwadar.....	1 3	8	6		Portuguese, E. Africa...	1 3	8	6	
Haiti (Republic).....	1 3	8	6		Timor.....	1 6	9	7	
Hawaii.....	1 3	8	6		West Africa.....	1 3	8	6	
Honduras (Republic)...	1 3	8	6		Puerto Rico.....	1 3	8	6	
Hong Kong.....	1 3	8	6		Qatar.....	0 9	5	5	
India.....	1 3	8	6		Réunion.....	1 3	8	6	
Indonesia.....	1 3	8	6		Rhodesia (Republic)...	1 3	8	6	
Iraq.....	0 9	5	5		St. Helena.....	1 3	8	6	
Israel.....	0 9	5	5		St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1 3	8	6	
Ivory Coast.....	1 3	8	6		St. Lucia.....	1 3	8	6	
Jamaica.....	1 3	8	6		St. Pierre and Miquelon	1 3	8	6	
Japan.....	1 6	9	7		St. Vincent.....	1 3	8	6	
Jordan.....	0 9	5	5		(El) Salvador.....	1 3	8	6	
Kenya.....	1 3	8	6		Samoa.....	1 6	9	7	
Korea, all parts.....	1 6	9	7		Sarawak.....	1 3	8	6	
Kuwait.....	0 9	5	5		Saudi Arabia.....	0 9	5	5	
Laos.....	1 3	8	6		Sénégal (Republic)...	1 3	8	6	
Lebanon.....	0 9	5	5		Seychelles.....	1 3	8	6	
Liberia.....	1 3	8	6		Sharjah.....	0 9	5	5	
Libya.....	0 9	5	5		Sierra Leone.....	1 3	8	6	
Macao.....	1 3	8	6		Singapore.....	1 3	8	6	
Madeira†.....	—	—	—		Solomon Islands.....	1 6	9	7	
Malaya (Federation)...	1 3	8	6		Somalia (Republic)...	1 3	8	6	
Madagascar.....	1 3	8	6		South Africa.....	1 3	8	6	
Marian Islands.....	1 6	9	7		Southern Rhodesia...	1 3	8	6	
Marshall Islands.....	1 6	9	7		Spanish Guinea.....	1 3	8	6	
Mauritania (Republic)...	1 3	8	6		West Africa.....	0 9	5	5	
Mauritius.....	1 3	8	6		Sudan (Republic).....	0 9	5	5	
Mexico.....	1 3	8	6		Sudanese Republic, W.				
Montserrat.....	1 3	8	6		Africa.....	1 3	8	6	
Morocco.....	0 9	5	5		Surinam (Neth. Guiana)	1 3	8	6	
Muscat.....	0 9	5	5		Syria.....	0 9	5	5	
Nepal.....	1 3	8	6		Tanganyika.....	1 3	8	6	
Netherlands Antilles					Thailand (Siam).....	1 3	8	6	
or New Guinea.....	1 3	8	6		Tibet.....	1 3	8	6	
New Caledonia.....	1 6	9	7		Togo (Republic).....	1 3	8	6	
New Guinea Territory...	1 6	9	7		Tonga.....	1 6	9	7	
New Hebrides.....	1 6	9	7		Tortola, W. Indies....	1 3	8	6	
New Zealand.....	1 6	9	7		Trinidad and Tobago...	1 3	8	6	
Nicaragua.....	1 3	8	6		Tunisia.....	0 9	5	5	
Niger (Republic of)...	1 3	8	6		Turks and Caicos Is. ...	1 3	8	6	
Nigeria.....	1 3	8	6		Uganda.....	1 3	8	6	
Norfolk Island.....	1 6	9	7		United States.....	1 3	8	6	
North Borneo.....	1 3	8	6		Uruguay.....	1 3	8	6	
Northern Rhodesia...	1 3	8	6		U.S.S.R. (Asia)†.....	—	—	—	
Nyasaland.....	1 3	8	6		Venezuela.....	1 3	8	6	
Pakistan.....	1 3	8	6		Vietnam.....	1 3	8	6	
Panama (Republic of)...	1 3	8	6		Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	1 3	8	6	
Panama Canal Zone.....	1 3	8	6		Voltaic Republic.....	1 3	8	6	
Papua.....	1 6	9	7		Wake Island.....	1 6	9	7	
Paraguay.....	1 3	8	6		Zanzibar.....	1 3	8	6	
Persia.....	0 9	5	5						

* Newspapers *ad.* per ½ oz. less in each case.

† Rates as for Europe, see above.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—Under Board of Trade regulations many kinds of goods, including certain foodstuffs, may be sent abroad (including Irish Republic) only under the authority of an export licence. Enquiries in the matters should be addressed to the Controller, Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Gavelle House, 14, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1.

Under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, senders of trade letter packets or parcels exceeding £2,000 in value to most foreign countries, including the U.S.A., and also to Canada (including Newfoundland), must furnish with the parcel a currency declaration (form C.D.3) which, together with explanatory notices, may be obtained from banks.

Senders of private gift packets or parcels exceeding £100 in value must furnish with the packet or parcel a currency declaration C.D.3.

PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters, and certain kinds of advertisement. To Channel Islands, and I. of Man dutiable articles must be sent in Parcels. Abroad generally they may be sent in Parcels, in Insured Boxes and Small Packets (to those countries which accept them) or (where the "Green Label" system applies) in Letters and in some cases sample packets.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.—Given as a matter of course for registered and insured items. May also be obtained for ordinary parcels (no charge) and other unregistered packets (fee, 1d.).

RECORDED DELIVERY (inland, *not to Irish Republic*).—This service provides for a record of posting and delivery. Money and jewellery are not allowed, and contents must not exceed £2 in value. The service does not apply to parcels.

UNPAID PACKETS, except Business Reply packets and redirected parcels are charged *double postage on delivery*; **UNDERPAID PACKETS**, *double the deficiency*.

UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 3d. or more*, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. If the sender's address is not available, letters containing nothing of importance are destroyed; packet containing anything of importance, and parcels, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 2½d.* are returned to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers of no value only if request for return appears outside in a language known in the country of destination. Magazine Post packets are charged with return postage, when return is requested. Parcels further incur other charges unless abandonment is requested *at the time of posting*.

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing the minimum letter postage rate from the country concerned to the U.K. Price (valid in all countries of the Universal Postal Union), 1s.: (valid within the Commonwealth and Irish Republic only), 5d. Sold at Chief offices.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante" or " " to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept 2 months; otherwise letters are kept for 2 weeks—or for 1 month if originating from abroad—at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Packets other than parcels and business reply* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if un-

opened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, only if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (or within the London Postal Area). *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are *re-registered* free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken when other persons remain at the address). Requests for redirection of *letters, &c.*, should be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster, and must be signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Redirection is free for 3 months (except for parcels re-directed to a different Town Delivery Area, see above); thereafter for each different surname and each new address costs 5s. for 12 months, and 10s. for each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of *telegrams*.

REGISTRATION, INLAND.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The packets must be made up in a reasonably strong cover appropriate to their contents. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used it must be transparent and each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, &c. Minimum fee 1s. 6d., exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 6d. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets. Compulsory registration is applied to (a) any packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (1s. 6d. less any prepaid excess postage); (b) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any bank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., in each case 10s. or more in value (1s. 6d.).

COMPENSATION, INLAND.—Subject to certain prescribed regulations which are fully set forth in the Post Office Guide, the Post Office pays compensation for (i) loss of or damage to registered letters and parcels, (ii) though not as a legal right, for loss of or damage to unregistered parcels and for unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. The onus of making up properly any packet sent by post and of packing adequately any article or articles enclosed therein lies on the sender, and the Post Office does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from faulty or inadequate packing. No compensation is paid for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. *Registered letters and parcels (including items sent to the Irish Republic):* The fees for registration are 1s. 6d. covering compensation up to £20; 1s. 7d., £40; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum of 3s. 1d. for £400. (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of registered letters and parcels sent to and from Irish Republic.) *Unregistered parcels and unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way:* Maximum compensation £5 (£4 for unregistered parcels sent to or received from Irish Republic).

Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by *registered letter* post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 1189) and, in the case of paper money, if particulars (for identification) are kept; the maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to move about, is £5.

Compensation cannot be paid for loss or damage in the case of any packet containing anything not legally transmissible by post; and for fragile articles only if they have been adequately packed and the cover is conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care." No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic whether registered or not.

REGISTRATION, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and a magazine post packet for Canada, including Newfoundland), is in force to all countries with the exception of Chagos Islands, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. Valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 1s. 6d. If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £2 18s.) is paid to the sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union, subject to certain conditions.

INSURANCE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—1s. 8d. for £24; 2d. each further £12 up to 6s. 10d. for £396 and 7s. for £400 (lower maxima in many countries). For H.M. Ships abroad and also members of H.M. Army and Air Force overseas using closed Forces addresses (e.g. British Forces Post Office followed by a number) only parcels are insurable, up to £50. Packets containing no articles (besides correspondence) but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as letters; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

COMPENSATION up to a maximum of 93s. may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to uninsured parcels to or from most Commonwealth and Foreign Countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and precious articles (not letters or paper valuables) may be sent in insured boxes to certain countries. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND (not to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships).—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or of goods consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to £1, 1s. 2d.; £2, 1s. 4d.; £5, 1s. 6d.; and for each further £5 or part thereof, 2d. An additional charge of 1s. is made on consignments sent by rail.

CASH ON DELIVERY, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN.—Applicable to parcels only, but not to all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. Fees for collection: 4½d. for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½d. extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8s. 6d.), but in some countries less. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4d. in U.K.) not repayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

EXPRESS and SPECIAL SERVICES (INLAND).—In general the express services are limited to the hours of telegraph business, but the times vary according to the service used and local conditions. No. (4) (below) is available on Sundays only. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free, each further 10 minutes or less, 4d.:—(1) *All the way*, by P.O.

messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, 1s. per mile, or part of a mile, with 3d. on each separate packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. (2) *After transmission by post*, on addressee's application (1s. per mile, or part of a mile, and 2d. for every ten or less additional packets). (3) *After transmission by post*, at sender's request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available (1s. + postage). Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad blue or black vertical line back and front. A similar line must be drawn completely round a packet or parcel. (4) *Special delivery on Sunday of postal packets (except parcels handed in on Saturdays)*. Limited inter-city services, for London, Belfast, and certain provincial cities (except that the service is not in operation from Southampton to Belfast) are available only: (1) Sundays: reciprocally between certain towns as shown in the Post Office Guide; (2) Good Friday: to London only from towns in (1). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The banding-in offices in London are:—The London Chief Office, King Edward St., E.C.1., W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Leicester Square, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets, marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch preceding night mails (in London 5.15 p.m.—6.30 p.m. for provincial towns). The latest time of posting to Belfast should be ascertained at selected office of posting. Fee is 3s. 0d. in addition to postage. Not available for parcels. (5) ("Rail-ex.") Postal packets not liable to registration are despatched by rail, met, and specially delivered in Great Britain, Douglas (I.O.M.), Northern Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey. Inclusive charges 2 oz., 6s.; 1 lb. (maximum) 7s. 0d.; but packets banded in in Northern Ireland or forwarded from Jersey and Guernsey to Great Britain, Douglas or N. Ireland may not exceed 2 oz. (6) *A Railway Parcel* is similarly accelerated at the cost of a telegram, of railway charges, and of Service (1) at both ends of its journey. It should be marked "Railway Parcel, to be handed to Post Office messenger at Station."

RAILWAY LETTERS, &c.—A letter, not liable to registration, may be handed in at the parcel or booking office of a railway station, at any time when the station is open to the public, for conveyance by the next available train. A railway letter may either be addressed to be called for at a station, or to the residence of the addressee in which case it is posted at the station named in the address. The service is available between any two stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, between Great Britain and Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. It is not available at or to stations of the London Transport Executive. Fees (besides postage): at stations in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), 2 oz., 1s. 0d.; 4 oz., 1s. 8d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 2s. 7d.; at stations in Northern Ireland, 2 oz. (maximum), 7d. The maximum weight for letters to the Irish Republic is 2 oz. Except on Sundays, or in Irish Republic, the letter can be delivered Express under Service (3), or directly from the station (Service (1)) by wiring for messenger to meet it. For other combinations of rail and express, see preceding paragraph, Services (5) and (6).

AIRWAY LETTERS.—On certain internal air routes operated by the British European Airways Cor-

poration, letters may be handed in at the airport or town terminal for conveyance by the next available direct air service to be transferred to the post at the distant airport or town terminal or to be called for at the airport or town terminal. Fees (hesides postage): 2 oz., 1s.; 4 oz., 1s. 8d.; 1 lb. (maximum), 2s. 7d. The conditions on which this service operates are, in general, similar to those applying to the Railway Letter Service. The service is not available to the Irish Republic or to any country overseas. Full information can be obtained from any office of B.E.A.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (including parcels) to or from certain countries. In some cases the service is restricted to certain towns. 1s. is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (See P. O. Guide.)

POST CARDS.—Minimum size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in., maximum $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards, if as stiff as official cards and not under $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch thick, may also be used both inland and abroad.

Reply Post Cards for abroad must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first part, and on the second part (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE (Inland, excluding Irish Republic). This service enables a person or firm to receive cards, letters, etc. from clients without prepayment of postage, the postage together with a fee of 1d. being paid by the addressee on each card or letter delivered.

A licence to use the service must be obtained from the Post Office.

POSTAGE FORWARD PARCEL SERVICE.—This service enables firms to receive parcels from clients without prepayment of postage, by means of a special label. A licence must be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

PRINTED PAPER POST (including former BOOK POST).—For certain printed or written matter (p. 1184).

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and in the inland service any other written, typed or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with normal non-fragile binding and anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted, and circulars (if in characters resembling typewriting, only under special conditions). To overseas, only printed matter in general is admitted as Printed Papers; items written or drawn, such as receipts, invoices and statements of account, admissible in the inland printed post service, go only as Commercial Papers, and there are other differences. Written chess-moves and puzzle-solutions, also blank stationery, are inadmissible. Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e., without breaking, tearing, ungluing, or cutting. (For full conditions see the Post Office Guide, or free leaflet P. 386.)

ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND (Inland, including Irish Republic). Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Rate:—2 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5 lb., 1d.; 8 lb., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 11 lb., 2d.; 15 lb., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Limits: weight, 15 lb.; size, as for letters.

BLIND LITERATURE, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (in other respects treated as Printed Papers):—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type (also plates for embossing blind literature, and voice recordings and special paper intended solely for the use of the blind) subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Literature for the Blind", with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. They may be sent post free by surface route to all parts.

SAMPLE POST (not to Irish Republic).—Restricted to bona-fide Trade Samples, without saleable value; but keys sent unaccompanied, printers' blocks, fresh cut flowers, and certain scientific specimens can be sent abroad by Sample Post. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. (See p. 1184.)

SMALL PACKETS POST (Commonwealth & Foreign).—For small articles of merchandise by Printed Paper mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. A green Customs label must be affixed and, in certain cases, Customs declarations prepared. (See p. 1184.)

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O." (p. 1184).

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments", name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered and a reference to a page.

Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements to registered newspapers apart from their ordinary publications should be sent at printed paper rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps of reigns before that of King George V are no longer valid.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold for the respective values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1. Books containing 4 each at 3d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $\frac{3}{4}$ d. 2s.; 6 3d., 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6 2d. and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. stamps, 3s.; 18 3d. stamps, 4s. 6d.; 12 3d. and 6 each of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, 5s.; and 30 3d., and 6 each of 2d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 10s. Rolls of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d. or 4d. stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways and rolls of 6d. stamps joined lengthwise.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES with a 1s. 9d. embossed stamp (1s. 6d. for registration and 3d. for postage), are of four sizes: F. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or G. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; H. 8 in. \times 5 in., 1s. 11d. each; K. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in., 1s. 23d.

FORCES AIR LETTER FORMS issued against purchase of 3d. stamp.

LETTER CARDS with 3d. stamp: 4d. each.

POST CARDS, with impressed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp: 3d. each.

EMBOSSÉD ENVELOPES with 3d. stamp: "A" ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.) or "B" (6.4 \times 4.5 in.), 4d. each. Air Letter Forms impressed with 6d. stamp, 6d. each.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter cards, air letter forms, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

MONEY ORDERS

Advice of Payment: 6d. inland (and to Irish Republic), 3d. overseas orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (fee 9d.); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders. Inland orders (including those for Irish Republic) may be crossed for payment through a bank.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £10, 1s. 0d.; and for each additional £10, 2d., to £50 (maximum), 1s. 8d. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (e.g., Income Tax) if demand note is produced.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

Money may be transmitted by this means from most Money Order offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, Inland telegraph money orders for amounts not exceeding £5 are issued at all Money Order Offices which transact telegraph business at the times when these offices are open for telegraph counter business and sums up to £5 are payable at, or in the delivery areas of, London Chief Office, the District Offices, and some Branch Offices in London, and during the hours when telegraph business is transacted at those offices outside London which open on Sunday.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 6d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice, 3s. 0d. for Inland Orders and 3s. 6d. for Irish Republic Orders.

Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage, up to £2, 2s.; £5, 3s.; £10, 4s., and thereafter 2s. per £10 or part thereof. Limits of amount vary according to destination but in any case may not exceed £40; validity, normally 12 months.

Telegraph Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage as in last paragraph, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at Letter Telegram rate, if desired, to certain countries) plus a supplementary fee.

