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TIME & TIDE

THE BRITISH NEWS MAGAZINE

2-8 SEPTEMBER 1965

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A TIME AND TIDE INVESTIGATION



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HOUSES AND ESTATES

Many of London's old Georgian houses have now been converted into offices, divided into flats, or have deteriorated into little more than slums. But there are many parts of London—such as Bloomsbury, Knightsbridge, Chelsea and Mayfair—where these houses still retain the charm of a century ago.

No 3 Culross Street, in the heart of Mayfair, was once lived in by Susan Wilding, and now by John Powell, the largest single shareholder in St Martin's Property, who is moving to a large flat in Park Street, also in Mayfair, because he wants a room which will hold 80 or 90 people.

The house has been completely renovated and modernised in recent years and is now comfortable and easy to run, but still has the charm and character of a Georgian home.

The basement kitchen has a twin-bowl sink, fitted with a waste disposal unit, an electric cooker, refrigerator, fitted cupboards and work-tops. There is a service lift to the dining room, and a staff room with bathroom, also in the basement.

Apart from the pine-panelled entrance hall, the dining room is the only ground floor room, from which there are French doors leading to a marble-paved patio garden with a classical temple and fountain. The crystal wall brackets add luxury to the room.

The L-shaped drawing room, on the first floor, has silk covered panelled walls. The panels are picked out with gold leaf.

The master bedroom, with a fitted wardrobe, is on the second floor. There is a luxury bathroom attached, with a pink suite and gold-plated taps, and a separate shower.

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continued on page 4

PROPERTY



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Burnfoot House, containing four reception rooms, seven bedrooms, usual offices and servant's quarters, stands in its own grounds. Rateable value £90.

Nearby is Burnfoot Steading comprising byres for 40 young stock, barn, granary, loose boxes, tractor sheds, four bay hayshed, and implement shed, with a worker's cottage annexed to the main steading.

Connelbush Steading comprises byres for 62 cows, calf house, five bay hayshed, meal shed, and usual dairy premises.

Connelbush farm house comprises three rooms, kitchen, scullery and bathroom downstairs and two rooms upstairs, and is situated near its Steading. Rateable value £32.

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BALHAM. Double room, suit one or two ladies rent 3 gns and everything provided, water, electric fire, cooker. Kelvin 1759, after 6 p.m.

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Letters to the Editor

TIME AND TIDE belongs to its readers in the sense that if there were no readers there would be no **TIME AND TIDE**.

Comment on a public figure (political, business, literary), attack one of our articles, send us—please—ideas on how to make the magazine better.

Especially valuable are *facts* which will interest or amuse your fellow readers—an anecdote about something that has happened to you, facts from your experience of some personality in the news.

Authoritative views by leaders in their subject, industry or profession will always be printed prominently in **TIME AND TIDE**.

Readers are asked to keep their letters short. The Editor reserves the right to cut letters when necessary.

Please send your letters to The Editor, **TIME AND TIDE**, 40-43 Chancery Lane, London, WC2.

Commons kitchens

SIR: The Catering Department of the House of Commons lost £16,592 last year and is this year facing a financial crisis. To offset this, the Committee is negotiating with the Treasury for an annual grant to cover this loss.

What method of redress has the public to prevent this barefaced robbery by people who set their own high rates of salary and who by their action prove without doubt their utter inability to run a little canteen apart from yelling from their soap-boxes that they and they alone are the people to control the finances of the country.

If the Treasury hand out our money to offset losses in their canteen what is the legal situation and can any tradesman demand similar financial help.

What a country we live in under our present government.

J S WATSON

Cranemoor Road, Highcliffe.

'Two great swindles'

SIR: Many years ago a sublime idea took practical shape in this great country of ours. It promised to hopeful millions a better chance of maintaining good health and full care in sickness. It was the introduction of a Welfare State. We would be looked after from the cradle to the grave.

Cheerfully we accepted the financial burdens it laid on us, and gratefully we flocked to the many free services offered to us. The dread of an expensive illness had gone.

Increase after increase on our payments we took in our stride, always hoping that we would be privileged to see the millennium in medical care.

The dentists, opticians and doctors

waxed fat, and the drug manufacturers and other ancillary services experienced an astounding upsurge in profits.

Today, with our mental and medical hospitals bursting at the seams, with our homes lumbered with useless spectacles and ill-fitting surgical appliances, we find that out of every £1 we contribute to ensure our health, less than two shillings is actually spent on the patients!

When the history of the 20th century comes to be written in honesty, there will be a record of two great swindles that will convince future generations that we were crazy. They will be 'Post-War Credits' and 'The National Health Scheme.'

RONALD GRAY

Birdhall Grove, Levenshulme,
Manchester, 19.

Do they understand?

SIR: I was much disappointed when I read several letters in your last number, in favour of the Common Market.

Have these letter-writers read the Treaty of Rome and understood it? Do they agree with its political implications? Are they only concerned with the doubtful prospects of increased trade?

Mr Algozino, by his name, is perhaps not British and should refrain from referring to Her Majesty, or, better still, return to the country from which he emerged—if Italy, a country balanced on

a knife-edge, over the abyss of Communism.

The present members of the EEC are only a small portion of Europe.

G M H WRIGHT

Highbury, Chagford, Devon.

Sorry, no trail

The following letter has been received from an address in Northern Ireland by Hutchinsons:

Dear Sir,

I require for occupation to be a publishers reader, and if you are able to employ me as such, in the matter of fiction only, I am sure you would be gratified and profited by my discriminative skill; a trail will alone prove this; and such I advise and invite you to allow me.

I am,

yours truly,

(signed)

MPs kept silent

SIR: The eight Labour MPs who are opposing 25 per cent increases in Judges' salaries kept silent when their own pay was increased by 85 per cent last November.

C AMES

Buff Avenue, Barstead, Surrey.



In Property Advertiser on sale Thursday 26th August, 2nd and 9th September, 1965, there is a specially enlarged feature on Houses for Sale in the West Country. May we send you a free copy. See the form below.

To: PROPERTY ADVERTISER, CLASSIFIED HOUSE,
NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Please send me free the issue of Property Advertiser containing "Live in the West Country" feature.

NAME _____

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Washington let the cat out of the bag

SIR: Since the pro-Common Market group has flooded England with the biggest cataract of propaganda since Goebbels (who was it who said that a lie repeated often enough comes to be accepted as the truth)—it is not surprising that some of your recent pro-Market correspondents manage to misunderstand or misrepresent the true situation in almost every possible way.

For instance, one of them describes joining EEC as 'the best chance for exports for years,' forgetting that any increase in exports to EEC countries would have to be balanced against a whole series of adverse factors, among which are:—

(a) increase in imports from Europe, mainly of manufactured goods, all of which would have to be paid for.

(b) increased unemployment here through Continental under-cutting.

(c) increased food bill through Commonwealth imports having to climb over EEC tariff barriers.

(d) resultant effect of higher food prices on the economy.

(e) decrease in exports to the Commonwealth owing to cancellation of our preferences in Commonwealth markets.

(f) removal from effective Parliamentary control of all economic matters. This would affect us in scores of ways of which we can now form little idea.

If European unity were the real issue (assuming that unity and not unification or uniformity is really what is aimed at) the political advantages could be obtained through the Council of Europe, to which we belong already. The economic advantages could be obtained by judicious bridge-building between EEC and EFTA. But these ways of approaching the problem would not either subordinate Britain to supra-national organisations with dictatorial powers, nor break up the English-speaking part of the British Commonwealth economically (as joining EEC would.) It is of course precisely those which are their true aims, much as they would like to conceal the fact.

The reason for this is that they are not acting in response to any genuine British need or requirement, but simply as the spokesmen for American policies. The US government themselves let the cat out of the bag by publicly announcing last time that American policy 'would admit no alternative' to Britain joining EEC.

Anybody in Britain who similarly maintains that there is no alternative to joining EEC, is, whether he knows it or not, quite as subservient to Washington as any Communist is to Moscow.

J H LODGE
Semley Road, Hassocks, Sussex.

Immigration: what has happened in US is a warning to England

SIR: Is it not time that the question of immigration was considered in a realistic way and not through a vague sentimental haze? What has happened in the US recently should be a grave warning to us in England and to all other countries.

It is an established law of nature that you cannot put a quart into a pint pot and that is what many of the vague idealists wish to do regardless of the inevitable consequences. If reports are true, many Negroes have been coming from the east and south of the US to settle in Los Angeles because they believed that they would get better homes, good jobs and more money.

Whose fault it has been that they did not, nor whether there is room there for more good accommodation, sanitation and work, I do not know, nor whether it is suitable for such development.

But it is obvious that it should be put fairly and squarely to the Negroes before they move, that they will not, at present, find what they expect because it is just not there. And it is also obvious that they should not be allowed to make these journeys and settle where they cause grave

discomfort, difficulties and danger to those people already living there in a decent manner.

Officialdom has failed very badly in allowing such a state of things to occur.

In this country we have to thank Mr Harold Macmillan for allowing 75,000 aliens, many of them being coloured people from Commonwealth countries, and quite unused to Western ways of life, to enter England, where there is not room for them unless we reduce the standards of living for the white people here and create conditions similar to those in the US.

What is needed at the present time, the world over, is to raise the standards of health, morale, sanitation, morals, character and life in general, and return to Christian standards. The fact that they have been allowed to come here and make life utterly unbearable for those already living here by white standards, has bred in the black races a rudeness, arrogance and indulgence in their worst characteristics which is a grave warning of what might happen, especially after reading of events in the US.

If they wish to live in Western countries they must grow up, amend their way but not remain with one foot in the jungle! They would be better in their own countries. Before any aliens are allowed to enter this country and they should be very few the tests should be for health, morals, character not money or willingness to work because they only work for a while and then live, often, either on the State or the earnings of immoral women. No wonder many countries in the world have written us off as 'finished.'

(Miss) L KNOWLES
Thackeray House, London, W8.

Audacity

SIR: The Jamaican Minister, Mr Allen, over here on the immigration question, has the audacity to threaten trouble and say that it is nothing but the colour bar which is preventing the Government from letting as many as want to into this country.

It is all nonsense, except in a few cases, to say it is the colour bar. The fact is that we have a lot of young people who want homes and jobs now, and of course, they must be put first.

Jamaica should wake up and use the money which we send there to develop her own country. That is the answer.

A J MOXON
Salvington Gardens, West Worthing, Sussex.

America's example

SIR: The problem of coloured migration to this country has been shuttled backwards and forwards ever since the present Government has been in power.

Surely after the racial riots in America, it is the duty of our Government to clamp down on immigration now!

(MRS) F MILLS
Lower Sloane Street, London, SW1

'Eye for an eye say Africans'

SIR: I refer you to the above report published in the June edition of TIME AND TIDE, and should be obliged if you will kindly publish the following facts.

1. There is complete peace and tranquillity in Rhodesia, and anyone, no matter what their colour, can travel its length or breadth without meeting any hostility whatsoever.

Since the restriction of those African Nationalists who were found guilty of threats, intimidation, arson, and the like, the Rhodesian African once more is able to show his natural characteristics of courtesy, friendliness, and his desire to be law abiding and left in peace, without fear of reprisals from black African Nationalists.

2. Mr MuKono's statement that Rhodesia is a police state, in as fallacious as his statement regarding his claim to have been imprisoned for 21 days 'in chains and assaulted with whips.'

The Director of Prisons emphatically denies that either chains or whips are used in prison establishments in Rhodesia. Furthermore, he points out that, in spite of careful examination of prison records, there is no evidence to show that a 'Noel MuKono' has ever been received in any prison establishment here!

P C DENDY
for Director, Ministry of Information,
Milton Building, Jameson Avenue,
Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Real friends

SIR: What a time Mrs Barbara Castle must be having, flitting round Africa, giving away £200 million of the British taxpayers' money. That should ensure a kiss on the cheek from her friends Presidents Kenyatta, Hastings Banda, etc.

Our money props up their economy, and our troops prop up their governments.

While Southern Rhodesia which has a prosperous and stable economy, and who never asks us for a penny, cannot get independence. In the event of a war, Rhodesia would be one of the first to fly to the aid of Britain. It's very debatable whether we would get any help from the African countries.

C J HOPKINS
Totland Road, Brighton.

A new word

SIR: The following is an exact copy of an item which appeared in the *Rhodesia Herald*, published in Salisbury, Rhodesia: MACMILLAN GIVES LOZI A NEW WORD.

A new word has cropped up in Lozi, the language of Barotseland, according to the Director of Church Public Relations, Canon D Jenkins.

He made the discovery in a chat with the Litunga of Barotseland, Sir Mwanawina Lewanika.

The word is *ku-makmirana*, and the Litunga's explanation of it: 'To discuss at great length, and appear to get nowhere: from the English Makmirana—Macmillan.'

C R MOORE
Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Our 'dumb friends'

SIR: I was surprised to find a page full of negative and selfish letters opposing bull-fighting in TIME AND TIDE, 19 August. The writers, I imagine, would be the type to sit down in roads with signs protesting against the fox-hunting activities of their betters!

I should like to answer each point separately, but this is impracticable. I shall only choose two. Firstly, the charge of disloyalty to our 'friends' the animals. Those people who have kept animals know that they can be affectionate and friendly.

But this is entirely due to their wish for self-preservation, and they can turn on their owners at the least cause if they feel

their selves threatened. An animal is incapable of 'love,' incapable of 'loyalty' unless it benefits thereby.

Secondly, it is un-Christian to support bull-fighting (and cowardly, although how this conclusion is arrived at I am unaware). This Christian nonsense is reaching the heights of sublimity.

The Church will eventually (if it has not yet done so) pronounce against what they term blood sports: the Church has incited coloured peoples here and in America to attack the white people: it has defended rapists and murderers: it openly wishes to make love to homosexuals. The Church's 'Christian' values are worthless and hypocritical, and mean nothing to the thinking man any more.

Let the bull-fight documentary be shown upon television, let those who are opposed go and sit down and protest. They cannot go against nature, human or animal: they can only incite the mirth of their opponents.

PETER R CHARLWORTH NEWMAN
Mapleton Crescent, Enfield, Middlesex.

Homage to Marx

SIR: No matter who comes over here from the strife-ridden part of that torn country, the East German propaganda machine dictates that the ritual has to be closely followed.

The latest conscripts for the pilgrimage to the Communist Mecca at Highgate are the Berliner Ensemble.

'On its first day off,' stated a press release on behalf of the group, 'it has

organised a bus tour to see the sights of London including Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, Hampstead Heath and the grave of Karl Marx.' Few would accord to the grave of Marx the flattering epitaph 'a sight of London.'

'It is a sight,' commented an official of the British Travel Association, 'but there are sights . . . and sights. Certainly this would not be on any list of top attractions of London.'

Yet one wonders what passes through the minds of those people as they stand there for the few brief seconds paying their lip-service to a founder of a system which has matured into something of which the prison-like Berlin Wall is merely the outward sign of a deep, bitter discontent.

What does it feel like to pay homage to a man whose system has you trapped so that any attempt to break with his creed and flee for freedom was acknowledged by a bullet in the back for those who have tried? In this country, we will never know. The supreme irony of the whole lamentable business is that while Marx's willing unwilling slaves return to their side of the wall, Marx himself lies in the land of freedom and democracy and perhaps smilingly bids them 'guhte reise.' Has not the time perhaps come to throw the body overboard?

Or, better still, would anyone in this country really object to a swap? You know, one dead body for, say, several live ones?

JOHN ARROWSMITH
Westminster Bridge Road, London, SE1.

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Readers who see TIME AND TIDE every week get much more enjoyment and inside information from it than those who read the paper only occasionally. The real significance of TIME AND TIDE can be fully appreciated only by reading it week after week.

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WHERE TO EAT EN ROUTE

This exclusive TIME AND TIDE feature is designed to offer a concise guide to recommended eating places where food and services are of a high standard.

The choice is yours: inns, restaurants or hotels, town or country. For those on TOURING HOLIDAYS, or for the TRAVELLING BUSINESS MAN, a place to eat can be found by referring to these pages. Telephone numbers, and when necessary, road directions are included in the Guide.

ENGLAND

LONDON—WEST END

GATTOPARDO, 29a James Street, W.1. Italian. Open noon—3 p.m. and 7 p.m.—3 a.m. Fully licensed. Closed Sundays. Dancing nightly. Dinner approx 30/-. Reservations Welbeck 4689.

MAISON BASQUE, 11 Dover Street, W.1. HYD 2651. Continental. Open Noon—3 p.m. and 6 p.m.—Midnight. Fully licensed. Proprietor; Mr. Andrea. Closed Saturdays and Sundays.

GOLDEN BOMBAY, 28-29 Lisle Street, London. WC2. Indian. GER 4240. Open noon-midnight, including Sunday; fully licensed. Choice of over 70 different Curries. Proprietor: Mr M A Musawir.

YE OLD RED LION, Waverton Street, W.1. An old country pub in the heart of Mayfair with authentic English cooking. Open 11 am-3 pm—5.30 pm-11 pm. Sundays noon-2 pm, 7 pm-10.30 pm. Fully licensed. 3 course lunch 21/-. GRO 1307.

LONDON—EAST END

PROSPECT OF WHITBY, Wapping Wall; London's most famous and historic inn dating from 1520 and situated on the River Thames. A la carte lunch from noon-2.30; Dinner from 7 p.m. Reservations ROY 1095.

LONDON—SOHO

NANKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 36 Cranbourn Street, WC2. TEM 7501/3678. Open noon to midnight, including Sundays. Fully licensed. Special menu for two from 15s.

STAR STEAK HOUSE for the most succulent steaks in London! 11 Soho Square, W.1. Tel: GER 6525. Open Noon—3 p.m., 5.30—11.30 p.m. Sundays Noon—3 p.m. & 6 p.m.—11 p.m. Fully licensed. 3 course a la carte dinner approx £1.

VENEZIA, 21 Gt Chapel Street, W.1. GER 6506. Italian. Open 12.15 pm-3 pm; 6.15 pm-11.30 pm. Fully licensed. Closed Sundays. Three-course a la carte Dinner 21s.

LA DOLCE VITA—The Gayest Atmosphere in London. 10 Frith Street, Soho, W.1. Tel: GER 3814. Italian. Open noon to 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 1.30 a.m. Sundays to 12.30 a.m. Fully licensed Restaurant and Taverna for Dinner. Dancing nightly. Prop.: Mino and Sergio.

LONDON—CHELSEA

LEZZET, 13 Montpelier St, SW3. For both Turkish and Continental specialities. Fully licensed. Open Noon—3 p.m. 6 p.m.—11 p.m. inc Sunday. 3 course a la carte dinner approx 25s. Reservation Ken 2652.

LONDON—CITY

PIZZALA, 125 Chancery Lane, WC2. Tel: CHA 2601. Italian. Superb and extensive cuisine; fully licensed. Open noon to 3 pm and 6 pm to 11.30 pm. Three course a la carte dinner approx 25s.

LONDON—EARLS COURT

LOTUS GARDEN, 257 Old Brompton Road, SW5. Chinese. Open Noon—11.30 p.m., including Sundays. Fully licensed. Special meal for one person from 16/6. Easy parking. Tel: FRE 7234.

DINTY MOORE'S, 259 Old Brompton Road, SW5. English. Open 8 am-3 am including Sundays. Licensed. Spanish music and singing nightly; table d'hôte and a la carte. Tel: FRE 7553.

SRI LANKA, 19 Childs Street, S.W.5. A Ceylonese restaurant with an intimate atmosphere. Open Noon—3 p.m. and 6 p.m.—Midnight including Sundays. Fully licensed; Reservations: FRE 4116.

LONDON—KENSINGTON

KENSINGTON. LES PIES QUI RIENT, 2 Abingdon Road, London. W8. Tel: WES 3737/8. French/Mediterranean. Open 12.30 to 3.30 p.m., 7.45 p.m. to 2 a.m. Sundays 7 to 11.30 p.m. Easy parking. Music nightly. Three-course a la carte Dinner approx £2.

LONDON—SOUTH KENSINGTON

LA VODKA, 132 Cromwell Road, SW7. Russian. Open Noon—3 p.m.; and 6 p.m.—Midnight including Sunday. 3-course a la carte dinner approx 25/-. Reservations FRE 0200.

CAERNARVONSHIRE

THE ALFREDO RESTAURANT, Conway. (Opposite Prince Llewelyn's Monument, Lancaster Square.) Licensed. Open daily, Sundays included. Luncheons, Afternoon Teas, Dinner. Special Italian Dishes to Order. Conway 2381.

CHESHIRE

THE LION AND SWAN HOTEL, Congleton. Fully licensed and residential. Open all year. High-class restaurant with dancing. Tuesday to Saturday. Luncheon table d'hôte and a la carte. Evenings a la carte. Telephone: Congleton 3115.

CUMBERLAND

BRACKENRIGG HOTEL, Ullswater. Six miles from Penrith on the A592, Pooley Bridge to Patterdale road. Fully licensed. Residential. Ideal centre for touring Lakeland. Dinners from 12s 6d. Proprietors Mr and Mrs J Telford. Tel: Pooley Bridge 206.

DORSET

KNOLL HOUSE, Studland, nr Swanage, on the A351. Ashley Courtenay recommended. Tel: Studland 251.

DEVON

ROCK INN, Haytor Vale. Beautiful old Coaching Inn. Speciality Good Food and your comfort. Fully licensed. Restaurant a la carte and buttery bar. Ashley Courtenay recommended. Under new management. Phone: HAYTOR 205.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

SWAN HOTEL, Market Street, Wotton-under-Edge. A pleasant old inn with beamed dining room. Table d'hôte. Extensive a la carte for evening. Restaurant open 12.30 p.m.—2.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.—11 p.m. Dinner dances Wednesdays and Saturdays. Tel: Wotton-under-Edge 2329.

UNICORN HOTEL, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire. Restaurant open 12.30 p.m.—2.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.—10 p.m. High-class food a speciality. Tel: Stow-on-the-Wold 257.

GLAMORGAN

THE TWELVE KNIGHTS HOTEL, Margam, Glamorganshire, Wales. Near Port Talbot on the A.48. Restaurant open 12.30 p.m.—2 p.m. 7 p.m.—10 p.m. Closed Sundays. Tel: Port Talbot 2381.

HEREFORDSHIRE

CHASE HOTEL, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, on the A40. This hotel has the AA and RAC food rosette. ***Tel: Ross-on-Wye 3161.

LANCASHIRE

MOORCOCK INN, Waddington, nr, Clitheroe. A spacious, luxurious Inn. Very highly recommended. English cooking. Restaurant open 1 p.m.—2 p.m. and 7 p.m.—9 p.m. Tel: Clitheroe 333.

MIDDLESEX

MIDDLESEX ARMS, South Mimms, near Barnet. Tel: South Mimms 3143. Restaurant open noon to 2.30 pm and from 7 pm. Last orders 10 pm. Sundays: 7.30 pm to 10 pm. Proprietor Mr E R Thonhauser. In the lovely candlelit room which seats 50 you can choose your dinner from an extensive menu or ask the Maitre d'hôtel to choose from their famous Gourmet dishes not on the menu. 3-course Table d'Hôte luncheon 15s 6d. 5-course Table d'Hôte dinner 17s 6d. Route from London A1 to South Mimms, Junction of A6.

SOMERSET

PEPPERBOX RESTAURANT, Ilchester. Good food and wine in pleasant surroundings. Fully licensed. Open 9 a.m. for Morning Coffee, lunch from Table d'Hôte 12s 6d and a la carte. Tea 3s 6d. Dinner from 14s 6d a la carte. Manager: G V L Swain. Tel: Ilchester 393.

SUSSEX

THE COACH AND HORSES, Maudlin, near Chichester, a popular port of call for first-class food and service. Fully licensed. Reservations Chichester 4420 and 4690.

ENGLISH'S: BRIGHTON, Sussex, 29-31 East Street. Specialists in sea food. One of the finest on the South Coast. Excellent personal service. Tel: Brighton 27980.

THE STAR RESTAURANT, 4 Claremont, Hastings, Sussex. Specialises in lunches and suppers. Open until 11 p.m. Telephone: Hastings 993.

WHITE HORSE INN, Chilgrove, on B2141, six miles from Chichester. An old English Inn with rose covered walls. English French cooking served 12.30-1.30 p.m. and 7-10.30 p.m. (Closed for meals Sunday and Monday, but tasty snacks available.) 'Good Food Guide' recommendation. Reservations essential.—East Marden 219.

WARWICKSHIRE

SAXON MILL, Guy's Cliffe—on A46. Astride River Avon, 1 mile Warwick Castle. 11th century Water Mill converted 1952 to Warwickshire's Finest Restaurant. Fully licensed. Open all the year. Lunch, noon to 2.30 p.m. Dinner, 6 p.m. to midnight. Restaurant: a la carte. Reservations: Warwick 42255.

WORCESTERSHIRE

THE ORIGINAL ST PATRICK'S RESTAURANT, 45 High Street, Broadway. Open March to December: Licensed; Morning coffee, Grills and snacks served all day 10 am to 9 pm. (Closed Monday) Telephone: Broadway 3123.

YORKSHIRE

BETTY'S, St. Helens Square, York. For the Connoisseur the Oak Room offers superb a la carte. Tel: York 22323.

DUTTON'S

BAY HORSE

Goldsborough, nr Knaresborough, Yorks. Off A1 and A59. Grills daily (except Monday) from 12.30 to 2 p.m. and 7.30 to 10 p.m. Grill room licensed until 11.30 p.m. Tel: Knaresborough 2212.

MAJESTIC HOTEL, Harrogate. French Restaurant for superb cuisine and choice wines. Reservations phone Harrogate 68972.

continued on page 66

TIME & TIDE

The British News Magazine

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TIME & TIDE

THE BRITISH NEWS MAGAZINE

2-8 SEPTEMBER 1965

Vol 46 · No 35

FOUNDED 45 YEARS
AGO BY
VISCOUNTESS RHONDDA

Offices: 40/43 CHANCERY LANE
LONDON WC2 Telephone: HOLborn 3291
Cable Address: NEWSBRIT, London, WC2
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 78 SHILLINGS

ECHOES

■ President Johnson was 57 last Friday.

■ Iona Brown, at 24, captured her listeners by her youth, undoubted gift and her swarming confidence in her first Prom performance, as soloist in the Mendelssohn violin concerto—without a break between movements.

■ The hot-dog man at Hampstead Heath's annual fair summed up the changed Bank holiday, 'Lots of people have been on holiday, and they're skint.'

■ Save the late President Kennedy from his royalty collecting friends. He is in danger of becoming the most over-praised man in history.

■ Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, says he can give the British 24 hours to quit. All the more reason to shift our base to Australia.

■ The strange people who have appropriated the fine old name of Humanists are trying to drive God from Britain. Now some of them seem to be against marriage.

■ Brigid Brophy the novelist said at the weekend, 'Marriage is an immoral institution.'

■ Two hundred foreign trawlers—Russian, German and Dutch—were sweeping up the herring in the short area between Scarborough and Whitby last week in competition with British boats.

■ Our men reported nets destroyed at night by foreign trawlers cutting across them.

■ It would be interesting to hear the comments on the news that Mr John Bloom is offering for sale his yacht *Ariane III*—with its gold-plated bathroom fittings—price £400,000.

■ He was on the yacht when his Rolls washing machine company announced its liquidation.

■ For two months the yacht has been hired out, reports the *Sunday Express*, for between £2,500 and £3,000 a week.

■ A coloured workers' leader in Britain, Mr Michael de Freitas, urged his followers to take advantage of the 'stupidity of the English working class' and get themselves appointed shop stewards.

■ Sir Geoffrey de Freitas—no kin to above—has asked not to represent the Government at this month's United Nations General Assembly because he thinks his job as leader of the all-party Parliamentary delegation to the Assembly of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg more important.

■ New convert to Europe Mr Reginald Maudling and old European enthusiast Mr Christopher Soames will represent the Conservatives.