Application to remit money orders to countries outside the Scheduled Territories (formerly known as the sterling area) must be made on a special declaration form upon which the purpose of the remittance must be stated. This form is obtainable at any money order office, where it may be ascertained whether any particular country with which a money order service is in operation is outside the Scheduled Territories.

POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most countries within the Commonwealth. Transmission of postal orders to Canada or any other country outside the Scheduled Territories (formerly known as the Sterling Area) is prohibited except to members of H.M. Forces under special arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office transacting Postal Order business. They are paid (but not issued) in Irish Republic. They are printed with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6d. up to 5s., for 6s., and by 1s. steps up to £1 1s. then for £2 and every multiple of £1 up to £5. Adhesive, unmarked current British Postage Stamps not exceeding two in number, if affixed in the 2 spaces provided, increase the value of an Order by not more than 5d. (orders up to 4s. 6d.) or 11d. (orders of 5s. and upwards). Poundage: 6d and 1s., 2d.; 1s. 6d. to £1 1s., 3d.; £2 to £5, 6d. The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the

month of issue, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the District Postmaster, for verification, and commission equal to the original poundage will be charged.

INLAND TELEGRAMS

Telegrams are accepted during counter business hours at any post office or railway station at which telegraph business is transacted. They may also be handed with the necessary payment to messengers delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone at all times. Rate, 12 words or less 3s. 0d. (to Irish Republic 12 words or less 3s. 6d.), each further word 3d. Standard Greetings telegrams on appropriately designed forms in golden decorative envelopes cost 3s. 6d. for 12 words or less, each extra word 3d. Greetings telegrams for special occasions on a large de luxe folded card with matching envelope cost 5s. 0d. for 12 words or less, each extra word 3d. Greetings telegrams may be tendered by telephone or handed in any day prior to day of delivery. Priority rate (not available to or from Irish Republic) 1s. extra. A redirection charge of 3s. 0d. per telegram is made if the original and new addresses are in the same place, delivery area or London Postal District. In all other cases the redirection charge is at the ordinary inland rate. Telegrams, except Press telegrams, handed in on Sundays and (exc. Scotland) Good Friday or Christmas Day are charged 1s. 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 12s.; the reply vouchers may be used in payment or part payment of any Post Office telegram or any telegraph, telex or telephonic account rendered by the Post Office, or its value refunded to sender of original telegram. Receipt for charges free on request. Certified copy 1s. 6d. There is no charge for delivery in the United Kingdom. In the Irish Republic delivery is free to addresses within 1 mile of the delivery office; beyond that any necessary charge will be collected on delivery.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN IN LONDON.—Chief Office (King Edward Street, E.C.1), Leicester Sq., Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

OVERSEAS TELEGRAMS

The charges for ordinary or FULL RATE telegrams from the United Kingdom to places abroad are shown below and on pp. 1193-95. The minimum charge for an ordinary telegram is as for 7 words. To any place in the British Commonwealth the full rate does not exceed 1s. 10d. per word. Urgent telegrams may be sent at double the ordinary rate.

For telegrams of a social character the GLT (Commonwealth Social Telegram) service is available to Commonwealth countries. The charge is 9s. 2d. for 11 words or less (including the indicator = GLT=), and 11d. for each word after 11 except to Canada, Cyprus, the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, and British Honduras to which lower charges apply.

Most countries admit Letter Telegrams at half the full rate but there is a minimum charge as for 22 words. Letter Telegrams, which must be written in plain language, are subject to delay in transmission in favour of ordinary telegrams.

Phototelegrams, i.e. pictures, photographs, drawings, plans, printed, typed or written documents may be telegraphed in facsimile to many places in the world. Full particulars of all telegraph charges and services available to any country will be given on enquiry at any Postal Telegraph or Post Office Cable & Wireless Office.

RADIOTELEGRAMS

Radiotelegrams for transmission to ships at sea in any part of the world may be handed in at any

Postal Telegraph Office or dictated over the telephone. The standard rate of charge for messages sent to ships through coast stations in the British Isles is *xs. 8d.* a word; there is a reduced rate of *rs.* a word for messages to ships regularly engaged on short voyages to or from ports in the British Isles. The address should contain (1) the name and/or rank of the addressee, (2) the name of the ship, and (3) (a) the name of a coast station in the British Isles if the sender knows that the ship is within range of that station; or (b) the name of a foreign coast station if the message is to be routed through such a station; or (c) if the sender does not know the name of the appropriate coast station, standard rate messages should be addressed to *Portishzad Radi* or *Wireless*, and reduced rate messages to *Wick Radio*.

Radiotelegrams may be sent to service personnel on board H.M. Ships in foreign waters at a charge of *rs. 1d.* a word and in the Home Fleet at a charge of *8½d.* a word. The address should contain (1) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (2) the word "Warship" (or "Submarine") (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio" (or, in the case of the Home Fleet, the words "Homewaters Admiraltyradio").

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels at a reduced rate of *8½d.* per word. Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words R.A.F. Vessel before the name of the ship.

The minimum charge is as for seven words.

INLAND TELEPHONES

The quarterly rental for single exclusive lines for residential subscribers is *£3 10s.*, for business subscribers it is *£4.* Shared service, in which two subscribers use one line but enjoy nearly all the facilities of exclusive line service, is offered under certain conditions. For this service a rebate of *10s. 0d.* is allowed from the normal quarterly rental for a single exclusive line. Calls to exchanges within the local call area are charged *2½d.* from residence telephones and *3d.* from business telephones (*4d.* from a call office). Trunk call charges (*viz.*, to exchanges outside the local call area) vary with distance but do not exceed *3s. 6d.* by day (for 3 minutes) and *2s.* during the cheap rate period which is 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. every night and all day Sunday (*7s. 6d.* and *3s. 3d.* to Irish Republic). Call office charge *3d.* extra. Personal calls (to specified person) *1s. 6d.* extra (cheap rate period *9d.*); if the person cannot be found nothing further is charged. Where subscriber trunk dialling facilities are provided local and dialled trunk calls are charged in *2d.* units (*3d.* from a call office); the length of time per unit depends on the distance of the call, from 3 minutes for local calls to 12 seconds for distances over 50 miles (the time allowance is increased during the cheap rate period). For fuller information see Preface to Telephone Directory.

TELEX SERVICE

Annual rental of teleprinter, associated equipment and line to Telex exchange is *£160* per annum in most cases. Where nearest Telex exchange is more than 30 miles distant an additional rental based on the excess mileage applies. Charges for inland calls between exchanges 35 miles or more apart are about half equivalent charges for daytime telephone calls. International calls to European countries are about two-thirds of equivalent charges for telephone calls; to United States of America and to the Republic of South Africa charges are the same as for telephone calls, *i.e.* *£1* per minute (minimum

three minutes). Automatic equipment allowing messages to be sent at the maximum speed of 66 words per minute can be rented in addition. Descriptive booklet available from all Telephone Managers; for local address see telephone directory.

GENERAL SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

(For Express services see p. 1188)

On SUNDAY THROUGHOUT THE U.K. *no Parcel Post, non-telegraphic Money Order, Postal Order* business is transacted, nor is there a delivery of letters, &c. There is a collection for night despatch in most places. IN LONDON, the Chief Office and Leicester Square Branch Office are open always, and some other offices are open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for stamps, telegrams, and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to *£5.*, savings bank withdrawals up to *£10.*, and National Savings Stamps encashment up to *£3.* OUTSIDE LONDON, most Head Offices and some country telegraph Sub-offices open 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to *£5.*, Savings Bank withdrawals up to *£10.*, and National Savings Stamps encashment up to *£3.*; but all town Sub-offices, and most non-telegraph country offices, are closed.

Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday

London: One delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day; none on Boxing Day and Good Friday. Most offices are closed on Christmas Day. Selected offices open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Outside London: In Scotland, normal weekday deliveries; offices open as usual on Boxing Day and Good Friday; on Christmas Day some town sub-offices are shut, and after 1 p.m. many chief offices are open only for telegraph business. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland one delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day and Good Friday; none on Boxing Day; offices are closed on Christmas Day; head offices and some country telegraph sub-offices are open from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Other Public Holidays

In Scotland on New Year's Day office hours and classes of business are as on Sundays; no delivery of letters and parcels and no collection. Post Office counter and postal services on other public holidays in the U.K. vary in accordance with local conditions—details may be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONES

The caller should ask for CONTINENTAL or INTERNATIONAL Service. Callers in London with Dial Telephones with letters should dial "104" or "108." The charges shown are minimum rates for a call of three minutes duration, each further minute or part thereof costing one-third of this charge. Transferred charge calls are possible with certain countries. Details of countries and rates will be advised by the Continental and International Exchange.

Continental Service.

The rates quoted are for calls from all places in Great Britain. Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to the first zone of the country concerned. For *Personal Calls* an additional charge equivalent to one minute's conversation is made.

International Service.

Minimum rates, the same from all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are shown below. Hours of Service to most countries are limited. A person to person call may be booked without extra charge; if it fails (or call is cancelled) a Report Charge is made (4s. to 8s. 6d.) but not if call matures. On Radio Services a time allowance is made for interruption by adverse conditions. A limited duration facility (minimum 3 mins.) is available

enabling connection to be terminated after a specified period of effective conversation. A reduced rate (to p.m. to 10 a.m. on weekdays and all day on Sundays) is available on services with Canada, U.S.A., the West Indies, some South American and other countries.

Ships Services

Long, Medium and Short Range Ships' Services are also available between telephone subscribers in the United Kingdom and suitably equipped ships (see Post Office Guide).

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE CHARGES

(Continental Services are marked (A); remaining countries are on the International Service (See above))

Country	Minimum	Country	Minimum	Country	Minimum
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Aden.....	75 0	Gibraltar (A).....	18 6	Pakistan (Republic)....	60 0
Afghanistan.....	75 0	Greece (A).....	30 0	Panama*.....	75 0
Alaska*.....	75 0	Guadeloupe.....	67 6	Papua.....	60 0
Algeria (A).....	25 0	Guatemala*.....	75 0	Persia.....	60 0
Argentine Republic.....	60 0	Guinea (Republic).....	67 6	Persian Gulf.....	60 0
Ascension.....	60 0	Haiti*.....	75 0	Peru*.....	75 0
Australia.....	60 0	Hawaii*.....	75 0	Philippines*.....	75 0
Austria (A).....	18 0	Honduras*.....	75 0	Poland (A).....	18 6
Azores (A).....	31 6	Hong Kong.....	75 0	Portugal (A).....	22 0
Bahamas*.....	75 0	Hungary (A).....	20 0	Portuguese Guinea.....	60 0
Balearic Islands (A).....	27 0	Iceland (A).....	27 0	Puerto Rico*.....	75 0
Barbados.....	60 0	India (Republic).....	60 0	Réunion.....	67 6
Belgium (A).....	7 0	Indonesia.....	75 0	Rhodesia.....	60 0
Bermuda.....	60 0	Iraq.....	60 0	Roumania (A).....	24 0
Bolivia.....	75 0	Israel.....	60 0	Ryukyu Islands.....	75 0
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro 60s.)	70 0	Italy (A).....	13 6	Sahara (A).....	27 0
British Guiana.....	60 0	Ivory Coast (Republic).....	67 6	St. Helena.....	60 0
Bulgaria (A).....	24 0	Jamaica.....	60 0	St. Tomé and Príncipe.....	60 0
Cameroon (Republic).....	67 6	Japan*.....	75 0	El Salvador*.....	75 0
Canada†.....	60 0	Jordan.....	60 0	Senegal (Republic).....	67 6
Canary Islands (A).....	32 0	Jordan.....	60 0	Sierra Leone.....	60 0
Cape Verde Islands.....	60 0	Jordan.....	60 0	Singapore.....	75 0
Central African Republic.....	60 0	Kenya.....	60 0	South and S.W. Africa.....	60 0
Ceylon.....	60 0	Lebanon.....	67 6	Spain (A).....	18 6
Chad (Republic).....	60 0	Leeward Islands.....	60 0	Sudan.....	60 0
Chile*.....	75 0	Libya.....	37 6	Sudanese Republic.....	67 6
Colombia*.....	75 0	Luxemburg (A).....	8 0	Sweden (A).....	16 0
Congo (Republic of).....	60 0	Madagascar.....	67 6	Switzerland (A).....	10 0
Congolese Republic.....	60 0	Madeira (A).....	31 6	Syria (A,R.).....	75 0
Costa Rica*.....	75 0	Malaya.....	75 0	Tanganyika.....	60 0
Cuba†.....	75 0	Malta (A).....	30 0	Tangler (A).....	27 0
Cyprus (Republic).....	45 0	Marlan Islands (Guam only)*.....	75 0	Tasmania.....	60 0
Czechoslovakia (A).....	18 0	Martinique.....	67 6	Thailand.....	75 0
Dahomey (Republic).....	67 6	Mauritana.....	67 6	Togo (Republic).....	67 6
Denmark (A).....	12 6	Mauritius.....	75 0	Trinidad and Tobago.....	60 0
Dominican Republic*.....	75 0	Mexico†.....	75 0	Tunisia (A).....	27 0
Ecuador*.....	75 0	Morocco (A).....	27 0	Turkey (A).....	35 0
Egypt (U.A.R.).....	60 0	Mozambique.....	60 0	Uganda.....	60 0
Ethiopia.....	60 0	Netherlands (A).....	7 0	Uruguay*.....	75 0
Faroe (A).....	24 0	Netherlands Antilles and New Guinea.....	60 0	U.S.A.†.....	60 0
Fiji Islands.....	75 0	New Britain.....	60 0	U.S.S.R. (A).....	21 0
Finland (A).....	21 0	New Guinea (British).....	60 0	Vatican City (A).....	13 0
France (A).....	6 0	New Zealand.....	60 0	Venezuela*.....	75 0
French Guiana.....	67 6	Nicaragua*.....	75 0	Virgin Islands (British and U.S.)*.....	75 0
French Somaliland.....	67 6	Niger (Republic).....	67 6	Voltaic Republic.....	67 6
Gabon Republic.....	60 0	Nigeria.....	60 0	Windward Islands.....	60 0
Gambia.....	60 0	North Borneo.....	75 0	Yugoslavia (A).....	20 0
Germany (A).....	10 0	Norway (A).....	16 0		
		Nyasaland.....	60 0		

* Sundays only. 15s. less.

† Night and Sundays, 15s. less.

TELEPHONE WEATHER FORECASTS

Recorded local weather forecasts for the cities listed below and the surrounding areas, and in London forecasts for the nearest coastal areas, may be obtained by telephoning the number shown below. The charge will be that for a call to a central exchange in the city concerned.

London	WEA 2211	Edinburgh	932
Essex coast	WEA 3311	Cardiff	8091
Kent coast	WEA 4411	Belfast	8091
Sussex coast	WEA 5511	Bristol	958
Birmingham	ASK 8091	Colchester	8091
Liverpool	ASK 2211	Brighton	18
Manchester	ASK 2211	Portsmouth	8091
Glasgow	ASK 8091	Southampton	8091