■ *Nature*, published by Macmillan in London, one of the most famous scientific journals in the world, has brought out its 5,000th weekly issue.

■ Many of the greatest steps in science of the last 100 years have been first reported in *Nature*.



Mr John Bloom: his yacht for sale at £400,000.

■ Mr Lester Pearson plans to call a general election for November. He fears that if he waits he will be unpopular among still more Canadians.

■ Labour MPs who advocated that Britain should give up her atom bomb, leaving the weapon only to the US and Russia, are made to look foolish by Soekarno's request to China to help Indonesia make a nuclear weapon.

■ The £ will be helped by large amounts of invested Canadian and US dollars converted to sterling by the Roy West Banking Corporation at Nassau.

■ Westminster Bank, Royal Bank of Canada and Morgan Grenfell, are among the shareholders.

■ Mr E P Taylor, the chairman, is one of Canada's richest men: he controls Charrington United brewers in Britain.

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GREAT BRITAIN

THE QUEEN

Royal cast-offs at church sale



The Queen, Princess Margaret was glad.

The Queen, on holiday at Balmoral, attended a church sale of work to which, it became known, the royal family had contributed.

In the past, great care has been taken to avoid such possessions falling into the hands of souvenir hunters.

Princess Margaret did not attend: she was in Venice with her husband, Lord Snowdon. She could take comfort in the thought of the Royal cast-offs at the sale of work. For during the War she had to wear a hat that had been her sister's, Princess Elizabeth's.

A TIME AND TIDE reporter noticed the double use of the hat and printed the news as a fine example of war economy. Princess Margaret was not amused. She was young then.

ROYAL FAMILY

Lord Snowdon's gruesome pictures

Princess Margaret returned to London leaving Lord Snowdon behind in Venice. On Sunday he had his name, as photographer to Lord Thomson's *Sunday Times* colour supplement, on some of the most tragic child pictures, printed in black and white as more starkly realistic. No doubt as father of two young children he felt the impact of the suffering. Some might say they even went too far, surpassing Dickensian cartoons.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr Wilson's Government likely to fall in eight weeks

The fall of Mr Harold Wilson's Government in late October or early November, and a general election, became a possibility this week.

After this usual summer holiday in the Scilly Isles, Mr Wilson went to visit his father—whose snapshotting of Harold as a boy on the steps of No 10 Downing Street was supposed to have presaged his rise to be Prime Minister.

As he arrived in London a reporter commented that the pound looked better. 'I don't know,' said Mr Wilson, 'I haven't seen the Press today.'

Then he went to his official country house, Chequers, to spend the Whitehall-synthesised Bank Holiday weekend.

He had not been idle. He had announced another conference at No 10 Downing Street.

The subject, unofficial strikes. Mr Ray Gunter, the blunt-looking Minister of Labour, had his ideas for dealing with them. They were very like those of Mr Desmond Donnelly, the Socialist MP who is against nationalising steel.

Two suggestions:

1. Any strike, official or unofficial, to be illegal unless 21 days notice had been given to the Ministry of Labour to enable it to intervene. (At present the Ministry cannot come in until invited.)

2. Contracts between unions and employees to be legally binding (at present union leaders break them because under out of date law they cannot be sued).

Mr Gunter had the ideas and could have set them going, but Mr Wilson needed the limelight. He invited motor car makers and unions to meet him at No 10 Downing Street. Because of the long weekend all the men to be invited could not be reached, and so the meeting was delayed.

Unofficial strikers who had caused 18,000 men to lose their work in British Motor Corporation decided to go back on Wednesday: it has become the habit to take the day after Bank Holiday. There were other strikes unsettled.

Mr Wilson looked happy for the photographers. His face is rounder—he who used to smother everything with HP sauce seems to enjoy the good food of high position—and his hair, turned grey by ten months of office had been bleached white by the Scilly sun.

He sees no end to his worries. Making unofficial strikes the subject of



Mr Harold Wilson: he has to have the limelight.

the day did not please his paymasters, the trade union leaders, who are being shown to lack the confidence of their members. He had half a hope that voters might blame the harder times on the unofficial strikers.

Ford and Hoover had put thousands of workers on short time. Immediately there was a cry of 'Politics!'—as though a company would lose millions to play politics. Mr Douglas Jay broadly reported that no politics were involved. The short time was due to one thing—Mr Callaghan's squeeze. Three months ago the bland Chancellor of the Exchequer said his squeeze had not even begun to bite. Now it was obvious to everybody that it had.

Just when Mr Wilson needs to brighten his 'image'! He still tells his friends that he is in power for four more years. 'He is even more unintelligent than I thought if he believes himself,' said a Tory.

A by-election is being hurried forward at Erith so that a new Labour MP, even with a reduced majority, will replace Mr Norman Dodds by October 26 when Parliament sits again, so bringing the Government's majority back to three.

Labour MP's are saying that Mr Dodds was the first of a number of Labour casualties if long sittings continue (though Parliament is in session only for about half the year). The story is being spread that Tories on the joint committee have already agreed to proxy voting for sick MPs, but the majority of Tory MPs will not have it. They believe that Mr Wilson's majority will naturally disappear within a few months.

People's disillusion is likely to hurry Mr Wilson out even sooner. The public do not yet realise that 'thinkers' among the Labour hierarchy are coldly plan-

ning for unemployment to grow to half a million by Christmas.

But they see life becoming harder in a score of ways—only slightly, but any discomfort is greeted unwillingly after the affluence of 13 years of Tory rule.

In February Mr Wilson said the economic problem was virtually solved, but he knows it is becoming worse. He is leading the country at the gallop to where Ramsay MacDonald brought it in 1931. Again the people have to be squeezed to please foreign bankers—to try to keep their confidence and to pay interest on £1,000 million which had to be borrowed to keep the pound afloat after Mr Wilson, Mr Brown, Mr Callaghan and others bemoaned the economic mess the Tories had left them, not apparently realising that world bankers were listening as well as the voters.

It is this 'babes in the wood' way of conducting affairs which has disillusioned British people even more than the cynical disregard of almost every promise by which Mr Wilson won power.

Even the leftish *Times* said on Monday this week: 'For the first time since he succeeded Mr Gaitskell, Mr Wilson's image as the modern dynamic professional Prime Minister has become tarnished.'

The 'first-class brain' has been shown not to be so bright when it comes to doing things.

As the economic crisis grew for Mr Wilson, an eager Mr Edward Heath returned from his holiday. He too had been with father, for he had holidayed in France with him and his step-mother, and on Sunday he left his father's house at Broadstairs to travel north to Swinton College, Yorkshire.

He went 'to sum up' after a summer conference of 70 eager Tories. 'It was typical,' said one Conservative of the old school, 'that he should sum up without having heard the arguments.' But he did know the arguments, for they were his—expressed by that staunch Tory Sir Edward Boyle, by Bow Groupers and others of the Liberals who in broad daylight have captured the Tory Party. Mr Maudling was there, too.

Mr Heath did speak for the whole country when he said, 'To call talks in Downing Street is no real solution to the problem... All this Government is good for is talks and inquiries, not action...'

'So far this year trade disputes have taken up 33 per cent more wasted days than last year.'

Mr Heath intends to push until Mr Wilson is forced to give way; and he may not have to push very hard. Circumstances are becoming stronger even than Mr Wilson's love of office.

But the new Conservative leader has



Mr Edward Heath: hopes to be in No. 10 Downing Street soon.

not referred to a nagging fear in many Conservative hearts, that if he gains power he will again be willing to jettison our historic—and profitable—links with Canada, Australia and New Zealand to take Britain into Europe.

Home affairs have seized the attention of the public. Indeed some in Whitehall fear that Mr Wilson is having to give so much of his attention to unofficial strikes and hanging on to power by his finger nails that he has not much time for running the country and keeping a proper eye on world affairs.

People throughout the country were thinking about unofficial strikes. At the same time they were asking why unofficial strikes were any better than official strikes, since both harm the country's economy. A demand was growing that Mr Wilson should curb trade union leaders who, given pompous voice by the Trades Union Congress, not only think themselves above the law but as a second government.

While union leaders have been taking on airs, Communists have seized power in the factories and on the docks.

Some unofficial strikes are just bloody-mindedness, because a driver is sacked for dangerous driving, or a girl sacked for regularly going to the lavatory for a chat, or because the management appoint a trained foreman who hasn't gone through the out-of-date process of 'serving his time.' Like their official leaders, some workers have been taught to believe themselves above discipline and above the law.

This is the sort of stupidity on to which the trained Communists fasten. Industries vital to export or to power supply can be crippled in a day. Some of the unofficial strikes are trial runs.

And to Mr Wilson, who boasts of his many friends in Russia, they are the most dangerous threat.

Even more surely than Mr Callaghan's squeeze, or the threatened revolt on both right and left wings in the Labour Party, the Communists could bring him down.

SCIENCE

The men who take us to the stars

Of the very large numbers now joining the ranks of science, far too few seem to be evincing the technological interest which the future calls for, said Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, in his presidential address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its 127th annual meeting at Cambridge this week.

Sir Cyril, senior research fellow, Imperial College of Science and Technology, said: 'Reflection on the native genius of our country suggests that the mechanically minded, the adventurously practical kinds of people, should be by no means rare. Why then do we hear complaints about the lack of recruits for applied science?'

'The traditional second-class status of science in the establishment tended to deter all save the minority with a real vocation for it.'

'Great technological advances are made not necessarily by those with profound insight into the secrets of nature, but by those with alert, enterprising, ingenious but quite unacademic minds.'

'Can we blame young people with uncommitted minds for not choosing a course which means harder work and smaller prospects of esteem. They still feel, no doubt, that their ultimate success and influence will be limited by the old slogan... that the scientists must always be on tap and never on top.'

'Since then with the talent and the temperament for turning knowledge to practical use may turn up anywhere, in any social stratum, in any academic discipline and with any general intellectual background, we should see that far, far fewer of them any longer remain ignorant of science and perhaps even proud of their condition, and that those who respond should not find themselves relegated to a subaltern status.'

A great deal of nonsense had been talked around the allegation that scientists were interested in things rather than people.

'I have only to look at my own friends to know that this is utterly untrue, but if it had any truth the fault would rest with the educational system of selection which has, indeed quite often, attempted to segregate impressionable youth in accordance with this false philosophy and I am afraid they still occasionally try to do so.'

The facts about Crossman's sensational plan to abolish estate agents

The sensational plan by Mr Richard Crossman, Minister of Housing and Local Government, for local councils to be responsible for private housing deals—and so cut out the estate agents—is nearing completion.

The plan was originally the idea of Mr Percy Light, chief legal assistant of the Leicester City Council. It is backed by a growing number of Labour MPs.

TIME AND TIDE understands that Mr Crossman will be ready to put the full proposals before the Cabinet before Parliament reassembles next month.

Under the plan, City, Borough and Urban Councils would set up registers of houses for sale throughout their areas, would arrange for surveys and would act as third parties between buyers and sellers.

Deposits paid by prospective buyers would be paid into the Post Office who would become the stakeholders.

Estate agents throughout the country are furious at the idea.

When TIME AND TIDE first reported bare details of the Crossman plan early this year, many estate agents wrote to us asking for further information.

Now TIME AND TIDE can give the details.

Anyone with a house for sale would pay the local Council a registration fee of £15 and the Council would then have the property surveyed and advertise it in a register, kept at the Town Hall, and possibly in the local newspapers as well.

If the Council effected a sale the seller would be charged a maximum of 1 per cent commission on the sale price but the £15 deposit would be deducted from the bill. On a house selling for £5,000 the fee payable to the Council would be £50—£15 on registration and £35 when the deal was completed.

A partner in a big London firm of estate agents, specialising in house property, told TIME AND TIDE this week: 'The idea is obviously to cut us out altogether—to abolish us. But the Government simply won't get away with it.'

'Any seller registering with a local authority in the way envisaged is a sucker. He will merely be a number

For rising business men

If you are in business you will read the Rising Business Man's Page with warmth. If you are not in business, do a good turn to some rising young man you know and show him the page.



Mr Crossman: ready for the Cabinet.

on a list. With a reputable agent handling the deal he would receive personal treatment—and, of course, a far better price for his house.

'Many of us believe this is all part of a plot to lower the value of property all over the country.'

And he added: 'The Government will lose support by a measure like this.'

Estate agents are invited to write to the Editor of TIME AND TIDE on this subject.

Ministers to unions: 'Help us'

Three senior Cabinet Ministers are making personal appeals to the trade unions to cut out strikes and restrictive practices so that Britain can close the trade gap and solve most of her economic ills.

Mr George Brown, Minister of Economic Affairs; Mr James Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade have been comparing Britain's balance of trade figures with those of other countries in Western Europe.

The lesson learned is that other countries are prospering because they have far fewer industrial disputes than does Britain.

The appeal are being made at personal level between Ministers and trade union chiefs. There will be much lobbying in this direction at the annual congress of the TUC next week.

Then all the union leaders will be under the same roof.

It is reported in Whitehall that the plan to enlist full union co-operation has the wholehearted backing of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Ministers have some revealing figures

from other countries in front of them. These are some:

Sweden. Her last balance of payments deficit was only £64 million, but shipping revenue brought her in more than £100 million. Sweden therefore had a real surplus. Restrictive practices are outlawed and there has been no important strike for 19 years. Employers and unions reach wages agreement every two years and these are honoured to the letter.

Norway. Last year's trade figures showed a deficit of only £8 million. There was one strike in Norway in the whole of 1964; there are no restrictive practices and no unemployment.

West Germany. There was a trading surplus of nearly £120 million last year. Here again, strikes are most rare and industry has accepted full automation. The German tax system helps business to plough back money for new machinery.

Italy. After an economic crisis in 1963, Italy reports a surplus of £170 million in the first six months of this year.

France. Exports have risen from £135 million in 1957 to £3,175 million now.

British Ministers are to drive these figures home in their discussions with the union leaders.

Particularly they will press for every effort to be made to keep export prices down so that they can compete with overseas countries.

In the last five years British export prices have risen by 7 per cent. The German increase has been 6 per cent, the French 4½ per cent and the Italian only ½ per cent.

And Japan's export prices, over the same period, are down by 9 per cent.



Chancellor Callaghan: revealing figures.

Don't keep a good thing to yourself—please hand on this copy to a friend.

THE COMMONWEALTH

RHODESIA

Smith rejects new conference

SALISBURY—Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, rejected the idea of a new constitutional conference because, he maintained, this would harm the country's prospects for independence.

Mr Smith was asked in Parliament by Mr I H Samuriwo, an independent African Member, whether, in view of his statement that the climate for the negotiation of independence was more favourable than for some time, it was his intention to ask the British Govern-



Premier Ian Smith rejects . . .

ment to hold a constitutional conference, Mr Smith replied:

'I believe the prospects for the negotiation of independence are more favourable now than they have been for a long time, but since a constitutional conference on the matter can only result in the deterioration of these prospects, it is not my intention to initiate a request for such a conference.'

He refused to be drawn into an argument as to whether he had the support of the African people in his stand, saying his discussions with tribal chiefs had convinced him the bulk of the Africans were behind his Government.

Rail raises new African problem

SALISBURY—One of the biggest question-marks in Central Africa today hangs over the proposed railway link between Zambia and Tanzania.

The first talks on the subject between President Kaunda of Zambia and Tanzania's President, Julius Nyerere, ended

in Dar-es-Salaam with no clue as to when work on the railway will start.

President Kaunda returned from the conference indicating that he favoured a world consortium being formed to channel financial aid from all sources through the African Development Bank to build the line, rather than accept outright East or West foreign aid.

He said the financial arrangements would 'depend on the reaction once the first stage we are going to take has gone through.' He did not indicate what this first stage would be, but discounted suggestions that Communist Chinese surveyors had already started work on the Tanzanian side.

Mr Nyerere has in the past made it clear that he has no qualms about accepting money from the Communists or the Western world. 'I don't care where the money comes from, be it red money or blue money, the railway is going to be built,' he has said.

The British Government has already put in a firm offer of £75,000 to pay half the estimated cost of the survey, with the condition that a British firm be employed to do the surveying task. Canada, the United States and Japan are also reported to have made various offers of assistance.

The details of the Communist Chinese aid plan, first revealed by Mr Nyerere, are unknown. It has been variously reported that the amount involved was anywhere between £75 million and £150 million but this has never been confirmed.

Unofficial reports in East African Government circles are that the Chinese offer was difficult to accept in view of the army of unemployed in East Africa. The loan was tied to a Peking plan to supply its own labour force.

Zambia—land-locked and with its main goods outlet through white-ruled Rhodesia and Mozambique, regards the railway as a political necessity to ensure the movement of its main money-making export—copper.

It has been suggested that an all-weather road from Zambia to Dar-es-Salaam would be a more economic proposition than building a railway, but this had only a luke-warm reception in Lusaka as the cost of providing special road transports to carry heavy loads of copper would be enormous.

Additionally maintenance costs on the Zam-Tan highway, which would take a pounding from the copper lorries, would be high. The lorries could not cope with the volume of output and the Zambian producers would almost certainly find themselves with a moun-

tainous backlog on their hands.

It therefore seems certain that if there is to be a link between Zambia and Tanzania it must be a rail link.

There are already two engineering surveys for the line in existence—a report compiled back in 1952 by the East African Railways and Harbour Board, and a 1963 report on the engineering feasibility of the railway carried out by the Lonhro company of Britain.

The East African report is a detailed engineering survey of a track from Zambia to Dar-es-Salaam with an alternative route to Mtwara, a smaller port farther south of the Tanzanian capital.

The Lonhro report deals only with the Zambian section of the line but follows a different route from that proposed by the East African Railways.

It is the question of which route shall be chosen which could provide the biggest stumbling-block to complete agreement between the Zambian and Tanzanian Governments.

Mr Nyerere favours the long haul to Dar-es-Salaam as it would help open up the interior to further development. On the other hand, the port of Dar-es-Salaam would have to undergo drastic changes to be able to handle the increased flow of traffic from Zambia.

Zambia is believed to favour the shorter route to Mtwara, which being 200 miles nearer the Cape of Good Hope, makes for cheaper shipping rates. At present the majority of ships carrying Zambian copper avoid the Suez Canal and its high charges.

There is even one suggestion that Zambia would like to have control of the Mtwara docks and turn it into a free port, but such a scheme would doubtlessly be vetoed by Tanzania.

Meanwhile the first reaction to Zambia's plans to get a new railway have been heard in Rhodesia—at present still a partner in the railways system that has continued to bind the two countries together, even with the break-up of the Central African Federation.

A split has occurred on the board which jointly controls the railway over the question of transfers of Rhodesian staff to Zambia—now labelled a 'hardship' post by the Rhodesians.

The board consists of Government-appointed representatives from both countries with an independent chairman. The Rhodesian members have stated that for too long the board had 'politely turned a blind eye to the realities of the deepening gulf that now separates Rhodesia and Zambia.'

They raised the question of ending the unitary system and replacing it with 'other arrangements more in keeping with the realities of today.'

No doubt the prospect of Zambia ending its flow of goods traffic through

Rhodesia hastened the Rhodesian call to cut off the present co-operative rail-ways system.

CANADA What's under Hudson's Bay

OTTAWA—What lies beneath the 450,000-square-mile mass of Hudson's Bay in northern Canada is a £500,000 question that 85 scientists and technicians are trying to answer in a survey this summer.

They have two months during which the bay is free of ice to make a geo-physical and geological examination. Although the expedition, sponsored by the Canadian Federal Government, is not a prospecting venture, one result may be the discovery of oil and natural gas deposits.

Aircraft will be used to determine the composition and structure of the floor of the bay through charting its magnetic field: instruments lowered from ships will record the gravity and density of the rock bottom and discover what type of rock it is made of, and shock waves will be bounced off the floor of the bay to determine the thick-ness of the earth's crust at that point.

GHANA Nkrumah and the 'African revolution'

ACCRA—Ghana must pursue a positive and constructive role in the African revolution and a balanced relationship with the rest of the world, said Presi-dent Nkrumah when he opened Parlia-ment in Accra.

He called for a 'consolidation of gains since independence, a progressive ideology and a dynamic but flexible economy.'

Referring to the question of refugees from neighbouring states, he said that political refugees could stay in Ghana only if they did not undertake subver-sive activities against sister states.

Other states had the same problem, said President Nkrumah. If there was an Africa based on a continental union government the problem would not exist, he said.

President Nkrumah said everything possible was being done to safeguard the Heads of State who would be visit-ing Accra for the OAU summit con-ference.

On Rhodesia, President Nkrumah said that in most former British colonies the franchise was extended to the majority of the population before the colony reached an advanced stage of constitutional advance.

'How extraordinary that in the case of Rhodesia there should be a possi-bility of giving independence to a

government that represents no more than a minority racial group,' he said.

TASMANIA A vegetarian world

HOBART—Man would have to become largely a vegetarian in order to survive, Professor J R McMillan, Dean of Agri-culture at the University of Sydney, said in Hobart, Tasmania.

Professor McMillan told the Austral-ian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science that the raising of animals to provide meat was one of the most wasteful forms of food production in terms of water usage.

It took 50 tons of water to produce one lb of meat, and 80 per cent of the Australian rainfall was required for the country's present meat consumption.

This would force mankind to replace meat with vegetable proteins as the population grew, he said.

AUSTRALIA Commonwealth law talks

SYDNEY—Hundreds of jurists from all parts of the Commonwealth took part in the opening of the third Common-wealth law conference in Sydney.

One suggestion considered is that moves be launched for the establish-ment of a Commonwealth Court of Review to handle some of the work now done by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

Sir Robert Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, opening the conference, said the Commonwealth legal system contrasted strongly with the arbitrary powers exercised in some other parts of the world.

Sir Robert said there should be punishment or restraint only after ordinary procedures before the courts, so that no one could be convicted with-out a fair trial.

Lord Gardiner, the Lord Chancellor, said he had often been told that the Commonwealth would break up with-in five years. He did not believe this. The Commonwealth remained a unique body, a grouping of the aligned, non-aligned, developed and under-de-veloped, with a big part to play in world affairs.

SINGAPORE Communist plot smashed

SINGAPORE—Police have smashed a Communist plot to take over Singapore, assassinate Government Ministers and set up a Communist state with Indone-sian military aid, an official statement said last week.

The statement said that a group of

Communists who were given military and sabotage training in Jakarta had been moving into and out of Singapore for several months bringing with them arms, explosives and propaganda mater-ial.

But whenever they came into Singa-pore a close watch was kept on them and police gradually uncovered their organisation and the whereabouts of their cache of arms and ammunition.

Last month one of the group placed a time-bomb on the carrier of a cycle outside the US Consulate. Police found it and disarmed it before it could ex-plode.

Within a few days of Singapore's secession from Malaysia the organisa-tion was expecting a large consignment of guns, hand grenades and explosives from Indonesia and had plans to assassinate Singapore Ministers and police officers and to place bombs in a number of public places.

INDIA-PAKISTAN Tourist ghost town

SRINAGAR, KASHMIR—Once the holiday capital of the Indian-Pakistan sub-continent Srinagar has become a tourist ghost town.

Situated in the heart of the lush valley of Kashmir, the main city of the former princely state thrived on holidaymakers from all over the world. But increased tensions between India and Pakistan for control of Kashmir caused the tourist business to begin slackening off about two years ago.

With renewed guerilla-type warfare throughout the valley, including trouble within the boundaries of Srinagar itself, the tourist trade now is at a complete standstill.

Both the elegant Nedous Hotel and Oberoi Palace are nearly empty. The palace was once a residence of the Maharajah of Kashmir and Jammu.

'The only customers we get these days are either UN staff members and their families or foreign correspondents who come up to report on the trouble,' said one hotel manager.

Only 20 of the more than 100 suites in his hotel have been occupied by re-porters for brief periods in the past few weeks.

The great public rooms in the hotels which once echoed with the bustle of happy crowds are empty except for ser-vants who persist in the daily ritual of placing fresh-cut flowers throughout ballrooms, foyers and other rooms.

Servants in starched white uniforms who were once kept busy serving tea and other drinks to guests in easy chairs on the rolling lush lawn now cluster in hallways or on verandahs reminiscing about the 'Good old days'

THE WORLD

UNITED STATES Guerilla expert for Vietnam

WASHINGTON—US officials are placing hope for improvement in the South Vietnam situation in retired Major-General Edward Lansdale, who is to go to Saigon soon to head a team of anti-guerilla experts.

He will join Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, the new ambassador, and like the am-bassador, he was chosen for experience he already had in combating the Com-munist threat in Asia.

He is a veteran of the Philippines' Government's successful resistance to the Huk rebels who for several years harassed villagers just as the Viet Cong have done lately in South Vietnam.

His team of psychological and eco-nomic experts is expected to devise ways to stiffen the resistance in the jungle hamlets to the Viet Cong attacks, and to encourage defections from the Viet Cong. They are likely to work also to close gaps, where they exist, between the villagers and the South Vietnam Government.

While his theories are considered con-troversial by some officials in Washing-ton, in general they contend that his projects were very successful in the Philippines and should be similarly so now. Influential people in the White House are said to have sponsored the idea.

Major-General Lansdale also has had experience in South Vietnam itself. When he was still on the US Army's active list he was an 'Inside Man' in the early days of President Ngo Dinh Diem. He was said to have been a go-between in many quiet missions for the then small US advisory mission in Saigon and the unstable Diem Govern-ment.

If there is any gamble in his present mission, some observers contend it may be in how he will be received by the present regime in Saigon. Since Diem's assassination in 1963 there have been several governments. As a result, it is said that Lansdale's experiences in the early days might harm rather than help his present activity, not that he was particularly favourably disposed to Diem.

But White House officials are said to feel that the chances of success out-weigh by far this aspect of his history and therefore favoured his appoint-ment.

The hope for success rests far more on his work during the late stages of

the violent guerilla war in the Philip-pines.

It is understood, that Lansdale will be directly responsible to Mr Lodge, with a wide range of duty, giving him plenty of room for manoeuvre. He will work closely with the South Viet-namese Government and local Vietnam officials engaged in pacification and rural reconstruction.

Much of his success will depend upon how the Vietnamese officials themselves develop in their contacts with the villagers.

Birth control neutrality

WASHINGTON—The National Catholic Welfare Conference, official agency of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States, says that the government should neither penalise nor promote birth control but pursue a policy of strict neutrality.

The conference took the stand in registering its opposition to a Bill by Senator Gruening to create new Federal offices for distributing birth control in-formation both in the United States and in undeveloped countries.

The Catholic statement was made in evidence prepared for delivery before a US Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee.

The statement was made to the US Senate Sub-Committee by Mr William Ball, general counsel of the Pennsyl-vania conference, who said his state-ment had the express approval of the national conference.

The conference, he said, does not ask that the government ban or im-pede private programmes of family planning. It does contend, however, that public power and public funds should not be used for the providing of birth control services, he added.

The statement appeared to put the Catholic hierarchy on record against use of poverty programme funds to underwrite birth control clinics. Pro-posals for such grants are pending be-fore the US Office of Economic Oppor-tunity from several US communities.

It also amounts to a sharp repudia-tion by the hierarchy of a statement made earlier this month by 36 prom-inent Catholic leaders, including clergy, teachers, doctors and lawyers.

The 36 leaders expressed the view that the government may properly con-duct family planning programmes 'so long as human life and personal rights are safeguarded and no coercion or pressure is exerted against individual moral choice.'

The Gruening Bill has been strongly endorsed by major Protestant and Jewish bodies.

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SOVIET UNION

Sprucing up the churches

ROSTOV-YAROSLAVSKI—The Russian government is carefully restoring the most splendid of the country's churches and monasteries.

Gilt onion domes, vivid religious murals, icons of the Madonna and child—all are being returned to mint condition with scrupulous attention to the detail provided by the merchants and monks responsible for them hundreds of years ago.

The campaign has nothing to do with religion. All but a handful of the churches are barred to any form of religious service and most of the big monasteries are museums.