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p.1190) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1 10	Aden.....	6 0	6 0	9 3	13 0	21 0	4 0	—
2 2	Afghanistan..... (Sea Route) (via U.S.S.R.)	10 6	14 0	14 0	18 0	28 6	} 7 6	—
		14 3	19 6	19 6	24 9	45 0		—
2 2	Alaska.....	8 6	8 6	14 6	24 0	43 0	5 6	—
9 1	Albania.....	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	24 6	8 6*	3 0
8	Algeria.....	7 0	9 3	9 3	11 6	18 6	2 3	—
1 5	Antigua.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	19 0	7 3	—
2 11	Argentine Republic.....	9 0	9 0	11 6	15 0	24 6	9 9	—
1 10	Ascension.....	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 6	16 0	—	—
1 10	Australia..... (a)	—	—	—	—	—	13 0	—
6 1	Austria.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 6	7 3*	2 0
6 1	Azores.....	7 6	7 6	9 6	12 6	20 0	3 6	—
1 5	Bahamas..... (Sea direct) (Via U.S.A.)	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	14 6	5 0	—
6 1	Balearic Islands.....	7 6	7 6	13 0	21 0	36 0	—	—
1 10	Barbados.....	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	8 9*	3 3
1 5	Barbados.....	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 0	15 0	7 3	—
1 10	Bechuanaland Protectorates..... (A) Except Kazungula and Kasane (e) (B) Kazungula and Kasane (via Beira)	7 3	7 3	10 6	15 6	26 0	6 9(f)	—
5 1	Belgium.....	6 3	6 3	8 0	10 6	15 6	5 6*	1 0
1 5	Bermuda..... (Via U.S.A.) (Sea direct)	7 9	7 9	12 0	18 0	29 3	4 0	—
3 5	Bolivia—Province of Beni only..... Except Beni.....	9 9	9 9	13 0	17 6	26 0	—	—
2 8	Brazil.....	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 6	26 0	—	—
1 5	British Guiana.....	9 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 6	7 6	—
1 5	British Honduras..... (Sea direct) (Via Jamaica)	5 6	5 6	8 6	12 0	18 6	7 9	—
		5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	—	—
		7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	6 3	—
		8 0	8 0	13 6	22 0	37 6	—	—
1 10	Brunei.....	8 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	10 6	—
9 1	Bulgaria.....	8 9	11 0	11 0	13 6	22 0	7 3*	2 9
2 2	Burma.....	9 6	9 6	12 6	17 0	25 3	7 6	—
3 3	Cambodia.....	9 6	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 6	10 6	—
2 8	Cameroon (Republic of).....	6 3	6 3	8 6	11 6	17 6	5 3	—
1 5	Canada.....	8 6	8 6	11 0	15 0	21 0	5 6(h)	—
9 1	Canary Islands.....	8 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	8 9*	3 3
1 10	Cape Verde Islands.....	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 6	22 0	4 3	—
3 7	Caroline Islands.....	8 0	8 0	14 6	23 6	41 6	—	—
1 5	Cayman Islands.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 9	—
2 11	Central African Republic.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Ceylon.....	6 3	6 3	10 0	14 0	22 0	6 9	—
1 10	Chad, Republic of.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
2 11	Chile.....	9 6	13 6	13 6	19 0	32 0	10 0	—
2 11	China (including Manchuria). See also Formosa (Via U.S.S.R.).....	12 0	12 0	22 6	34 0	60 0	—	—
3 7		7 6	7 6	11 9	16 6	27 6	7 9	—
		10 3	10 3	16 0	23 0	34 0	—	—
3 3	Christmas Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Colombia (Republic of)— (A) All places except those under (B) and (C) below (B) Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia (Sa- banilla), Rio Hacha, Santa Marta and Tumaco..... (C) Depts. of Cauca and Valle except Buenaventura.....	10 0	10 0	19 6	31 0	51 6	—	—
		10 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	32 0	10 0	—
		10 0	10 0	18 9	26 6	41 6	—	—
2 11	Congo, Republic of..... (g)	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Cook (or Hervey) Islands.....	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	16 9	—
5 1	Corsica.....	6 0	8 6	8 6	10 3	16 6	6 0*	1 6
3 7(h)	Costa Rica.....	8 6	8 6	13 0	19 6	32 6	6 9	—
2 3(d)	Cuba (A) All places except Guanta- namo Bay..... (Sea direct) (B) Guantanamo Bay..... (Via France and Italy)	7 6	7 6	11 0	15 0	23 9	5 9	—
		7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	5 9	—
		5 6	5 6	8 6	11 0	17 6	2 9	—
		7 6	7 6	10 3	13 0	20 6	—	—
1 6	Cyprus.....	7 6	7 6	10 3	13 0	20 6	—	—
6 1	Czechoslovakia.....	8 0	9 6	9 6	11 6	18 6	6 6*	2 6
2 1	Dahomey (Republic of).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
6 1	Denmark.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	6 6*	1 9
1 5	Dominica.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	10 6	16 3	7 0	—
3 8	Dominican Republic (h) Via (U.S.A.) (Sea direct)	8 6	12 9	12 9	18 0	30 6	6 6	—
		7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 6	—	—
4 3(f)	Ecuador.....	10 0	10 0	13 6	19 3	30 6	—	—
1 4	Egypt.....	9 0	9 0	11 9	15 0	21 6	2 9	—
1 10	Ethiopia (including Eritrea).....	8 6	12 9	12 9	18 0	30 0	5 6(c)	—
1 10	Falkland Islands and Dependencies.....	7 6	7 6	10 6	14 0	22 6	—	—
6 1	Faroes.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	—	—
1 10	Fiji Islands.....	7 0	7 0	10 6	14 0	24 6	14 3	—
8	Finland.....	6 6	8 6	8 6	10 6	16 9	7 9*	3 0
3 5	Formosa (Taiwan).....	11 6	11 6	15 0	20 0	32 6	11 0	—

(a) Australia and Cocos Islands: Not over 1 lb., 3s. 0d.; each additional lb., 1s. 9d. (b) Newfoundland, 5s. 0d.

(c) Eritrea, 4s. 0d. (d) Havana and Santiago only, 2s.

(e) 2s. 6d. per lb., limit 11 lb.

(f) Limit 11 lb. (g) Formerly French Congo.

(h) Santo Domingo only, 3s. 5d. per lb.

* Rate for 1st lb.

(†) Variable rates to some parts.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p. 1190) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	France.....	6 0	7 6	9 6	14 6	14 6	6 0*	1 3
2 10	French Guiana.....	7 6	10 6	12 9	20 6	20 6	8 3	—
3 2	French Polynesia.....	9 6	9 6	15 0	21 6	36 3	17 9	—
2 2	French Somali Coast.....	7 6	11 0	11 0	14 6	25 0	5 9	—
2 10	French West Indies.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 0	7 0	—
2 11	Gabon Republic.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Gambia.....	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	17 0	4 0	—
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Germany.....	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	6 0*	1 6
1 10	Ghana.....	8 0	8 0	11 6	15 3	21 0	4 0	—
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gibraltar.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	11 3	17 0	6 6*	2 9
1 10	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony— Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Ocean Islands and Phoenix Islands.....	8 0	8 0	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Greece..... (Sea direct) (Via France)	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	23 6	8 3*	4 0
1 0(a)	Greenland.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	—	—
1 5	Grenada.....	5 6	5 6	7 9	10 0	15 0	—	—
3 7(b)	Guatemala..... (Via Panama) (Via U.S.A.)	9 6	9 6	13 0	18 9	31 0	7 3	—
2 4	Guinea (Republic of).....	7 0	9 6	9 6	11 6	18 6	4 6	—
3 9(f)	Haiti (Republic of)..... (Via U.S.A.) (Via Dominican Republic)	8 6	8 6	12 6	18 3	31 0	6 6	—
2 2	Hawaii.....	7 6	7 6	10 6	13 0	21 0	—	—
3 7	Honduras (Repub.)—(Via Panama) (Via U.S.A.)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	10 0	—
1 10	Hong Kong.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 6	8 6	—
8	Hungary.....	8 6	11 0	11 0	13 6	22 6	6 9*	2 6
8	Iceland.....	8 0	8 0	10 3	12 6	20 0	9 3*	3 9
1 10	India (including Andaman and Nicobar Islands).....	7 6	7 6	12 0	16 6	25 6	6 6	—
2 7	Indonesia.....	8 6	11 0	11 0	15 0	—	10 6(d)	—
2 4	Iraq..... (Via Lebanon) (All Sea)	8 3	8 3	13 0	18 3	32 3	4 0	—
1 10	Israel.....	7 9	7 9	11 6	15 0	25 6	—	—
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Italy.....	8 0	8 0	11 6	17 6	26 0	3 3	—
2 1	Ivory Coast (Republic of).....	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 0	7 0*	2 0
1 5	Jamaica.....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
3 5	Japan and Ryukyu Is., (Sea direct) (Via U.S.A.)	6 6	6 0	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 0	—
1 10	Jordan.....	8 6	8 6	14 0	21 6	40 0	10 0	—
1 10	Kenya and Uganda.....	8 0	11 6	11 6	14 6	25 0	3 0	—
3 5	Korea $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 6	24 6	5 0	—
2 4	Kuwait..... (Via Lebanon) (All Sea route)	11 0	11 0	16 9	22 6	38 6	11 0	—
1 5	Lebanon (Republic of).....	9 0	9 0	13 6	22 6	38 6	4 0	—
3 7(c)	Liberia.....	7 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	28 0	3 0	—
1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Libya.....	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 6	20 0	—	—
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Luxemburg.....	7 6	7 6	10 0	13 6	27 0	—	—
3 10	Macao.....	8 6	8 6	12 0	16 6	21 6	5 6*	1 0
2 6	Madagascar.....	8 0	8 6	12 0	16 6	27 6	8 9	—
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Madeira.....	6 9	6 9	8 6	10 9	17 0	8 0	—
1 10	Malaya (Federation of) and Singapore.....	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	3 6	—
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Malta.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	11 6	17 0	8 9	—
2 2	Mariana Islands..... (Guam only) (Remainder)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	7 0*	3 3
3 5	Mauritania (Republic of).....	8 0	8 0	14 6	23 6	41 6	—	—
2 1	Mauritius (including Rodriguez Island)..... (Sea direct) (Via France)	5 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	4 6	—
1 10	Mexico—Except Chetumal only (Via U.S.A.)	6 6	6 6	10 0	13 6	20 0	8 0	—
2 6	Mexico—Except Chetumal only (Via U.S.A.)	8 9	8 9	11 3	15 3	23 3	—	—
1 5	Montserrat.....	8 9	8 9	11 6	14 6	20 6	8 0	—
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Morocco, Northern Zone Southern Zone and Tangier.....	11 0	11 0	16 0	23 6	38 0	8 0	—
1 10	Nauru Island.....	6 3	6 3	9 0	11 6	19 0	—	—
1 10	Nepal (Kartmandu only).....	5 9	5 9	8 6	11 0	17 6	7 6	—
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Netherlands.....	8 6	10 9	10 9	13 0	21 6	3 0	—
2 10	Netherlands Antilles.....	7 3	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	2 6	—
2 2	Netherlands New Guinea.....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	16 0	—
3 2	New Caledonia.....	7 6	7 6	12 0	16 6(e)	—	6 6(e)	1 0
3 2	New Guinea Territory.....	6 0	6 0	7 6	9 6	15 0	5 6	—
1 10	New Hebrides.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	20 0	6 6	—
3 2	New Zealand.....	10 0	10 0	13 6	17 0	28 0	12 6	—
1 10	Nicaragua..... (Via Panama) (Via U.S.A.)	9 9	9 9	15 0	20 0	32 6	12 0	—
3 2	Niger (Republic of).....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—
1 10	Nigeria.....	9 0	9 0	14 0	20 0	31 0	16 6	—
1 10	North Borneo (including Labuan).....	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	13 0	—
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Norway.....	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 6	21 0	6 9	—
2 1	Norway..... (Via U.S.A.)	7 6	7 6	12 3	18 0	29 0	6 9	—
1 10	Norway.....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
1 10	Norway.....	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 6	22 3	4 0	—
1 10	Norway.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 0	10 3	—
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Norway.....	6 6	8 0	8 0	10 6	16 6	6 6*	2 3

* Rate for 1st lb. (a) Myggbukta only, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (b) San Jose (Guatemala) only, 3s. 3d. (c) Monrovia only, 3s. 0d.
 (d) Limit 11 lb. (e) Limit 10 lb. (f) Port-au-Prince only, 3s. 5d. (m) San Juan del Sur only, 3s. 3d.
 † Parcels accepted for South Korea only.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p. 1190) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each 1 lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1 10	Pakistan.....	10 9	10 9	14 6	18 6	27 6	6 6	—
3 3(n)	Panama (Republic of).....	8 0	3 0	11 0	14 6	23 0	6 0	—
3 3(o)	Panama Canal Zone (Via U.S.A.) (Sea direct)	6 6	5 6	11 6	17 6	30 0	6 0	—
1 10	Papua.....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	20 6	13 0	—
3 6.	Paraguay.....	7 9	7 9	11 6	14 6	24 0	9 6	—
2 3	Persian Gulf—Brit. Postal Agencies							
2 7	Bahrain, Muscat							
2 11(c)	Qatar (Doha and Umm Said) and the Trucial States (Dubai and Sharjah).....(Via Lebanon) (All Sea)	11 0	11 0	16 9	22 6	38 6	4 0	—
1 11	Persia.....	9 0	9 0	13 6	18 0	28 0	—	—
3 6(d)	Peru, except Loreto.....	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 6	26 9	4 0	—
	Department of Loieto.....	10 6	15 0	15 0	20 0	33 0	7 9	—
3 8(b)	Philippines (Republic of the).....	10 3	12 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	7 9	—
1 10	Pitcairn Island.....	9 6	9 6	12 9	16 9	24 3	9 9	—
8	Poland.....	6 3	6 3	9 6	14 0	—	—	—
6 1/2	Portugal.....	6 6	8 3	8 3	10 0	15 6	8 0*	2 6
1 11	Portuguese East Africa.....	6 6	6 6	8 6	11 0	17 0	7 6*	2 6
2 11	Portuguese Timor.....	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 3	21 6	8 0	—
1 10	Portuguese West Africa— Angola.....	12 0	12 0	18 0	25 6	—	17 5(d)	—
	Guinea.....	9 0	9 0	11 6	15 0	24 6	7 3	—
	Principe; S. Thomé.....	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 6	22 0	—	—
2 2	Puerto Rico.....	8 6	8 6	11 6	14 6	23 6	—	—
1 10	Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federa- tion of)— All Parts.....(Via Belra)	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	6 6	—
	Northern Rhodesia (Via Capet'n)	7 3	7 3	10 6	15 6	26 0	—	—
	Nyasaland.....(Via Capet'n)	(g)					6 6	—
	Southern Rhodesia.....(Via Capet'n)	(h)					—	—
9 1/2	Roumania.....	11 0	14 0	14 0	18 6	26 6	—	—
1 10	St. Helena.....	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 6	16 0	—	—
1 5	St. Kitts—Nevis—Anguilla.....	5 6	5 6	8 6	10 6	17 3	7 3	—
1 5	St. Lucia.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	11 6	17 0	7 3	—
1 5	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 0	21 0	5 6	—
1 10	St. Vincent.....	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	14 6	7 3	—
3 11	(E) Salvador.....(Via Panama)	9 0	9 0	13 6	18 9	31 0	—	—
	Samoa.....(Via U.S.A.)	13 6	13 6	19 0	27 0	45 0	7 0	—
1 10	Samoa.....(Via New Zealand)	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	—	—
	Samoa (U.S.A. Territory).....	8 0	8 0	14 0	22 0	37 6	15 9	—
2 2	Sarawak.....	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	—	—
1 10	Sarawak.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 0	9 3	—
2 1	Senegal Republic.....	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	4 6	—
1 10	Seychelles.....	6 9	6 9	10 6	15 6	25 0	6 9	—
1 10	Sierra Leone.....	7 0	7 0	9 6	12 6	18 6	4 0	—
1 10	Solomon Islands (f).....	6 3	6 3	9 6	14 3	23 3	17 9	—
1 10	Somali Republic Southern Region	9 3	9 3	12 6	16 6	28 0	6 0	—
1 10	Northern Region	7 6	7 6	11 6	15 6	26 0	4 6	—
1 10	South Africa, Republic of South-west Africa.....	(i)					6 9(d)	—
6 1/2	Spain (see also Balearic Islands).....	8 0	10 6	10 6	12 6	19 0	8 9*	3 3
1 5	Spanish West Africa.....	8 0	10 6	10 6	12 6	20 0	4 0	—
1 7	Sudan (Republic of).....	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	23 0	4 0	—
2 1	Sudanese Republic (W. Africa).....	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	4 6	—
6 1/2	Sweden.....	6 6	6 6	8 6	10 6	16 6	7 0*	2 3
5 1/2	Switzerland, includ. Liechtenstein.	6 0	8 3	8 3	10 6	17 0	6 0*	1 6
1 5	Syria (Republic of).....	7 6	10 6	10 6	13 6	22 6	2 9	—
1 10	Tanganyika Territory.....	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 6	24 6	5 0	—
2 8	Thailand (Siam).....	9 0	9 0	12 6	16 0	25 6	8 3	—
2 6	Togo (Republic of).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
1 10	Tonga (Friendly Islands).....	7 0	7 0	11 0	16 0	26 0	15 6	—
1 5	Tortola (British Virgin Islands).....	6 6	6 6	11 6	16 6	28 3	6 9	—
1 5	Trinidad and Tobago.....	6 6	6 6	8 6	11 3	16 0	7 3	—
8	Tunisia.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	2 3	—
1 0	Turkey.....(Sea direct)	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	21 0	8 3*	4 3
	(Via France)	9 3	11 6	11 6	15 0	25 0	—	—
1 5	Turks and Caicos Islands.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 3	—
1 5	U.S.A. (except Alaska).....	7 0	7 0	11 6	17 6	30 0	5 6	—
1 0	U.S.S.R. in Europe.....	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	16 3*	6 3
1 0	U.S.S.R. in Asia.....	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	34 0	6 9	—
2 1	Upper Volta (Republic of).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
3 7	Uruguay.....	7 9	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 0	9 0	—
6 1/2	Varican City State.....	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 0	7 0*	2 0
3 8	Venezuela.....	10 9	10 9	13 0	15 0	22 0	7 9	—
3 3	Viet-nam (South only).....	9 6	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 3	10 6	—
2 2	Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.....	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	6 9	—
8	Yugoslavia.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 6	8 0*	3 6
1 10	Zanzibar.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	12 6	20 0	5 3	—

(a) Tacna only, 2s. 11d. (b) Manila only, 3s. 1d. (c) Abu Dhabi, 3s. 4d. (d) Limit 11 lb. (e) Except Buká and
Bougainville. (f) 2s. 9d. per lb. (g) 3s. 0d. per lb. (h) 2s. 0d. per lb., limit 11 lb. (i) 2s. 6d. per lb. (j) Limit 11 lb.
(n) Colon and Panama, 3s. 1d. (o) Ancon, Balboa and Cristobal only, 3s. 1d. *Rate for 1st lb.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1873 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

New definitions for an *international yard* and *pound* were adopted on Jan. 1, 1959, by the standards laboratories of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States:

international yard = 0.914 4 metre.

international pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme.

All non-metric calibrations carried out by the laboratories in science or technology are now made in terms of the new definitions, which have, however, no statutory force in the United Kingdom and may not be used for trade purposes in this country.

Apothecaries' Weight

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℞).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥).
8 drachms = 1 ounce.

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm.
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.
5 fluid ounces = 1 gill.
4 gills = 1 pint.
8 pints = 1 GALLON.

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *drachm*, and is spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Avoirdupois Weight

7000 grains (*gr.*) = 1 pound (*lb.*).
16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 POUND.
14 pounds = 1 stone.
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*).
4 quarters (112 *lb.*) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*).
20 hundredweight (2,240 *lb.*) = 1 ton.

Troy Weight

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*).
20 *dwt.* = 1 Troy ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. A Troy POUND (= 5,760 grains) is legalized in the United States.

Jewellers' Weight

The metric *carat* of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity

4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 GALLON.
1 gallon = 160 fluid ounces
= 277.274 cubic inches.

2 gallons = 1 peck.
4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length

1 mil = 1/1000 inch.
12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*).
6 feet = 1 fathom.
5½ yards = 1 rod or pole or perch.
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.

Square or Surface Measure

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.
90½ sq. yards = 1 sq. rod, or pole or perch.
40 sq. rods = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.
10 square chains = 1 acre = 4,840 sq. yards.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Cubic Measure

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Angular or Circular Measure

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × .7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3.1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × .5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.*
Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × .7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

* Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) = 57.3 degrees, nearly.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Water Measures.

Cubic inch. = 252.458 grains.
Gallon (277.274 cu. in.) . . . = 10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot. = 62.321 lb.
35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.
Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

An *Inch of Rain* on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 100.992 tons.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21.6 lbs. in addition to its own weight.

Million, Billion, etc.

Value in the United Kingdom

Million. thousand × thousand (10⁶)
Billion. million × million (10¹²)
Trillion. million × billion (10¹⁸)
Quadrillion. million × trillion (10²⁴)

Value in U.S.A.

Million. thousand × thousand (10⁶)
Billion. thousand × million (10⁹)
Trillion. million × million (10¹²)
Quadrillion. million × billion U.S. (10¹⁵)

United Kingdom (and other European) usage above follows the decision of the 9th Gen. Conference on Weights and Measures, 1948.

THERMOMETER COMPARISONS

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit Réaumur, and Centigrade.

CONVERSION.
 Let F = Fahr.
 " C = Cent.
 " R = Réaum.

$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

$$C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$$

$$R = \frac{4}{9}F$$

$$F = \frac{9}{4}R + 32$$

CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.	CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.
0	0	0	0	0	0
100B.	212B.	80B.	25	77	20.0
99	210.2	79.2	24	75.2	19.2
98	208.4	78.4	23	73.4	18.4
97	206.6	77.6	22	71.6	17.6
96	204.8	76.8	21	69.8	16.8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201.2	75.2	19	66.2	15.2
93	199.4	74.4	18	64.4	14.4
92	197.6	73.6	17	62.6	13.6
91	195.8	72.8	16	60.8	12.8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192.2	71.2	14	57.2	11.2
88	190.4	70.4	13	55.4	10.4
87	188.6	69.6	12	53.6	9.6
86	186.8	68.8	11	51.8	8.8
85	185	68	10	50	8.0
84	183.2	67.2	9	48.2	7.2
83	181.4	66.4	8	46.4	6.4
82	179.6	65.6	7	44.6	5.6
81	177.8	64.8	6	42.8	4.8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174.2	63	4	39.2	3.2
78	172.4	62.4	3	37.4	2.4
77	170.6	61.6	2	35.6	1.6
76	168.8	60.8	1	33.8	0.8
75	157	60	zero	32	zero
74	155.2	59.2	1	30.2	0.8
73	153.4	58.4	2	28.4	1.6
72	151.6	57.6	3	26.6	2.4
71	150.8	56.8	4	24.8	3.2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156.2	55.2	6	21.2	4.8
68	154.4	54.4	7	19.4	5.6
67	152.6	53.6	8	17.6	6.4
66	150.8	52.8	9	15.8	7.2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147.2	51.2	11	12.2	8.8
63	145.4	50.4	12	10.4	9.6
62	143.6	49.6	13	8.6	10.4
61	141.8	48.8	14	6.8	11.2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138.2	47.2	16	3.2	12.8
58	136.4	46.4	17	1.4	13.6
57	134.6	45.6	18	0.4	14.4
56	132.8	44.8	19	2.2	15.2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129.2	43.2	21	5.8	16.8
53	127.4	42.4	22	7.6	17.6
52	125.6	41.6	23	9.3	18.4
51	123.8	40.8	24	11.2	19.2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120.2	39.2	26	14.8	20.8
48	118.4	38.4	27	16.6	21.6
47	116.6	37.6	28	18.4	22.4
46	114.8	36.8	29	20.2	23.2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111.2	35.2	31	23.8	24.8
43	109.4	34.4	32	25.6	25.6
42	107.6	33.6	33	27.4	26.4
41	105.8	32.8	34	29.2	27.2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102.2	31.2	36	32.8	28.8
38	100.4	30.4	37	34.6	29.6
37	98.6	29.6	38	36.4	30.4
36	96.8	28.8	39	38.2	31.2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93.2	27.2	41	41.8	32.8
33	91.4	26.4	42	43.6	33.6
32	89.6	25.6	43	45.4	34.4
31	87.8	24.8	44	47.2	35.2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84.2	23.2	46	50.8	36.8
28	82.4	22.4	47	52.6	37.6
27	80.6	21.6	48	54.4	38.4
26	78.8	20.8	49	56.2	39.2

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98.4° F., or 37° (36.9°) C., or 29.5° R. Freezing point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "Absolute" Temperature is Temperature reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° F., and 218.4° below 0° R., and is denoted by the letter "K."
 * Below 32° F. subtract 32.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

See also "Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1. Measures of Length

- 10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0.393 701 inch.
(mm.) (cm.)
- 10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3.937 011 inches.
(dm.)
- 10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m) = 1.093 614 yards.
- 10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10.936 143 yards.
(dam.)
- 10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109.361 43 yards.
(hm.)
- 10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0.621 371 mile.
(km.)

A kilometre is approximately five-eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres (4.970 82 miles) may be regarded as 5 miles.

2.—Measures of Surface

- 1 sq. centimetre = 0.155 sq. inch.
- 1 sq. METRE = 10.763 9 sq. feet = 1.195 99 sq. yds.
- 1 are (a) = 0.098 8 rood.
- 1 hectare (10,000 sq. metres) (ha) = 2.471 05 acres.
- 1 sq. kilometre = 0.386 102 sq. mile.

3.—Measures of Capacity and Volume

- 1 centilitre (cl.) = 0.070 4 gill.
- 1 decilitre (dl.) = 0.175 98 pint.
- 1 LITRE* (x 1,000 cubic metre) (lit.) = 1.759 8 pints = 0.88 Imp. quart = 0.22 Imp. gallon = 61.025 5 cu. inch = 0.035 315 7 cu. ft.
- 1 hectolitre (hl.) = 21.997 5 Imp. gallons = 26.117 1 U.S. gallons = 2.749 7 Imp. bushels = 2.837 7 U.S. bushels.
- 1 cubic metre = 35.314 7 cu. ft. = 1.307 95 cu. yds. (cbm. or m³.)
- (1 ster (= 1 cu. metre) is used as a unit of measurement of timber).
- 1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1.000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

A new standard metric measure of 25 millilitres was introduced in 1959 following approval by Order in Council.

* The volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogramme of pure water at its temperature of maximum density and under a pressure of one standard atmosphere (14.696 lb. per sq. inch).

4.—Measures of Weight

- 1 centigram (cg.) = 0.154 32 grains.
- 1 decigram (dg.) = 1.543 2 grains.
- 1 gramme (gm.) = 15.432 4 grains.
- 1 dekagram (dag.) = 5.643 8 drams.
- 1 hectogram (hg.) = 3.527 4 oz.
- 1 KILOGRAM kg. = 32.1507 oz. Troy = 35.273 4 oz. Avoirdupois = 2.204 62 lb. Avoirdupois.
- 1 myriagram = 22.046 2 lb. Avoirdupois.
- 1 quintal (q.) = 100 kg. = 220.5 lb. Avoirdupois = 1.968 4 cwt.
- 1 tonne (t.) = 0.984 207 U.K. or long ton = 1.102 31 U.S. or short ton.

Metric Weights—continued

- 1 hectolitre = 2.749 69 bushels.
- 1 hectolitre per hectare = 1.12 bushels per acre.
- 1 quintal = 3.6743 bushels.
- 1 quintal per hectare . . . = 1.49 bushels per acre.

NAUTICAL MEASURES

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

- 6 feet = 1 fathom.
- 100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
- 10 cables = 1 nautical mile.

Note.—Some other countries, including the United States in 1954, have adopted the nautical mile of 1,852 metres as recommended by the International Hydrographic Bureau in 1929.

Speed is measured in nautical miles per hour, called knots. A knot is a measure of speed and is not used to express distance. A ship moving at the rate of 30 nautical miles per hour is said to be "doing 30 knots" and as the nautical mile is longer than the land or statute mile this represents a land speed of over 34½ miles per hour. In 1945 the Royal Air Force adopted the knot and the nautical mile as the standard measurements for speed and distance.

Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.
1	1.1515	15	17.2727	29	33.3939
2	2.3030	16	18.4242	30	34.5454
3	3.4545	17	19.5757	31	35.6969
4	4.6060	18	20.7272	32	36.8481
5	5.7575	19	21.8787	33	38.0000
6	6.9090	20	23.0303	34	39.1515
7	8.0606	21	24.1818	35	40.3030
8	9.2121	22	25.3333	36	41.4545
9	10.3636	23	26.4848	37	42.6060
10	11.5151	24	27.6363	38	43.7575
11	12.6666	25	28.7878	39	44.9090
12	13.8181	26	29.9393	40	46.0606
13	14.9696	27	31.0908	41	47.2121
14	16.1212	28	32.2424	42	48.3636

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

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

FUEL AND POWER MEASURES

British Thermal Unit (B. Th. U.) = The amount of heat required to raise 1 lb of water through 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.1 degrees F.

Unit of electricity (kilowatt-hour) = Output of 1,000 watts for one hour. 1 k.w.h. = 3.413 B.Th.U.

Therm = 100,000 B.Th.U. = 29.3 k.w.h.

Atmosphere = pressure of 14.223 lb. per sq. in. = 1 kilogram per sq. cm.

Petroleum

Barrel = 35 Imperial gallons = 42 U.S. gallons.

Petroleum products are commonly quoted in metric tonnes, the conversion to barrels varying slightly according to the specific gravity of the product, e.g. the metric tonne in the major oil producing states (U.S.A., Venezuela, Persian Gulf, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, etc.) varies from 7.0 barrels per metric tonne to 7.7 barrels, and in the smaller oil producing states (e.g., Albania) is as low as 6.7 barrels per tonne. Crude petroleum in the United Kingdom, 7.355 barrels per metric tonne (2,205 lbs.); 7.472 barrels per long ton (2,240 lbs.).

LOST PROPERTY IN LONDON

PROPERTY LOST ON LONDON TRANSPORT

79,285 umbrellas were left in buses or underground trains in 1961. Some 40 per cent. were reclaimed. A total of 376,452 articles were received by the Lost Property Office—a rate of more than 1,000 per day—including 72,000 pairs of single gloves, 12,000 pairs of spectacles, 22,000 books, 33,000 cases and bags, 46,000 items of clothing and 11,000 keys.

Enquiries about property left in London Transport Trains, Buses, or Green Line Coaches, should be made at the Lost Property Office of London Transport, 200-202 Baker Street, N.W.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday. The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays. Enquiries may be made by letter. Articles left in London Transport vehicles in the country area can be claimed at the nearest London Transport Country Garage within 48 hours.

PROPERTY LOST IN CABS

Enquiries as to property lost in a taxicab should be made at the Lost Property Office of the Metropolitan Police District, 109 Lambeth Road, S.E.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 to 1.) The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

ROMAN NUMERALS

1 I	11 XI	30 XXX	400 CD
2 II	12 XII	40 XL	500 D
3 III	13 XIII	50 L	600 DC
4 IV	14 XIV	60 LX	700 DCC
5 V	15 XV	70 LXX	800 DCCC
6 VI	16 XVI	80 LXXX	900 CM
7 VII	17 XVII	90 XC	1000 M
8 VIII	18 XVIII	100 C	1500 MD
9 IX	19 XIX	200 CC	1900 MCM
10 X	20 XX	300 CCC	2000 MM

Other Examples: 43 = XLIII; 66 = LXVI; 98 = XCVIII.

339 = CCCXXXIX; 619 = DCXIX; 988 = CMLXXXVIII; 996 = CMXCVI.

1674 = MDCLXXIV; 1961 = MCMLXI.

A bar placed over a numeral has the effect of multiplying the number by 1,000, e.g.:

6,000 = $\overline{\text{VI}}$; 16,000 = $\overline{\text{XVI}}$; 160,000 = $\overline{\text{CLX}}$; 666,000 = $\overline{\text{DCLXVI}}$.

CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. Examples:—1 centimetre = 0.394 inch and 1 inch = 2.540 centimetres, 1 metre = 1.094 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre, 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Length		Area		Volume		Weight (Mass.)								
Centi- metres.	Inches.	Square Centi- metres.	Square Inches.	Cubic Centi- metres.	Cubic Inches.	Long Tons.	Short Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Short Tons.					
2.540	1	0.394	6.452	1	0.155	16.387	1	0.061	0.893	1	1.120	0.907	1	1.102
5.080	2	0.787	12.903	2	0.310	32.774	2	0.122	1.786	2	2.240	1.814	2	2.205
7.620	3	1.181	19.355	3	0.465	49.161	3	0.183	2.679	3	3.360	2.722	3	3.307
10.160	4	1.575	25.806	4	0.620	65.548	4	0.244	3.571	4	4.480	3.629	4	4.409
12.700	5	1.969	32.258	5	0.775	81.936	5	0.305	4.464	5	5.600	4.536	5	5.512
15.240	6	2.362	38.710	6	0.930	98.323	6	0.366	5.357	6	6.720	5.443	6	6.614
17.780	7	2.756	45.161	7	1.085	114.710	7	0.427	6.250	7	7.840	6.350	7	7.716
20.320	8	3.150	51.613	8	1.240	131.097	8	0.488	7.143	8	8.960	7.257	8	8.818
22.860	9	3.543	58.064	9	1.395	147.484	9	0.549	8.036	9	10.080	8.165	9	9.921
25.400	10	3.937	64.516	10	1.550	163.871	10	0.610	8.929	10	11.200	9.072	10	11.023
50.800	20	7.874	129.032	20	3.100	327.742	20	1.220	17.857	20	22.400	18.144	20	22.046
76.200	30	11.811	193.548	30	4.650	491.613	30	1.831	26.786	30	33.600	27.216	30	33.069
101.600	40	15.748	258.064	40	6.200	655.484	40	2.441	35.714	40	44.800	36.287	40	44.092
127.000	50	19.685	322.580	50	7.750	819.355	50	3.051	44.643	50	56.000	45.359	50	55.116
152.400	60	23.622	387.096	60	9.300	983.226	60	3.661	53.571	60	67.200	54.431	60	66.139
177.800	70	27.559	451.612	70	10.850	1147.097	70	4.272	62.500	70	78.400	63.503	70	77.162
203.200	80	31.496	516.128	80	12.400	1310.968	80	4.882	71.429	80	89.600	72.575	80	88.185
228.600	90	35.433	580.644	90	13.950	1474.839	90	5.492	80.357	90	100.800	81.647	90	99.209
254.000	100	39.370	645.160	100	15.500	1638.710	100	6.102	89.286	100	112.000	90.719	100	110.231
Metres	Yards.	Square Metres.	Square Yards.	Cubic Metres	Cubic Yards.	Metric Tonnes.	Long Tons.	Kilo- grams.	Av. Pounds.					
0.914	1	1.094	0.836	1	1.196	0.765	1	1.308	1.016	1	0.984	0.454	1	2.205
1.829	2	2.187	1.672	2	2.392	1.529	2	2.616	2.032	2	1.968	0.907	2	4.409
2.743	3	3.281	2.508	3	3.588	2.294	3	3.924	3.048	3	2.953	1.361	3	6.614
3.658	4	4.374	3.345	4	4.784	3.058	4	5.232	4.064	4	3.937	1.814	4	8.819
4.572	5	5.468	4.181	5	5.980	3.823	5	6.540	5.080	5	4.921	2.268	5	11.023
5.486	6	6.562	5.017	6	7.176	4.587	6	7.848	6.096	6	5.905	2.722	6	13.228
6.401	7	7.655	5.853	7	8.372	5.352	7	9.156	7.112	7	6.889	3.175	7	15.432
7.315	8	8.749	6.689	8	9.568	6.116	8	10.464	8.128	8	7.874	3.629	8	17.637
8.230	9	9.843	7.525	9	10.764	6.881	9	11.772	9.144	9	8.858	4.082	9	19.842
9.144	10	10.936	8.361	10	11.960	7.646	10	13.080	10.161	10	9.842	4.536	10	22.046
18.288	20	21.872	16.723	20	23.920	15.291	20	26.159	20.321	20	19.684	9.072	20	44.092
27.432	30	32.808	25.084	30	35.880	22.937	30	39.239	30.481	30	29.526	13.608	30	66.139
36.576	40	43.745	33.445	40	47.840	30.582	40	52.318	40.642	40	39.368	18.144	40	88.185
45.720	50	54.681	41.806	50	59.799	38.228	50	65.398	50.802	50	49.210	22.680	50	110.231
54.864	60	65.617	50.168	60	71.759	45.873	60	78.477	60.963	60	59.052	27.216	60	132.277
64.008	70	76.553	58.529	70	83.719	53.519	70	91.557	71.123	70	68.894	31.752	70	154.323
73.152	80	87.489	66.890	80	95.679	61.164	80	104.636	81.284	80	78.737	36.287	80	176.370
82.296	90	98.425	75.251	90	107.639	68.810	90	117.716	91.440	90	88.579	40.823	90	198.416
91.440	100	109.361	83.613	100	119.599	76.455	100	130.795	101.605	100	98.421	45.350	100	220.462
Kilo- metres.	Miles.	Square Kilo- metres.	Square Miles.	Litres.	Gallons	Bushels U.S.	Bushels U.K.	Hectares.	Acres.					
1.609	1	0.621	2.590	1	0.386	4.546	1	0.220	1.032	1	0.969	0.405	1	2.471
3.219	2	1.243	5.180	2	0.772	9.092	2	0.440	2.064	2	1.938	0.809	2	4.942
4.828	3	1.864	7.770	3	1.158	13.638	3	0.660	3.096	3	2.907	1.214	3	7.412
6.437	4	2.485	10.360	4	1.544	18.184	4	0.880	4.128	4	3.876	1.619	4	9.884
8.047	5	3.107	12.950	5	1.931	22.730	5	1.100	5.160	5	4.845	2.023	5	12.355
9.656	6	3.728	15.540	6	2.317	27.276	6	1.320	6.192	6	5.814	2.428	6	14.826
11.265	7	4.350	18.130	7	2.703	31.822	7	1.540	7.224	7	6.783	2.833	7	17.297
12.875	8	4.971	20.720	8	3.089	36.368	8	1.760	8.256	8	7.752	3.237	8	19.769
14.484	9	5.592	23.310	9	3.475	40.914	9	1.980	9.288	9	8.721	3.642	9	22.240
16.093	10	6.214	25.900	10	3.861	45.460	10	2.200	10.321	10	9.689	4.047	10	24.711
32.187	20	12.427	51.800	20	7.722	90.919	20	4.400	20.641	20	19.379	8.094	20	49.421
48.280	30	18.641	77.700	30	11.583	136.379	30	6.599	30.962	30	29.068	12.140	30	74.132
64.374	40	24.855	103.600	40	15.444	181.839	40	8.799	41.282	40	38.758	16.187	40	98.842
80.467	50	31.069	129.499	50	19.305	227.298	50	10.999	51.603	50	48.447	20.234	50	123.553
96.561	60	37.282	155.399	60	23.166	272.758	60	13.199	61.923	60	58.137	24.281	60	148.263
112.654	70	43.496	181.299	70	27.027	318.217	70	15.398	72.244	70	67.826	28.328	70	172.974
128.748	80	49.710	207.199	80	30.888	363.677	80	17.598	82.564	80	77.516	32.375	80	197.684
144.841	90	55.923	233.099	90	34.749	409.137	90	19.798	92.885	90	87.205	36.422	90	222.395
160.934	100	62.137	258.999	100	38.610	454.596	100	21.998	103.205	100	96.805	40.469	100	247.105