The campaign seems to have two aims:

—A genuine desire to preserve architectural treasures of ancient Russia, both for their own value and to give the stereotyped modern cities a hint of style and grace.

—To attract tourists, who find the exotic beauty of the old Russian Orthodox churches a welcome relief after tours of housing estates and tractor factories.

Two centres of restoration are the ancient town of Rostov-Yaroslavski—its name means Rostov-the-Great—and nearby Yaroslavl, both about a thousand years old.

Rostov boasts a spectacular kremlin, or 'citadel,' an ensemble of 17th century cathedrals and belltowers linked by a covered arcade and surrounded by a white brick wall generously perforated with holes once used to pour boiling oil on invaders.

The restoration, spurred by a wind-storm that toppled several onion domes in 1953, began in earnest this decade when Moscow-Rostov-Yaroslavl road was opened to tourists.

'Look at these religious paintings,' said Kulikov's Communist director of the local kremlin. 'The painters have restored them so well that it would seem they were inspired by religion—but of course they are atheists.'

The paintings, as restored by Kulikov's non-believing artists, are breathtaking. In sweeping, colourful murals, they climb walls and vault across ceilings to depict the crucifixion, heaven and hell.

Heavy scaffolding testifies to the attempts to restore the building themselves to their 17th century grandeur. The blue, green and gold domes glisten and the crosses on top of every dome are newly shined.

Kulikov's words for tourists, like those in most tours, are almost entirely stripped of propaganda.

The murals are revered as art, and the religious impulses that drove ancient Russians to paint them are neither praised nor condemned—or mentioned.

But one odd point—that the merchants used church basements to store gold 'stolen' from the workers—is a recurring theme in the tours.

Before the 1917 revolution, Yaroslavl had 1,550 churches for its 100,000 people. Today, it has 75 churches for 500,000 people—and only one of them is allowed to hold services.

Some—including the huge Dolgski Monastery on the Volga River near the city—are used as storehouses for grain. Others are closed and crumbling.

Some, like the white stone palace that once housed the Metropolitan of Yaroslavl, are put to other uses, such as schools.

But many, near ruin only a few years ago, are being restored and turned into museums or architectural monuments.

The city's prize, the Spaso-Preobrazhenski Monastery, was founded in the 13th century and contains murals dating to the 15th century. Today it is a museum containing a good provincial art gallery, with pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary paintings hanging side by side—a contrast hardly favourable to the 'Socialist realist' artists of Stalin's time.

Nearby, on a square opposite the Government headquarters, is the 17th century church of Ilya the Prophet.

Its seven gilt-trimmed ceramic green domes are perfectly restored, as are the golden altar screen inside and the narrative murals covering every inch of the interior.

The regime's devotion to the task of bringing alive Russia's history is underlined by the place of honour in the church given to two ornate canopies which Rostov once set aside for the Czar and Czarina, in case they should visit the town.

So far, the few 'working churches' appear to attract only elderly women, and, despite the restoration, there seems to be no indication at all that Russian citizens consider religion as anything but 'the opiate of the people.'

Harvest emergency

MOSCOW—The Russian authorities are appealing to the nation's farmers to organise the grain harvest on an emergency basis or face further losses.

Bad weather has cut the wheat and grain crop so badly that Russia this year has bought 7,200,000 tons of Canadian and other foreign wheat.

'Time does not wait. No delay can be tolerated,' the Moscow Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said in a leading article headed: 'Execute the Har-

vest on a Shock Basis.'

It said better organisation could speed up the harvest. Two farm officials had disciplinary action taken against them for poor management.

Pravda said local party organisations were playing an important role in organising harvesting. 'But the efforts of literally every man is needed for the timely completion of all the field work to get best possible results,' it added.

Some farms hit by drought are doing better than neighbouring fields, *Pravda* said.

Stressing the need for incentives, *Pravda* added: 'Where this stimulant is used skilfully the harvesters and mechanics are working with enthusiasm and doing their best to finish the job better and faster. Both state and farmers benefit.'

Of the nation's farming troubles, it said: 'It is a question of the degree of mechanisation, proper cultivation, correct selection of seeds, the scientific use of fertilisers.'

The Ukraine and the Virgin Lands Republic of Kazakhstan in Central Asia were hit by drought while the northern and central Russian grain areas were hit by too much rain.

AUSTRIA

Prehistoric skull bone found

VIENNA—The official Hungarian news agency says that a skull bone of prehistoric man of 500,000 years ago has been found at Vertesszoeloes.

An expert committee formed by the representatives of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, by anthropologists and paleontologists visited Vertesszoeloes to inspect the latest find at the already world-famous settlement of prehistoric man, says the agency.

The most precious find was unearthed from the undermost and oldest layer of the settlement—a piece of prehistoric man's skull bone.

From this age, only the jaw bone of the Mauern man has been found in Europe, but without any other supplementary find. In contrast, at the prehistoric man's settlement flint implements, food remains and a fireplace have been found. A tooth had also been found.

ITALY

Revenge on bus driver

MILAN—When a bus driver, Angelo Ferruzzo, splashed a group of people waiting at a stop in Milan the people grabbed him and took off his trousers.

He had to drive in his underwear to the bus station.

STEERING COLUMN

The car the Saint drives in his TV show

BY MICHAEL HARRIS, TIME AND TIDE MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

There is, perhaps, only a handful of truly desirable cars manufactured today and these, it seems, are diminishing. It is a matter of personal delight to me that the majority of them are of British manufacture, but I in no way begrudge the fact that among them is the Swedish Volvo.

I have been driving around Britain in one of their sports models, the 1800S, and the experience is as close to total delight as I think I'll ever reach. The car is that used by The Saint in the TV series, and it has not suffered from the association.

It behaves like a saint on the road. Its low, rakish lines are a joy to look at, and if they make the driving position seem like sitting in a hole, one soon becomes used to that. The seats, like those on its stable-mates, are comfortable beyond criticism and give support where it is most needed.

The fact that it is powered by only a four-cylinder engine did not deter the car from producing better than 100 miles an hour and maintaining it for great gulps of road. In fact, using the optional overdrive that was fitted I was able to attain speeds of more than 115. And even at these high speeds I never felt that I was really pushing the car. It is a car that can take punishment without flinching.

The instruments are excellent and the positioning of the controls well thought out. Facing the driver through the steering wheel with its twin, stainless steel spokes, are a speedometer and a tachometer. Between these are the oil and water temperature gauges.

Standard equipment is a clock, heater, and seat belts. The car is really a two-seater with room in the back for no more than one adult at a time. Luggage space is limited, but enough, using the area behind the front seats, for two adults on a lengthy trip.

The gearbox is among the smoothest I have encountered, offering synchromesh in all four gears. The stubby lever falls readily to hand and moves easily up and down the ratios. On the open road, the 1800S behaves beautifully. With very little wind-noise at high speeds, it is an easy car to take long distances, with none of the fatigue associated with them.

Overall petrol consumption was in the mid-twenties per gallon, but a lighter footed driver would easily better that, and on one short try-out I got 35 mpg, which is excellent. But I didn't drive as though I had a tough car in my hands; I nursed it.

The one feature I disliked was the positioning of the window-winders, which are too far back to use with ease and safety, and to use them at speed would be foolhardy.

The Volvo uses so many British components it should really qualify for Imperial Preference under the duty laws. Girling brakes are fitted—and are superb, too—and other British-made parts include the body shell, which is made at Pressed Steel, the door locks and the twin carburettors. It sells here for £1,814 (including tax).

In all, an exciting car, with that aura of dependability that surrounds any Volvo, and good value for the money.



The Volvo sports: more than 115 mph.

SCIENCE

Food from water plants

WASHINGTON—A process for making good and tasty food from Algae, the plentiful primitive plants found in water, has been patented in the United States.

In the process green algae is bleached by rays of intense white light to give it a better taste and appearance.

Algae, readily available in most parts of the world, contains many of the nutritionally-valuable substances that humans need, and thereby could help solve the increasing problem of food shortage in many countries. It also has shown promise as a source of oxygen and food for future space travel.

The 'algae food' developed by the new process contains substantially all the basic nutritional ingredients required for human subsistence, the inventors claim.

PRESS

New look for 'The Times'

Big changes are being planned at *The Times* in preparation for the biggest drive for circulation the paper has ever undertaken.

A plan for front page news, which has been under secret discussion for several months, is now understood to have been agreed.

The new look *Times* is expected to make its bow next month.

Mrs Schiff gives in to unions

NEW YORK—The *New York Post* has given up its attempt to use a type-setting computer because of failure to reach agreement with the printers' union.

Mrs Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the newspaper, said the newspaper was cancelling its lease on the model 1620 computer, which speeds the process of setting type through the use of perforated tape.

Bertram Powers, head of the local branch of the International Typo-



Mrs Schiff.

graphical Union, has had a virtual veto over use of the computer following a tentative agreement reached after Mrs Schiff suspended publication of the *New York Post* for one day last June.

The six other major daily newspapers, all members of the New York City Publishers' Association, reached agreement with the branch earlier governing the use of perforated tape, directing all immediate savings to go to a union fund.

The *New York Post*, however, dropped out of the Association during the prolonged newspaper strike of 1963 and now negotiates directly with the union.

MEDICINE

Indian tribe give clue to diabetes

WASHINGTON—US Government scientists believe the high frequency of diabetes in an Arizona Indian tribe may provide a breakthrough in finding the cause of the nation's seventh-ranking killer disease.

During a recent national survey on rheumatoid arthritis, scientists discovered that the Pima Indian tribe on the Gila River Reservation at Sacaton, Arizona, had the highest prevalence of diabetes ever reported for a section of the US population.

Blood tests given as part of the survey showed that a third of the Indians had the disease. The tribe has been farming the Arizona desert since the time of Christ.

It was noted that the Pimas are too fat. More than 70 per cent of the males and 90 per cent of the females studied are over-weight. The main cause is that pork is a staple in the tribe's diet. The year-round desert heat and the low level of the land also are being studied as possible factors.

More than four million Americans are afflicted by diabetes, a disease which poisons the system when the body fails to produce enough insulin to neutralise excess blood sugar.

While it is controlled in most cases with synthetic insulin injections, the disease has claimed a mounting death toll while causing such side effects as blindness and difficulty in healing wounds on the feet.

It had previously been impossible for diabetes researchers to find more than isolated cases among small societies. Equally difficult was locating a group which had lived in one area for any length of time. Geographic environment is suspected to play a role in causing diabetes.

Crime and punishment— and Mr David Frost

BY TENAX

When is an accident not an accident? When it's a crime.

And, in motoring accidents, it usually is, according to Dr T C Willett in *Criminals on the Road* (Tavistock Publications, 42s) which is said to be the first scientific study of the subject. Only 14 per cent of serious motoring accidents can, he thinks, be reasonably called accidental.

The word 'criminal,' in connection with motoring, is startling, even shocking. For all motorists must feel, 'There, but for the grace of God, go I.' But Dr Willett shows that the majority of serious motoring offenders are not responsible people who have been unlucky. From his study of 653 cases in a police district in the Home Counties, he concludes that some were drugged or drunk, others were ruthless and aggressive, most were indifferent to the interests of others and few are contrite afterwards. Twenty-three per cent of the 653 studied were people who had been convicted previously of non-motoring crimes.

'The serious motoring offenders, belonging to a criminal sub-culture among road-users,' writes Willett, 'will have the same attitude towards the laws that affect their code as is found among individuals in other criminal sub-cultures.'

The worst offenders are young motorcyclists, but they do not get drunk much. The commonest age for drunken drivers is 46. Women are more apt than men to flee the scene of the accident, and those disqualified for long periods are more likely than others to risk driving before their disqualification period expires.

What does this mean?

It would seem that only limited good can be done by ironing out trouble spots on the road or by making more rules. The remedy lies deeper, in that region of the heart or mind where human beings decide whether to think of others or themselves, whether to ignore or keep the rules already made.

I am against Mr Kingsley Martin's complaint in the *New Statesman* about the number of road accidents reported on the BBC news. It makes all of us think a little, and so we must risk Mr Kingsley Martin getting depressed. But, again, it only touches the surface of the problem.

The frustration in young people which makes them feel speed is the only valid relief, the drinking of the middle-aged who have to keep up with the Joneses, the bad temper in people of all ages which has to be worked off on others—these are the root evils. Once again we are back at the simple,

aggravating conclusion that there is no mechanical contrivance which can make us better people, and that nothing else quite does the job.

Mr David Frost, the presiding genius of *Not So Much a Programme, More a Way of Life*, has been fined £30 for driving without his L plates, driving, while a learner, without a competent companion, and crossing a double white line. He modestly explained to the magistrate, by letter, that his fans had stolen his L plates and that he could not, for the moment, find a competent friend.

The crossing of the double white line went unexplained. So much of his TV technique is concerned with disregarding the white lines and red lights of taste that perhaps it has simply become not so much a programme, more a way of life with him.

That so superior a person could not, in fact, drive a car had not occurred to us. We had assumed that a man who could put Prime Ministers right with such confidence—and earn more than they for doing so—must be a man of universal competence. Is it possible that Mr Frost would not have been an improvement upon Sir Alec Douglas Home, Mr George Brown, the Pope and President Johnson after all?

The fine will not seriously inconvenience him. Could not the magistrate have directed him to wear his L plate while broadcasting?

Meanwhile, the BBC is making its third attempt at a satirical programme and has started well by choosing a terse title, *BBC 3*. Mr Robert Robinson is to preside, and I wish him well.

I hope that he will achieve a genuine satirical programme. Satire is defined in the Oxford dictionary as 'a composition in which prevailing vices and follies are ridiculed.'

One trouble with the earlier programmes was that prevailing virtues, more often than vices, were ridiculed. Another was that it was done, so often, with such a solemn, proselytising air. It too often seemed that private or ideological enemies were being attacked. The sound of grinding axes was deafening.

If Mr Robinson can achieve a certain impartiality—and above all some high good humour—he will win a large and faithful audience. Humour has an element of kindness about it; it is far removed from hate. Let him ridicule our follies by all means, but not create hate, for hatred is a deadly disease which could destroy our country.

BOOKS AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

The strange story of the Bay of Pigs and the Four Widows

BY JACOB FAITHFULL

The Invisible Government: David Wise and Thomas B. Ross. *Jonathan Cape*. 30s.

The tall young Cuban exile pilot edged his B-26 bomber on to the runway at the edge of the Caribbean Sea at the airfield of Puerto Cabeza, Nicaragua. He was alone in the cockpit.

On the nose of his plane the number 933 had been painted in black letters. On the tail, the letters FAR—the markings of Fidel Castro's air force.

But the pilot, Mario Zuniga, was not a Castro pilot. He was flying on a top-secret mission for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Invisible Government of the United States.

Previously the CIA had fired machine guns at the aircraft, stage props, part of his cover story which he memorised. His destination was Miami International Airport. The biggest operation of CIA had begun. It was 15 April, 1961.

Later eight other CIA B-26s followed Zuniga into the night with Castro's air force insignia.

It was to the first of two strikes at Castro's air bases to pave the way for a secret invasion of Cuba 48 hours later at the Bay of Pigs.

The operation had been approved by the CIA, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the President of the United States.

Zuniga was to land shortly after the bombing raid to tell the world that the attack had taken place inside Cuba by himself and other pilots who had defected from Castro's air force.

The Nicaraguan Government had secretly agreed to allow the United States to use the air base and port as a staging area for the invasion.

The invasion fleet of half a dozen ships was already steaming towards Cuba, escorted by US warships.

In Washington Richard M Bissell, Junior, CIA's Deputy Director of Plans, waited for word of the bombing strike.

Bissell's boss, Allen W Dulles was in Puerto Rico keeping a long-standing engagement to speak to young business men. It would look odd to cancel the engagement. Partly for the same reason President John F Kennedy had decided to spend the weekend at Glen Ora, his rented estate in Virginia.

Neither the Chief of CIA nor the President was in Washington while this

secret operation had been set in motion.

At 6 am Havana was bombed. So were Cuban airfields.

Then things began to go wrong. One bomber developed engine trouble and the pilot could not make it back to Nicaragua. He landed at Key West to the consternation of US Navy officials who had to cancel without explanation a public show at the air station.

At 8.21 am Zuniga finished his cover mission when he landed at Miami. He was 'questioned' for four hours by immigration officials. It was solemnly announced that his name was being withheld to prevent reprisals against his relatives in Cuba. His wife and children were, in fact, in Florida. Oddly enough they allowed him to be photographed and his bullet-pocked bomber.

Soon his cover story provided by CIA was clattering across the wires. Cuba told the world about the bombing. Pierre Salinger, President Kennedy's press secretary at the White House, denied any knowledge of the bombing. The United States was seeking information.

The matter was raised urgently by Cuba at the United Nations. It was an awkward moment for Adlai Stevenson, the United States representative at UN, for he knew little about it. He had been assured some time previously by President Kennedy that whatever happened US forces would not be used in any Cuban operation. He got this assurance because he knew from newspaper reports that Cubans were, one way or another, training in the US. It is doubtful whether even he knew that the Cuban exile pilots had been trained by selected CIA bomber instructors.

It was the newspapers that first began to doubt the official stories. Kennedy down at Glen Ora began to get worried.

Despite the losses of men and aircraft in the raid Richard Bissell was encouraged by its partial success. The CIA worked on the simple—and correct—principle that no amphibious landing can succeed without air cover at the beaches, or the destruction of the opposing air force on the ground. At the Bay of Pigs the last course was decided. Bissell thought the second raid would enable the 1,400-man exile force to fight its way ashore.



President Kennedy: his reputation was tarnished.

The newspapers picked away at the cover story of Zuniga. Political and foreign policy considerations began to outweigh the tactical considerations, and President Kennedy refused to allow the second scheduled air strike.

But the invasion fleet was on its way and soon Castro's air force was hitting it severely. The US ship *Houston* got a direct hit and began to sink. The invaders had to swim for the beach.

Soon Castro's forces were engaged in mopping-up operations. The CIA's plans had failed, and the early promise of President Kennedy was tarnished.

There is an odd and sad footnote to this affair. Four widows whose husbands died in the Bay of Pigs affair were living in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1963. They were troubled, partly by the unseen hand that sent them every two weeks a cheque for 245 dollars. That unseen hand might also cut off the payments.

Three years after the Bay of Pigs the four widows of Birmingham had still not received from the United States Government any official acknowledgement that their husbands had died while employed by and fighting for the United States. They were not able to tell their children how their fathers had died.

They were CIA airmen. They had been recruited by the CIA as instructors to train the exile pilots in the flying of the B-26 bomber.

Goddess of victory

BY GEORGE LUDLOW

Envoy Extraordinary: Vera Brittain. Allen and Unwin. 178 pp. 25s.

This study of the life and work of Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is the story of a pacemaker, a diplomat who has achieved more than perhaps any other.

She is the only diplomat, man or woman, who, within 15 years, has been Ambassador to three major powers and President of the United Nations. She was the first Indian woman and the second in the British Empire to become a Cabinet Minister. (Margaret Bondfield was the first when she became Minister of Labour in Ramsay MacDonald's 1929 Government.)

No one in the Western world, at any rate, is better qualified to write the life of Mrs Pandit than Dr Brittain. Indeed, when Mrs Pandit told her brother, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, about the proposed book he replied: 'I am very pleased to hear that Vera Brittain is thinking of writing your biography. She is an experienced and fine writer, and her background and personal beliefs will help her to understand and interpret you.'

What Nehru said then has turned out to be abundantly justified. Not only does Vera Brittain know her subject intimately but she has a well-chronicled knowledge of modern India, where she has travelled widely.

Mrs Pandit went to jail several times for her beliefs. Once—on 18 August, 1942, her birthday—the prison superintendent went to visit her. He had sent

her a fly swat and called to ask her if it was of use.

'Are you satisfied?' he inquired. 'Would I be in jail if I were?' she replied. The superintendent left quickly, ending the embarrassment. She was never completely satisfied.

This envoy extraordinary was born Swarup Kumari Nehru ('Beautiful Princess') but on her wedding day she changed all her names in one go following the tradition that a Hindu bride is renamed by her husband's family, and she became Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit ('Goddess of Victory').

Mahatma Gandhi himself was present at the wedding and her wedding dress had been made from yarn woven by his wife.

Her husband, Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, was a great scholar who spoke 11 languages, translated Sanskrit classics into English and had a deep love for literature and learning. They spent 23 years together, until the death of Ranjit in 1944.

It was really after her widowhood that Mrs Pandit reached the heights of her career. Gandhi had sent her a message saying: 'People will come to condole with you, but I shall not sorrow for you. How dare I pity you? One does not sorrow for the daughter of a courageous father, the sister of a courageous brother, the wife of a courageous husband. You will find courage in yourself.'

She soon discovered that courage. Everything that her husband had possessed went back to the family of his elder brother and she herself faced penury. So she went to America on a lecture tour and began a totally new life.

On her return to an independent India she quickly transformed herself from crusader to Ambassador and went to Moscow as India's first Ambassador. After Moscow came the Washington Embassy, then London.

The death of her brother, Prime Minister Nehru, was a shattering blow to her. But her courage did not desert her and she became the Congress Party candidate for her brother's constituency. She won with a majority of 58,000.

'With her victory in the Phulpur by-election,' writes Vera Brittain, 'she had lifted her brother's torch from his ashes and held it aloft. No longer an "Envoy Extraordinary" operating in the chief foreign capitals of the world, she had become a leading politician carrying on, in her own country and his own constituency, Jawaharlal Nehru's work for the building of modern India.'

Envoy Extraordinary is the story of a great woman, told by another woman just as great in her own particular sphere.

Beginners please

The Open Gateway Library, published by Oliver & Boyd at 9s 6d a volume, now adds Leslie Waller's *Electricity* and Edmund Blandford's *Flight* to the series. The pages are relieved by pleasantly tinted illustrations and are never too full of words to be alarming, yet young children who want to know something about electricity or magic carpets will painlessly acquire some salient facts in perspective.

A great strength is that subjects are brought right up-to-date—Mr Waller ends with modern electronic inventions and Mr Blandford with space travel.

For those who are ready to tackle a full page of type, Roy Brown reveals, in *Port Of Call* (Abelard-Schuman, 15s) how a seaport is planned and how big ships come and go.

It is an uncomplicated but detailed description for children whose hearts beat a little faster at the hoot of a ship's siren. As there is no mention of strikes and labour problems at the docks, grown-ups may find themselves muttering 'What a jolly fairytale!' but Mr Brown, of course, is not writing for the jaded.

Glenn Doman's *Nose Is Not Toes* and Lindley Boyer's *Who Am I?* are both published by Cape at 8s 6d and are planned to be used in conjunction with the Doman 'Teach Your Baby To Read' system.

Round And Round And Square, by Fredun Shapur (Abelard-Schuman, 12s), is mainly a picture book showing how circles and squares can be cut out of coloured paper and composed to make houses, kites, and even little boys and girls. A light-hearted way of learning elements of design and proportion.—O.B.

LIVING TODAY

How to improve your garden

When a large old house, standing in a garden of about an acre, is pulled down it seems incredible to many people how as many as 20 or 30 houses, with perhaps a road as well, spring up on its site.

To unfamiliar eyes the new houses seem incredibly small and close together and have gardens the size of a 'pocket handkerchief.'

But this, with the shortage of building land and the subsequent high prices, is part of living in Britain in the 1960s.

To the person who finds gardening a chore, a small garden is an obvious advantage. To him the ideal garden is just grass, with perhaps an odd tree to relieve the bareness. The extent of his gardening is cutting the grass during the summer. To him, even the smallest of flower beds is one too many.

But for people who find gardening a joy a small garden is a challenge. Whether they've greenfingers or not they spend much of their spare time gardening because they find it peaceful and relaxing and there is a deep satisfaction in seeing the results—sometimes not until months later—of their work.

Under the editorship of Brigadier C E Lucus Phillips, Pan Books are producing a series of 5s paperbacks especially for the owner of the small garden.

'The tremendous expansion in this species of the human race since the war,' says Brigadier Lucus Phillips, 'is one of the phenomena of the galloping increase in small houses all over the country.'

His *The Small Garden*, which was published by Pan in 1956, is considered a classic in its field.

The first batch in the Pan Piper Small Garden series appeared this year. One is *Roses for Small Gardens*, also by Brigadier Lucus Phillips. The precepts of the book, he says, apply equally to the baronial acres of the city magnate as to the humbler plots of his clerk and his chauffeur.

The differences lie in the fact that his clerk and his chauffeur, and even his senior executives, must do the work themselves and that the smaller garden requires concentration on a few selected varieties—for there are few small gardens which are unadorned with a bush or two of roses—that will give the greatest possible pleasure over the longest possible period with the least possible fuss.

In offering advice in the selection of the rose Brigadier Lucus Phillips warns



Part of a rock pavement from E B Anderson's own garden.

against buying new varieties. All too often, despite their publicity, they turn out to be second-raters which fade from the catalogues after a few years.

The other titles in the first batch of the series are *Shrubs and Trees* for small gardens, by Christopher Lloyd, *Gardening in the North*, by Kenneth Lemmon and *Perennial Flowers* for small gardens, by Peter Hunt.

For the flat-dwelling garden lover a miniature garden in a window box can give endless pleasure.

'We have to thank the window-box gardeners for brightening our towns and enlivening some of the dullest of our streets,' says Xenia Field in *Window-Box Gardening*, one of the second batch in the Pan series.

'It would be ridiculous to be snobbish about flowers,' says Mrs Field, 'but when judging window-boxes in the Borough where I live, I do get a little weary, not so much of the over-familiar flower faces of trusted favourites, but of the hundreds and hundreds of boxes that look almost exactly the same.'

She gives advice on the choice of box and its size for the different type of window, the selection of tools and soil, plants or bulbs to suit the individual pocket, the planting and everyday management of the box.

In other chapters she offers ideas for growing salad vegetables—tomato, lettuce, spring onions, radishes, mustard and cress—or a variety of herbs in the box.

'If the whole garden is small,' says E B Anderson in the *Small Rock Garden*, 'lots of fun and interest will be had by making it all into a rock garden.' But he adds, 'if you are interested in other

plants you may confine yourself to one or two rock beds.'

In forming a rock garden he suggests starting with just one bed, from which one learns by experience which plants succeed best in the soil and the climate of the garden. From this additional beds can be made, and the rock garden built up.

The book follows through the steps in creating the rock garden, and choosing the plants, and gives valuable advice on the plants the inexperienced should avoid.

The other two books in the second batch are *Flowers from Seed*, by Denis Hardwicke and *The Small Greenhouse*, by H Witham Fogg.

A white Mouton Cadet

Newly introduced into Britain is a white wine, Mouton Cadet Blanc, twin of the famous red Mouton Cadet.

The wine is crisp and fruity, goes well with smoked salmon and roast lamb, and, perhaps surprisingly with cheese.

Becoming even more popular is the Beycheville claret of 1960. It is a good round wine but not heavy in any sense, excellent at lunch (or any other time for that matter).

Muscadet is the only wine produced in Brittany. It comes from around Nantes and the Loire-Atlantic region where it is produced by small wine growers.

A group is to explore the British market for it.

With seafood muscadet is very good indeed.