PAPER AND BOOK MEASURES

<i>Writing Paper</i>		<i>Printing Paper</i>	
480 sheets = 1 ream		516 sheets = 1 ream	
24 sheets = 1 quire		2 reams = 1 bundle	
20 quires = 1 ream		5 bundles = 1 bale	

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor.....	= 72 × 48	inches
Antiquarian.....	= 53 × 31	"
Double Elephant.....	= 40 × 26½	"
Grand Eagle.....	= 42 × 28½	"
Atlas.....	= 34 × 26	"
Colombier.....	= 34½ × 23½	"
Imperial.....	= 30 × 22	"
Elephant.....	= 28 × 23	"
Cartridge.....	= 26 × 21	"
Super Royal.....	= 27 × 19	"
Royal.....	= 24 × 19	"
Medium.....	= 22 × 17½	"
Large Post.....	= 21 × 16½	"
Copy or Draft.....	= 20 × 16	"
Demy.....	= 20 × 15½	"
Post.....	= 19 × 15½	"
Pinched Post.....	= 18½ × 14½	"
Foolscap.....	= 17 × 13½	"
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap.....	= 22 × 13½	"
Sheet and ⅓ Foolscap.....	= 24½ × 13½	"
Double Foolscap.....	= 26½ × 16½	"
Double Post.....	= 30½ × 19	"
Double Large Post.....	= 33 × 21	"
Double Demy.....	= 31 × 20	"
Brief.....	= 16½ × 13½	"
Pott.....	= 15 × 12½	"

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing.....	= 46 × 36	inches
Double Imperial.....	= 45 × 29	"
Elephant.....	= 34 × 24	"
Double Four Pound.....	= 31 × 21	"
Imperial Cap.....	= 29 × 22	"
Haven Cap.....	= 26 × 21	"
Bag Cap.....	= 24 × 19½	"
Kent Cap.....	= 21 × 18	"

Sizes of Printing Papers

Foolscap.....	= 17 × 13½	inches
Double Foolscap.....	= 27 × 17	"
Crown.....	= 20 × 15	"
Double Crown.....	= 30 × 20	"
Quad Crown.....	= 40 × 30	"
Double Quad Crown.....	= 60 × 40	"
Post.....	= 19½ × 15½	"
Double Post.....	= 31½ × 19½	"
Double Large Post.....	= 33 × 21	"
Sheet and ¼ Post.....	= 23½ × 19½	"
Demy.....	= 22½ × 17½	"
Double Demy.....	= 35 × 22½	"
Quad Demy.....	= 45 × 35	"
Music Demy.....	= 20 × 15½	"
Medium.....	= 23 × 18	"
Royal.....	= 25 × 20	"
Super Royal.....	= 27½ × 20½	"
Elephant.....	= 28 × 23	"
Imperial.....	= 30 × 22	"

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo.....	= 5½ × 4½	inches
Demy 18mo.....	= 5½ × 3½	"
Foolscap Octavo (8vo).....	= 6½ × 4½	"
Crown 8vo.....	= 7½ × 5	"
Large Crown 8vo.....	= 8 × 5½	"
Demy 8vo.....	= 8½ × 5½	"
Medium 8vo.....	= 9½ × 6	"
Royal 8vo.....	= 10 × 6½	"
Super Royal 8vo.....	= 10½ × 6½	"
Imperial 8vo.....	= 11 × 7½	"
Foolscap Quarto (4to).....	= 8½ × 6½	"
Crown 4to.....	= 10 × 7½	"
Demy 4to.....	= 11½ × 8½	"

Royal 4to.....	= 12½ × 10	inches
Imperial 4to.....	= 15 × 11	"
Crown Folio.....	= 15 × 10	"
Demy Folio.....	= 17½ × 11½	"
Royal Folio.....	= 20 × 12½	"
Music.....	= 14 × 10½	"

NOTE.—*Folio* means a sheet folded in half, *quarto* folded into four, and so on; thus, a crown 8vo page is one-eighth the size of a crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or 10 reams per 1,000 copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

Sizes of Types

The type size chiefly used in "Whitaker" is 5½ point, or *Ruby*, set on a 6 point "body." The column contains 78 lines, and is 12 Pica cms wide; on an average every column contains about 3,100 letters, or 710 words.

Today type up to 14 point size is usually set by a keyboard machine, and mechanically cast in single letters or in complete lines of type (e.g. Monotype and Linotype). All type is cast to one uniform height ("type high"), which is ⅙ inch. Individual letters vary in *breadth*, but the "body" of each character is of uniform *depth* throughout the alphabet in each size. The unit of *breadth* is the Pica M (*Em*) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of *depth* is the Point (72 Points=1 Inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names of the various sizes are:—

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brillant would contain 132 lines, and about 1,450 words.

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 102 lines, and about 1,020 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures
5 point (*Pearl*), 92 lines, 830 words—
Printing is the art of producing impressions, from character

Ruby (5½ point), 84 lines, 710 words—
Printing is the art of producing impressions, from ch

6 point (*Nonpareil*), 77 lines, 600 words—
Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

7 point (*Minion*), 66 lines, 500 words—
Printing is the art of producing impressions

8 point (*Brevier*), 58 lines, 410 words—
Printing is the art of producing impressi

9 point (*Bougeois*), 51 lines, 340 words—
Printing is the art of producing impr

10 point (*Long Primer*), 46 lines, 300 words—
Printing is the art of producing im

11 point (*Small Pica*), 44 lines, 270 words—
Printing is the art of producing

12 point (*Pica*), 38 lines, 230 words—
Printing is the art of produ

14 point (*English*), 33 lines, 180 words—
Printing is the art of pro

18 point (*Great Primer*), 25 lines, 110 words—
Printing is the art o

Further point sizes used are 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 60 and 72.

CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS

Copyright by WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, LTD., Printers of "WHITAKER'S ALMANACK."

The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press:—

^{0/} The process of printing, when compared with that of writing, is unquestionably a ~~dear~~ process; provided a sufficient number of any particular book^{2 cheap} printed, so as to render the proportion of the first expense upon a single copy inconsiderable. If, for example, it were required, even at the present ~~moment~~ time, to print a single copy, or even three ^{4#} copies or four, only of any production, the cost of printing would be greater than the cost of transcribing. ^{6 =}

^{80 run on} It is when hundreds and especially thousands, of the same work are demanded that the great value of the printing press in making knowledge cheap is particularly shown. [It is probable that the first printers did not take off more than two or three hundred, if so many, of their works, and, therefore, the earliest printed books must have been still dear, on account of the ^{80/} limited number of their readers. CAXTON, as it appears by a passage in one of his books, was a ^{12 trs.} cautious printer; and required something like an assurance that he should sell enough of any particular book to repay the cost of producing it. In his 'Legends of Saints,' he says, "I have submysed (submitted) myself to translate into English the ^{14 ;/} Saints of Legend,' called 'Legenda aurea' in Latin; and William, Earl of Arundel, ^{13 N.P.} sent me a worshipful gentleman, promising that my said lord should, during my ^{15 ital.} life, give and grant to me a yearly fee, that is to note, a buck in summer and a doe in winter. ^{16 l.c.} ^{17 stet} ^{18 w.f.} ^{19 @} ^{20 s. caps.} ^{21 y/} ^{22 trs.} ²³ ²⁴

24. desired me - and promised to take a reasonable quantity of them - and

1. Is the mark for changing the wrong letter in the word process.
2. To substitute one word for another.
3. and 24. The first is the method of marking a short insertion, the second of marking a long one.
4. To have a space put between the two words.
5. To turn a letter which has been placed upside down.
6. To close the word in which a space has been improperly left.
7. and 8. To take away (*dele*, blot out) a superfluous letter or word.
- 9, 12, and 22. Different marks for transposing the arrangement of letters, words, or sentences.
10. To have no fresh paragraph.
11. To substitute a comma for a full-point or period.
13. To commence a new paragraph.
- 14, 19, 21, and 27. To insert points and marks of quotation.
15. To have any particular part printed in Italic.
16. To have words or letters printed in 'lower case,' or small letters; Roman is always understood, unless otherwise directed.
17. To have a word remain, which has been accidentally or erroneously marked. *stet* is the Latin for 'let it stand.'
18. Points out a letter which does not match with the others: a 'wrong fount.'
20. and 23. To have certain parts printed in small or full capitals.
25. To set straight whatever may stand crooked.
26. To remove the unnecessary black mark between the words, which arises from what should form the space not having been pushed down.

HALL-MARKS ON GOLD AND SILVER WARES

Hall-marks are the symbols stamped on gold or silver articles to indicate that they have been chemically tested and that they conform to one of the legal standards. With certain exceptions, all gold or silver articles are required by law to be hall-marked before they are offered for sale. Hall-marking was instituted in 1300 under a statute of Edward I.

Normally a complete modern hall-mark consists of four symbols—the maker's mark, assay office mark, standard mark and date letter. Additional marks have been authorized from time to time.

Maker's Mark.—Instituted in 1363, the maker's mark was originally a device such as a bird or *fleur-de-lys* and now consists invariably of the initials of the Christian and surnames of the maker or of the firm.

Assay Office Mark.—The existing assay offices and their distinguishing marks are:—

LONDON (Goldsmiths' Hall).

A leopard's head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697-1720 this mark was used in London for gold only and not for silver.

- BIRMINGHAM..... An anchor.
- SHEFFIELD..... A crown
- EDINBURGH..... A castle.
- GLASGOW..... Tree, salmon, bell, and bird and ring.

Offices formerly existed in other towns, e.g. Chester, Newcastle, Exeter, York and Norwich, each having its own distinguishing mark.

Standard Mark.—Instituted in 1544. The current legal standards and their marks are as follows:—

SILVER.—Sterling silver (92.5 per cent. silver) is marked by English assay offices with a *lion passant*; by the Edinburgh Assay Office with a *thistle*; and by the Glasgow Assay Office with a *thistle* followed by a *lion rampant*. A full-length figure



of Britannia was impressed on fine silver plate (95.84 per cent. silver) between 1697 and 1720 and this mark is still used occasionally by all British assay offices.

GOLD.—22 carat articles (91.6 per cent. gold) are marked by English offices with a crown followed

by the figure 22; by the Edinburgh and Glasgow offices with the figure 22 following their respective standard marks as for sterling silver (see above).

18 carat articles (75 per cent. gold) are marked by English assay offices with a crown followed by the figure 18 and by Scottish offices as for 22 carat articles.

All British assay offices mark 14 carat gold (58.5 per cent. gold) with the figures 14-585 and 9 carat gold (37.5 per cent. gold) with the figures 9-375.

Date Letter.—Instituted in 15th Century. The date letter denotes the year in which an article was assayed or hall-marked. Each alphabetical cycle has a distinctive style of lettering or shape of shield. The date letters are different at the various assay offices and the particular office must be established from the assay office mark before reference is made to tables of date letters. The date letter is changed at the London Office in May each year and at Birmingham and Sheffield in July. Specimen shields and letters used by the London Office in each period from 1438 to date are shown below.

OTHER MARKS

Duty Mark.—In 1784 an additional mark of the reigning sovereign's head was introduced to signify that the excise duty had been paid. The mark became obsolete on the abolition of the duty in 1890.

Silver Jubilee and Coronation Marks.—Voluntary marks were authorized to be used at manufacturers' request to commemorate the silver jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary and the



Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The Jubilee Mark was used on silver made in 1933, 1934 and 1935 and the Coronation Mark on gold and



silver with date letter 1952/3 or 1953/4.

Foreign Wares.—Since 1842 foreign wares imported into Great Britain have been required to be hall-marked before sale. The marks consist of the importer's mark, a special assay office mark (together with the carat figure in the case of gold) and the annual date letter. The current assay office marks for foreign wares are as follows:—

- LONDON.—The sign of the Constellation Leo.
- BIRMINGHAM.—Equilateral triangle.
- SHEFFIELD.—The sign of the Constellation Libra.
- EDINBURGH.—St. Andrew's Cross.
- GLASGOW.—Double block letter F inverted.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 to 1976.

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8		Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8		Roman and other capitals	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8		Black letter, small ...	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 ,, 1517-8		Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8




















	Lombardic, external cusps	1593-9 ,, 1617-8		Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 ,, 1815-6
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 ,, 1637-8		Roman letter, small...	1816-7 ,, 1835-6
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-3		Old English, capitals	1836-7 ,, 1855-6
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-3		Old English, small ...	1856-7 ,, 1875-6
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 ,, 1696-7		Roman letter, capitals [A to M square shield N to Z as shown.]	1876-7 ,, 1895-6
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)		Roman letter, small...	1896-7 ,, 1915-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 to 1735-6		Black letter, small ...	1916-7 ,, 1935-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 ,, 1755-6		Roman letter, capital	1936-7 ,, 1955-6
	Old English, capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6		Italic letter, small ...	1956-7 ,, 1975-6
	Roman letter, small...	1776-7 ,, 1795-6			

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES

Per Year		Per Month		Per Week		Per Day		Per Year		Per Month		Per Week		Per Day	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
0	10	0	10	0	0	8	0	8	0	18	0	18	0	0	0
1	0	1	8	0	4	8	0	8	0	18	18	1	11	0	1
1	10	2	6	0	7	8	10	0	14	19	0	1	11	0	1
2	0	3	4	0	9	9	0	15	3	20	0	1	13	0	2
2	2	3	6	0	9	9	9	0	15	30	0	2	10	0	2
2	10	4	2	0	11	10	0	16	3	40	0	3	6	0	2
3	0	5	0	1	1	10	10	0	17	50	0	4	3	0	2
3	3	5	3	1	2	11	0	18	4	60	0	5	0	1	3
3	10	5	10	1	4	11	11	0	19	70	0	5	16	1	3
4	0	6	8	1	6	12	0	1	0	80	0	6	13	1	4
4	4	7	0	1	7	12	12	1	10	90	0	7	10	1	4
4	10	7	6	1	8	13	0	1	1	100	0	8	6	1	5
5	0	8	4	1	11	13	13	1	2	200	0	16	13	1	10
5	5	8	9	2	0	14	0	1	3	300	0	25	0	5	15
5	10	9	2	2	1	14	14	1	4	400	0	33	6	7	13
6	0	10	0	2	3	15	0	1	5	500	0	41	13	9	12
6	6	10	6	2	5	15	15	1	6	600	0	50	0	11	10
6	10	10	10	2	6	16	0	1	6	700	0	58	6	13	9
7	0	11	8	2	8	16	16	1	8	800	0	66	13	15	7
7	7	12	3	2	10	17	0	1	8	900	0	75	0	17	6
7	10	12	6	2	10	17	17	1	9	1000	0	83	6	19	4