The New Books

The following books have been received by TIME AND TIDE

Title	Author	Publisher	Publication Date	Price	Classification
<i>The Story of Sadler's Wells</i>	Dennis Arundell	Hamish Hamilton	September 2	35s	Theatre
<i>John Buchan</i>	Janet Adam Smith	Hart-Davis	September 16	63s	Biography
<i>Heroes' Twilight</i>	Bernard Bergonzi	Constable	September 16	30s	Criticism—First World War
<i>The Crowd</i>	A C Smith	Chapman & Hall	Published	18s	Fiction
<i>Death is a Silent Room</i>	Jay Bennett	Abelard-Schuman	September 2	15s	Thriller
<i>Post-Mortem</i>	Harry Carmichael	Collins	September 6	15s	Thriller
<i>The Untold Adventure of Santa Claus</i>	Ogden Nash	Dent	September 2	15s	Light verse
<i>Spies Who Never Were</i>	Colonel Vernon Harrop Hinchley		September 9	18s	Specialised knowledge of espionage
<i>Like Milk on Fire</i>	Tanara Dragadæ	Chalto and Windus	September 2	18s	Fiction
<i>The Story of Sarah</i>	Sylvia Whitehead	Macdonald	September 9	21s	Travel-Biography
PAPERBACKS					
<i>Brief Candles</i>	Aldous Huxley	Penguin	Published	3s 6d	Fiction
<i>Trial by Sasswood</i>	Esther Warner	Penguin	Published	4s 6d	Fiction
<i>Dandelion Wine</i>	Ray Bradbury	Corgi	Published	3s 6d	Fiction
<i>The Apes of God</i>	Wyndham Lewis	Penguin	Published	8s 6d	Fiction
<i>A Cat in the Window</i>	Derek Tangye	Four Square	September 2	5s	Country tale

NEW STYLE LIVING TODAY

This feature has been introduced as an additional service to our readers as a guide to the most modern innovations in the home and garden.

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THE FACTS ABOUT MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

A TIME AND TIDE INVESTIGATION

Through the door of 45 Berkeley Square, London, where Clive of India once lived, passes many a visiting statesman. What goes on behind that door has caused speculation in cabinet rooms and presidents' palaces and especially in the Kremlin.

For No 45 is the British headquarters of the Oxford Group, now more widely known as Moral Re-Armament. This movement has become powerful in many countries. It has 3,000 full-time workers and millions of enthusiastic adherents throughout the world.

Some say it has altered the course of history in a number of countries, certain leaders have admitted to having been influenced in their policy by it, and yet everything is done so quietly that most people do not know what a world-wide power it has become. It is one of the most influential organisations in the world.

Mention of MRA brings immediate suspicion to some minds. Is it the secret arm of international financiers and industrialists, as some have alleged? Or a subtle Communist plot, as one Conservative MP stated recently? What is the movement's income? How is it obtained and how is it spent?

Many strange stories have been told about MRA. One fact without doubt is that the movement has grown tremendously in recent years. TIME AND TIDE decided to find the answers to many questions.

The inquiry has gone on over months and many have helped in it. The result is the fullest story on this subject published by a news magazine. The more TIME AND TIDE's staff dug, the more surprising and fascinating became the story.

All TIME AND TIDE's scores of questions were readily answered. But trained observers looked beyond, to see whether actions rhymed with words.

The movement was begun by Frank Buchman, an American Lutheran minister visiting Britain in the early twenties. As a woman was preaching in a little chapel at Kiswick in the Lake District he had a vision of the Cross which changed his life.

Soon he was enlisting men, convinced that if they would change their lives as



'Through the door of 45 Berkeley Square passes many a visiting statesman.'

he had, they could change others, then change their country and eventually 'remake the world.'

A number of Oxford men joined him and most of these are still with the movement. They received no salary. No worker of MRA receives any salary today. They all believe, 'Where God guides, God provides.' Personal expenses are not usually directly met by the organisation. TIME AND TIDE has looked carefully into finances.

Critics like Mr Tom Driberg, MP, have complained that Buchman appealed only to athletes. Certainly Peter Howard, who succeeded Frank

Buchman and died suddenly in Peru this year, played rugby for Oxford and eight times for England, being captain in 1931. TIME AND TIDE, being taken in a small car from Berkeley Square to the Westminster Theatre, found the driver played for Oxford and the man by his side was a former captain.

But many of the whole-time workers have very good degrees and could have had distinguished careers in the world. 'And not all sportsmen, in spite of Driberg, are morons,' said one man in Berkeley Square.

What is MRA? There is no official membership. The movement is regis-



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tered as the Oxford Group and Buchman came to call its programme Moral Re-Armament, before the day when re-armament was in many minds. He felt that people and nations needed moral and spiritual re-armament.

Buchman thought that there was a certain amount of moral re-armament in everyone—and that the need was to increase the level. Men and women are invited to change their outlook and their lives, then they will change their family and later their country. Patriotism is another of the temporarily out-of-fashion virtues for which MRA stands.

Americans are taught to love their country, and Germans and Japanese and Indians theirs. 'Not a blind love, but to love your country, like your wife, as she is—and to fight to make her what she is meant to be.'

Is MRA a new religion? No—people are encouraged to go to their church; and those who have neglected their church-going, to go back to their church. A Christ-like life is the aim, and yet Muslims attend the world conferences.

Statements in favour of MRA by men like Konrad Adenauer of Germany, Robert Schuman of France, Mahatma Gandhi, President Azikiwe of Nigeria, and Keith Holyoake, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and stories of events being altered in various countries have led to allegations that MRA is a world force with secret aims.

Two telex machines in Hays Mews, London, click day and night with messages; and cables and airmail letters fly over the world.

The explanation the MRA people give is that you can't fight to remake the world if you don't know what is going on. Hence the world-wide information exchange.

Powerful influences are exerted towards settling international disputes; and in many countries industrial disputes, too, have been settled by MRA efforts.

This is not power-politics or strike-breaking, answer the MRA men, but simply the extension to a wider field of what individuals are urged to do on first meeting MRA—make up your family and personal quarrels.

The strike-breaking allegation has led to the suggestion that MRA is financed by international industrialists. Henry Ford was one suggested 'angel.' TIME AND TIDE'S investigations show that Henry Ford never gave or left a penny to MRA.

In Britain in 1963-64, 5½ per cent of gifts, or £6,561, was from industrial companies. In the US, in 1963, 0.5 per cent was given by industry.

Communists in Russia and in Britain and other countries believe that MRA is financed to fight Communism.

The answer given is that Communists are not being opposed, but the materialism that Communism represents. The materialism in Western society is just as hotly opposed. One ideology must be confronted by another. MRA believe, and if Communists work day and night to win the world for Communism, then they must be matched by people who give their whole lives 'for a bigger and better aim.'

MRA men and women seem to have no rest at all. They get up early to have a 'quiet time,' as they quite straightforwardly say, listening to God. They sit with paper in front of them and write what thoughts come to them.

They believe that if people are willing to obey God, then He will guide them.

Mr Driberg has alleged that this guidance has always to be checked with headquarters before being acted on.

The answer given is that this is nonsense. People do find it helpful to take guidance together and check with each other what has been written, to separate personal wishes from true guidance, but no one is compelled to do so. They say that guidance should be checked against the person's Bible reading and against the 'four absolutes' MRA people strive after—absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love.

These absolutes bring MRA under attack from people who say that their attainment is impossible. Peter Howard's reply was that sailors for centuries guided themselves by the North Star but knew they would never reach it.

Like John Wesley, many of whose ideas on living have been adopted by MRA, the full-time workers are ever active. They write books, plays and films, travel the world and are always available to every kind of person. If TIME AND TIDE asked for facts, however intricate and full, they were usually supplied within 24 hours.

And beautifully typed. Buchman taught that everything had to be done well. Visitors from overseas invited to Berkeley Square will find dishes of their country, superbly cooked.

Girls spend six months in the kitchens learning from unpaid experts how to cook, as part of their training—unpaid. Visitors will find themselves being served at table by girls of university type.

The high standard and intelligence of all the people connected with MRA possibly comes from the movement's founding at Oxford and Cambridge. But there is no snobbery. Dockers from the East End of London are as much at home as anybody—unaffectedly at home.

TIME AND TIDE'S staff found among

everybody a genuine friendliness and interest, alertness and particularly, as one reporter said, 'You always come away happy.'

There is a committee of management for Britain, as for other countries, of whom full details are published for the first time in this issue. TIME AND TIDE had to dig for this information: in a remarkable way personality does not intrude.

Frank Buchman, as the founder, was obviously the leader. On his death Peter Howard was not appointed leader—'he evolved,' as one man said to TIME AND TIDE.

When Peter Howard died at the untimely age of 56 there were speculations in the newspapers on the possible new leader. Among those mentioned were Dr Paul Campbell, of Canada; Michael Barrett, Roland Wilson, Dr Morris Martin, Blanton Belk, of the USA; Raimohan Gandhi, of India; Masahide Shibusawa, of Japan.

These were all outside guesses. The truth is, there has been no attempt to choose a leader.

Just as there is no official membership, there is no official organisation. There are Finance Committees which carefully allot the scarce money. In Britain it consists of Roland W Wilson, A Lawson Wood, Basil Entwistle, R M Barrett, Garth D Lean and Leslie F P Fox.

'A strategy grows out of our common aim, and each genuinely tries to find his part in carrying it out.' One man may get a thought that it would be a good idea to do something, he will talk it over with some of the others, and they will together decide whether to go ahead or not. In a business the lack of formality would cause chaos, but among these people it seems to work.

Garth Lean was going to Mackinac, the US centre in Michigan where 5,000 young people are meeting this summer from all over the world. He was booked to speak there often. When it was found that TIME AND TIDE was making a thorough investigation of MRA, his colleagues in Britain suggested that he should postpone leaving and the men in the US agreed, so that he would be available to answer questions.

Recently when developments in their own publications were under consideration, people interested met in Switzerland and came away with decisions.

There are men all over the world leading the work in their own country, like Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi, in India, and Masahide Shibusawa in Japan. They often meet.

One man will be asked to visit another country where he can be helpful, as Philippe Mottu, who left the Swiss Foreign Office to help found the MRA



Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the Mahatma, walks with Dame Flora MacLeod of MacLeod who took part in his 3,000 mile march on Delhi.

centre at Caux, this year visited Quebec's universities, where there are extremists calling for the splitting of Quebec from the rest of Canada.

How is it there is no pushing for power, or jealousy? It was admitted that there was some natural jealousy of Peter Howard among some people who had given themselves to the work much earlier than he, but these people knew it was wrong and turned to God for a cure. 'That's why we know that there's a cure for rivalry at the top of the Labour and Conservative Parties,' said one MRA man.

An MRA man, being human, will in talk sometimes attack someone; then as likely as not an immediate reaction can be seen, and the speaker struggles to say something good about him.

TIME AND TIDE has never been connected with MRA, though the staff's knowledge of it goes back many years. Before the war, when the Editor was

in charge of a national newspaper, eager young men from the Oxford Group would come to see him. (The same men, now mature, have been seen during this investigation.)

The skill of being persistent without being pushing is one which must come from training. There is no proselytising. There is no preaching. People find themselves in a happy atmosphere and soon asking questions.

About a year ago the Editor of TIME AND TIDE was invited to lunch at Berkeley Square by Peter Howard: they had been on the *Sunday Express* together. That such a tough, handsome, successful man had thrown in his life with MRA removed some cynicism about the movement among other tough Fleet Street men. Peter Howard was not one to be fooled.

Many Communists are against MRA, though some 'regard it as the essential next step,' and Moscow radio has

admitted that it 'has the power to capture radical, revolutionary minds.' And MRA has no time for the promoters of homosexuality.

The people in MRA do not talk like Puritans. At the receptions you will find the cocktails are a fruit mixture with an attractive bite. Full-time MRA men and women do not smoke. They simply say they would rather give the money which would go on smoking and drinking to MRA.

Not that they have much money, but all are well fed and nicely dressed. They sincerely believe that 'God provides,' and one family with a small private income will help another, which has none, from time to time.

The house in Berkeley Square and other Mayfair houses; the large centres in Caux in Switzerland, at Mackinac in Michigan and at Odawara in Japan are produced in evidence of secret large resources. This issue tells how they were all obtained and are financed.

They may occupy a fine mansion, but it is full of people; in a basement you will probably find two or more beds. Sometimes friends invite young men and women in training, who have left well-off homes to take up MRA work, for a 'weekend out,' which is received with great rejoicing. They arrive for their 'weekend' on Saturday and go back after breakfast on Sunday.

Business men coming in contact with MRA workers wonder whether they would be even more efficient if they worked fewer hours. A hallmark of a full-time worker is a transparent look under the eyes, which more sleep and less work would cure. But the work is willing, people are driven only by their own spirit; and so quality and drive do not seem to suffer.

Outside friends have wondered whether Peter Howard's powerful constitution would have been able to ward off the pneumonia virus in Peru if he had not worn out his reserves of strength.

He got up at 4.30 am every day and would write as many as 30 letters before breakfast, or get on with his current play or book before the day's activities began.

Work goes on until late evening. Meals are social meetings or business talks.

On his death bed, Howard hurried to finish his play. He constantly drove himself to get still more work done.

'Time is short,' is one of the mottos, and that is perhaps why there is no procrastination, why there is always time to do everything.

'Will all the work stop now?' someone not in the movement asked when Peter Howard died.

It goes on, all over the world, and the following stories in TIME AND TIDE tell how.

Who is in it?

There are no members of MRA. 'You cannot join it, you cannot resign,' said Dr Buchman. 'You are in or out according to the quality of life you lead.'

Peter Howard said, 'We never will have a membership because the moment we did that we would become a kind of rival concern to other rival concerns. We don't want to run a rival union; we don't want to run a rival church—or a rival political party.'

'Moral Re-Armament exists only in so far as it is lived and applied by people. In terms of people around the world who have been affected by it, the numbers run into scores of millions. That is literally true. It doesn't mean that they're all saints. It does mean that their lives to a greater or less extent have been affected by this work and they are still in touch with it.'

A few weeks before he died, Dr Buchman said, 'I am learning more and more about Moral Re-Armament and how to live it every day.'

The hundreds of thousands actively in the work today as much as possible 'keep together and work together.' Their work is spear-headed by 3,000 full-time workers in different parts of the world.

Before a man or woman starts working with Moral Re-Armament whole time he must feel that it is his calling from God; and the Council of Management must be convinced. No MRA whole-time worker receives any salary or any guarantee of expenses. All live as a family, sharing what they have and praying for what they have not got. 'In the same spirit as St Paul or St Peter in their day or John Wesley in his day.'

All men and women working whole time in MRA, it is claimed, could have made a mark in other fields of life. Peter Howard left Fleet Street at the height of his career when he was earning a large salary.

The first batch of young people who joined MRA full time in Oxford in the 30s included eight first-class honours men and three doctors of philosophy—and all these men are still with the movement.

In other countries the story is similar. There is a group of able young men round Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the Mahatma in India; and in Japan there is a similar group around Masahide Shibusawa; and on the Latin American continent round Omar Ibarгойen of Uruguay, Esteban Daranyi of Peru and Alberto Kowarick of Brazil.

But the great numbers work out the principles of MRA in their day-to-day jobs. The stories of some of them were given by Gabriel Marcel, the French philosopher, in his book *Fresh Hope*

for the World (Longmans). They include a French woman Member of Parliament, a group of Brazilian dockers, a French steel magnate, an Indian student leader, a Muslim civil servant from Morocco, an Italian editor (formerly a Communist), one of the founders of the Norwegian Communist Party, a Nigerian chief, a Nigerian trade union leader, a German miner who met MRA first in a Soviet prison camp, a Canadian paper manufacturer, the head of the French textile trade unions, a Japanese human torpedo and one of the senior Buddhist abbots of Thailand.

Here are some MRA personalities.



Conrad Hunte.

Conrad Hunte, West Indies Vice-Captain and the world's greatest opening bat, saw *The Crowning Experience* in a Melbourne cinema during the 1961 Australian Test match there. On reaching Britain, he contacted Dickie Dodds, the Essex opener, and enlisted in MRA. He is now in charge of the work in the Caribbean.



Masahide Shibusawa.

Masahide Shibusawa is in charge in Japan. The great-grandson of the founder of modern industry in Japan and the son of a former Finance Minister, he met a Chinese Communist student on a boat to Britain and was much attracted to Communism. But in London they both met MRA, and decided that it was a superior idea to Communism.



Mrs Margaret Barrett.

Mrs Michael Barrett is the eldest granddaughter of Lloyd George. While in charge of the Girls' Training Corps for Wales she met Welsh miners who practised moral re-armament. She is married to one of the British Council of Management and is here seen in Welsh costume.



Prince Richard of Hesse. Dr Paul Campbell.

Prince Richard of Hesse was one of the three men with Dr Buchman when he died. He decided to give all his strength to carrying on Buchman's work and is one of those in charge of it in Germany. He is a great-grandson of Queen Victoria.

'What the world needs is not just one more good doctor, but a revolution big enough to change everyone.' Frank Buchman made this remark to Paul Campbell in 1940 when he was on the staff of the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, and had just been offered an appointment at the National Research Council. As a result he decided to quit his career and become Buchman's personal physician and co-worker, without salary. He co-authored three books with Peter Howard and is one of the leading personalities in world MRA.



Mrs Nellie Cressall.

Nellie Cressall has been a Labour Councillor in Poplar since 1919. She was first interested in the Labour Party by George Lansbury and says that Lord Attlee joined the party in her home. She was first interested in MRA by some German miners. 'I wish I had met it years before,' she says. 'It is the best way I know to fight for peace.'



R Vaitheswaran. Robert Carmichael.

Vaitheswaran passed first of 23,000 candidates into the Indian Civil Service. He took part in the Communist uprising which took over a part of Hyderabad and was suppressed by the Indian Army. After two years in jail, he met Moral Re-Armament and now works closely with Rajmohan Gandhi in India.

Robert Carmichael is the President of the jute industry of France. His whole attitude to labour changed after meeting MRA and the effect of this is given on page 6.



Bishop George West.

Bishop West lived for ten years in a remote Burmese village in a house on stilts until he was suddenly appointed Bishop of Rangoon. Buddhist Prime Minister U Nu said that his work did more than anything to bring stability to Burma during the years when U Nu was in power. He is now Assistant Bishop in Durham.



Les Dennison.

Les Dennison is chairman of the Building Trades Operatives of Coventry. A life-long Communist, he found that he was a dictator at home and that his family was split. He met MRA through a workmate and now has a united home. Some of his building sites have increased production by 30 per cent. '500,000 houses can be built each year in Britain,' he says, 'if management and men will work together.'



Blanton Belk.

Belk is responsible for the work in the United States. Like President Kennedy, he commanded a PC boat in the Pacific and was torpedoed. This summer he has been running the Mackinac Assembly for 5,000 young people. He is from the South and feels strongly the need to answer racial tension and injustice. He has just sent out two forces to different parts of the United States in 'an emergency operation' to assist solve national problems.



Madame Irene Laure.

Irene Laure was a leader of the French Resistance in Marseilles. The Gestapo tortured her son to try and force from her secrets of the Resistance, without success. When she met MRA she lost her hatred of the Germans and did much to build the postwar bridge between the two countries. She was an MP and President of the Socialist women of France for many years.



Dr Morris Martin. Andrew Peppetta.

Morris Martin took the best First of his year in Oxford and had just won his doctorate when he met MRA. R H Crossman, the Minister of Housing, called him 'my most able philosophy pupil.' He refused a job as Secretary to the then Labour Prime Minister to become Dr Buchman's Secretary.

Andrew Peppetta comes from South Africa. He has worked with Moral Re-Armament in Nigeria, the Congo and East Africa. In the last two months, he has just shown the all-African film *Freedom* to 45 schools and colleges in Tanzania at the request of the Ministry of Education. In South Africa, Peppetta took part in some of the 26 inter-racial assemblies which the *Johannesburg Star* called 'the most impossible parties, impossible because... everyone was oblivious to the colour of the skin of his neighbour.'

How world events are influenced



Chancellor Adenauer laughs with French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman. Buchman first introduced them, and they began the Franco-German rapprochement.

What effect has MRA had in the world of affairs? Here are the views of some leaders of different countries:

FRANCE AND GERMANY

The German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and former Ambassador to London, Baron von Ertzdorf, stated in a newspaper interview in the US in 1960: 'The most significant development in Europe since World War II is the new accord and understanding between Germany and France. For this, the work of Moral Re-Armament is largely responsible.'

Chancellor Adenauer and Mr Robert Schuman have made statements to the same effect, and both have attended conferences at Caux.

In a meeting with Dr Frank Buchman in 1959, Robert Schuman, then Foreign Minister of France, said: 'I have for a long time felt that it was my duty to bring France and Germany together, but I have feared the resentment in one and the misunderstanding in the other... I do not know the men in the new Germany.'

Buchman gave Schuman the names of a dozen Germans whom he knew, having met them at Caux, among whom were President Luebke and Dr Adenauer. Shortly afterwards, Schuman went to Bonn and met these men.

In May 1950, he proposed the European Coal and Steel Pool, which was

the beginning of the rapprochement between the two countries.

Chancellor Adenauer said in 1951: 'In recent months we have seen the conclusion after difficult negotiations of important international agreements. Here also Moral Re-Armament has played an unseen but effective part in bridging differences of opinion between the negotiating parties.'

Dr Burckhardt, when chairman of the Advisory Council of the Coal and Steel Pool's High Authority, stated: 'The framework and organisation we have been able to set up has sprung, in large measure, from the ideas and philosophy of Caux.'

GERMANY

Dr Adenauer often stated that the acid test of the effectiveness of Moral Re-Armament was its work in the Ruhr where, in the four years after Moral Re-Armament began working there, Communist representation on the works councils in the coal mines fell from 72 per cent to 8 per cent.

Hubert Stein, vice-president of the German miners, attributed this 'in large measure to Moral Re-Armament.'

FRANCE

There was long unrest in the textile industry of France. Now there is peace; and it is attributed by both employers and union leaders to the work of Moral Re-Armament.

Maurice Mercier, Secretary-General of the Federation of Textile Workers (Force Ouvrière), states: 'Since the visit to Caux of delegations from 80 textile enterprises, a climate of confidence was created. This enabled us to lay the solid foundations which led to the agreement of 9 June, 1953, applying to 520,000 workers, which has resulted in a 9 per cent wage increase each year for textile workers and the winning of first a third and then a fourth week of holidays with pay per year...'

'These results were obtained without a cry of hatred, or a single drop of blood spilt or an hour of work lost. That is the revolution to which Moral Re-Armament calls workers and employers alike.'

M Robert Carmichael, president of the jute industry of France, stated: 'This agreement stems directly from the new spirit of co-operation built in the last years by MRA-trained men in French industry.'

AFRICA

Mr Philip Vundla was once described by the South African Government as 'the most dangerous man in South Africa.' He was 'changed' in Moral Re-Armament and now has spoken in the South African Parliament Building and was appointed a spokesman for 600,000 Africans in Johannesburg.

He said recently: 'It is significant that at a time when Africa is saying to the white man "How soon can you leave?" that 17 African nations are saying to Moral Re-Armament "How soon can you come?" Freedom must come for Africans, but without Moral Re-Armament, there will be chaos.'

Many Africans have paid tribute to MRA's help in bringing independence without bloodshed.

MOROCCO

King Mahommed V to Dr Buchman: 'I thank you for all that you have done for Morocco, the Moroccans and myself in these testing years. My desire is that your message, which is founded on the essential moral values and the Will of God, reach the masses of this country.'

TUNISIA

Mohammed Masmoudi, then Minister of Information and chief negotiator with France before independence, said: 'But for Moral Re-Armament, we would be engaged in a war without mercy with France.'

President Bourgiba said: 'MRA creates the atmosphere which brings together the conflicting sides and makes political independence possible. Still



Prime Minister Sato of Japan.

more important, however, after political independence has been achieved, MRA brings together opposing points of view, political groups, classes and faiths to give that initial unity which makes our political independence effective. We have experienced that in my country and so I know that it is applicable for the entire continent.'

NIGERIA

Chief Justice Ademola: 'Moral Re-Armament has been a contributory factor in forging a united Nigeria. This has helped us to achieve independence without bitterness and bloodshed.'

CONGO

Mr Bolikango, then Minister of Information and National Defence, said: 'We would have known a more terrible catastrophe but for Moral Re-Armament.'

CAMEROONS

Prime Minister Assale of the Cameroons said in January 1960: 'It is through MRA that our country received independence without war.'

SOUTH AFRICA

In South Africa, MRA has held 26 inter-racial assemblies in recent years. They have produced plays with mixed African and European casts. The films, *The Crowning Experience*, and *Voice of the Hurricane*, are virtually the only films with mixed casts which have been authorised for exhibition throughout South Africa.

Of *Voice of the Hurricane*, the *Rand Daily Mail*, Johannesburg, wrote: 'How this film ever managed to pass the censors here is a mystery... For the first time since cinema began some-

one has made a film that faces the problem in Africa squarely... No one who sees it can remain unmoved or undisturbed.'

JAPAN

Mr Kishi, the former Prime Minister, said: 'But for Moral Re-Armament, Japan would be behind the Bamboo Curtain today.'

He told in a speech how Moral Re-Armament inspired him to seek better relations with Japan's Asian neighbours. An official statement by the Japanese Foreign Office on 12 April, 1958, attributed the improved relations with Korea, the Philippines and Australia to the inspiration and influence of Moral Re-Armament.

This policy has now culminated in the treaty, signed last month between Japan and Korea, which was carried through by the present Prime Minister, who is Mr Kishi's brother. The Korean Prime Minister has invited a Japanese force of MRA to Korea in October.

The Asian Assembly Centre at Odawara was opened by the then Prime Minister, Mr Ikeda.

Mr Eisaku Sato, the present Prime Minister, has stated: 'Old concepts of political, economic and daily life are no longer valid. It is time to expand our thinking. The changing of human nature has not kept pace with scientific changes. We need to change and make Moral Re-Armament the basis of our society.' Mr Sato, this year, sent six Japanese students to work with Moral Re-Armament in India at his own expense.

A letter to *Time* magazine (13 November, 1964) said: 'Moral Re-Arma-

ment is Japan's next logical step for national and international life.' This was signed by Naka Funada, Speaker, House of Representatives; Kisauro Yokota, Chief Justice; Admiral Ichidzo Sugie, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Nobosuke Kishi, former Prime Minister.

SOUTH AMERICA

Some of the men behind the Tokyo riots of 1960, which prevented President Eisenhower from visiting Japan, 'changed' and wrote a play called *The Tiger*, which they took to South America and showed personally to 1½ million people, as well as to many millions on television.

Marshal Tavora, a former presidential candidate and a national hero of Brazil, who is now Minister of Transport, said at Lucerne in September 1961, 'This action saved Brazil from civil war at the time when President Quadros resigned.'

The film, *Men of Brazil*, which was the Brazilian Government entry to the Berlin Film Festival, showed that MRA was responsible for bringing the first democratic trade union into being in the Brazilian docks. The work was counter-attacked by Communists with Government backing under President Goulart, but is now again a decisive factor there.

The Minister of Transport, speaking in Rio last month, stated that whereas a year ago, 'the port were in total breakdown,' now 'the whole situation was changing as a result of MRA. I expect this change to be the beginning of a bigger transformation in all parts of the national life,' added the Minister.



Japanese students who stopped President Eisenhower going to Tokyo apologise to him. He said: 'I am with you 100 per cent.'

How it Began

When Buchman was a man and world celebrated, Mary, who was cook in his early days in Philadelphia, said you never could tell how many there would be for dinner, because you never knew how many people Frank would meet in the street on his way home. The boy had a natural love of people which lasted him all his life. For a school dance there were 12 girls who might not be able to go because they had not escorts. Young Buchman acted as escort to them all.

He never lost this attitude. In later life his table was always full of steelworkers and statesmen, kings and cobblers, and many said they caught from him qualities which altered not just their lives but the direction of their nations.

Frank Nathan Daniel Buchman was born on 4 June, 1878, in Pennsburg, Pennsylvania: his ancestors had come over from Switzerland.

He graduated from Muhlenberg College and was ordained in 1902.

In 1907, when he was running a hospice for poor boys, money became short and the committee insisted that Buchman cut down the boys' food. He quarrelled with the committee and resigned.

From his long hours of work his health had suffered and he went off on a trip through the Continent and then went to England and in the summer of 1908 found himself at Keswick in the Lake District. He went into a country chapel where a woman was speaking about the Cross of Christ. He had a vision of Christ on the Cross—"an actual vision."

"I had entered the little church with a divided will, bursting pride, selfishness, ill-will, which prevented me from functioning as a Christian Minister should.

"I saw the resentments against the six men on the committee in Pennsylvania standing out like tombstones in my heart. I asked God to change me, and He told me to put things right with them.

"I wrote six letters. At the top of each letter I wrote this verse:

"When I survey the wondrous Cross,
On which the Prince of Glory died,
My richest gain I count but loss,
And pour contempt on all my pride."

"Then I said, "My dear Friend,
"I have nursed ill-will against you.
I am sorry. Forgive me. Yours sincerely, Frank."

That same evening a young Cambridge undergraduate asked Buchman to talk with him. They walked round Derwentwater and by the time they reached home the young man, like Buchman, had undergone an experience of change."

Until 1921 he held an extension lec-



Peter Howard and Frank Buchman at Caux.

tureship under the Hartford Theological Foundation and travelled on Christian work to India, Korea, Japan, China and the Philippines.

Buchman held his first informal gathering to 'win men' at Kuling, China, in 1918. Here Buchman impressed the Anglican bishop, the Right Reverend H J Molony, who asked him next time he was in England to call on his son at Cambridge University.

He spent two terms at one of the Presbyterian theological colleges at Cambridge, during 1921 and 1922. Undergraduates among whom he worked suggested that he should go also to Oxford.

One report says that he began to 'enlist and train' men. Another report given to TIME AND TIDE was that 'a group of men began to gather round him.'

Probably both are right, for there is usually no single explanation of the beginning of a great movement. Young men at Oxford had no idea of founding a movement or a society and still less a sect or church. Each worshipped at his own church but all aimed to bring new life to every church, college, party and even nation to which they belonged.

These young men say they made two discoveries. First, that their nature could be changed.

Secondly they discovered 'that God has a plan for every man and nation, which He can and will communicate to anyone who listens, providing he is willing to obey.'

A few weeks later, Dr William Selbie, principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, preaching in the college chapel publicly gave thanks for 'the new

illumination which has come to Oxford.'

In the same year, 1921, Buchman met a Brigadier David Foster, of the War Office. Later that year Foster was in Washington as a member of the British Commission at the disarmament conference. He invited Buchman to join him there.

As he travelled to Washington, Buchman told later, a voice kept coming saying 'Resign, resign resign!' He decided to resign from his paid position with the Hartford Theological College.

From this decision sprang the work which Buchman was to see flourishing, before he died 40 years later, in over 100 countries. Even in 1922 he had seen his work as 'a programme of life issuing in personal, social, racial, national and supernatural change.' Before he died, he had been decorated by the Governments of France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Japan, Thailand and the Philippines for his services to their countries.

What was the secret of that influence? Writing in the last year of Buchman's life, an historical writer, wrote:

'Buchman's statesmanship is of such a direct and unusual order that the hide-bound find it hard to grasp. A parallel can be found in the story of the abolition of the slave trade. Burke, writes John Morley, thought seriously of taking up the fight for abolition, but rightly judged it beyond his scope. "He was quite right," commented Morley, "in refusing to hope from any political action what could only be effected after the moral preparation of the bulk of the nation—and direct moral apostleship was not his function." Wilberforce, following his conversion, was better equipped. In fact, while Burke's—and Pitt's—statesmanship was only the classic "art of the possible," Wilberforce was used of God to make possible today what had been impossible yesterday.

'Buchman, on a far larger scale, showed the same quality. Thus, it was one thing for Churchill, after the war, to go to Strasbourg and call on France and Germany to forget their hatreds. But it was a very different thing so to heal the hates and fears of thousands of French and Germans—both statesmen and ordinary men—that the reconciliation could become reality, and this is the service for which both Governments have decorated him ...

'Buchman himself would disclaim any personal achievement. "I have done nothing," he often says. "I have been wonderfully led."

Buchman's last words, spoken to Peter Howard and Prince Richard of Hesse as he lay dying on 7 August, 1961, were: 'I want to see the world governed by men who are governed by God.'



Peter Howard who captained England at rugby football, is nearest the ball.

Why Peter Howard left one of the top jobs in Fleet Street

One autumn afternoon, when he was at Oxford, Peter Howard went to watch the University Second Fifteen. One of the team fell ill and by a string of chances he was the only available player. Next day he was picked to play for Oxford University. And though he had a thin, lame left leg, in two years he was picked to play for England.

So that no one should know how thin his leg was he used to roll two puttees round it, rolled into the shape of a sound leg, and then pull his stocking over them.

Just before a match against Ireland at Dublin he found he had forgotten the puttees. He ran into the wash place, grabbed a towel, put it around his leg and tied his stocking over it.

During the game he took the ball from his own 25 line, avoided three tackles and a full-back crashed him down only a few yards from the Irish line.

During the run he sensed a white terrier running alongside, then as he crashed down he heard laughter of the crowd and found the towel was trickling behind him.

He played eight times for England and was captain in 1931.

Then he went into Fleet Street, caught Lord Beaverbrook's attention, and became one of the top writers and top paid men on the *Express* newspapers.

He married Doe Metaxa, the Wimbledon tennis star.

One day at lunch he launched into criticism of some of Britain's leading statesmen he had been meeting that morning.

Next to him was Garth Lean who said quietly, 'You know, criticism is not much good by itself. Any fool can do

it, and most fools do... I believe the men of the future are those who match their criticism with cure.' Peter Howard retorted sharply, 'Death is the only permanent cure for some of our politicians.' After a little talk Howard laughed with scorn and said, 'you're not suggesting you have got some secret that will change the world, are you?'

Garth Lean answered, 'No. I am not suggesting anything. I am telling you. It is the forgotten factor that will turn the tide of history. It will affect the future more fundamentally than the discovery of wireless, print, steam or the internal combustion engine affected the past. It is not theory. It is fact. I have tried it.'

'I took a good look at the fellow,' Howard related. 'I saw he was no crank. Indeed he seemed one of the sanest men I ever had met.'

How this interview ended is told on the next page. It started a far-reaching change in Howard.

The effect was immediate. A woman at the House of Commons told Peter Howard he looked much younger. His first office apology 'had a detonating affect.' 'My work improved, because my judgment was no longer swayed by my feelings.'

During that summer of 1940, there were many Press attacks on the Oxford Group. Howard felt they were unfair.

Howard decided to write a book about the Oxford Group.

He asked Dick Plummer, an enemy of MRA, who was in charge of the *Express* while Beaverbrook was in the Cabinet and Robertson was ill, for permission to publish it and was told that he could write a book on any other subject but not on the Oxford Group.



Mr and Mrs Peter Howard more than 20 years ago.

If he wanted to write about that he would have to leave the *Express*. He took the big decision and decided to leave.

He climbed into a railway carriage and travelled to Suffolk where Doe and he owned a ramshackle old farm. That evening 'we knelt and prayed together, that first night in our old farm house. It was a habit we had lost in the clatter and drive of Fleet Street, but which seemed both natural and necessary in the quiet midnight of our farm bedroom at the beginning of our new adventure.'

Night and day the two worked at the farm and after a number of years turned it into one of the model farms of Britain.

Frank Buchman put Howard through a hard training and for many months rebuffed and snubbed him because, Buchman suggested, the darling of Oxford, the tiger of Fleet Street, still had not forgotten *himself*.

It was exactly similar to the hard treatment which St Ignatius handed out to his three closest collaborators—Layne, who succeeded him, Nada and Polanco.

The time of testing ended, and for the last ten years of Buchman's life the two men worked together in vigorous partnership.

After Frank Buchman died at the age of 83 on 7 August, 1961, Peter Howard became the new leader of MRA.

No one dreamt that Howard himself only had three and a half years to live. In that time he twice circled the globe, marching with young Gandhi in India, meeting with Johnson, U Thant and Nehru, frequently conferring with Adenauer, U Nu, Kishi and his successors. His speeches in the United States, especi-

ally in the universities, made a national impact, and at his death, Speaker McCormack was to say that 'few if any foreigners, since Lafayette, had rendered comparable services to the American people.' He was touring South America, at the head of a force of fifty, when he fell ill and died at Lima, Peru.

The position he had come to fill was shown by the messages which flowed in to Mrs Howard from all over the world. 'Leaders of nations will miss his guidance,' cabled Prime Minister Holyoake, one of seventeen Heads of State and Prime Ministers to send their condolences. 'He was like a great cedar,' wrote Cardinal Cushing. 'We learnt much from him,' added Cardinal Rossi of Brazil.

The shanty dwellers of Rio de Janeiro set up a stone in memory of him. Twenty-six ministers of the Church of Scotland wrote: 'He brought an imagination cradled in Christ to bear on the great issues of the day.'

A friend from his Oxford days, Quintin Hogg, MP, summed it up when he spoke in St Martin-in-the-Fields at the Memorial Service at which Sir Max Aitken and Howard's son, Philip, read the lessons.

'He was determined,' said Hogg, 'that goodness should not perish from the earth, that light should conquer darkness. He was untroubled by doubts about the nature of goodness and in this he was wise. It does not need a philosopher to tell right from wrong, courage from cowardice, integrity from deviousness, kindness from cruelty, purity from its opposite. If it did, it would be a poor lookout for most of us. But most of us are inhibited by

modesty or shame from becoming open advocates of goodness. Peter Howard was not, and in this he was right. The world not merely heard but listened.'

The day he was challenged

BY GARTH LEAN

I first knew of Peter Howard at Oxford when he was the football idol of the university. It was here that he first heard of Moral Re-Armament from the captain of boats in his college, Frank Bygott, but he rejected it.

In 1940, when Lord Beaverbrook joined Churchill's Cabinet, he forbade Peter to write about politics. (He had much enjoyed Peter's sharp digs at the politicians, but it was another thing when he had to meet his colleagues in Cabinet on Monday morning.)

Peter was furious because, although he was doing much else on the *Express* papers besides his political column, he thought that his career rested on this column.

He made a great rumpus about it in the *Express* office and E J Robertson's secretary, Mrs Ducé, had to bear much of the brunt of this. She had been greatly helped by Moral Re-Armament and one day she told Peter that she thought he ought to meet me.

Peter, as he describes in *Innocent Men*, rejected the idea, but then reversed himself when he suddenly thought that here might be a victim for his column to take the place of the politicians. He sent a message asking me to see him.

Knowing that I was liable to be ridiculed in Peter's column, I tried to get direction what to say to him.

I had one thought. It was, 'Tell Howard that he is as selfish as hell because at a time when men are being killed for this country his absorbing concern is that he is not allowed to write about politics.'

When we met for lunch this was the only weapon I had, so I thought I had better use it at once. Directly we sat down I said to Peter, 'I had a thought about you yesterday.' He was interested, and asked me what it was. I said, 'It is just possible that the thought may have come from God.'

Then he was wild to hear what it was. So I said to him, 'My thought was that you are as selfish as hell, etc.' Peter was furious. He said, 'What do you want me to do?' I said, 'I think you ought to change. Your whole attitude and life ought to be different. At a time of national crisis like this we cannot afford to have writers like you with such a selfish aim.'

He said, 'But you cannot change just like that.' I said, 'God can change

you totally if you really want to. And it can happen quickly.' He said, 'But I don't believe in God.' I said, 'I don't think that alters God's situation at all. He doesn't depend on the great Howard believing in Him. He is either there or He isn't, and you can easily find out.'

I said that instead of just arguing whether an electric light switch will turn on the light one should turn the switch and see. Asked what I meant I said that God would talk to each person who was ready to listen and obey.

I also suggested that as an experiment he should take four sheets of paper, write at the head of each sheet the four absolute standards Christ preached in his Sermon on the Mount—absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love. And that he should ask God to show him where he fell short, and write down, holding nothing back, the thoughts given him.

Next morning in a cynical spirit

Peter sat up in bed and made the experiment. 'God spoke to me, as He speaks to every person who is not too proud to listen to Him. At that moment my mind was illuminated.'

Some of the things he wrote he had known for a long time hidden away, others he had never suspected.

I had told Peter that the simple decision was whether he would let God run his life or not.

In the top storey room of his club in Northumberland Avenue, Peter read through the four sheets again. He thought to himself, 'Well, try anything once. If it doesn't work out, nobody need know. There's no harm done.'

He got on his knees and prayed something like this, 'God, or whoever you are, if you are there, I will do what you tell me if you will give me the strength to do it. But I can't do these things unless you help me.'

Then he began to act on the thoughts written on the sheets of paper. He paid

back £5 he had 'forgotten' to pay to the man who rubbed him down before their Varsity matches at Oxford. There was a much larger sum to restore to the Board of Education who had partly financed his Oxford career so that he should become a schoolmaster—which did not subsequently work out. There were apologies to his wife, to his young brother and to people at the office. To a good many people he said what Abraham Lincoln said publicly to one of his generals, 'You were right. I was wrong. I am sorry.'

Peter did not become perfect in a day but he said he was given new pace and purpose in his life which put difficulties in a fresh perspective. 'Since the day I have made a start I have listened every morning, and many times in every day, and have never known God silent. This would have amazed me if you had told me about it some years ago. Yet it is simple enough. There is no mystery about it.'

What MRA stands for

by Peter Howard

I would my pen could tell of the glory that might have been had we not sold our moral birthright for a mess of materialism; of the power and kingdom of the human spirit that may yet await us, if we have the courage to face what is wrong and the will to cure it.

We yet have in this country the greatest influence for good or evil. But we are in the midst of a world-wide rebellion against the sovereignty and standards of God Himself. It is a calculated plan with the aim to abolish faith as a factor in human affairs.

Man, with his scientific achievements, has become so full of his own skills and ability that he has begun to doubt whether any source of life or wisdom superior to his own exists.

On the world front, Communism plans to abolish God in order to achieve its revolutionary aim. In Britain twisted and perverted personalities plan to organise and use godlessness to justify dirt, which they love and in which they live.

Moral Re-Armament, launched in Britain, stands four-square in the midst of this for the ancient power of Christ's Cross to heal, to forgive and to change men.

Moral Re-Armament stands for faith in God; sound family life; industry where people are more important than profit, work as important as wages, service as important as salary; a society which recognises that class war, with the selfishness of the Right and the bitterness of the Left, is too small and dangerous for our times; a national goal and aim which all can love and share.

We must make Britain proud of her role in history again. Let us call the bluff of churchmen who are so afraid of being called fuddy-duddy, puritanical, square, that they try to cut Christ's challenge down to the size of their own comfort and compromise, and caper across the headlines like old goats pretending to be young bucks. Let us call the bluff of intellectual confidence tricksters who use their brains to destroy the conscience

of our community. Let us drive the cynics and satirists, who glorify sex and debunk faith and debase national character, out of the places of influence they hold.

Let us support churchmen who live the Cross and give it to their people. Let us sustain public men of whatever party who put God's will before their own, and people who worship Him before they worship their own bodies or the personalities of other men.

It is late—but not too late.

Britain should read the signs of the times. The danger is not just a host of us who heedlessly try to be 'with it'—not fully understanding what we are expected to be 'with.' The peril lies in the designs of an evil, resolute, able minority, who won places in many parts of the Establishment and who mean to destroy the moral and spiritual foundations from which Britain's greatness grew and on which the future freedom of man rests.

We seem to be committed, all of us—this is no party matter—to build a land where cash and comfort are gods, and where selfishness is regarded as a national virtue. A patriot nowadays is debunked as almost wicked. 'Something for nothing' has become the normal philosophy at the heart of a nation which not long ago held the hopes of humanity in her hands, and did not let them fall, because she believed that everyone should be ready to give everything for their neighbour and their nation, and for the people across the earth who looked to them for leadership and deliverance from tyranny.

Britain will either lose her national purpose in pursuit of personal gain—or face the challenge of the century, sacrifice her selfish preoccupation with wealth for the sake of all the past and all the future, and find a purpose greater than nationalism, imperialism, Communism or Europeanism—the moral and spiritual regeneration of humanity—the rebuilding of the modern world.

MRA centres throughout the World

The main European conference centre is Mountain House, Caux, Switzerland, and four other hotels at Caux, seen on the opposite page. There 130,000 people have attended conferences since 1946. Among them have been 12 Prime Ministers, hundreds of MPs and the elected leaders of sixty million workers.

The main North American conference centre is Mackinac Island, Michigan, USA.

The main British centre is 45 Berkeley Square, London, with offices at 4 Hays Mews, London, W1.

The main Far Eastern centre is the Asian Training Centre, Odawara, Japan. In addition, training centres are at the moment being built for India, at Panchgani; for South America at Petropolis, near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 45 Berkeley Square, where Clive of India lived, was given to Dr Buchman as a centre in 1938. It was paid for by hundreds of his friends from all over the world, but mostly from Britain. The 99-year lease cost £35,600, and is vested in The Oxford Group.

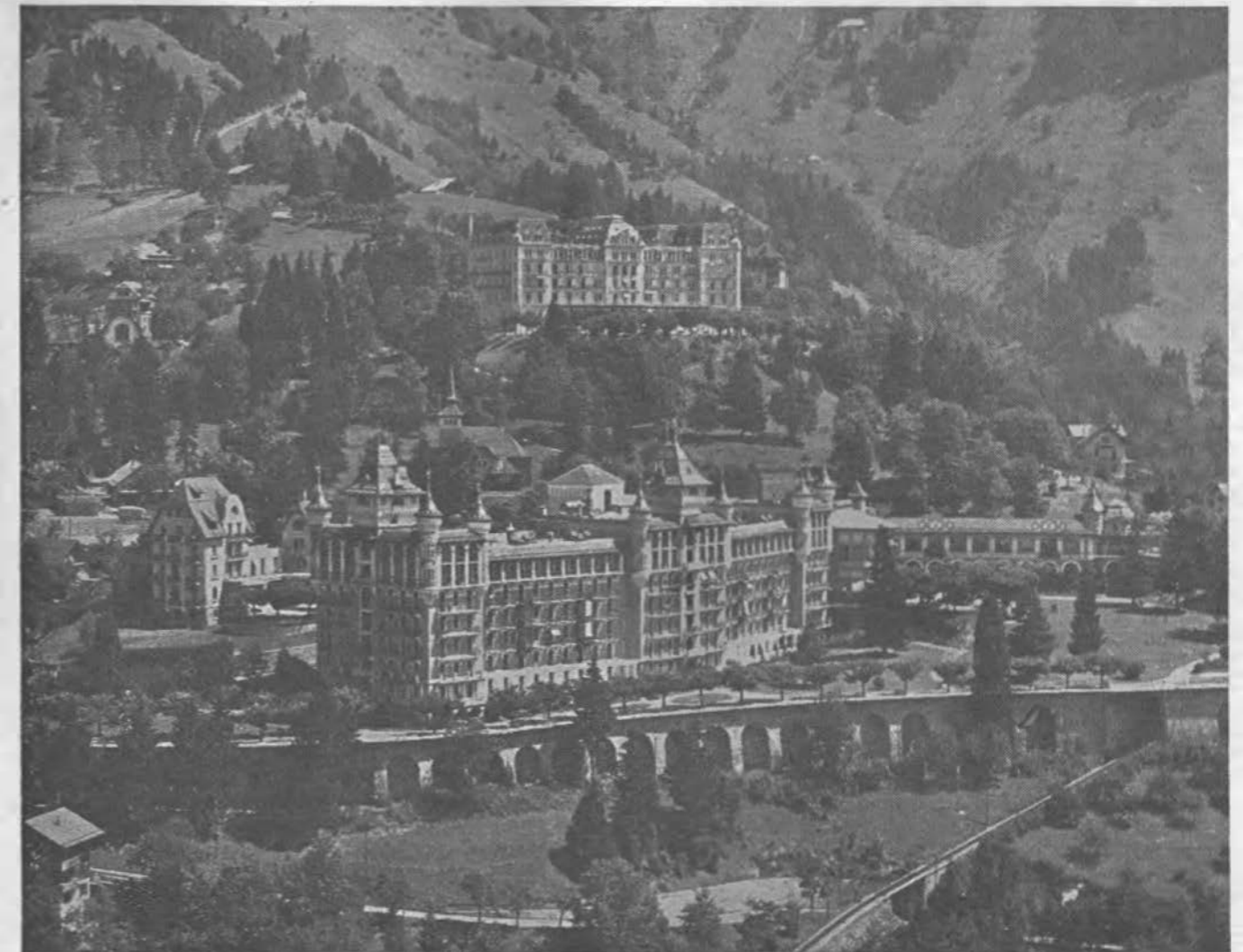


The Asian Assembly Centre at Odawara was opened in 1962 by the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Ikeda. It had been built by a Japanese committee headed by Mr Saburo Chiba, then Chairman of the Security Committee of the Diet, and including Governor Sogo of the National Railways; Mr Keizo Shibusawa, former Finance Minister; Mr S Kudo, Chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Bank, and others.

The first building contained meeting and dining facilities for up to one thousand delegates and is operated with the co-operation of the newly opened civic theatre at Odawara.

Rajmohan Gandhi and friends viewing the site at Panchgani near Poona where eating and sleeping accommodation for 1,000 is to be erected during the coming year.

In South India a site has been given for another centre. Nine youth camps have been held in India in the last year, and trades unionists, MPs and army leaders have now asked that the training programme should cover all walks of life. Leaders of Pakistan and Ceylon want to establish their own training centres.



In the summer of 1945 a party of Swiss were invited by Dr Buchman to take part in an Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Mackinac Island in the USA. They were much inspired by what they saw there and felt that a similar training centre should be established in Europe.

One of the Swiss was an engineer, Robert Hahnloser. He said, 'We in Switzerland had the privilege of being saved from the war. We felt it was the destiny of Switzerland to do something to build Europe. A new moral climate in Europe was essential if the world is to be remade. We felt the need to create a training centre to give an answering ideology to Europe and to the world.'

These Swiss looked for a suitable place and found the 'Caux-Palace Hotel,' derelict and about to be torn down—it had been used as an internment camp during the war. They decided to raise the money from all over Switzerland to purchase the hotel from the bank which then possessed it.

Three families were at the heart of this decision and the sacrifice involved—Robert Hahnloser, Dr Erich Peyer, then personnel manager of the Oerlikon Machine factory; and Philippe Mottu,

then with the Foreign Office. So the money was raised and the hotel bought for 1,050,000 Swiss francs.

Shortly afterwards the Grand-Hôtel and the Hotel Maria were also acquired (SF 225,000). The Fondation pour le Réarmement Moral was created in 1946 as the legal entity responsible for Caux and for the work of Moral Re-Armament in Switzerland.

* * *

There are also centres of Moral Re-Armament action in the following places around the world:

Auckland, New Zealand; Beirut, Lebanon; Bombay, India; Bonn, Germany; Pretoria, South Africa; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Capetown, South Africa; Chicago, Illinois, USA; Colombo, Ceylon; Copenhagen, Denmark; Detroit, Michigan, USA; Eindhoven, The Netherlands; Gelsenkirchen, Germany; Guatemala City, Guatemala; Helsinki, Finland; Hong Kong; Johannesburg, South Africa; Kampala, Uganda; Khartoum, Sudan; Kingston, Jamaica; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Karachi, West Pakistan; Lagos, Nigeria; London, England; Lima, Peru; Los Angeles, California, USA; Lusaka,

Zambia; Lucerne, Switzerland; Madras, India; Melbourne, Australia; Miami, Florida; Milan, Italy; Montevideo, Uruguay; Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Mt Kisco, New York, USA; Nairobi, Kenya; Narosurra, Kenya; New Delhi, India; Nicosia, Cyprus; Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Oslo, Norway; Paris, France; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA; Rangoon, Burma; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Rome, Italy; San Francisco, California, USA; Salisbury, Rhodesia; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Seattle, USA; Singapore; Sydney, Australia; Stockholm, Sweden; Seoul, South Korea; Taipei, Taiwan; Tarporley, Cheshire, England; Teheran, Iran; The Hague, The Netherlands; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Tokyo, Japan; Trivandrum, Kerala, India; Tucson, Arizona, USA; Washington, DC, USA; Wassenaar, The Netherlands; Wellington, New Zealand.

These bases serve as co-ordinating points for programmes and activities in the particular countries and areas.

There is no world fund for the purchase or the upkeep of these centres. Each country is responsible for its own houses, and the funds are principally raised locally.

Where the money comes from

The darkest question asked for years about MRA is, 'Where does the money come from?' There are expensive looking centres, MRA people travel world wide, and so the suggestion has been put that the movement's money is not only big but mysterious in origin.

These are the figures for the British movement for the year ended 31 March, 1964, audited by the famous accountants, Price, Waterhouse. The figures for the succeeding year are not yet audited. TIME AND TIDE is informed that they are very much on the same lines.

MRA does not conduct wide appeals for money. For certain work people who are interested are told what the needs are. In one way MRA does not act like a business organisation: 'We do not limit what we attempt to what money we have in hand. We think carefully as to whether any move is necessary, and if we are convinced that it is God's will, we go ahead trusting that He will provide. So far this has always worked out.'

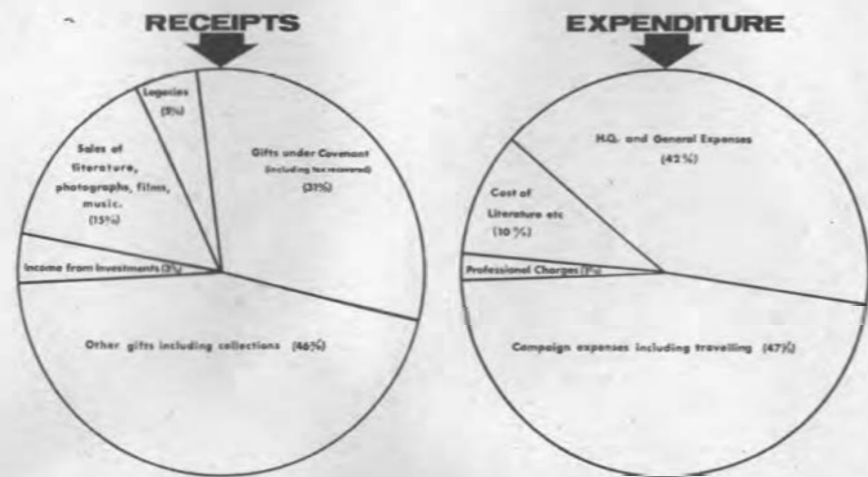
The accounts for the last 27 years can be seen at the Companies' Registration Office, City Road, London, under the name of The Oxford Group.

Literature is sold to make a small profit, and authors of books and plays written for MRA give their royalties.

In two years 305,768 people visited the Westminster Theatre, paying £162,663 18s 9d; showing a profit of £6,002 16s 5d.

MRA's money goes far because workers draw no salaries. Many who do not work full time give their evenings and weekends and holidays.

The table below shows the size of gifts to MRA over three years. In 1961-62-63-64 there were five gifts of more than £5,000, four of them from whole-



time workers who inherited money.

Contributions from industrial companies, all British, were: 1961-62—£2,278; 1962-63—£1,284—just more than 1 per cent of the total income from gifts. In 1963-64 companies gave £6,561, just under 5½ per cent of gifts.

This disposes of the question that MRA is a strike-breaking organisation financed by industry.

American industry particularly was supposed to have supplied money. But in 1962 and 1963 gifts from industrial companies to MRA in the USA were .5 per cent of the total. In supposedly rich America 64.6 per cent of the contributors each gave less than \$100 (just over £30). Mr Tom Driberg MP, suggested in a pamphlet and in the *New Statesman* that Henry Ford was a likely donor. He did not give or leave money to MRA.

The organisation in each country receives its own funds.