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £83 6s. 8d. look in the column headed 2½ per cent. for 83½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 0s. 0d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £189, will yield £3 3s. 6d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £152 10s. 0d. yield £3 5s. 7d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	1 p.c.	1½ p.c.	2 p.c.	2½ p.c.	3 p.c.	3½ p.c.	4 p.c.	4½ p.c.	5 p.c.	5½ p.c.	6 p.c.	7 p.c.	7½ p.c.		
£2 10 0	40	60	80	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300
2 12 6	38	57½	76½	95½	104½	114	123½	133	152½	171	190½	209	228½	266	285½
2 13 9	37	55	74	93	102	111	121	130	149	167	186	204	223	260	279
2 15 0	36½	54½	72½	90	100	109	118	127	145½	163	181	200	218	254	272
2 17 6	34	52	69	87	95	104	113	121	139	156	174	191	208	243	260
3 0 0	33½	50	66	83	91	100	108	116	133	150	166	183	200	233	250
3 0 7	33	49	66	82	90	99	107	115	132	148	165	181	198	231	247
3 1 6	32½	48	65	81	89	97	105	113	130	146	162	178	195	227	243
3 2 6	32	48	64	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240
3 3 6	31½	47½	63	78	86	94	102	110	126	141	157	173	189	220	236
3 4 6	31	46	62	77	85	93	100	108	124	139	155	170	185	217	232
3 5 7	30½	45½	61	76	84	91	99	106	122	137	152	167	183	213	228
3 6 8	30	45	60	75	82	90	97	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225
3 7 10	29½	44½	59	73	81	88	95	103	118	132	147	162	177	206	221
3 9 0	29	43	58	72	79	87	94	101	116	130	145	159	174	203	217
3 10 2	28½	42½	57	71	78	85	92	99	114	128	142	156	171	199	213
3 11 5	28	42	56	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210
3 12 9	27½	41½	55	68	75	82	89	96	110	123	137	151	165	192	206
3 14 1	27	40	54	67	74	81	87	94	108	121	135	148	162	189	202
3 15 6	26½	39½	53	66	72	79	86	92	106	119	132	145	159	185	198
3 18 11	26	39	52	65	71	78	84	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195
3 18 5	25½	38½	51	63	70	76	82	89	102	114	127	140	153	178	191
4 0 0	25	37	50	62	68	75	81	87	100	112	125	137	150	175	187
4 1 7	24½	36½	49	61	67	73	79	85	98	110	122	134	147	171	183
4 3 4	24	36	48	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180
4 5 1	23½	35½	47	58	64	70	76	82	94	105	117	129	141	164	176
4 6 11	23	34	46	57	63	69	74	80	92	103	115	126	138	161	172
4 8 11	22½	33½	45	56	61	67	73	78	90	101	112	123	135	157	168
4 10 11	22	33	44	55	60	66	71	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165
4 13 0	21½	32½	43	53	59	64	69	75	86	96	107	118	129	150	161
4 15 3	21	31	42	52	57	63	68	73	84	94	105	115	126	147	157
4 17 7	20½	30½	41	51	56	61	66	71	82	92	102	112	123	143	153
5 0 0	20	30	40	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150
5 2 7	19½	29½	39	48	53	58	63	68	78	87	97	107	117	136	146
5 5 3	19	28	38	47	52	57	61	66	76	85	95	104	114	133	142
5 8 1	18½	27½	37	46	50	55	60	64	74	83	92	101	111	129	138
5 11 1	18	27	36	45	49	54	58	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135
5 14 3	17½	26½	35	43	48	52	56	61	70	78	87	96	105	122	131
5 17 8	17	25½	34	42	46	51	55	59	68	76	85	93	102	119	127
6 0 0	16½	25	33	41	45	50	54	58	66	75	83	91	100	116	125
6 2 5	16	24	32	40	44	49	53	57	65	73	81	89	98	114	122
6 5 0	16	24	32	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120
6 7 8	15½	23½	31	39	43	47	50	54	62	70	78	86	94	109	117
6 10 5	15	23	30	38	42	46	49	53	61	69	76	84	92	107	115
6 13 4	15	22½	30	37	41	45	48	52	60	67	75	82	90	105	112
6 10 4	14½	22	29	36	40	44	47	51	58	66	73	80	88	102	110
6 19 6	14	21½	28	35	39	43	46	50	57	64	71	78	86	100	107
7 2 10	14	21	28	35	38	42	45	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105
7 6 4	13½	20½	27	34	37	41	44	47	54	61	68	75	82	95	102
7 10 0	13	20	26	33	36	40	43	46	53	60	66	73	80	93	100
7 13 10	13	19½	25	32	35	39	42	45	52	58	65	71	78	91	97
7 17 11	12½	19	25	31	34	38	41	44	50	57	63	69	76	88	95
8 2 2	12	18½	24	30	33	37	40	43	49	55	61	67	74	86	92
8 6 8	12	18	24	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90
8 11 5	11½	17½	23	29	32	35	37	40	46	52	58	64	70	81	87
8 16 6	11	17	22	28	31	34	36	39	45	51	56	62	68	79	85
9 1 10	11	16½	22	27	30	33	35	38	44	49	55	60	66	77	82
9 7 6	10½	16	21	26	29	32	34	37	42	48	53	58	64	74	80
9 13 7	10	15½	20	25	28	31	33	36	41	46	51	56	62	72	77
10 0 0	10	15	20	25	27	30	32	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75

"WHITAKER" ADVERTISEMENTS, 1963

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Faculty of Secretaries	<i>Front</i>	Pickfords, Ltd.	<i>Front</i>

SPECIAL TRAINING COLLEGES

Greenhithe	Thames Nautical Training College	<i>Front</i>
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The symbol of
Foresight and Saving

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

For Mutual Life Assurance

Established 1835

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Every Class of Insurance & Trusteeship



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service
during
eleven reigns

Over a period of nearly two hundred and fifty years, the Royal Exchange Assurance has provided policies for every form of insurance requirement for the home and business.

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*Terrestrial Globe dated 1730 :
by courtesy of the National
Maritime Museum.*

Insurance Advice

MR. T. A. ROSE (Author of *Cost Price Assurance* and Hon. Lecturer to University Economic Dept.) is at all times willing to give intending ASSURANTS assistance on Assurance matters, without any charge falling upon the applicant. All proposals and premiums may be sent direct to the Company concerned.

THE TABLES PRESENTED below indicate the advisability of writing to or seeing the author *before* investment. Letters, giving the fullest possible information as to date of birth, etc., should be addressed:

78, GRANVILLE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.18

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS:

Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium. †

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Yield	£1,418	£1,123	£877	£757

“Whole-Life.” Twenty Limited Payments of £10. †

Age Result at age 70 } (Death assumed)	20	25	30	35	40	45
	£1,005	£841	£699	£577	£475	£386

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK: PP. 522, 1934, and 524, 1935

“The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. . . . and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.”

£10 Annual Endowment Premium	Age at		Yield †
	Entry	Maturity	
	21	60	
	30	60	
	40	65	£426

† World-wide policies.

COST PRICE ASSURANCE, Price 1/6 post free. A guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent (compound), according to age at entry. By T. A. Rose. Apply to T. A. Rose, 78 Granville Road, Southfields, London, S.W.18.

“The subject is treated in a masterly way. The science of assurance from the standpoint of the Policy-holder could scarcely have been illustrated and explained with greater ability.”—*City Press*.

Aviation Policies and Annuities carefully selected.

BRITANNIC

ASSURANCE

CO., LTD.

will help you to give your family the protection they deserve; to purchase that better house; or to ensure a generous pension in your retirement.

The Company also offers the services of its experienced representatives throughout the country for your Motor, Fire, Accident or Burglary Insurance.

CHIEF OFFICE

BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM 1
 until April 1963. Then
MOOR GREEN, MOSELEY, BIRMINGHAM 13

FOR OUTSTANDING RESULTS IN LIFE ASSURANCE

SEE PAGES 1109-1119 in this Almanack

These comparative tables prove the outstanding results and value under *A.M.P.* Policy Contracts. Compare Premium rates then send for literature to confirm that the *A.M.P. SOCIETY* offers very low Premiums, good Bonuses, and the most liberal conditions in the Insurance Market.

A·M·P SOCIETY

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

ASSETS EXCEED £400,000,000

Established 1849 in Australia

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

Head Office for the United Kingdom: 73-76 King William Street, London, E.C.4.
 Mansion House 2431

Regional Offices:

BIRMINGHAM—King Edward House, New Street, Birmingham, 2. Tel: MIDland 9113
GLASGOW—Castle Chambers, 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow, C.2. Tel: DOUGlas 9057
MANCHESTER—28 Booth Street, Manchester, 2. Telephone: CENTral 6318.
WEST END—1 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. Tel: WHIttehall 6464.

Sir Winston Churchill urges you to help



30,000 LIMBLESS EX-SERVICEMEN

Many of the 30,000 British Limbless ex-servicemen are completely unable to help themselves. All are gravely handicapped but none need lose hope, provided they are given help in conquering their

disability. More money is urgently needed to acquire, maintain and equip homes in which they can be given a period of convalescence or care and comfort in their old age.

Donations or legacies should be made to :—

Major the Earl of Ancaster, T.D., Chairman of Appeal (W.A.3)

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

89 CHARTERHOUSE STREET, E.C.1

BRITISH LIMBLESS EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948)

BLESMA IS NOT AIDED BY THE STATE

PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE YEAR

The principal charitable bequests noted since our last issue are shown in the appended list. Apart from single bequests to societies the amount payable under the term residue is subject to deductions of duty, legacies and charges and, in some cases, to life interests. The amounts falling to charitable bodies are not necessarily payable during the year as they may be subject to instructions by testators as to business interests, investment instructions, etc.

Statements by some leading charitable organizations during the year show that nearly one-half of their revenue is by way of legacies and concern is being expressed that heavy Estate Duties will in time considerably reduce their income as taxation whittles away the larger estates. The endowment of their centres has been suggested by one society and this would in some way offer protection against reduced income from legacies. The fears of the societies seem to be upheld in declarations in Wills that "owing to heavy death duties" it is not possible to make charitable bequests, but this is offset to some extent by a number of cases showing that charitable gifts have been made in their lifetime by way of covenant, trusts and outright pecuniary gifts. The latter would appear to be the simplest, and indeed the most "profitable" method as by gifts "inter vivos"—any gift made five years before death—complete exemption of tax is enjoyed.

Among the principal bequests in the list is the gift of his residuary estate by Mr. Arthur Jeffress, the art collector, to the Institute of Cancer Research and King George's Fund for Sailors. It has been estimated that including funds from his estate in the U.S.A. the two societies will each receive £50,000 or more. Mr. Jeffress requested in his Will that the bequest to King George's Fund be applied for "the benefit of male Royal Naval ratings and Merchant Seamen." Mr. Kenneth Bladworth, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, left £16,000 to the Council of Justice to Animals, £15,000 to the Church of England Children's Society, and £10,000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, in addition to other charitable bequests, and the gift of his residuary estate for charitable purposes. A London woman Miss Millicent Miles left over £50,000 for charitable purposes in England as the Public Trustee decides, and Miss Annie Sanderson, of Eckington, Worcs., left the residue of her £59,415 estate to Societies "for the relief of pain and suffering." Benefits under the £865,359 estate of Mr. Henry Dobson Jacobson, head of a well-known confectionery firm, are left for purposes in connection with the cure of Arthritis and kindred diseases.

A former Wimbledon tennis champion Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite left over £60,000 to various societies for the benefit of animals and Mr. Thomas Boynton, of Bath, who befriended stray cats in his lifetime, left the residue of his £38,406 estate to the P.D.S.A. to build its first cats' home. Sir Alfred Harmsworth, the newspaper chief, left benefits in his Will to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the residue of the estate of millionaire Mr. Charles Cockroft, of Tunbridge Wells, is left for the benefit of sailors, servicemen, cripples and the Clergy. Mrs. Ivy Tait, widow of a former Archdeacon and Vice Dean of Rochester, left the balance of her £558,539 estate for the education of children of the Clergy of the Church of England. Mr. Godfrey Davis, founder and chairman of the car hire group, left £25,000 each, after a life interest, to the Motor and Cycle Trades Benevolent Fund and the Equine Research Station, Newmarket, and the remainder of his £564,494 estate for charitable purposes. Admiral Thomas Gilbert, who commanded a cruiser at Jutland in World War I, left over £50,000 to the National Institute for the Blind. The residue of the £76,300 estate of Mr. Horace Bates, of Bexhill, Sussex, is to benefit the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and over £40,000 under the Will of Mr. John Bowden, of Malvern Wells, a former Cardiff businessman, is left for Masonic charities. Miss Elizabeth Edwards, a Brighton centenarian, left £10,000 War Loan to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund and £8,000 under the Will of Mrs. Erna Hausmann, of Bolton, Lancs., goes to the Glyndebourne Arts Trust. Several bequests to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association include the residue of the £186,148 estate of Miss Jessie Huggett, of Twickenham. Miss Gwendolen Watkins, of Reigate, Surrey, left £23,500 for church and charitable purposes and the residue to the British Red Cross Society.

It was announced during the year that The Edwina Mountbatten Trust, a fund started in 1960, to the memory of Countess Mountbatten, to expand the work of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Save the Children Fund, and to promote nursing had reached the total of £111,195, and a similar fund in India raised £100,772.

The exiled Queen Mother of Yugoslavia, H.M. Queen Marie, left one-tenth of her residuary estate, or £3,000, whichever be the smaller, for charitable purposes, expressing the wish that it be used to help Yugoslavs settled in England.

Miss Amelia Miller, of Radipole, Dorset, left £1,000 upon trust for the upkeep of her donkeys and ponies, and in an estate not listed here, the Baroness Burton left her eleven house dogs and £6 a week for their upkeep to her personal maid.

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Horace Samuel Bates, of Bexhill, Sussex.	£76,300	The residue to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.
Mr. Kenneth Thomas Bladworth, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sus- sex.	£240,371	£16,000 to The Council of Justice to Animals, £15,000 to the Church of England Children's Society, £10,000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £5,000 to the Y.M.C.A., and the residue equally between The Council of Justice to Animals and Humane Slaughter Association, and the Church of England Children's Society.

(continued on page x)

PLEASE HELP THE ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND



Many ex-soldiers and bereaved families are in urgent need of help. Your gift to the Army Benevolent Fund will go to relieve

cases of outstanding hardship. Please remember the fighting men who gave so much—by giving generously now.

Donations and legacies should be sent to:

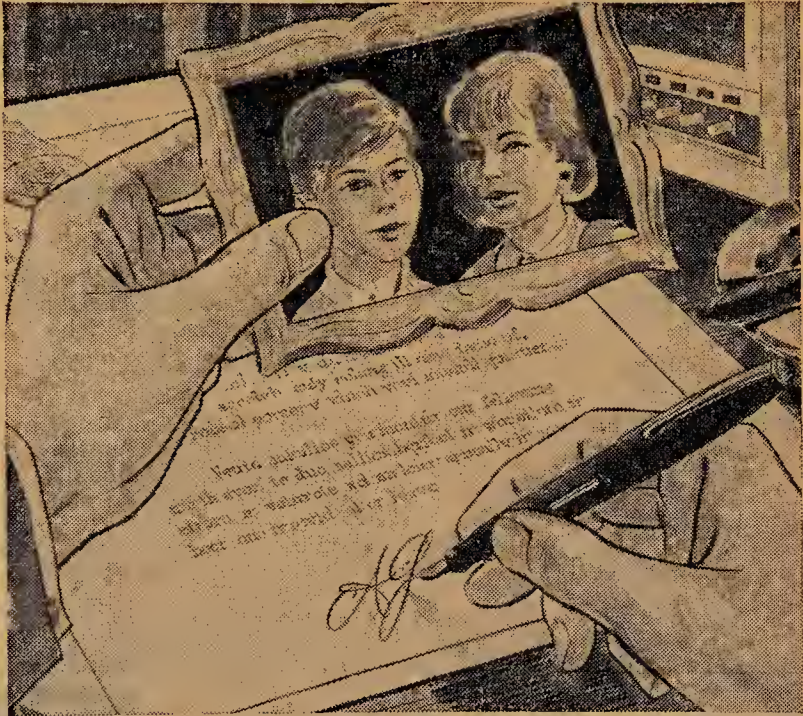
THE ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

20 GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.1.

Tel: BELgravia 5639

Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940



Their future is secure...

... but what of the thousands of children whose future is entirely dependent on public support? As you make provision for your own family, please think also of the vast family in the care of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. A will that includes a bequest to Barnardo's is more than an act of charity. It is a direct contribution to the welfare and future of more than 7,000 boys and girls.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

233 Trusts Dept., Stepney Causeway, London, E.1

1995

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. John Edward Bowden, of Malvern Wells, Worcs.	£89,861	The residue equally between The Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, The Royal Masonic School for Boys, and "The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls."
Mr. Thomas Bruis Boynton, of Bath.	£38,406	The residue to the P.D.S.A., to found a Cats' Home.
Mr. Cyril Brackenbury, of Newton Abbot, Devon.	£40,923	The residue to the Church of England Children's Society.
Mr. Hubert Bullock, of Alvaston, Derbyshire.	£44,902	The residue equally between Dr. Barnardo's Homes, St. Dunstan's and the British Sailors' Society.
Mr. Joseph Burgess, of Sinnington, Yorks.	£29,350	The residue to the R.S.P.C.A.
Mrs. Alice Dorothy Burton, of London, N.W.8.	£111,518	One-fifth of the residue each to The Church Army, St. Dunstan's, Wireless for the Blind Fund, and the Commonwealth Society for the Blind.

(continued on page xii)

*The only Society supporting
missionary and relief work
in the lands of the Bible*



THE BIBLE LANDS SOCIETY

(Formerly Bible Lands Missions' Aid Society)

(founded by the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury with the Lord Kinnaird as its first Treasurer over 100 years ago)

needs Legacies Subscriptions Donations.