One apparently lavish expenditure in Great Britain is the monthly appear-

ance of a whole page advertisement in the *Daily Express* at a cost of £5,000 each page. These are financed by donations made especially for the purpose. TIME AND TIDE attended one Sunday morning meeting in the Westminster Theatre when children ran a stall with small items on it to raise money for the 'full pages.' Towards the full pages in one year 275 school teachers gave £2,400 between them. Clydeside shipyard workers raised money for the pages by passing round the hat in a tea break. A Methodist minister gave £500, and the wife of an Anglican clergyman £100. Most of the money for the full pages comes in tiny donations from people who see in the advertisements a valuable way of spreading knowledge of MRA's work and aims.

The net assets of the Oxford Group, the title under which Moral Re-Armament is incorporated in Britain, at 31 March, 1963, amounted to £193,798. This included property, book stocks, cars and cash.

The breakdown

Amount of gift	Year ending 31 March, 1962	Year ending 31 March, 1963	Year ending 31 March, 1964
Total no of gifts	9,315	10,416	14,226
Less than £10	7,907 (84.9%)	9,094 (87.3%)	12,962 (91.1%)
£10 to £99	1,119 (12%)	1,100 (10.56%)	1,057 (7.43%)
£100 to £499	223 (2.4%)	174 (1.67%)	168 (1.2%)
£500 to £999	27 (.3%)	21 (.2%)	19 (.13%)
£1,000 or over	39 (.4%)	27 (.26%)	20 (.14%)

Receipts	£	%	Expenditure	£	%
Gifts under covenant (including tax recovered)	51,733	31	Campaign expenses, including travel* and full-page ads	80,742	47
Other gifts (including collections for special purposes such as full-page advertisements in the Press)	79,561	46	Headquarters and general expenses (including rent, rates, repairs, heating, lighting, catering, telephone, cables, postages, office expenses and accommodation for full-time workers)	71,694	42
Legacies	9,214	5	Cost of publications	17,541	10
Income from investments	5,951	3	Professional charges (including Auditor's remuneration)	1,984	1
Other receipts (including sales of literature, music, photographs, films, royalties)	25,390	15			
Excess of expenditure over receipts	112				
	171,961			171,961	

* Of which £6,695 represents travel outside Britain.

New hope from Kenya

A surprising hope seems to be coming out of Kenya, the land of the tragic Mau Mau struggle. Countries in Africa and beyond are increasingly looking to Jomo Kenyatta's Kenya as a centre of stability, and for this some of the credit is given to MRA.

MRA people do not claim this. They attribute it to Mr Kenyatta's impartial statesmanship. But in March 1965, before these events, nine of Kenyatta's cabinet cabled to London at the time of Howard's death: 'The philosophy and practice of Moral Re-Armament have contributed decisively to our stability and progress.'

How did MRA go to work?

MRA had people, black and white, in Kenya before World War II, but this phase began one day in 1954 when Colonel Alan Knight, the Commandant of the Athi River rehabilitation camp, paraded all the hard-core Mau Mau detainees in a hollow square and made a speech which astonished them.

'I have come to see the part which the selfishness and arrogance in men like me played in creating the atmosphere in which Mau Mau grew,' said Knight. 'I want to change and to work with anyone, black or white, on the basis of Moral Re-Armament, to build a new Kenya.'

The effect was electric. For the first time the Mau Mau men saw a gleam of hope. They began to talk with Knight and his colleagues instead of sullenly ignoring them. *The Times* of 14 July, 1954 wrote: 'In the camp at Athi River where an MRA group has been working for some months... 270 hard-core detainees have already severed their connections with Mau Mau.' By 1955 the number had risen to 600.

Meanwhile, outside the camp, MRA work continued normally. In July 1955, Peter Howard's play, *The Man with the Key* was shown in Nairobi on the invitation of the Council of Ministers. Then on 17 August, 1955, the Mayor of Nairobi welcomed an MRA force of 200 people who were on a world tour. They had with them Peter Howard's play, *The Vanishing Island*. Five performances were given. And during the five-day visit members of this force met Government officials, representatives of settlers and Africans, trade unionists, women.

Peter Howard spoke to the detainees at Athi River, and later described the scene: 'When I spoke to the men and women of the Mau Mau, detained in the Athi River Camp in Kenya, they covered their faces as I drew near. They would not look at a white man. My first words were: 'I was born white. I could not help it, could I?' They began to look at me.

'It began to slide upon their under-

standing that it was as immature and ignorant to hate a man because he was born white as to hate him because he was born black, brilliant, foolish, ugly, beautiful, big, small, Jew or Arab.

'When I had finished speaking, their leaders came to me and said: "We were educated in Christian schools. We lost our faith and became cynical of everything except violence to achieve liberty, because of the way we saw white Christians live. We want you to know that if we had dreamed white men could speak and think as we heard you speak today, there would have been no Mau Mau in Kenya."'

These men gave Peter Howard a grubby brown paper parcel full of coins. When he opened it it contained £25, collected from amongst themselves out of their prison pay of 1s a day. 'We want to have a part in Moral Re-Armament,' they said.

There followed the first large meeting in Nairobi since the emergency.

In 1958 the MRA all-African film *Freedom* was banned by the British-run Uganda Government. Kenya followed suit. It was submitted to the censors again, and twice turned down, until a special censorship board passed it in January 1961. The *Daily Nation* commented: 'The decision is a wise and fair one.' Permission was refused for Zanzibar. At the subsequent elections violence was expected. In Kenya there was none, in Zanzibar a great deal.

Former Mau Mau leaders took *Freedom* to where Jomo Kenyatta was living under restriction by the British Government. Jomo greeted them and pointed out a long row of books. 'They are my MRA books,' he said. They were seven and a half hours with him. 'Get this film into Swahili,' he said. 'It is what our people need.' He said later, 'As soon as I saw it I knew that it was just what we needed and that it had to be put into the language the masses could understand.'

After *Freedom* had been released by the Acting Governor in January 1961, it was shown widely in English. That spring the news fortnightly, *Reporter*, wrote: 'MRA has done a great deal to stabilise our recent election campaign.'

At the same time work was going on in London with those from Kenya. On 22 April, 1961, the Minister of Housing, Musa Amalemba, said, 'MRA, through the film *Freedom* and the functions in Frank Buchman's London home, was the inspiration in helping the Lancaster House conference to a successful conclusion.'

Then *Freedom* was shown widely in Swahili in Kenya. In two months of 1962 alone it was estimated 400,000 people saw it, starting with an audience of 35,000 in the Nairobi stadium. *Taifa*



Jomo Kenyatta.

Leo says it was the film 'which made KANU and KADU (political parties) youth co-operate and work together.' It was credited by some with preventing riots in these groups, and Nahashon Ngare, a former Mau Mau leader, says: 'The first action the film did was to reconcile the youth wings. Then with these youth wings of both political parties we were able to go to every corner of the country.'

The film, in English and Swahili, was seen by more than a million people in large open-air showings, in cinemas and in private homes.

About this time many white settlers were leaving the country and three of the MRA-trained farmers proclaimed their faith in Kenya in a statement in the newspapers on 19 January, 1963. Also in 1963, James Muigai said he felt that *Uhuru* (*Freedom* in Swahili) was a vital factor in elections being held without bloodshed and violence. Muigai is Kenyatta's only brother.

In June 1963, a daylight mobile film unit arrived in Kenya—the first of its kind in East Africa.

In 1964 *Freedom* was shown to 60,000 people in 61 showings in the Western Region in 28 days. The President of the Region wrote in April, 'I am very happy that since the film was shown in my region new ideas have started to develop in the minds of the people and everyone now talks in terms of making our country a success.'

In 1965, MRA students were invited by Ronald Ngala, former leader of the Opposition, to the Coast Region of Kenya. They used their holidays to show the films for two weeks to 47,000 people. Ngala said, 'I fully support what these young men are doing to build the character of our people. We could do well to base our African Socialism on Moral Re-Armament.'

Young people out to modernise America

In Lake Huron is Mackinac Island and on it Moral Re-Armament has built an assembly centre which draws young people from all parts of the United States and from Britain and other countries.

Last summer 2,400, chiefly young people who knew little of MRA, attended two three-week sessions. This year four sessions were arranged, from 14 June to 4 September. Students pay \$200 a session (\$70, or about £28 a week) and adults \$300 a session. Young people anxious to attend and without sufficient money could be considered for 'scholarships.' No student is turned away for lack of money.

For people from Britain and the Continent there was a KLM charter plane at a cost of only about £91 6s 6d for the return Atlantic trip.

Young people from Britain paid £179 for the whole trip; including travel in the US, and had £16 returned because people had made gifts towards the expenses.

Young men and women go not for a holiday, though that is what the adventure also means to most of them, but for training—'moral, intellectual, ideological and physical.'

The day starts at 6.15 am with voluntary PT. Breakfast is at eight. For meals delegates are divided into 'tables' each with at least one counsellor.

At 9.15 there is the speaker of the day and questions and answers. Then workshops. The young people split up to write and produce plays, practise journalism by producing a daily paper, art, cooking and home-making, secretarial, photographic, music.

Lunch is at one o'clock. From two to three there are seminars, chiefly on various parts of the world, and at 3.30 compulsory sports, the 'tables' competing with each other.

At six o'clock there is supper and at eight o'clock theatre, film or other entertainment. Shifts take on dish washing and some other jobs.

The young people do not just pass the time at what they do in their workshops. Last year they produced 13 plays and nine films. The television and film productions studio is the second largest in the United States.

Last year's conference daily newspaper was continued as a national youth weekly and *Life-like Dare*, now to be called *Pace*, is selling on 150 news stands across the United States and Canada and has a circulation of about 200,000.

The sports programme brought its results. Americans were shocked to find that 58 per cent of American youths cannot pass the minimum physical fitness test. After eight weeks' training at Mackinac, it is claimed physical fitness of the young people increased by 74

per cent.

After their sessions last year the young people divided the United States into nine areas and went out with music, films, speaking panels and books to put over their ideas.

This year at the first two of the four Mackinac sessions there were over 1,300 young Americans from 82 colleges and 275 high schools in 38 states. They in their turn would go out into the country to give their message and to carry them a Super-Constellation airliner has been lent and a small flying boat given.

Students, chiefly from Manhattan, Harlem and the Bronx, went to see Senator Robert Kennedy in Washington to report what they had done since last year's Mackinac conference.

'We began by getting honest about cheating in exams and by returning library books borrowed for years,' Steve Goodwin told Mr Kennedy. 'Then we launched a campaign to create a new spirit in our high school, the largest in New York.'

At Mayor Wagner's request they met all the commissioners and Youth Board of New York and five times broadcast on their work.

William Chapman, nephew of Sidney Poitier, was with the young people seeing Senator Kennedy and he said, 'Violence, prejudice, bias of all kinds are out-of-date. In the job of cleaning

up what is wrong by change in yourself all men and races are needed.'

'I want to say that what you are doing is very worthwhile,' said Mr Kennedy. 'I approve of what you are doing all across the world.'

What goes on at the Mackinac conference — an inside view

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICHIGAN

Picture the enthusiasm of a political convention. Add to it the physical exertion of an army training camp, the roar and rhythm of a beat group, and the underlying seriousness of a summit conference.

Youth of many nations, and races, east and west, have mustered at Mackinac Island for a 'Demonstration for Modernizing America' which began on 14 June and continues through the summer.

What do they mean by 'modernising America'? It begins with modernising Americans. It is felt that, in an age of unprecedented technical advance, the world is unsafe while man himself is still governed by prehistoric emotions like hate, fear and greed.

'A modernised man,' Blanton Belk, who is in charge of Moral Re-Armament in America, told the young people, 'is a man whose heart belongs to the whole world because it has been freed of hate, fear and greed. His commitment is never to abate until every nation is governed by men who are governed themselves by God.'

'The modernisation of man,' Belk added, 'is the unlimited frontier for this generation to explore.'

Describing typical activities and aims at Mackinac conference sessions—this year's have been attended by some 5,000 youth—the 'Detroit Free Press' said they were 'singing, building muscles, writing plays, absorbing advice—all directed towards "cleaning up the mess past generations have made of this and other countries."'

Types attending such a Mackinac Youth conference, the paper said, were 'high school and college student leaders, Olympic Gold Medallists, young musicians, playwrights, actors, journalists, ballet dancers and artists—from all over the world.'

As is natural in a country engaged in a costly Asian war, interest focuses upon what Mackinac has to say about the Vietnam and Asian problem. Three policies have been under discussion in Washington—escalation, appeasement and continuing the present course. 'The anomaly of these reactions,' writes US Major-General Edward Lansdale in



'Rusty Wailes,' co-director of the Assembly, tells Russian athletes at the Tokyo Olympics about the new spirit growing among American youth. Wailes has won two Olympic Gold Medals and accompanied the American Olympic team to Tokyo as an official adviser.

Foreign Affairs, 'is that each falls short of the understanding that the Communists have let loose a revolutionary idea that will not die by being ignored, bound or smothered by us. A fourth way is to oppose the Communist idea with a better idea.'

The hope that Mackinac may signpost this fourth way has brought senior members of the Foreign Affairs and other Congressional Committees to Mackinac. 'There are so many agencies in Washington trying to plan this,' said a Defense Department official on liaison duty with Congress. 'You do it. And you are doing it on peanuts, while we spend billions.'

For, while President Johnson is calling for 50,000 more men for a war he expects to last five years, MRA are seeking 100,000 young people who will give their lives to carry this ideology to Asia and the world.

'Unless we bring it to countries like Thailand,' Rajmohan Gandhi told the conference, 'we shall be faced with the same situation there in two years as we now face in Vietnam.'

Asian Governments seem to welcome this ideological offensive.

News came in during recent conference sessions, which continue through September, that the Prime Minister of Korea had invited a Japanese MRA force to come to Korea in the autumn.

It was announced at the same time that an assembly, which Prime Minister Sato of Japan will attend, will be held at Odawara, the Asian MRA training centre near Tokyo, from 10-17 October.

Speedboats racing three abreast and ploughing white furrows of foam across

the Great Lakes often bring new arrivals. Others come on the more leisurely 45 minutes crossing aboard a white steamer from mainland Michigan. Visiting delegates—British trade union men, Italian students, young Japanese or Koreans—found that no time was wasted, yet there was a friendly welcome at the harbour side of the historic island.

A TIME AND TIDE reporter was greeted by sinewy brown hands of American Indians who are hosts at this conference. That evening the reporter saw an Indian pageant. In it the tragedies and triumphs of 473 years of redskin—whiteskin clashes are unrolled.

Chiefs of the Shawnee and Cherokee Indians in the pageant make their plea that 'All men were made by the same Great Spirit Chief, and all are brothers. Rivers will not run backwards nor will free-born men be penned in.'

This emergence of the American Indian is astonishing. Until they came to Mackinac last year, the Indians were a withdrawn and disillusioned people which interested parties were trying to bring into the racial struggle, still further to discredit America in the eyes of the world. At Mackinac they saw themselves accepted in equal partnership with white and black Americans, and found they had their contribution to make. And not in America only. Millions of Indians live in bitterness in South America. Chinese Communist radio broadcasts to them twice daily in their own language. Now South American leaders have invited the Mackinac Indians to bring their pageant and their spirit to the Indians



The three Colwell Brothers, who sing in 48 languages, lead a chorus of a hundred voices at Mackinac. Their show, 'Sing Out '65,' has just left Mackinac for a world tour.

of the Andes.

Men and women at Mackinac learn how to present ideas through modern media. They are taught how to interest people of all ages, races and backgrounds, with emphasis on reaching youth.

You find London's West End director, Henry Cass, heading the production of a new musical 'Sing-Out '65.' This started on the road in New England in August to the Kennedy home region of Cape Cod and then possibly will go to Washington, DC. The Japanese with their productions will cut through the coal mining regions of West Virginia, one of the economically distressed Appalachian areas of the US.

Another show, 'Allen's Alley,' is planning to cover America's main colleges.

Music and theatre play a large part in spreading the Mackinac ideas. 'Sing-Out '65' has a cast of 100 from some 50 US university campuses. There is satire, song, dance and comedy. The highly professional Colwell Brothers, who must be unique in singing in 48 languages, head this cast.

Some of their varied colleagues may be seen in the corridors of Cedar Point, the conference centre, or in round table discussions in the Great Hall whose virgin Norwegian pine trunks taper to a point at roof top. Its shape is like an Indian wigwam or giant teepee.

There are Korean and Japanese folk singers and dancers back stage in the large green-roofed, white sided theatre building. Or in the TV studio, one of America's largest and best equipped, you see rehearsing Ponca Indian dancers from Oklahoma, or Scottish folksinger Effie Galletly and a group of Scots girls dancers.

Stan Musial, American baseball hero and Head of President Johnson's Physical Fitness Programme, told Mackinac Assembly last week that he would recommend the Government to get behind Mackinac. 'A physical fitness programme, to be effective, has to deal with the whole man,' he said. 'Your all-round programme can't be beat. You are giving youth a purpose for their lives and making them into responsible and patriotic citizens. So they naturally want to tune up physically, mentally and morally. I wish the whole Peace Corps could get this sort of training.'

As the buildings on Mackinac Island are used by MRA only for several months in the summer it is proposed to use them for the rest of the year as a liberal arts college. Mackinac College is intended to be residential and co-educational with eventually a thousand students.

Dr Douglas Cornell, PhD has resigned as Executive Officer of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC, to serve as first President of the College.

British Youth Build their Centre



Young men worked 14 hours a day to put up dormitory buildings. 'You'll never do it in time,' said an Ulster Convener of Shop Stewards, who came to help them. After two days, he said: 'You'll make it. I have found a new spirit for my factory.'

British youth who visited Mackinac last year decided to build their own conference centre in Britain. They were offered the use of a 30-acre estate. Tirley Garth in Cheshire, and held their first conference there in August.

The previous month hundreds worked long hours, using their holidays to fell trees, build kitchen facilities, erect dormitories and a tent village, and lay a half-mile water main. Now there is accommodation for 240. Next year they hope to provide for 1,000. Hundreds of pounds worth of equipment has been donated.

Youth from 28 universities and colleges and 69 schools as well as young workers and professional men attended this summer's camp, from all parts of Britain and 19 other countries. Each paid £15 for a three-weeks' stay.

Liberal leader Jo Grimond, wrote recently: 'Neither Buckingham Palace nor Downing Street are at present a national focus for youth. We need one.' *Win*, the daily paper published by the youth conference, commented: 'Come to Tirley, Jo!'



Colonel Crawshaw, Labour MP for Toxteth, answers questions. 'If everyone worked as hard as you do,' he said, 'many of the problems of industry would disappear.'



Sir Hamilton Kerr, Conservative MP for Cambridge, also came to Tirley. 'Two hundred people like Peter Howard could change Europe,' he said.

MRA Training

Full-time MRA workers do not just fall into the job. Young people are trained—some critics have said they are overtrained.

What is the training? The first is in how to 'live straight by God and man.' The young people are taught to know themselves and their individual weaknesses and strengths, how to eliminate wrong characteristics and this is recognised as a life-long task. All people have different needs and 'some need tougher handling than others.'

As MRA is not only a 'spiritual revolution' but also a 'world ideology, aiming to change the whole world,' it is felt essential to train people to understand events, to know the forces and personalities which are at play, how to catch people's attention and influence their actions, to be able to present 'what God is doing in the world.'

There is plenty of practical training for 'MRA has to be able to achieve the difficult or the impossible, in every sphere.' Some young people are taught how to put a theatrical stage set in record time, or how to arrange travel efficiently and most cheaply.

The aim is to learn 'to do perfect work quickly—and being able to keep on and on.'

The main secret, *TIME AND TIDE* was told, is 'dedication with a gay heart—the abandonment of our own desires and putting other people first.'

Certainly *TIME AND TIDE* saw always the 'gay heart' and putting other people first. The élan noticeable even in an MRA kitchen is explained by the following of the same principles.

The young people are taught not only to care for others materially but spiritually. They believe that Christians should be infectious. 'If you are not winning people, you are sinning somewhere.'

The final aim of the training is to produce mature people 'who lean on no one except God, who set the pace in any situation and are as happy in the lead as in the background and in the background as in the lead.'

For an actual story of training, *TIME AND TIDE* asked Barbara Brown, a secretary from Australia, to give her experiences:

I am second in a family of five. My father is an architect and has his own business in Adelaide. I grew up knowing about MRA because my father had met Ivan Menzies, the Gilbert and Sullivan star, after his dramatic reconciliation with his wife.

In fact, the first thing my father heard of MRA was when Ivan Menzies, playing John Wellington Wells in *The Sorcerer*, disappeared down to hell at

the end of the last act, suddenly opened *Innocent Men* by Peter Howard, and, rejected by hell, was shot back up through the trap door again.

During one Christmas vacation I went to stay in the MRA centre in Melbourne where for the first time I met many people from Asia and other parts of the world. It was at the time of the devaluation of money in Indonesia and the war in Korea. For the first time I realised I was interested only in my career, and to hell with the future of my country. I was brought up a Christian, a member of the Methodist Church, and had a faith. But what fascinated me was that if I gave all my life to God, I could affect the future of my country.

I decided to try this. I gave my life entirely to God to tell me what to do. The first thought was about my university scholarship. I knew I was meant to give all my time to work with MRA, whatever that meant. I told my father. He was furious. He was adamant that I should do my university training. We discussed it and decided to defer the decision about the scholarship one year.

The first few months with MRA I spent learning to cook and look after the home given to Dr Buchman as a centre in Melbourne. At school I always did well and thought I knew better. To go into the kitchen and begin from scratch was humiliating for me. But I learned how perfect standards, care and the decision to take time and do the best I could, produced food which made a profound impression on our guests, many of whom came from Japan, Indonesia, our Asian neighbours.

Six months later, quite out of the blue, I had a keen sense that I should do a secretarial course. It was the last idea in my mind. The secretaries I knew were grey-haired, stout and stodgy. At school only the dunces had done typing and shorthand. But I decided to do it, and enjoyed every moment of the next six months.

Then I got into action, first working on the news of the work of MRA around the world. It was a new realm to me and absolutely fascinating. It gave me hope of what we could do as young people and made me want to pioneer more and more. At the end of the year my father asked me again about the scholarship. I was quite clear, that MRA was the road for me, and I have never regretted that decision.

Some time later I was invited to go to south India to help with a conference. My aunt had worked with MRA there and the whole idea fascinated me. But the first step was to raise the £400-odd needed for my fare, when I had almost nothing. I told my father, told all my friends I worked with and emptied my bank account myself. Bit by bit the money came in, some in very small amounts, a few larger gifts. But every penny came in time for my departure.

Throughout that time and ever since my father and mother have been largely responsible for my income. Though they do not send gifts regularly, I always seem to have enough. My older sister, who is a music teacher, sends part of her salary to me each month. Other friends also send gifts from time to time.



Cardinal Gilroy (right) and Bishop Muldoon with Australian MRA cast after premiere in Sydney. Barbara Brown's two brothers are on the extreme right.

Allegations: 'Time and Tide' asked these questions

TIME AND TIDE put frankly to some of the leaders of MRA questions concerning allegations which have been made.

In Mr Tom Driberg's articles, which brought him notice and a job from the *Daily Express*, he wrote on 27 February, 1928: 'The public confession of sins has been a frequent feature of the Sunday evening meetings. Such an ordeal naturally involves a violent emotional strain.'

The next day he said, 'Members of the new cult during the meeting hold hands in a large circle, and, one after another, apparently "inspired," make a full confession of their sins.'

The Reverend J P Thornton-Duesbery, Master of St Peter's College, Oxford, retorts,* 'The articles do not state that the writer heard any such confessions, nor does he give a single name of anyone who so confessed or who claimed to have heard such confessions. No doubt, as a good journalist, he would have done if he could. He could not because such things did not happen. I was present at virtually all these Oxford meetings and no one held hands, nor were there any unsavoury or emotional confessions by undergraduates.'

'Yet this—the first story written about the Oxford Group in the national press—went into the clippings library of every newspaper and was copied by other journalists.'

A letter was sent to *The Times*, signed, among others, by A D Lindsay, Master of Balliol; M E Sadler, Master of University College; W P Selbie, Principal of Mansfield College; and F R Barry, Vicar of St Mary's University Church, saying, 'A report has been widely circulated regarding the groups in Oxford associated with the name of the Reverend F N D Buchman, DD. From what we have observed of the results of this work, it is our belief that this criticism has arisen from misunderstanding and unfounded rumour, and misrepresents the spirit of the work.'

One accusation against Dr Buchman, often repeated, is that he said, 'I thank heaven for a man like Adolf Hitler who built up a front-line of defence against the anti-Christ of Communism.'

The sentence was used in an article in the New York *World-Telegram* by William A H Birnie on 26 August, 1936.

The statement as reported went on, 'My barber in London told me Hitler saved all Europe from Communism. That's how he felt. Of course, I don't condone everything the Nazis do. Anti-Semitism? Bad, naturally. I suppose

* *The Open Secret of MRA* (Blandford, 6s).

Hitler sees a Karl Marx in every Jew.

'But think what it would mean to the world if Hitler surrendered to the control of God. Or Mussolini, or any dictator. Through such a man God could control a nation overnight and solve every last, bewildering problem.'

Six months before this highly biased 'interview' appeared, General Ludendorff described the Oxford Group as one of the 'sinister supra-national forces which wage a constant underground war against Germany.' At this time, the German Propaganda Ministry refused to allow Oxford Group literature to be imported and two years later informers were placed in local Group meetings in Germany and instructions given on preventing the Oxford Group spreading in the Nazi Party. Later similar instructions were given for the army.

In December 1945, a group of distinguished men wrote a letter to *The Times*. They included Sir David Ross, then Provost of Oriel College; Sir Cyril Norwood, then President of St John's; Lord Ammon, the late Labour Peer; Harold Clay, then Chairman of the London Labour Party; Lord Courthope, then President of the Union of Conservative Associations of Great Britain; Dr Woods, then Bishop of Lichfield, and Sir Lynden Macassey, KC. These men described the discovery during the Allied invasion of Europe of a report prepared by the head office of the Gestapo on the Oxford Group.

The document denounced Dr Buchman and the Oxford Group for 'uncompromisingly taking up a frontal position against National Socialism. . . .

They encourage their members to place themselves fully beneath the Christian Cross and to oppose the cross of the swastika with the Cross of Christ.'

The American news magazine *Time* doubted the authenticity of the document. The document was then taken to the War Office for checking and a few days later a lieutenant-general at the War Office wrote:

28 February, 1947

'The enclosed document is authentic. It only goes up, in its historical survey, to 1939. It was published by the German Secret Service Agency who were responsible for SS publications.'

'You can rest assured there is nothing phoney about this document.'

TIME AND TIDE has seen the original of this letter which is signed by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Browning, then Military Secretary, and later Controller first to Princess Elizabeth and then to the Duke of Edinburgh. TIME AND TIDE has also seen the Gestapo document itself.

Among the instructions to German invasion forces should they arrive in London were to seize Oxford Group headquarters. An MRA leader, Fredrik Ramm, died at the hands of the Nazis. The then Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr Koht, called him 'one of Norway's greatest heroes.'

In St Martin-in-the-Fields on 22 April, 1945, Bishop Fjellbu said, 'I wish to state publicly that the foundation of the united resistance of the Norwegian Churchmen to Nazism was laid by the Oxford Group's work.'

Mr C J Hambro, as President of the



Bunny Austin, the famous tennis player, with his wife, Phyllis Konstam, who is the leading lady of the Westminster Theatre's permanent company.

Norwegian Parliament, wrote: 'The Germans decreed in Norway that the Oxford Group was part of the British Intelligence Service and should be harshly suppressed—a most flattering and slightly ridiculous compliment to the British Intelligence Service. The Gestapo feared and hated the Oxford Group as they could never fear and hate the British Intelligence Service. They hated them as men hate and fear the ideals they have lost and prostituted, the faith they have betrayed. They feared them because instinctively, they knew the Oxford Group was part of God's Intelligence Service preparing the way for an ultimate defeat of the principles of evil.'

Mr Driberg also suggested that 'MRA's rich backers'—particularly 'the American industrialists who have contributed so generously to its funds,' might see in MRA 'a convenient instrument for anti-Communist propaganda or another "Voice of America" in the Cold War.'