Missions receive grants: special funds are opened for victims of earthquakes and similar catastrophes in the lands of the Bible

ENDOWMENTS can be made for children in Homes, Orphanages, Hospitals and Schools

Information gladly supplied by the Hon. Secretary.

230AE COASTAL CHAMBERS, 172 DUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

Chairman - - - - - REV. DR. IRVONWY MORGAN, M.A.

Hon. Treasurer - - - - - THE REV. DAVID S. T. IZZETT, M.A.

Patron: THE MOST REV. ANGUS CAMPBELL McINNES, D.D. Archbishop in Jerusalem

INTERDENOMINATIONAL

BRITISH DEAF & DUMB ASSOCIATION

THIS IS THE OLDEST NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Association helps the Deaf and Dumb in every Practical Way

A comfortable and happy home for the aged and infirm Deaf and Dumb is provided at Rawdon

Financial Assistance is given to assist Individual Deaf and Dumb Persons

To assist Missions and

Welfare Societies, Grants are available for the Training of Missioners and Welfare Workers. A Magazine—*The British Deaf News* is published quarterly specially for the Deaf and Dumb

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Please send a Donation to the Hon. Sec. Treasurer.

MR. A. B. HAYHURST, 3, COMPTON STREET, CARLISLE

MAN'S OLDEST DISEASE CAN NOW BE CURED

In one generation BELRA has brought relief to many of the millions suffering from leprosy.

But BELRA can only help some—TWO IN EVERY TEN.

With YOUR HELP many more can be CURED.

Here are 5 WAYS YOU CAN HELP:

By Deed of Covenant; Subscription or Donation; Legacy or Capital Gift.

BRITISH LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

(Belra)

Patron: H.M. The Queen

8, PORTMAN STREET, LONDON, W.1.



Patron: H.M. the Queen

"I bequeath to The Children's Aid Society . . ."

results in love and happiness being given to children drawn from conditions of neglect, want, or insecurity.

Please remember the needs of such children when you are discussing matters with clients relating to the disposal of their estate.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

55 LEIGHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, S.W.16.

Started in 1856. Continuous for more than 106 years.

Director: Lt. Col. H. H. Glanfield, O.B.E. to whom communications should be addressed.

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Charles Cockroft, of Tunbridge Wells.	£1,524,813	£12,500 for a number of charitable purposes, and the residue equally between King George's Fund for Sailors, Treloars Hospital and College, John Groom's Crippleage, The R.N.L.I., R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, S.S.A.F.A. and Rochester Diocese Pension Fund for Church of England Clergy and their Widows and Dependants.
Miss Helena Collinge, of Kingston-upon-Thames.	£190,123	£5,000 to the Royal Alfred Home for Aged Seamen, one-fifth of the residue to the R.N.L.I., and the remainder between the Royal Sailors Rest, Mersey Mission to Seamen, the Metropolitan, City of Manchester and Oldham Police Orphanages, the Shaftesbury Homes and Arethusa Training Ship, Church of England Children's Society and the R.S.P.C.A.
Mrs. Catherine Cummings, of Croydon.	£86,512	The residue to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association

(continued on page xiv)

BRITISH SEAMEN'S BOYS' HOME
Brixham Devon

1859

1963



A HOME FOR THE NEEDY SONS OF
 SEAMEN OF THE ROYAL NAVY
 MERCHANT NAVY OR FISHING FLEET

Supported entirely by voluntary contributions

Please send help to
 Hon. Superintendent, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Brixham

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLES

34 ECCLESTON SQUARE, S.W.1

*(Registered in accordance with the
National Assistance Act, 1948)*

The Central Council for the Care of Cripples, which was founded in 1919, is the doyen of the voluntary organisations serving the disabled. It makes no distinction in its work between different kinds of handicap and is recognised as the co-ordinating body of the movement by over 180 affiliated societies. The Council has developed voluntary services throughout the country by pioneering projects to show the need for orthopaedic and rehabilitation services, special education for handicapped children, and promotion of research into crippling diseases.

The vital work of the Council includes:

- Development
- Research
- Training
- News Service
- Working Parties
- Exhibitions
- Conferences
- Handcrafts

Dependent Upon Voluntary Contributions

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Godfrey Davis, of Hampstead Lane, N.6.	£564,494	Subject to a life interest £25,000 to the Motor and Cycle Trades Benevolent Fund, £25,000 to the Equine Research Station, Newmarket, and the remainder for charitable institutions in Great Britain as Trustees select.
Mr. Charles William Downer, of Gracefield Gardens, S.W.16.	£48,366	Subject to a life interest the remainder equally between St. Dunstan's, N.S.P.C.C., and the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.
Miss Elizabeth Victoria Edwards, of Brighton.	£19,684	£10,000 War Loan to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.
Mrs. Hilda Beatrice Ford, of Beer, Devon.	£27,809	The residue to the P.D.S.A.
Admiral Thomas Drummond Gilbert, C.B., of Taynton, Oxon.	£84,415	The residue to the National Institute for the Blind.
Mr. George Cecil Lewis Sangster-Green of Worthing, Sussex.	£97,419	The residue equally between the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association, Royal U.K. Beneficent Association, British Empire Cancer Campaign and R.S.P.C.A.
Mrs. Laura Isabel Hall, of Torquay, Devon.	£83,804	The residue equally between St. Dunstan's, R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, King George's Fund for Sailors, and the R.N.L.I.

(continued on page xvi)

These are people who desperately need your help

The long-term sick and infirm—middle-aged as well as aged who unfortunately are not blessed with loving relatives or friends who can care for them.

The frail and aged—who with financial help can still be cared for in their own homes.

The middle-aged—who through illness or misfortune are in grave financial distress, many of whom are women with young families deprived of their husbands' financial support through sudden illness or death.

LEGACIES AND DONATIONS URGENTLY NEEDED

Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Vicarage Gate House, London, W.8

When members of the Church of England consult their legal advisers about their wills, it is suggested that sympathetic consideration be invited concerning the need for legacies and bequests to

THE CENTRAL CHURCH FUND

(Established in 1915)

This fund is administered by the Central Board of Finance and it is the only capital fund which is available to meet any urgent and unexpected needs of the Church of England of whatever kind, and whether at home or abroad, which are outside the scope of the Church Commissioners, the diocesan boards of finance and the church societies, and for which provision has not been made through the Church Assembly Fund.

All money received by the Central Board of Finance for its general purposes is placed in The Central Church Fund, and also monies earmarked and appropriated for special purposes. While the Board welcomes gifts for specified objects it calls attention to the great advantage of unfettered gifts to this fund, which can be applied at the Board's discretion to whatever object may command the highest degree of priority.

Suggested form of bequest for use in a will or codicil

"I give and bequeath to the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England, whose registered office is at Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1, . . . *per cent of the residue of my estate* to be credited to the Central Church Fund and to be applied both as to capital and income to such ecclesiastical charitable purposes in the Church of England as the said Board shall in its absolute discretion decide, and I declare that the receipt of the Secretary for the time being of the said Board shall be sufficient discharge to my executors for the same."

All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary:—

Captain D. H. DOIG, C.B.E., R.N. (Retd.),

**THE CENTRAL BOARD OF FINANCE
OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND**

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.1

Name	Gross Value	
Sir Alfred Leicester St. Barbe Harmsworth, 2nd Bart., of Bexhill-on-Sea.	£279,930	Subject to a life interest one-half of the remainder to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mr. William Austin Hatton, of Fordingbridge, Hants.	£46,371	£12,000 to the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Service, £5,000 to the National Spastics Society, one-third of the residue each to The Star & Garter Home, Richmond, and The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and one-third of the residue to The Church of Scotland Committee on Social Service.
Mrs. Erna Hausmann, of Bolton, Lancs.	£97,340	£8,000 to the Glyndebourne Arts Trust, and the residue to the Committee in the U.K. for World Refugees.
Mrs. Ellen H. B. Hazel, of Hove.	£90,053	The residue equally between R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, the Missions to Seamen, and the King George's Fund for Sailors.
Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, of Richmond, Surrey.	£38,588	Subject to life interests the remainder to the Star & Garter Home, Richmond.
Mr. William Hopson Hill, of Medmenham, Bucks.	£54,748	The residue to the R.S.P.C.A.
Miss Doris-I. E. Huband, of Chipping Campden, Gloucs.	£43,036	The residue to The National Association for Mental Health.

(continued on page xviii)

COMMONWEALTH AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President: The Rt. Hon. The Lord Luke, T.D., D.L.

Treasurer: Kenneth Lewis, Esq., M.P.

This old-established Church society ministers to British families overseas, particularly in remote areas, or where local resources are insufficient to maintain a Church and Chaplain.

The Society works in each of the five Continents. In addition to the usual ministries of the Church, its activities include Christian education in Boarding Schools, and by Post and Radio; Children's Hostels; and a Flying Medical Service.

Secretary: The Rev. J. R. HASSETT,

7 YORK BUILDINGS, LONDON, W.C.2.

Bankers: Barclays Bank Ltd., 54 Lombard St., E.C.4.

Statue or Hospital ?

Both commemorate, only one serves. This year calls for special thought of Miss Nightingale and her Hospital, which is neither controlled nor supported by the State. Here as Lady Superintendent, she proved herself and her genius.

Send in gratitude, a Gift to the Appeal Secretary,
Florence Nightingale Hospital, 19 Lisson Grove, London, N.W.1

Telephone : PADdington 6412.



It would be hard to find a Society with such a fine legacy

of progressive achievement in almost every field
of Evangelistic and Social Welfare work as

THE CHURCH ARMY

There are: Homes for old people.
Holiday Homes for poor mothers and their children.
Rehabilitation and Training Centre for the Disabled.
Girls' Training Homes.
Hostels for Men and Youths.
Youth and Social Centres.
Mother and Baby Homes.
Clubs and Centres at Home and in Germany for H.M. Forces.

There are also: Winter Relief (Fuel, clothes, extra foods, etc).
Help . . . for the needy; for Prisoners' Families.
Moral Welfare Work, etc.
Evangelistic work includes:—
News Teams. Prison Missions. Summer Seaside Crusades.
Mission Vans. Christian Advance Training Courses.
Children's Missions, and work in Parishes, etc., and Overseas Missions.

This great **CHRISTIAN WORK** has touched for
the better the lives of **COUNTLESS THOUSANDS**

They count on us . . . can we count on you?

Enquiries please to:—The Financial Organising Secretary,
Church Army Headquarters, P.O. Box 420, 55 Bryanston Street,
Marble Arch, London, W.1

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Jessie Louisa Huggett, of Twickenham.	£186,148	The residue to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.
Mr. Henry Dobson Jacobson, of Caldý, Ches.	£865,359	One-third of the residue each to the Board of Guardians for the relief of the Jewish Poor in London and Liverpool, and one-third of the residue for purposes in connection with the cure of Arthritis.
Mr. Arthur Tilden Jeffress, of Eaton Square, S.W.1.	£246,587 (In England)	The residue equally between the Institute of Cancer Research and King George's Fund for Sailors.
Mrs. Marie Josephine Lipp, of Muswell Hill Rd., N.10.	£83,034	The residue equally between the National Spastics Society and the Royal National Institute for the Blind.
Miss Mary Flamank Marshall, of Fownhope, Herefordshire.	£44,651	The residue equally between the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund and the Musicians' Benevolent Fund.
Miss Ida May, of Ashford, Middx.	£15,802	The residue equally between the P.D.S.A. and the National Canine Defence League.
Miss Millicent Miles, of Inverness Terrace, W.2.	£97,354	The residue for charitable purposes in England as her executor decides.

(continued on page xx)

THE DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS

URGENTLY NEED YOUR HELP FOR THEIR SOCIAL WELFARE WORK IN THE DOCK AREAS

Dockland H.Q. Offices, Stratford, E.15
 Dockland, Millwall, E.14.
 Dockland, Bristol.

Dockland, Rotherhithe, S.E.16
 Dockland, Devonport.
 Dockland, Dagenham Docks.

Dockland, Stratford, E.15.
 Dockland, Hainault, Essex
 Dockland Holiday Home, Herne Bay

Patrons:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
 HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER
 H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL

President : H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Chairman of the Governing Body: BRIGADIER THE MOST HON. MARQUESS DOURO, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Chairman of Central Executive Committee: MAJOR JOHN L. WILLS

Hon. Treasurers: GENERAL SIR NEVIL BROWNJOHN, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
 A. C. SINDEN, ESQ.

Founder: COLONEL SIR REGINALD KENNEDY-COX, C.B.E., J.P.

Owing to continued increase in teenage crime, we plan to establish further branches to help combat the cause. Adolescents must be provided with adventurous and constructive energy outlets to overcome the boredom of dull areas. Boredom invites mischief leading to delinquency. The first branch in this expansion scheme became operational in September 1962 at Hainault, Essex. The youth must develop to the Nation's credit—they are its future! Help us to put prevention before correction.

GIFTS

COVENANTS

DONATIONS

LEGACIES

The General Secretary, Dockland Settlements,
 H.Q. Offices, 164, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15

Your timely advice can help the
EMPIRE RHEUMATISM COUNCIL

In its fight to discover the cause of Rheumatism—disease of the millions!



RHEUMATIC FEVER AND STILL'S DISEASE (arthritis in children)
can cripple the young.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS
afflicts more than 1½ million people of all'ages.



OSTEO-ARTHRITIS
2 out of 3 people over the age of 65 suffer seriously from osteo-arthritis.

The Empire Rheumatism Council relies entirely on voluntary gifts and legacies to finance its intensive research programme. An all-out effort is now under way to discover the causes of the rheumatic diseases, which include rheumatoid and osteo-arthritis. 40 projects are being financed and others planned. **BUT MORE MONEY IS NEEDED** if this vital work is to continue to expand.

YOU CAN HELP by advising clients when making their wills to remember

EMPIRE RHEUMATISM COUNCIL

8 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2

President: H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G. Chairman: Dr. W. S. C. Copeman, O.B.E., F.R.C.P.

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

231 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

President: The Lord Brain, D.M., F.R.C.P.

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION has over 380 clinics throughout Britain where patients can be referred for contraceptive advice. At many of these, medical help is also available to childless couples and those with marital difficulties.

All clinics are staffed by specially trained doctors and nurses holding the F.P.A. Certificate.

The FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION in addition,

- ★ has a Centre at Headquarters in London for the investigation and treatment of male-subfertility and laboratories for seminal analysis.
- ★ has a Pregnancy Diagnosis Centre at Headquarters in London. The Hogben test is used and results are obtained within 24 hours.
- ★ has standardised methods of teaching contraception. It arranges training sessions at clinics and also lectures for medical practitioners, students and nurses.
- ★ has devised standard tests for manufacturers' products and has set up an approved list of those which have passed the test. This list is available on application to Headquarters in London. Contraceptive products are not listed in the British Pharmacopoeia.
- ★ has a quarterly journal, FAMILY PLANNING, price 1/6.
- ★ has a MAIL ORDER and ADVICE DEPARTMENT.

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Amelia Heloise Miller, of Weymouth, Dorset.	£31,702	The residue to the R.S.P.C.A.
Lady Mildred Georgina Murray, of Reigate, Surrey.	£35,576	The residue equally between the N.S.P.C.C. and the R.S.P.C.A.
Mrs. Mary Neame, of Victoria Square, S.W.1.	£108,495	The residue to Fairbridge Farm Schools Inc. for the benefit of the Rhodesian and Australian branches of the organization.
Dr. William Bryce Orme, of Hove, Sussex.	£135,092	Subject to a life interest to University College Hospital, London.
Miss Annie Elizabeth Rait, of Downside Crescent, N.W.3.	£77,133	£5,000 and certain effects to the National Institute for the Blind.
Mr. Harold Sidney Richards, of Twickenham.	£187,816	Four-fifths of the residue equally between the Boy Scouts Association and the Youth Hostels Trust (England and Wales).
Miss Teresa M. M. Rowland, of Pennsylvania, Exeter.	£52,647	One-half of the residue to St. Dunstan's.
Miss Annie Rosa Sanderson, of Eckington near Pershore, Worcs.	£59,415	The residue to be divided equally between Societies "for the relief of pain and suffering."

(continued on page xxii)

THE FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS WORKSHOPS

President: Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Practical assistance for serving and Ex-Service men and women in need of help in sickness, convalescence, in personal and domestic difficulties, or old age. Car park attendant schemes, clinics, training and employment for the disabled in the Lord Roberts Workshops.

This vital work relies entirely on Voluntary Contributions

Gifts and enquiries to: 122 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3

A MOST WORTHY CAUSE

The HOMES OF ST. BARNABAS provide in lovely country a really happy and secure old age to some 40 retired Anglican Clergy. Each has his comfortable quarters and full use of the fine library and common rooms. There are Chapels where those who are able celebrate and conduct the Services. There is an infirmary wing under a S.R.N. Each resident pays what he can but that is insufficient. Please help to fill the gap by:

LEGACY · COVENANT · DONATION

Full particulars from: **The Warden, Homes of St. Barnabas, Dormans, Lingfield, Surrey**

THE AGED POOR !

1963 IS THE 26th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF OUR TRUST FOR THE LONELY AGED OF LOW INCOME.

WE PROVIDE GUEST HOUSES FOR THOSE NEEDING CARE AND INDIVIDUAL FLATLETS FOR ELDERLY WOMEN ABLE TO LOOK AFTER THEMSELVES.

PLEASE SEND A GIFT HOWEVER SMALL OR PLEASE HELP US BY A LEGACY LATER.