How little money comes from American industry is shown in the section under finance in this survey.

Another allegation was that Dr Buchman was a hindrance to the American war effort. Dr Buchman wrote a handbook *You Can Defend America*, which the US War Department Bureau of Public Relations described as 'probably the most challenging statement of this nation's philosophy of National Defence that has yet been written.' A revue was written with the same name and President Franklin D Roosevelt said about it, 'We need more things like that to maintain and strengthen the national morale . . . they are making a splendid contribution to patriotism and I hope a large number of communities will have the benefit of witnessing a performance.'

Allegations were made that Bunny Austin, the famous tennis player, went to the United States to avoid the war. The true facts were given in TIME AND TIDE recently.

Bunny Austin went to the United States in the Spring of 1939 to take part in MRA work. He was received by President Roosevelt at the White House and addressed a big audience in Madison Square Garden, New York and 30,000 people in the Hollywood Bowl in California.

As war approached, the United States did not realise the danger to democracy and Austin talked to the American people all over the country. The *San Francisco News* said, 'If this is British propaganda, let's have not less of it but more of it.'

Bunny Austin returned to Britain two weeks before war broke out and during the winter of 1939, when the United States was cynical about the 'phoney



Indian students lead a campaign for the ending of corruption. Here they march to a mass rally of 30,000 on the beach of Madras. They have responded to Rajmohan Gandhi's call for a revolution of national character.

A critic answered

BOMBAY—Krishna Menon, who was dismissed from being Indian Minister of Defence because of his inadequate preparation for the Chinese invasion of 1962, recently attacked MRA during an address to youth leaders in Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala. Menon said MRA youth camps in India were financed by American money and that students were paid to go there.

At this point the head of students at a college in Trivandrum jumped up and shouted: 'But Mr Menon, I have been

to one of these camps. Not only were we not paid to go there, but I had to raise my own money to go.'

Menon continued, saying that he knew more about MRA than any student and that he could assure them it was reactionary.

'If that is so,' shouted another student, 'why does a senior member of your own party, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, come not once, but twice to one of these camps?'

Menon then said he would meet any students who wanted to know the truth about MRA the next morning.

Next day a large group of students met Mr Menon and described life at the camps to him. 'We learnt more about patriotism there,' their spokesman said, 'than at the Congress youth camps.'

'If that is so, I have nothing more to say,' said Menon.

Meanwhile, in Delhi, the President of India, Dr Radhakrishnan, received 14 students invited to Mackinac. 'Youth building on solid rock,' he commented. 'You won't let the nation sink into the sand.'

Mrs Pandit, the sister of Mr Nehru and former Ambassador to London and the UN, had them meet her children and grandchildren. 'We are facing a serious crisis of character,' she told them. 'It is not just your words or your music but the expression on your faces that gives me hope. You cannot have that on your faces unless it is inside you.'

'I have not before met youth like you who think seriously about the nations' problems and are doing something about it,' added the Chief Justice of India, who also met them.

war.' he was invited again to the United States. He received permits from the Foreign Office, Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Labour and when later he considered coming home the British authorities in the United States advised him to stay there.

He joined the United States Air Force and did two and a half years' service.

As Bunny Austin wrote in TIME AND TIDE, 'I am not a pacifist. I am not Fascist. I am not a Communist. But I am a Christian revolutionary.'

The All England Lawn Tennis Club dropped Bunny Austin because, like so many others, he did not keep up his subscription during the war. He was put on a waiting list and has never yet been re-admitted to the club, although he was one of England's most famous players.

MRA as a whole has been called pacifist MRA people won every decoration from the VC downwards during the war.

The Men in Charge in Britain

The legal body which is responsible for the campaign of Moral Re-Armament in Britain is the Oxford Group. This is run by a 15-man Council of Management. Ten of them have been members of the Council since the council's inception in 1939. The rest have been appointed since but all have been in Moral Re-Armament for more than 20 years. Twelve are Oxford graduates who collected five Firsts between them. Others are graduates of Aberdeen and Harvard universities. The 15th is a chartered accountant. None of the Council of Management receives either a salary or living expenses from Moral Re-Armament. Some have a small private income but most are entirely dependent on gifts from individuals who believe in their work. TIME AND TIDE publishes the pictures of the council for the first time.



Loudon Hamilton.

Loudon Hamilton, the first man to be recruited by Frank Buchman at Oxford in 1921. Hamilton had returned from the First World War with a Military Cross to Christ Church where 'after blowing up villages for four years, I found the intricacies of Greek syntax a bit irrelevant.' He invited Buchman to his philosophical society entitled 'The Beef and Beer Club.' Late in the evening Buchman told a story of how a Cambridge man he had met had changed. Hamilton asked him to breakfast and changed himself. Later he was a master at Eton, a post he left to work full time with Frank Buchman.



Kenneth D Belden. Michael Barrett.

Kenneth D Belden, in charge of MRA publications since the war and now Chairman of the Trustees of the Westminster Theatre. Spent five years in Switzerland during the formative years of the centre at Caux. Has a profound knowledge of book design and typography. Married with a daughter who won a free place at Putney High School

and a son who won a scholarship at Mill Hill. Belden's father was A D Belden, the well-known Congregational Minister.

Michael Barrett was a judo half-Blue at Oxford, took a business and secretarial course to become personal assistant to Buchman. Has since the war divided his time between Britain and Asia and has recently returned from five months in Pakistan, Lebanon, Cyprus, Turkey and Greece.



Roland W Wilson. A Lawson Wood.

Roland W Wilson, Secretary of The Oxford Group, read Greats and Theology and was ordained in the Congregational Church. His uncle was Sir Walford Davies, Master of the Queen's Music. Married Mary, the daughter of Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, Master of Downing College, Cambridge.

A Lawson Wood met Buchman in Aberdeen in 1931 while studying law. Buchman had just returned from a South American country where he had discovered that most members of the government had had two young Communist agents attached to them. He challenged the Aberdeen students, 'Where among you are the men who will lay down your lives to bring the leaders of nations under God's control?' Wood enlisted, as did his brother, sister, mother and father, who was the Chairman of the British Herring Trade Association.



Leslie F P Fox. John T Caulfeild.

Leslie F P Fox is an accountant and in charge of the accounts and finances of Moral Re-Armament. While with Deloitte, Plender Griffiths and Company he spent a year in Italy and learnt Italian. He went with one of the first MRA task forces to the industrial areas of northern Italy after the war and spent three years there living and working in places like Sesto san Giovanni, the 'Red' suburb of Milan.

John T Caulfeild met Buchman in 1934 while a master at Lancing College. In December that year he sold his life insurance to pay for a one-way ticket to Norway where Buchman was campaigning. Has worked full time with Moral Re-Armament ever since, except for three years' military service in the war. He has edited a picture magazine in nine languages with one and a half million circulation, and spent many years in France, Switzerland and Italy.



Roger Hicks. Garth D Lean.

After Oxford, Roger Hicks lectured in history at Madras University and initiated social services with the 'untouchables.' He has spent 15 years in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon. He stayed several times with Mahatma Gandhi and took messages from him to the Viceroy. He has known most of the leaders of these countries from then until the present day.

Garth D Lean is the author of two biographical books and, with Sir Arnold Lunn, of the recent controversial books *The New Morality* and *The Cult of Softness*. He has written for newspapers in different countries and has had much to do with the writing and production of many books about Moral Re-Armament in the last 30 years. Married with two children.

The Reverend Julian Thornton-Duesbery is Master of St Peter's College, Oxford. He first met Buchman in 1923 while an undergraduate. Apart from some years as a headmaster in Jerusalem, he has been in Oxford most of his life as Fellow and Chaplain of Corpus Christi, Principal of the Anglican Theological College Wycliffe Hall, and since 1955 at St Peter's. In his *The Open Secret of MRA* (Blandford 1964) he writes that MRA are 'commando forces of the Church pioneering where the larger body cannot always go, bringing back many alive to their allegiance to Christ and enlarging the name and claim of God in the world.'



Reverend Julian Thornton-Duesbery. Basil Entwistle.

Basil Entwistle went from Oxford to the Far East to take up the work begun there by Buchman in 1915. He won the adherence of many Japanese, including Kensouke Horinouchi, who was Ambassador to Washington at the beginning of the war, and resigned his post in protest against the reported plans of the Japanese militarists before Pearl Harbour. Entwistle was decorated for military services with the US Air Force in the war and is now largely responsible for the planning of the Mackinac Assembly and for the setting up of Mackinac College.



Francis Goulding. Christopher K Prescott.

Francis Goulding is fluent in seven European languages and Persian, with smatterings of several others. Has worked in Germany, Scandinavia, France and Italy and five times visited Iran at the invitation of the Shah and His Government.

Christopher K Prescott, a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell, met Buchman in 1934 while employed by Thomas Cooks. Speaks French and

German and has recently spent three years in Australasia and three more in the United States and the Caribbean. His father was a city solicitor who was Treasurer of the Rugby Union.

David Grimshaw met the Oxford Group before the war and after serving in the Royal Artillery spent several years in Scandinavia. He and his wife now live in Liverpool and take responsibility for the work in Lancashire.



David Grimshaw. John Roots.

While working for the *New York Times* in China, John Roots met Borodin, the apostle of Communism for China. Borodin sent him to Moscow where Karl Radek showed him the Sun Yat Sen University. 'In 20 years these young Chinese will be ruling China,' said Radek. Roots had met Buchman in 1923 at the house of his father, then Anglican Primate of China, and the encounters with Borodin and Radek drove him to serious study of Buchman's work. He enlisted with Buchman and has worked with him in 40 countries. He is now in the United States.

Third in a hit parade

COLOMBO—The 'Four Tunetellers,' a Japanese-American MRA quartet, have now reached the number three 'spot' in Radio Ceylon's hit parade after two weeks in Ceylon. They have been playing and singing in the dining-room of Parliament, in the portworkers' hall, in the vast hangar of the Ceylon Air Force and in the homes of leading Communists. They have also sung to record crowds at the Colombo night-spots. 'The Fountain Cafe' and 'The Coconut Grove.' One of them, Robby Wada, a television folk singer from Japan, won the prize as 'top twister' at the Coconut Grove.

The Four Tunetellers were brought to Ceylon by Alan de Costa, the Junior Tennis Champion, who attended one of the Indian camps. He is putting them to work to put purpose into young men and women of the Commonwealth island. 'We have had our dances and our resorts,' he says, 'but nothing to live for.' As dishonesty by youth in exams, along with bribery by elders in

politics, has been front-page news in the Press here, de Costa sent the Tunetellers from the South to North tips of the island. In 55 hours they sang to 4,030 students in 11 schools. Six schools delayed their exams to let the tale of the tunes sink in. Said one MP, Mr V N Navaratnam, 'At the rate the Four Tunetellers move, examination overseers will soon face unemployment.'

What are MRA's relations to the established churches?

The then Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Lang, told his Diocesan Conference in August 1934: 'The Oxford Group is most certainly doing what the Church of Christ exists everywhere to do. It is changing human lives, giving them a new joy and freedom, liberating them from the faults of temper, of domestic relationships, and the like, which have beset them, and giving them a real ardour to communicate to their fellow creatures what God has given them.'

Cardinal Cushing, in 1964, wrote the foreword to Peter Howard's book of American speeches and six Cardinals sent messages to Mr Howard's funeral.

When asked what are MRA's relations to the established churches, Peter Howard said: 'MRA challenges the churches with their own truth. Moral Re-Armament is something lived. We aim to see that everybody lives it. As a Catholic friend of mine says, "The Church does not need Moral Re-Armament, but Catholics do." That is our attitude to people in the churches. Some of them like it and some of them hate it. We simply take the view that we and everybody else should live what we talk about. My own view is that Moral Re-Armament is the true and traditional property of the church.'

MRA is not a church but a gateway to the church. It does not provide the Sacraments and is in no way a rival to any church. People each go to their own church. Thousands have been brought back to the churches by Moral Re-Armament. In Rio de Janeiro alone 50 dockers, who had abandoned the Catholic Church, returned to it and were married to their wives.

Peter Howard said in a message to *L'Italia*, Milan, in 1963: 'Moral Re-Armament is not, was not and never will be a church, sect, organisation, an alternative to the Catholic Church, indifferent to the claims of the Catholic Church, or regarding one faith or another as incidental. It regards the whole of humanity as in need of moral change and of a deeper knowledge of God. It is not a destination but a path, not an end but a gateway.'

THE NEW £350,000 ARTS CENTRE



Near Buckingham Palace, in Palace Street, London, there is Moral Re-Armaments Westminster Theatre. It is to be developed as the Westminster Theatre Arts Centre, and dedicated as a memorial to Peter Howard who wrote so much for the Theatre.

It will be completed by 15 September, 1966, the 20th anniversary of the purchase of the theatre as a memorial to servicemen of Moral Re-Armament who gave their lives in World War II. This same year will be the 200th anniversary of the original building.

'The Westminster stands for a new trend in drama, away from the pessimism and despair of so much even of the best drama, towards a theatre of humanity and hope and constructive initiative,' said Mr Kenneth Belden, Chairman of the Trustees.

The new Centre will have scope for plays, weekend conferences, concerts, recitals, lectures and film shows. It will cost £350,000 to build around the existing theatre, and will be five stories high.

It will have meeting and eating facilities for 1,000 people, and closed-circuit television linking all public rooms.

The Central Office of Information recently distributed a television film about the simultaneous translating equipment pioneered there.

Plays from the Westminster have been performed in the United States, Italy, Malta, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Holland and Australia. Four have been filmed.

A spacious foyer can also be used for concerts, art exhibitions, buffet meals and as a rehearsal area. There will be a snack bar for students and others opening off the main foyer.

For the artists are planned new dress-

ing rooms with built-in showers, a new green room.

The existing theatre occupies little more than half the site. The whole building on Palace Street, new and the

old, will be faced with the same material—random lengths of riven slate from North Wales.

The architects are John and Sylvia Reid.



The Westminster Theatre was bought in memory of men in MRA who died in the war. Here Loudon Hamilton speaks at its dedication.

LIVING ARTS

CINEMA

'Life at the Top' is filmed at the Savoy

To give authenticity to the Romulus film *Life at the Top* a sequence was shot in the foyer restaurant at London's Savoy Hotel. The Savoy had not been used for a film since 1936 when a scene for *Mr Chips* was shot there.

The filming was on a Sunday, when the restaurant is normally closed, and involved nearly 200 people, most of whom were extras, as well as technicians.

The story of the film is from the novel by John Braine, and is the continuation of his *Room at the Top*.

Laurence Harvey, as Joe Lampton, is entertaining Tiffield, played by Robert Morley, and Mottram, played by Nigel Davenport, at dinner in the hopes that he will win a contract from them.

At the end of dinner Harvey is not hungry—he is too worried about getting the order—and Morley eats his crepe suzette, cooked by the Savoy's Frank Edwards, who had never been before a camera before.

Edwards had no idea of the amount of detail that goes into film making, and told the director, Ted Kotcheff, it would be no trouble to run through the scene.

He cooked his first crepe suzette for Kotcheff to show how it was done. The dish was a masterpiece, and even Edwards was proud of it.

But before Kotcheff was satisfied with the shot, which involved the cooking of the suzettes, the flash of the



John Braine: he wrote the novel.



Honor Blackman comes back to the big screen in 'Life at the Top.'

flaming brandy and dialogue from Harvey and Morley, Edwards had used two bottles of French brandy and made 40 crepe suzettes.

'That,' said head-waiter Larry Garcia, who was supervising the scene, 'is as many as we would serve during a whole evening.'

After so many shots, Morley, who was supposed to be eating the suzette and talking at the same time, was convinced that if he had to eat any more he'd be ill. But Kotcheff was merciless and insisted on one more take. Morley took another helping of the dish, and as Kotcheff said 'cut,' yelled 'Somebody has put salt on this instead of sugar! It's awful.'

During the preparations for the scene Morley and Davenport sat at the table mulling over their lines with Harvey, who was enjoying a pipe. As the scene was ready to be shot the Savoy management pointed out to Kotcheff that pipe smoking was barred in the restaurant. 'We have even barred kings and princes from smoking pipes in this restaurant, including the Crown Prince of Norway,' he was told.

James Woolf, the producer, and Kotcheff reluctantly agreed, and Harvey produced his silver and black cigarette holder.

The first person film property man, Chuck Ferrigno, had to seek out when the unit arrived at the Savoy was the head waiter, who was to help him with tips on how 'things were done' at the hotel. He was surprised when he discovered his instructor was Larry Garcia, an old school friend, whom he had not seen for about 40 years.

Co-starring with Laurence Harvey is Honor Blackman, who plays the part

of a strong and independent woman, a television commentator, named Norah Hauxley, with whom Harvey becomes involved.

The part appeals to Honor Blackman. She feels at home in it because there's a strong masculine side to her personality. 'It's easily explained,' she says, 'because I come from a family where the father was terribly strong and ambitious for all his children—sons and daughters alike.'

Peggy Mount in a new film

Peggy Mount, who played television's beloved, bass-voiced bully, *Archie*, is at present in Paris, making *Hotel Paradiso*, a film farce produced and directed for MGM by Peter Glenville, in which she co-stars with Sir Alec Guinness, Gina Lollobrigida and Robert Morley.

Miss Mount, as Angelique, plays Sir Alec's domineering wife. But Sir Alec is attempting an affair with his next door neighbour—played by Gina Lollobrigida—which ends in comic disaster at the Hotel Paradiso.

'Angelique is almost Ada without the accent,' says Peggy Mount. 'I shall just be using my own voice.'

For Peggy Mount *Hotel Paradiso* is the most important of the nine films she has made. 'I always wanted to work with Peter Glenville,' she says, 'because I admired his work for the stage so much. I thought I was going to work with Peter when he was preparing a film called *The Devil at 4 o'clock*. I was to play the leader of the nuns. But there was a Hollywood strike and

everyone dispersed. When the film finally began there was a new cast, another director, and my part was no more.'

She was also offered a part with Alec Guinness in *Barnacle Bill*, but had to turn it down because she was working in London at the time and the picture was shot largely on location in Brighton.

24 people in a tiny cottage

After six weeks on location in County Clare, *Passage of Love*, starring Sarah Miles and Cyril Cusack, is now being filmed in London.

The film, from a short story by Edna O'Brien, a young Irish novelist, produced by Roy Millichip and directed by Desmond Davis, is the first to be made under the National Film Finance Corporation and Rank Organisation scheme to finance and encourage independent producers.

'I find operating away from the studios much easier,' says Desmond Davis. 'The locations around Lahinch and Liscannor in Clare for *Passage of Love* are more a part of the story than any painted backdrop could be.'

'For four days we shot in a fisherman's tiny cottage. Some two dozen of us in a room that normally houses four! Often uncomfortable, but the atmosphere was perfect. Impossible, in my opinion, to re-create that on a studio sound stage.'

In a Millichip/Davis production the crew is chosen as carefully as the artists are selected for the principal roles. Each man is hand-picked. 'Des and I think of this crew as an "elite corps",' says Millichip. 'Fast, mobile and above all interested. Enthusiasm is the one thing that cannot be bought.'

The crew is one of the youngest operating in Britain, and their enthusiasm inspires the actors, and since Desmond Davis completed *Girl with Green Eyes*, competition to work on his subsequent films has been intense.

THEATRE

Herod the Great: new style

Opening at the Saville Theatre on 9 September is *The Overdog*, produced by Frank Coven and John Richards. It is characterised by the author, Albert Bermel, as a modern comedy, although its chief character is Herod the Great.

The play shows Herod manipulating some of the celebrated figures of his time, including Mark Antony and Augustus Caesar, his attempted seduc-

tion by Cleopatra, and his power struggles with members of his family.

Star roles are played by Derek Godfrey, Betty Marsden, Clive Dunn and Catherine Woodville.

JAZZ RECORDS

The Duke, the Bean and the Rabbit

By BURNETT JAMES

The Duke Meets Coleman Hawkins. *World Record Club T489 (m)—ST489 (s) 26s 6d.*

Johnny Hodges/Wild Bill Davis: Joe's Blues *Verve VLP9094 (m) 32s.*

One of the popular jazz gimmicks is the kind of confrontation in which somebody 'meets' somebody else. Not always is it a success, for often it merely results in an exposure of giant incompatibility—or just an irritating irrelevance.

The meeting of Duke Ellington and Coleman Hawkins was a long time in the brewing; and the result, though perhaps not world-shaking in the impact, certainly produced some attractive and lively jazz. The record, incidentally, was released a few years ago and then deleted. Its return is to be welcomed.

This is not Hawkins with the full Ellington band, but with a small group drawn therefrom, with Duke himself at the piano, Ray Nance, Lawrence Brown, Johnny Hodges, Harry Carney, Aaron Bell and Sam Woodyard. Part of the attraction comes from the incidental meeting within of Coleman Hawkins (known affectionately as

Bean) and Johnny Hodges (known affectionately as Rabbit). This may truly be called a conjunction of classic reeds—and we must never waver in our attentions and homage to the classics, whether jazz or anything else.

Ellington always promised Hawkins an original number written specially for him. Here it is—*Self-Portrait (of the Bean)*. And most delectable too. Other notable classics include *Mood Indigo* and *The Jeep is Jumpin'*. A pleasant little opus entitled *You Dirty Dog* has Hawkins followed by Hodges. What more do you want?

Hodges and organist Wild Bill Davis appear to have formed a temporarily permanent partnership. Here is another sampling, not startlingly different from its three predecessors, but full of agreeable things.

When the Ellington band was last here Hodges's up-tempo feature was a swinging piece which nobody could put a name to. I could, because I happened to possess the original 1938 recording which was never released outside America, although it was reissued in a three-disc set *The Ellington Era* put out by Philips a year or two ago. It was *Harmony in Harlem*, and it is here.

So, in passing, are *Warm Valley* and *Solitude*. If I had any money I would always spend some of it on Hodges, whatever he was doing, and in no matter what company.

TIME AND TIDE
can be ordered through any
newsagent in the British Isles.

TELEVISION

Galsworthy on the little screen



Angela Morant as Madge Thomas in a scene from Granada's adaptation of John Galsworthy's novel, 'Strife,' to be shown on Monday, 6 September, at 9.40 p.m.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

'Rent it here: leave it there'—vast growth of car hire business

The size of the car-hire business in Britain has doubled in the last ten years.

But compared to America, this part of our affluent society is still in an embryonic state. Witness last month, for example, the curious but unreported case of America's Utah Automotive Dealers Association protest to the Chrysler Leasing Corporation about a 'dumping' charge.

The Corporation is planning to sell 50,000 cars used in its car-hire business this year, and the Association is afraid that this will depress prices of second-hand cars its members may hold, that is, if Chrysler disposes of the cars in a comparatively small area.

It seems, however, that the Association was appeased by assurances from the Corporation that it would spend up to £35 to transport each car around the country in order to avoid flooding any one area.

The 50,000 cars which Chrysler will be renewing by the end of this year by no means make it the largest US car hire concern. But it is one of the handful of the giants—led by Hertz—which give some idea of the magnitude of the operation and which between them renew more than 500,000 cars a year for hire-hungry corporations and private trippers.

In Britain there are about 20,000 cars available for short-term rental. Of these, 70 per cent to 80 per cent will be renewed by this time next year.

One company which will, perhaps, renew as much as 98 per cent of its fleet is Hertz, in Britain under Mr Eugene S Hirst, the 43-year-old UK General Manager. TIME AND TIDE talked to him about the British side of this \$240 million international company.

Ohio-born Hirst is the only American among 530 Hertz employees in the UK, and even he admits to one set of English grandparents. The Hertz concern came to England in 1961 when it bought up Daimler Hire and its 140 chauffeur-driven cars. The company's UK fleet now totals 3,500 cars. Hirst came a little later, a year ago to be exact, and during this time the company's business has increased by nearly 20 per cent—though the friendly stocky man in charge takes none of the credit for himself.

Possibly not, because perhaps this latest increase is no more than the natural result of someone else's

impetus

Perhaps, but it is doubtful, for Hirst, during his previous appointment in charge of the company's Caribbean operations, saw the fleet there grow from 25 to 500 cars.

Hirst likes England. He likes the 'friendly people.'

'You know,' he says, 'one can get quite the wrong impression of what the ordinary British person is like by the people one meets in the Caribbean. They are not truly representative there.'

He is surprised at our weather. 'It's not too bad,' he says, 'when one compares it to what one has heard about it.' But he does qualify that remark slightly. In the Caribbean's balmy climate he used to play golf. He does not do so here and says 'Maybe the boys here like the game a bit better to play in this weather.'

The reasons for the Hertz rent-a-car success are many. The reliability of the cars, obviously, is an important factor without which few people would come back for more. Perhaps even more salient is that Hertz lead in the 'rent it here—leave it there' type of car hire which has obvious advantages, especially as it entails no extra charge between key towns. Hertz also figure dominantly in package deals of which 'fly-drive,' 'boat-drive' and 'train-drive' are but three examples.

Says Hirst: 'far from competing against the railways for passengers, we want to encourage people to go by train instead of by private car.' This kind of thinking keeps the railways happy, while where their advice is taken, car-hire firms get some custom where otherwise they would perhaps get none.

But behind these reasons lies another that appeals to some 2 million Hertz subscribers—the Hertz International Charge Card. 27,000 of these cards are held in Britain and it is these and other, casual, car-hirers who will be catered for by the £2 million Hertz will spend on new vehicles in the coming year.

'The card eliminates bureaucracy and unnecessary paperwork for the hirer,' comments Hirst.

To get even more people to use them, next year's advertising budget has been doubled and Hirst himself is negotiating with one of our big companies to get their top people to use them.

The convenience of the card can be seen by the number of people who now



Mr Eugene S Hirst: king of car hire

present themselves at, say, London Airport, and ask for a car. Before Hertz became the sole concessionaires at London Airport, the previous company had managed six years with 40 cars. In three years Hertz boosted this to 400 cars.

Britain has the lowest car-hire charges of any big country—which accounts for the overall growth of car hire, but a reason why Hertz and not Avis, their nearest rival in America, is king of the roost was put like this to one of our reporters: 'Hertz can take decisions faster, and, when they do, they can take action faster as well.'

The reason is that Hertz owns the great majority of the cars used. Some car hire firms often do no more than rent out their names to private garages with cars.

This ability to act quickly has kept Hertz ahead and it is this prime asset which should make the company ride any storm the competition might throw up.

There has been talk, for instance, that an American cut-price car hire firm will be setting up in the UK shortly, but often these firms are tempted to follow cut-price rates with cut-price service. If, however, the service is of a high standard, a newcomer could well hurt some of the smaller companies in the business.

Hertz, however, with its vast financial resources, seems impregnable and would bear out that hoary old economic maxim about the bigger the company the better its competitive position.

At present, Hertz is expanding along two fairly new fronts, in van hire and in fleets of private cars leased out to companies.

The man who moves the earth

LONGVIEW, TEXAS—It could be said of R G le Tourneau that he has moved more of the earth than any man in history.

By most odds he should be dead or broke. The fact is that at 76 he works harder than most men of 26 and after dropping £9 million on an invention is making another fortune.

For Mr le Tourneau is a genius of the mammoth earth-moving field. He is a plain man who tries to run a 'partnership with God' and who gives 90 per cent of everything he makes to good works through the le Tourneau Foundation.

Robert Gilmour le Tourneau—he prefers the initials RG—works a 12- to 14-hour day at his Longview, Texas, plant and then knocks off at noon on Saturdays and spends the weekend flying round the country to preach home-spun sermons.

He runs a one-man show. He is founder, president, chief designer and absolute boss of his business.

He never finished High School, but where earth is moved on a giant scale you will find his machines doing the job.

He worked on his first earth-moving machinery in 1919 when, owing £1,800

in debts, he got a job to recondition a tractor and help a man level land in California with a scraper.