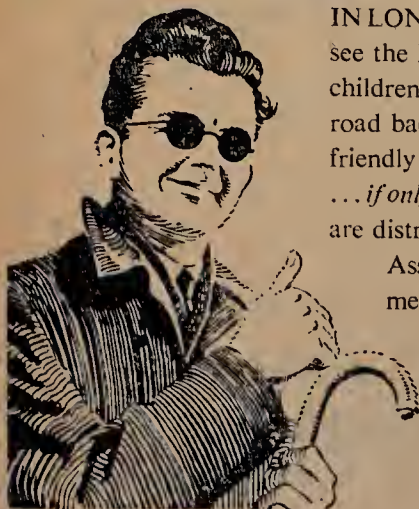
Brochure and Annual Report gladly furnished by:-

THE MANAGING TRUSTEE,
THE FELLOWSHIP HOUSES TRUST
CLOCK HOUSE, BYFLEET, SURREY

Name	Gross Value	
Mrs. Phyllis Helen Satterthwaite, of Ebury Street, S.W.1.	£137,185	The residue equally between The Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society, The Council of Justice to Animals and Humane Slaughter Association, Battersea Dogs' Home, The London Animal Hospital, The Animal Clinic, P.D.S.A., The Animal Rescue League, The Animal Welfare Society, and R.S.P.C.A.
Mrs. Jessie Elizabeth Sicklemore, of Flushing, Cornwall.	£671,650	One-tenth of the residue to The Star and Garter Home, Richmond, and nine-tenths of the residue equally between King George's Fund for Sailors, London Association for the Blind, Church of England Children's Society, N.S.P.C.C., The Florence Nightingale Hospital, London, Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, National Society for Cancer Relief and R.S.P.C.A.

(continued on page xxiv)

DARKEST LONDON...



IN LONDON there are over 16,000 people who never see the light of day. . . blind people, some of them children. They *can* be spared isolation and find the road back to a life of normal activity—with expert, friendly guidance, vocational training and other aids . . . *if only you will help*. Contributions to the G.L.F.B. are distributed among no less than 14 Societies and Associations which care for the blind in the metropolitan area.

GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

(incorporating United Appeal for the Blind)

2 WYNDHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.1
(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

Patron: H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

PLEASE SEND A DONATION NOW—OR REMEMBER THE FUND IN YOUR WILL

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AND INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY

51 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948)

Agents for the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers

To visit the London Blind in hospitals, institutions and in their own homes. White sticks given free to all who need them. Talking books, invalid chairs, bedrests and other nursing comforts loaned where necessary. Financial assistance given towards removals, purchase of bedding, etc., and in times of special distress. Wireless sets loaned, installed and kept in repair. Eleven weekly Social Clubs. Hackney House, E.8, provides 12 unfurnished flats for blind persons. Homes at Maldon and Worthing for elderly men and women. Fourteen beds are kept at Worthing for the use of recuperative and holiday guests. Organising Secretary: Mrs. M. Davie



THE MISSION TO LEPERS

International

Interdenominational

Since its foundation in 1874 The Mission to Lepers has been in the forefront of service to sufferers from leprosy. It co-operates with 58 Christian Societies in their crusade against leprosy, and itself administers a number of Leprosy Homes and Hospitals in 30 different countries. Legacies, Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received.

Full information may be obtained from Headquarters:

7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1

MULTIPLE 10, Stratford Road,

The Society encourages

medical research by establishing Fellowships in Multiple Sclerosis and Allied Nervous Diseases.

Through its welfare work and that of its many Branches it brings help to those who have M.S. In the past six years the Society has authorised £86,000 in Research Grants and has spent £57,000 on Welfare.

PLEASE SUPPORT THE SOCIETY BY

LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

(Registered as a Charity in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

SCLEROSIS

London, W.8

SOCIETY

Throughout the country...

The National Anti-Vivisection Society is working to bring about the prohibition by law of all scientific experiments on living animals calculated to cause pain, but we need help. Donations and bequests are urgently required to promote this important and humane cause. *You Can Help Us!*

For further information and free literature please write to, *The Secretary:*

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

27 Palace Street, London, S.W.1.

Telephone: VICTORIA 4705/6

Name	Gross Value	
Miss May Elizabeth Stanway, of Bournemouth.	£20,821	All of her property to R.S.P.C.A.
Miss Joyce Alice Story, of Ramsgate.	£30,705	The residue equally between the British Empire Cancer Campaign and St. Lawrence Church, Ramsgate.
Mrs. Ivy Muriel Tait, of Rochester, Kent.	£558,539	£5,000 for certain Church purposes and the residue upon trust for the education of children of Clergy of the Church of England.
Mr. George Porter Tippins, of Wyesham, Monmouth.	£51,906	£18,000 for specified charitable purposes, and the residue equally between the British Red Cross Society and the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.
Miss Gwendolen E. G. Watkins, of Reigate, Surrey.	£78,580	£23,500 for a number of Church and charitable purposes and the residue to the British Red Cross Society.
Mr. Harold Wortley, of Mickleton, Gloucs.	£22,999	The residue to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.

Desperately poor CANCER SUFFERERS need your help

The National Society for Cancer Relief is helping thousands of poor persons who have been overtaken by the cancer scourge, and has brought a measure of cheer and comfort into countless homes. Grants, pensions, etc., now total approximately £180,000 a year.

The N.S.C.R. also endeavours to spread established knowledge as to the nature and incidence of cancer, its symptoms and diagnosis, and the measures that can be taken to prevent it, or curtail its activities.

YOU can share the privilege of giving at least a measure of cheer to our huge family of patients. They are all ages, and are in all parts of the British Isles. A donation of £10 would qualify you for Life Membership in this work of mercy, but every shilling is welcome.

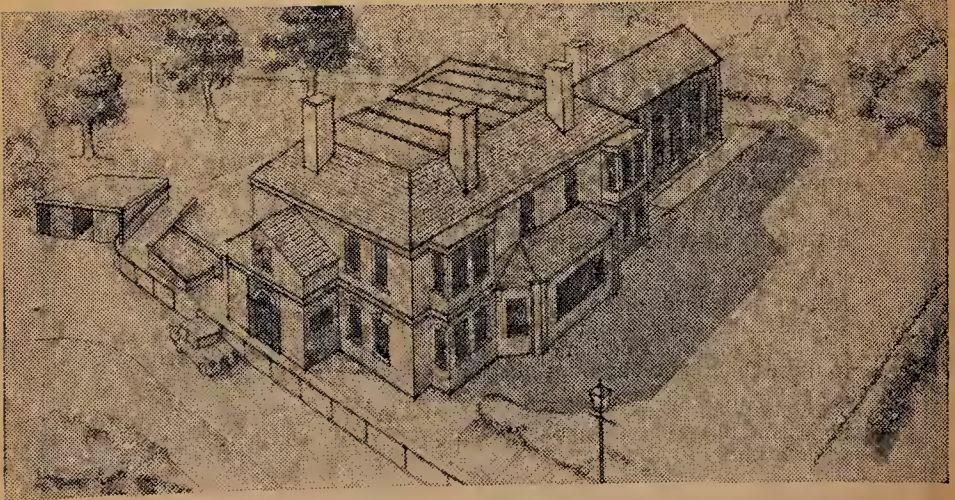
Founder and Chairman: DOUGLAS MACMILLAN, M.B.E., M.R.I.P.H.H.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CANCER RELIEF

Appeal W., 47 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1 Tel: ABBey 2629

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

in making much needed provision for elderly blind persons was the opening in 1962, at Sanderstead, Surrey, of another Home. Below is the Architect's impression of Croham Hurst Place, where the residents enjoy the high standard of comfort maintained in each of the Association's Homes. The Association which is helping blind persons throughout the country, also provides Workshops and Flats and has a Seaside Holiday Home. Its Benevolent and Pensions Fund is one of the largest. Founded in 1857, this charity remains an independent body relying on legacies and voluntary contributions for the furtherance of its work and is grateful for every gift, large or small.



Croham Hurst Place, 17, Wisborough Road, Sanderstead, Surrey
Patron: H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Kent, G.C.V.O.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

Head Office: PELICAN HOUSE, 88/92, PECKHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.E.15
(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948, and as a National Charity under the Charities Act, 1960)

DEAFNESS

THE ROYAL NATIONAL Institute for the Deaf strives to alleviate this grievous handicap by every possible means. Its welfare activities have expanded considerably in the last year and funds are urgently needed to meet the heavy liabilities incurred.

In addition to its old established Homes, four new properties have now been acquired for additional Homes, a school for doubly handicapped children and a training centre for maladjusted deaf youths. Our Library, Technical Department and Welfare Department become busier year by year. All our experience and resources are freely at the service of anyone

concerned with the problem of deafness, their own or others.

Gifts and legacies are urgently needed to help maintain and extend our work.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE for the DEAF

Patron: H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
105 Gower Street, London, W.C.1
Telephone EUston 8033 (five lines)

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948.

By Will or Codicil or Covenant...

May we suggest to Legal or Financial Advisers that when questions of their clients' benefactions arise the worthiness of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund may be wholeheartedly and deservedly commended.

Briefly, The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund provides help to R.A.F. personnel disabled while flying or during other service. It assists the widows and dependants of those who lose their lives and helps with the children's education. It gives practical assistance to those suffering on account of sickness and general distress.

The need for help in nowise lessens in peace or war. Our immeasurable gratitude to that "Immortal Few" can hardly cease while memory itself endures.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND

More detailed information will be gladly sent by the Hon. Treasurer

The R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London, W.1
Telephone: Langham 8343

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940)



When old age bereavement disability or special needs occur amongst seafarers, distress signals are answered by The Royal Alfred.

Pensions, grants & allowances to the aged, widows, and the disabled—and maintenance of our Belvedere Home—involve over £80,000 yearly. We rely on voluntary gifts. Please send a donation to the Secretary.

ROYAL ALFRED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY

(Dept. WA) 122, BALHAM HIGH RD., LONDON, S. W. 12

(Established 1865)

Patron: H.M. The Queen

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

7-11 ARMSTRONG ROAD, ACTON, W.3.

Founded 1840.

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN

President: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

AREA OF WORK: LONDON, MIDDLESEX, SURREY, ESSEX AND WEST KENT

There are more than 6,000 Deaf and Dumb in this area

OBJECTS.

To promote the spiritual, social and general welfare of the Deaf and Dumb.

Association has established 12 Centres of its own and hires rooms for services, lectures, clubs, etc.

Gifts and Legacies gratefully acknowledged by:

Secretary, R.A.D.D. 7-11 Armstrong Road, Acton. W.3.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Treasurer: Mr. P. LAURENCE POCOCK

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums of various amounts.

There are upwards of 600 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom over £6,000 are annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, and of good moral character. Amount of Income at the discretion of the Committee. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND.

9, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

L. E. WATTS, Secretary. {3

THE BEST WAY TO SAY

“ THANK
YOU NURSE ”



Give to

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

The College works unceasingly to promote the science and art of nursing. Funds are urgently needed for

expansion, research, maintenance.

Remember the nurses who help you in times of sickness. Help them to maintain their College which serves the public through the nursing profession.

Please send a subscription or donation NOW or make a bequest.

All gifts gratefully received by

THE APPEALS SECRETARY, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING,
HENRIETTA PLACE, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.1

RNBT

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST

*for the benefit of serving and ex-serving Naval men
and their dependants when in necessity or distress.*

HEAD OFFICE: HIGH STREET, BROMPTON, GILLINGHAM, KENT

SCOTLAND CALLING!

Royal Scottish Society for
Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Last Year, 7,095 cases of neglect or ill-treatment were investigated and 22,500 children safeguarded.

Please help us in our work to make life endurable for unloved children and give them a fair chance by sending a contribution to the

GENERAL SECRETARY
16 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

Pearson's Fresh Air Fund

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



Will you please help to give a poor child like this a seaside holiday? 30/- will ensure a week's holiday for a child who may otherwise never have a change from drab surroundings.

Please DO remember children in your Will

Will you please send gifts to:—

TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON ST., LONDON, W.C.2

THE SAILORS' HOME & RED ENSIGN CLUB

Dock Street, London, E.1

President: Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G.

Chairman: Admirol Sir Alan Scott-Moncreff, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Provides officers and seamen of the Merchant Navy with a comfortable Home and Club. After recent modernisation, it now has accommodation for 245 persons in separate rooms.

Charges are kept to the minimum. The Club is a charity, and for its maintenance and to meet the cost of rebuilding, depends mainly on voluntary subscriptions and legacies. Please help this essential service to seafarers.

**SCOTTISH
SPCA**

19 MELVILLE STREET, EDINBURGH, 3.

Affiliated to the World Federation for the Protection of Animals and to the Central Council of Societies in Scotland for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

Secretary and Treasurer: L. G. Langwill, Chartered Accountant. Asst. Secretary: G. C. Patterson, Chartered Accountant.
Field Organizer Lt. Col. D. I. H. Callender.

Maintains 30 Inspectors (J.P. Constables) Patrolling 25 Counties. Maintains Rest Farm for Horses and Boarding Kennels for Dogs; also Motor Ambulance for Horses and Cattle. Film Lectures given in Schools, etc. Annual expenditure £40,000.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION 5s. PER ANNUM (Minimum)

An appeal is made for donations, subscriptions and legacies to further the beneficent work of the Society, which is the main Scottish Agency for promotion of kindness to animals.

122nd Annual Report gratis on application to the Secretary, as above



THE TOLL OF THE SEA

Last year this Society Cared for 337 survivors from 50 vessels.

Gave IMMEDIATE RELIEF to 94 dependants of men lost at sea during the year.

Over 3,300 aged seamen, fishermen and their families were assisted.

Relief Expenditure for the year—£46,000.

Legacies are solicited Please help this National Work

**SHIPWRECKED Fishermen and
MARINERS' Royal Benevolent
SOCIETY**

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

(B2) 16 WILFRED STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1

“*Why should this
concern me?*”

“What’s the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables?
Just another Charity?”

Confronted with innumerable flag days, bazaars, dances, coffee parties and so on, it is all too easy for us to forget the real purpose of a particular ‘charity,’ and consequently to dismiss it. Yet every charitable organization exists to answer the desperate needs of those to whom the state can offer little or no assistance. The Royal Hospital answers such a need.

Founded over one hundred years ago, it has in its care 255 crippled men and women, many of them still in their prime, who have been struck down by incurable diseases and can no longer lead normal lives.

Their welfare and happiness is the concern of the Hospital. *Can it be yours too?*

**THE ROYAL HOSPITAL
AND HOME FOR INCURABLES**

109 West Hill, S.W.15

DEPENDENT ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

SOLDIERS' SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION

Patrons:

Her Majesty The Queen. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother

FOR OVER SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS SSAFA has been giving help and advice to thousands of service and ex-service families in distress. Broken homes, sudden bereavement, separated families and resettlement in civilian life are a few of the problems with which SSAFA deals. SSAFA has an active Overseas organisation which is available to all service families abroad who may be in need of help or advice. SSAFA assists the widows and dependants of ex-servicemen in time of need.

SSAFA is maintained almost entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

Donations and legacies gratefully received by

The Director of Appeals

SOLDIERS' SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION

23, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

Founded by the late MISS SMALLWOOD

(Patron: Her Majesty the Queen)

This Society is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions

In these anxious times this Society is carrying on its much-needed work of helping poor ladies, many elderly and some great invalids trying to live on a very little.

All gifts of money gratefully received.

If you cannot give a donation now please remember this work in your Will.

Making cheques payable to:

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY
Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcs.

Legacies
help
give
happiness
to this
blind
child



The education of blind children—like Amanda here—is part of the work of The Royal London Society for the Blind. In addition the Society carries out the industrial training of adults, employs blind men and women in its workshops, supervises blind workers in their own homes and provides residential clubs for blind men and women.

Legacies, donations and subscriptions are urgently needed for the maintenance and extension of the Society's work. The Honorary Secretary will gladly send further details.

The Royal London Society for the Blind
107/N Salusbury Road, London, N.W.6

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

(The Society is not nationalised and is registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948.)

**THE SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE**

Patron : Her Majesty the Queen

President : His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury

The Society produces and distributes Christian literature in more than
200 languages and dialects

depends on

Donations, Subscriptions, Legacies to supply Christian reading matter
overseas to people too poor to pay the full price.

Your gift brings books within the reach of hungry minds.

S.P.C.K., Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1



*I've found that address you
wanted — it's **UFAW**...*

that stands for the Universities Federation for Animal
Welfare, 7a Lamb's Conduit Passage, W.C.1.

Yes, they're sound people, they believe the problems
of animal welfare need hard heads as
well as soft hearts, so they restrict
their membership to university people.

A lot of the top-rank scientists are working with
them...

You'd better have their Annual Report.
I'll give you the name again...

UFAW

**7a Lamb's Conduit Passage,
London, W.C.1**



**SECURITY AND
HAPPINESS**

Quietly, efficiently and conscientiously, Spurgeon's carry out their work of caring for needy children.

It's a joy to watch these little ones grow into fine men and women, taking their places in society and adhering to the principles of a Christian upbringing.

The maintenance of this work depends on voluntary contributions. There is no State aid and £1,200 has to be found every week. Will you help us?

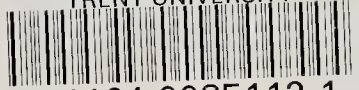
Please send a gift to Mr. Percy Hide,
Secretary, Spurgeon's Homes,
38 Haddon House, Park Road,
Eirchington, Kent

**SPURGEON'S
HOMES**

SPURGEON'S CHILDREN DEPEND ON YOU

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED
LONDON AND BECCLES

TRENT UNIVERSITY



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