By the time he was 65 he owned five plants. One in Australia. He was offered £17,800,000 for them and eventually sold three of them for £11 million, with an agreement to get out of the earth-moving machinery business and stay out for five years.

He was 70 when the five years were up, and went right back into business.

He started what he calls his 'point four' programmes in Liberia and Chile, worked on machines to clear the jungle, and perfected the 'electric wheel.'

This is an invention which he spent £9 million to develop. It is now the basis of his business revival.

Standard transmission systems are not flexible enough or efficient enough for the machines he now makes. The electric wheel is a set of gears in every wheel and a huge generator in every axle of his huge machines.

In standard machines, as the motor slows, the power of the motor decreases. The secret of le Tourneau's motors is that there is almost no difference in power output between the lowest and the highest speeds.

He has already adapted the motors to large lorries. The result, he says, is that the lorries now have an infinite range of 'gear speeds' and fuel consumption is reduced.

He is now working on a three-unit earth-mover that will dig up 360 tons of earth or rock and move off with it at 20 miles an hour. Every machine that le Tourneau designs is for one-man operation. He designed his own factory and a steel plant at Longview, striving for the utmost automation possible.

His 1,500-man Mississippi plant turns out an offshore oil-drilling rig that is pulled up or down on its legs by motors. In minutes, ponderous drilling machinery can be lifted out of reach of a storm.

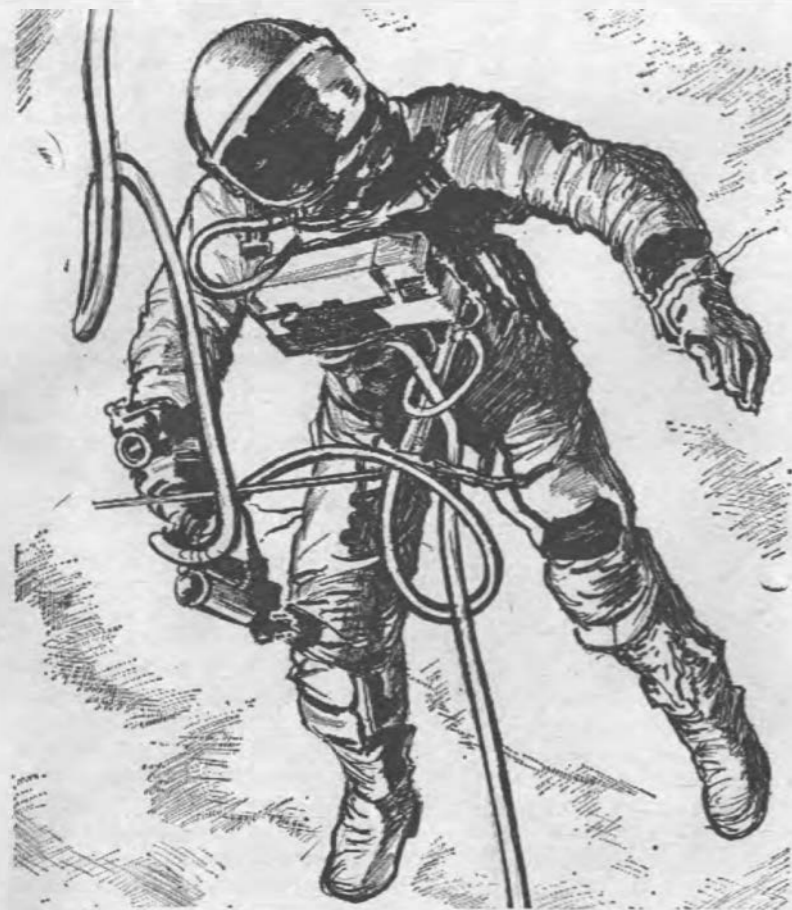
Says le Tourneau: 'I am just a mechanic whom the Lord has blessed.'

Shoemaking industry 'a jungle'

The shoemaking industry is full of animals today. 'a veritable jungle in fact,' said Mr Richard Eaton, head of the Rushden, Northants, footwear company.

'We started out with crocodile skin shoes for mum, alligator hide boots for dad and winklepickers for the younger set—but now a trip around the factory is a regular safari,' he added.

Mr Eaton's company is at present experimenting with the use of long-haired shaggy dog type leather for some types of men's shoes. These will have 'tiger skin' soles with doeskin insoles.



THE MEN WHO WALKED ALONE IN SPACE

did more than just walk in space alone. They demonstrated the validity of the idea that men can live, think, move in a new dimension.

There is need in Industry for men. Owners, Managers, Operatives, to train and prepare to think, live and operate in a new dimension of thought, where the work and wealth of the world are used for the benefit of all and the exploitation of none.

But there is no need now for such men to walk alone, the idea has been tried and proved to be practicable. it is the one hope for Industry.

To raise and train such leadership, to which Moral Re-Armament has for years been committed, is one of the priority tasks of far-sighted men in business.

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THE RISING BUSINESS MAN'S PAGE

What you can say on half a sheet

An important decision for the head of a young business is how much paper work to allow. It is better to make paper work unpopular. The dull or lazy man loves to spend his time dictating to a secretary and go home and tell his wife what a busy day he has had.

Sir Winston Churchill during the war used to ask Ministers or heads of departments, 'Pray let me have, on half a sheet of paper ...' It is a good idea for the business man to limit reports and memos to half a sheet of paper.

The late Lord Marks put up the profits of Marks & Spencer, the great store chain, and reduced prices by eliminating useless paper work. He decided in some ways it was better to take risks rather than let the company be flooded by paper.

When the young man has built his business to some size he will find that certain things must be put on paper. It is a good idea to have a record made of the results of discussions, for it is surprising how each executive at a meeting can have a different impression of what was decided. Also instructions to staff are often better in writing. A manual for executives, built up from memos, and a manual for new staff, telling them about the business and what their job is and the rules of the organisation, save a lot of misunderstanding later.

So a certain amount of paper work is a good thing. But the young business man must be ever wary of letting his company become a small Civil Service. For there is no profit in bureaucracy.

Getting to know your employees

Among the many sneers today is a constant sneer against paternalism in business. That means, that if a business man does something for his workers which has not been demanded by the trade union then he is wrong and old-fashioned.

Many of the great old captains of industry—Lord Leverhulme was a good example—liked to build homes with gardens for their workers, provide social meeting halls, sports grounds and help in family difficulties.

Think of your executives and workers, do all you can for them, and don't be afraid of being called old-fashioned. Your success comes not from machines but from people and if you honestly try to make their lives better they will soon react favourably to you.

And spend time going round your office talking to all sorts of people and round your works, if you have one. The good old business men made a point of doing it every day and they knew many hundreds of employees by name, knew how their wives were and how their children were progressing.

Reflect, discuss, decide

Often in this age we mention John D Rockefeller. For he was the creator not only of the largest personal fortune of his time but of the first modern great business.

He once expressed his job in a phrase 'Reflect, discuss, decide.'

A banker quotes Shakespeare

The London head of a great Canadian bank was having his hair cut at the Savoy. In the next chair was the editor of this page.

During the talk the banker said that the best piece of advice he knew for the young business man was that of Polonius to his son Laertes in *Hamlet*:

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.

Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel,

But do not dull thy palm with entertainment

Of each new-hatch'd unfledged comrade. Beware

Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in, Bear't, that the opposed may beware of thee.

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;

Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgement.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy:

For the apparel oft proclaims the man; And they in France of the best rank and station

Are of a most select and generous chief in that.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be: For loan oft loses both itself and friend, And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

This above all: to thine own self be true,

And it must follow, as the night the day,

Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Ten per cent a year

Some City editors condemn a company because its increase in profits is not as big as the previous year's increase. These men have not lived through the days when it was a triumph for a company to maintain the same profit as last year. To increase at all these days is good.

But a company must increase its profit. For one thing, money is worth less each year, and £1,000 profit this year is not as much as £1,000 profit last year.

Also wages and other costs continue to go up, so that the Managing Director must increase his business even to stand still. A company either goes forward or goes back. The business man who is intent on rising will learn to increase his profit by at least 10 per cent each year.

The selling cure

Lord Thomson of Fleet, who after the age of 60 became one of the press magnates of Great Britain used to say: 'There is no newspaper trouble that a little advertising selling won't cure.' There is little trouble in any business which selling will not cure.

The least of a business man's time should be given to office organisation, the next to production, and easily the most to selling. The young man in his own business at first takes his own orders and on how well he sells will depend whether the business lives and how fast it grows.

Later, his sales staff will take the actual orders but he must keep constantly in touch with his best customers, even if sometimes the occasion is a social one.

The other kind of selling

Selling is important: there is another kind of selling in addition to winning and keeping customers.

You have to 'sell' your suppliers so that they are pleased to supply you with goods or services at the lowest prices and of the best quality. Even if price does not come into it your supplier looks after you better if he likes you, if he knows your difficulties and you try to understand his.

Money can often be saved by slightly altering a product, or rearranging a schedule, to suit your suppliers. And you can keep in touch only by regularly meeting him—as often as possible at his factory or office.

EXPORTS

Swissair buying British

One hears of car production lines grinding to a costly halt for lack of components, of workers being sent home for want of a few door handles, speedometers or headlamps. But this confusion rarely seems to arise in the aircraft industry, and yet, as is shown by an order placed with Aircraft Furnishings Ltd of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, the construction of an airliner is also an assembly job.

It must be admitted, however, that more is done on the aircraft by the company which finally stamps its name on the million pound job, than is the case where motor assembly is concerned. But the fact that component parts are brought in has given rise to contracts for British companies where the aircraft itself is stamped with a trans-Atlantic label.

Aircraft Furnishing, for example, has secured a contract to supply passenger seating for the whole of Swissair's fleet of Douglas DC9 aircraft. But not without heavy competition from United States aircraft furnishers who had perhaps assumed that American aircraft would be fitted out by domestic companies there.

The bounty brought home by the Walton-on-Thames company provides 12 complete sets, plus spares, of Aircraft Furnishing's 500 Series Single-Spart seats of a kind which they have already supplied to the BOAC fleet of VC 10s and Super VC 10s, and the Boeing 707s of South African Airways.

Mr Hugman's drive for machine tools

Although the fact that the latest three-month period in the machine tool trade was one where exports, at £10.8 million, were 20 per cent above the previous three months and the comparable figure of 1964, this is not something which should be greeted with unrelieved optimism by machine tool manufacturers.

Too often this has led to a dangerous complacency. But, for the moment, the export statistics are gratifyingly good.

May export deliveries of £3.5 million were 29 per cent above May 1964 while January to May export deliveries of £17.3 million were 8 per cent above those of 1964.

Impressions from manufacturers are reasonably optimistic with export orders either holding at a satisfactory level or showing signs of further improvement.

Against this generally cheerful back-

drop Mr P B Hugman, sales director of BSA Tools sends out a stiff warning against sliding back into old ways.

'British machine tools are still highly regarded throughout the world, but it is true that over the last decade the industry's export performance has, in some ways, been disappointing,' he says.

'One used to hear too frequently that we take too long to reply to letters or that the industry does not give the kind of service it must give if it is to survive overseas,' he added. 'But the situation is improving greatly.'

'I personally, have no doubt that we can markedly increase our sales throughout the world if we show potential customers that we really care about them.'

'We must visit these markets more frequently, be clearer about their needs and be more flexible in our approach' said Mr Hugman who has just returned from a six week round the world tour in which he visited the company's major agents and, what others could do well to take for an example, the chief customers in Australia, Japan, the US and Canada.

In Australia, where he spent some time at the Sydney Machine Tool Exhibition, Mr Hugman found a 'booming but highly competitive market with the US, Japan and Germany selling most actively.'



Mr Hugman: determination.

Nevertheless, over the past year his company claims to have almost doubled its business in Australia and claims comparable increases in other Commonwealth countries—'still the company's principal overseas markets, commented a company spokesman.

'A far greater share of the tremendous expansion in world trade is there if we, as a country, go for it with real determination,' adds Mr Hugman.

SHIPPING

The new look ship's engine room



When you think of a ship's engine room do you still imagine a cavernous, noisy place full of machinery, pipes and boilers?

As this picture shows, all that has changed. The modern engineer works by pressing switches and watching dials. This is the 'engine room' of the new 64,600 ton tanker, *British Confidence*, which was handed over last week to

British Petroleum by John Browns.

From this control room the main turbines, boiler and main engine room auxiliaries are all operated in an air conditioned and sound insulated atmosphere.

When the tanker was on its trials an emergency crash stop and astern running manoeuvre was carried out all from a single valve control lever.

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Facts about the £50 million ICI capital-raising operation

BY GEORGE R THOMSON

Everywhere last week I found investors talking about the coming issue by Imperial Chemical Industries of £50 million of 7½ per cent unsecured stock 1986-91. The spectacle of Britain's biggest company making the biggest capital-raising operation yet seen in this country appealed to the public's imagination and highlighted the fact that ample incomes are now available for those thrifty mortals who have the cash available to take advantage of present conditions in the market for fixed interest stocks.

This is one of the situations created by a combination of the introduction of corporation tax, the flight of 'hot money' from London as the result of devaluation fears and the credit squeeze.

Mr Callaghan's tax revolution means that, of all forms of long-term capitalisation, only interest on loan stocks or debenture stocks is a deductible charge not subject to tax and this method of financing expansion or of funding short-term indebtedness has become the only practical one for the majority of companies.

Although the ICI offer has taken the limelight, it is just the biggest of a series of similar offers made by large companies ranging from Whitbreads, the brewers, to United Drapery Stores and Hawker Siddeley.

The flight of 'hot money'—foreign money attracted to London simply because it can earn a better rate of interest here than elsewhere—has had two important consequences for fixed interest rates. It led to the decision to increase Bank Rate so making it more expensive to borrow money and, since the bulk of hot money finds a home in short-term loans, the withdrawal of this source of demand again meant that borrowers had to pay more.

The credit squeeze simply means that borrowers cannot rely upon all their needs being met by the banks and, since few things are more painful in business than the sudden withdrawal of bank facilities, common prudence demands that action is taken to avoid this possibility.

Sir Paul Chambers, the chairman of ICI and his finance director, Mr Michael Menzies, are certainly not overjoyed at the prospect of paying more than 7½ per cent on a loan stock for a minimum period of 21 years.

As an exporter selling more than £140 million a year overseas, ICI would

not be in any immediate danger of being refused further bank overdraft facilities, but they cannot rely on this continuing indefinitely. Also it seems that capital spending has gone up from just over £100 million a year to around £150 million just at a time when the combination of static, or falling profits and corporation tax means that there will be less to plough back from profits if the dividend is to be maintained and it is important to the long-term cash-raising potential of the giant group to avoid a cut in the ordinary dividend rate.

A final point which led ICI into the decision to go ahead with the loan stock issue was the conclusion of their advisors, both inside and outside the group, that dear money is here to stay for some time and no advantages would be gained from taking the risk of delaying the offer in the hope that conditions will change to make borrowing less expensive in the reasonably near future.

Investing with the local council

Very few local authorities live up to the maxim of the age of the Stewarts—'The King should live of his own'—and most of them not only get rid of their income through your annual contributions to rates and taxes with great dexterity; they mortgage future income from rates and taxes for various schemes which they deem to be desirable just as the Government mortgages portions of the future national income by issues of gilt-edged stocks.

Up to a certain point, Corporations and Councils can get finance from Government sources and, of course, they can get bank overdrafts in the same way as companies. But these sources

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Min. £250 £1,000
upwards

2-5 years.
Trustee Security.

Details from Borough Treasurer,
P.O. Box 39, Rochdale.
Tel: Rochdale 47474 Ext. 311

are usually insufficient to meet all needs and they are restricted during credit squeeze periods such as the one we are going through now.

One line of defence to raise money for long-term purposes is through the stock market in the same way as is open to the Government or industry and Corporation and County Council stocks rank a little below Government stocks and a little above a debenture stock in a first class company.

Thus, the LCC 6 per cent stock redeemable in 1971-2 stands at 100½ per cent and, after allowing for accrued interest contained in this price, the yield is £6 11s 6d per cent flat and £6 13s 6d per cent to redemption compared with yields of £6 11s 0d and £6 11s 6d available from the Government's longer dated Treasury 6½ per cent 1976 and those of £7 7s 0d flat and £7 7s 7d from the new ICI loan stock (which ranks after a debenture stock) at the issue price of 98½ per cent.

This type of local authority stock is bought and sold through stockbrokers in the normal way and, like gilt-edged, is not subject to stamp duty.

Local authorities also raise considerable sums through offering loans direct to the public which are not stock market quoted and the appeal is to people who

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Hoddesdon U.D.C.
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for 3 to 7 years **6½%**
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for 3 to 7 years **6¾%**
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Town Hall, Manchester 2
(Tel: CEN 3377, ext. 217)

INVEST IN CAMBRIDGE
LOANS 2-5 YEARS
6¾% (Min. £5,000) **6½%** (£500-£5,000)
Details from
City Treasurer (T) Guildhall, Cambridge

What one council offers

One example of local authority investment is Herefordshire. To the west of the Midland conurbation: a developing rural county with attractive prospects for future growth. The County Council have a planned programme of capital development, backed by a gross penny rate product, and invite investments of £500 or more for short or long periods.

Deposit loans earning interest at ½ per cent below bank rate can be withdrawn on seven days notice and at 5½ per cent this is particularly attractive to those wishing to have money on call.

Bonds can be purchased for fixed periods from two to five years on which interest is paid at 6½ per cent per annum. Both investments offer security, simplicity and the certainty of a good return.

want a fixed rate of interest for a limited period, usually two to seven years.

Normally these loans, which are full Trustee securities, are offered at a straightforward rate of interest and the amount invested is repayable in full and there are no buying expenses and no expenses on repayment. They are not for the small investor since the minimum amount acceptable is usually £500 and higher interest rates are usually payable to anyone who can put up considerably larger sums.

For instance, the Borough of Barking is now offering 6½ per cent for a minimum investment of £500 and will pay 6½ per cent to anyone who puts up £10,000 or more for a period of two to five years. Croydon goes lower down the scale by accepting amounts of £100 for a 6½ per cent rate and £5,000 for a 6½ per cent rate over the same time limits.

In addition, many local authorities offer good returns for very short-term borrowing down to periods as low as seven days. It was in this area that a lot of 'hot money' found a home and rates soared dramatically when this type of money went flooding out of the country.

At one period, it was possible for short-term investors to get more than 9 per cent but this type of investment has since become highly popular with many organisations with large temporary surpluses of cash.

For instance, a unit trust which makes a block offer of units may find that the response has been so good that it has, say, £1 million of cash which it is in no hurry to invest, and seven day local authority loans offer ideal outlets which enable the trust to earn a high income until such time as the managers decide to put the money into ordinary shares.

Tips from the papers

In the last seven days financial editors have tipped the following shares for inclusion in your portfolio:
Weeklies:

Investors' Guide: Fitch Lovell; Carreras.

Investors' Chronicle: Mining Supplies; Monsanto; United British Securities; United Planters Holdings.

Investors' Guardian: Mettoy; Leyland Motor Corporation.

Stock Exchange Gazette: Woodall-Ducham; William Press; Hattersley Brothers; Radiation; William Sugg.

Financial World: Roneo; Vickers Ltd.

Sunday papers:

Sunday Express: Matthew Hall; Slough Estates; Thorn Electrical; Minerals Separation; Geevor Tin (gamble).

Sunday Times: Phoenix Timber; Victor Value; Dorothy Perkins; Valor; Parker Timber; Frederick Sage; Dixons Photographic; Westinghouse Brake (bid speculation).

The position over these short-term loans varies daily according to the conditions applying in the money market and there are specialists who can provide a daily list of the local authorities who want to borrow on this basis.

As far as the general public is concerned, the best way to find out which authorities are offering these loans and at what interest rate is to ask your local bank manager or stockbroker.

Investors must remember that the interest rate applies for only one week after which the local authority can opt to reduce the rate or repay you unless you are willing to accept the lower rate. The laws of supply and demand decide whether this can be done. The present rate is around 6½ per cent.

Altogether, local authorities offer a wide range of investment opportunities in fixed interest investment and the terms available today are more generous than they have been for many years.

As one investor said to me this week, 'It's become worthwhile saving again.'

INVESTORS' GUIDE INDEX

The *Investors' Guide Index* is made up of 50 leading shares.

BASE: February 28, 1958 = 100

Monday	August 23	278.1
Tuesday	August 24	277.1
Wednesday	August 25	278.4
Thursday	August 26	278
Friday	August 27	279.6

1964.65 'high' 337.2 (October 2, 1964)
1964.65 'low' 274.0 (July 29, 1965)
Account ends Sept 10 Pay Sept 21



2 SEPTEMBER

INDUSTRIAL & BUSINESS ADVERTISER



1965

About Industrial & Business Advertiser

This weekly supplement to TIME AND TIDE is planned to be of value to every executive and department head in business and industry.

It is the only publication of its kind, including classified advertisements of every sort concerning industry and business. For main categories, see the Index in column one.

May we suggest you spend a few minutes looking through these pages: there may be just what you have been looking for.

See how other men in business are using Industrial and Business Advertiser and then you may decide that an advertisement can help you sell a piece of equipment no longer needed, find capacity to solve your manufacturing problem... solve any problem. (The rate is only 1s a word) For this and every week's Industrial and Business Advertiser will be read by over 100,000 executives in companies in all parts of the British Isles.

When you have read this copy, please initial the panel in the right top corner of this page and pass on to another executive.

Industrial & Business Advertiser, Classified House, New Bridge Street, London, E C 4. FLEet Street 5277.

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continued on page 62

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426608

continued on page 58

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continued on page 62

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continued on page 60

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BUSINESS & INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

When the ban on office building was lifted in the early fifties, for most developers this meant a big dash into one area—Central London. It was not long, however, before they became aware of other areas around the London perimeter.

Perhaps getting tired of outbidding one another for the increasingly scarce and more costly central plots and encouraged into the suburbs by local Chambers of Commerce, Corporations and, of course, the Location of Offices Bureau, they took their glass and high speed lifts to other areas.

The most prolific area for office building has been Croydon where the Croydon Corporation took the plunge and started to encourage office building seven or eight years ago.

One of the first buildings to reach the new heights there was built by Linton Holding and let to the RAC. When other builders saw the favourable response accorded to this and other schemes, there followed years of what one agent described as 'frantic activity.'

The biggest development in the Croydon area has still to be built and will cover the 12 acre site of the Whitley School. By the time building, which is to start next month, is completed, the development will cover more than 400,000 sq ft of floor space, have 140 shops and about 200,000 sq ft of office space.



420-430 London Road, Croydon; imposing offices at around £1 per sq ft.

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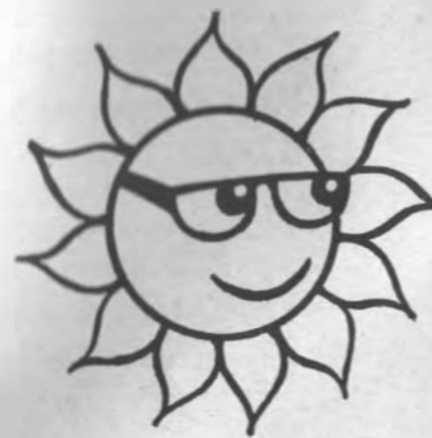
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13th International Handicrafts and Do-it-Yourself Exhibition (3rd-18th). Olympia, London.
First International Coin Fair (4th). Piccadilly Hotel, London.
Northern Floor Coverings Fair (7th-10th). Harrogate, Yorkshire.
Manchester Evening News Food, Cookery and Catering Exhibition (7th-18th). Man-

chester, Lancashire.
Edinburgh International Festival (until 11th). Edinburgh.
Three Choirs Festival (5th-10th). Gloucester.
Royal Highland Gathering (9th). Braemar, Aberdeenshire.
Royal Photographic Society's Annual Exhibition (3rd-18th). Guildhall Art Gallery, London.

SPORT

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THEATRE GUIDE

PRINCE OF WALES. Whi. 8681. Evgs. 8.0. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6.0 & 8.40. "Passion Flower Hotel." Book W. Mankowitz, Music John Barry. Lyrics Trevor Peacock. "Bright colourful, gay, energetic." D. Mail. "Designed to enchant the eye." E. News.

APOLLO.—GER 2663. 8.15 Th, S 5.15, 8.15. Moira Lister, Dennis Price. John Fraser, Amanda Barrie, in Any Wednesday. "Delightfully wacky comedy."—Time. "People love Any Wednesday".

Manx Grand Prix Motor-Cycle Races (7th and 9th). Isle of Man.
Flat racing: St. Leger (8th). Doncaster, Yorkshire.
Burghley Three-day Horse Trials (8th-10th). Burghley, Northants.

FILM PREMIERES

How to Murder your Wife (Jack Lemmon, Virna Lisi). Leicester Square Theatre. (2nd).
The Sandpiper (Richard Burton, Elizabeth Taylor). Empire. (8th).

FIRST NIGHTS

Bagaku, Apollo, Symphony in C. Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, WC2. (4th).
National Youth Theatre. Old Vic. (6th).
The Overdog. Saville. (9th).

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LONDON

WEEKLY

ADVERTISER

Welcome to our new readers

This week some thousands of people in Britain, and in many other countries, will be reading TIME AND TIDE for the first time. On this page I have a weekly talk with readers, telling them of our new developments, giving the story behind some of our news stories, and reporting increases in readership and in advertising—for, fortunately, we have the type of readers who are interested in our progress. So this week I will give a few facts about the magazine to the new readers, who I hope will stay with us.

TIME AND TIDE was founded forty-five years ago by the Viscountess Rhondda. Lady Rhondda was a vigorous woman and good hearted. For a time she was a suffragette.

One of her ideas in pouring some of the fortune she inherited from her coal-owner father Lord Rhondda, was to put the woman's point of view in what was then a man-ruled world. TIME AND TIDE was meant to wait for no man.

Lady Rhondda had ability as well as energy and a deep interest in the affairs and events of the world. She gathered around her a brilliant staff and slowly built the reputation of the magazine both for its comments on world affairs, for its comments on events, and for its distinguished criticism of books.

On 20 July, 1958 Lady Rhondda died, leaving a magazine which, as the theatrical people say, was a great artistic but not a commercial success.

The fact is that the times and arts of journalism and publishing had begun to leave it behind. So the present owners, who took control just more than three years ago, gradually began to modernise TIME AND TIDE until it became the British news magazine.

News magazines have become essential in these days of avalanching news by big newspapers and radio and television, to sort the grain from the chaff, to put events into perspective and give their back-

ground, to pick out the truth from so much propaganda.

Almost every intelligent home in the United States takes a news magazine. France and Germany have their news magazines, too.

* * *

TIME AND TIDE is not a summary of the week's events. There is much exclusive news in it, as you will realise when you see the daily newspapers following TIME AND TIDE. Our chief task, however, is not so much to start you with exclusive news as to present the week in such a way that with about one hour's interesting reading you can know of every significant happening and of the doings of every newsworthy man or woman.

If you are in business it is absolutely essential to know what is happening throughout the world and what is new in science, finance, books and all the other subjects covered by TIME AND TIDE.

And whatever your profession or interest, if you have a lively mind you need TIME AND TIDE.

* * *

It is unusual for us to give as much space to one subject or story as we do this week to Moral Re-Armament. But when we began to dig we found so much of interest that we determined to give you the full story.

Whatever is new and of vital interest in the world, whether it is in finance or religion, politics or art, TIME AND TIDE's staff dig to produce the facts for you.

TIME AND TIDE is linked with no great newspaper chain nor with any organisation. We are publishers and our duty is to our readers only. We are independent.

We enjoy the friendship of our readers and invite them to comment on affairs and on whatever there is in the magazine, as we comment—without fear or favour.

THE EDITOR

TIME AND TIDE OFFICES • 40-43 CHANCERY LANE • LONDON WC2

HOLborn 3291