

ATOM NEWS

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NEW URANIUM ENTERPRISES PLANNED

THE three-nation Urenco-Centec organisation is to set up new enterprises to invest in future uranium enrichment plants, it announced last month.

In a statement it says the reorganisation is being carried out because the companies are now entering a new phase of commercial development due to the rapidly expanding demand for enrichment services.

Major decisions about the investment of many hundreds of millions of pounds will be involved and the reorganisation will enable the organisation to fulfil its increasing tasks in the most effective manner, it said.

With the reorganisation, the responsibilities of the chief executive have changed and Tom Tuohy who joined Urenco-Centec as chief executive from British Nuclear Fuels Limited about a year ago, has offered his resignation.

'Great regret'

"It has been accepted with great regret," says the statement.

"The drive and enthusiasm which Mr. Tuohy has brought to the project during the past year have been of great value and have contributed to the commercial success which has been achieved to date.

"The companies hope that arrangements can be made for them to have a continuing relationship with Mr. Tuohy from whom they have parted on good terms."

Managing director

Mr. Tuohy, who was managing director of the Authority's old Production Group, became joint managing director of British Nuclear Fuels Limited when the company was formed.

Under the reorganisation of Urenco-Centec, Urenco (UK) will work at Capenhurst and Urenco (Netherlands) at Almelo in Holland.

£400 million

The parent organisation will continue to play an important central role in the overall organisation, it says, and will have a prime responsibility for commercial matters.

Urenco and Centec were established by Holland, West Germany and Britain in 1970 to commercialise the centrifuge process of uranium enrichment.

So far contracts worth more than £400 million have been signed.

TWO IN POLL BATTLE

A CASHIER at The Radiochemical Centre at Amersham and a numerical analyst from the Science Research Council's Atlas Laboratory, near Harwell, were candidates in the general election this month.

The cashier, Robin Groves, was the Labour candidate at Aylesbury, Bucks, where in February he shared nearly 30,000 votes with the Liberal candidate as the Conservative was elected with 25,764.

He is Labour leader on the Chiltern District Council and Chesham Town Council.

Jean Crow, who worked at Culham before moving to the Atlas Laboratory, polled 11,175 votes for Labour at Guildford, Surrey, in February but was fighting this month in Mid-Bedfordshire.

Both Guildford and Mid-Bedfordshire returned Conservatives in February.

THEIR UNION

CATHY McCANN, who has been secretary, vice chairman and chairman of the London Office branch of the Civil and Public Services Association, is marrying the treasurer of the British Nuclear Fuels branch of the association at Springfields this month.

He is Gordon Sycamore, who has worked at Springfields for 26 years.

The wedding is taking place

CRITICS LACK OBJECTIVITY, SAYS SIR JOHN

N-POWER IS 'SAFER AND CLEANER'

NUCLEAR POWER, destined to make "an enormous contribution" to the world's energy needs, "will have less impact on the environment than any practical alternative," Authority chairman Sir John Hill told the World Energy Conference in Detroit, USA, last month.

"It will not cause problems of radiation to the public at large, neither will the problems of radioactive waste be serious, again as far as the public is concerned," he said.

By 1980, he forecast, more than a quarter of America's electricity would come from nuclear power stations. France and Germany would produce about 21 per cent of theirs in nuclear stations and Britain about 19 per cent.

Although financial problems are now limiting development and a shortage of technical manpower was adding more problems, said Sir John, "finance will be found for essential energy production and resources in productive factories and human effort can be built up to the level required over the course of a few years."

He saw no long-term problem in maintaining nuclear fuel supplies.

"But we have other problems," he said. "The environmentalists don't like nuclear power."

'Don't care'

"Nuclear power is in my view safer and cleaner and has less impact on the environment than any practicable alternative way of providing the power we require."

"Some environmentalists don't seem to care about how many coal miners get killed or die of silicosis. You hear no reports from them on the hazards and dangers of erecting and manning oil rigs in deep waters."

"But let them hear of any mishap in a nuclear plant, even if no one is injured, and they write articles and give lectures more appropriate to describing a holocaust."

"This lack of objectivity is unfortunate because it misleads the public and worries them about hazards which could be non-existent or are at least far less than

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CLEWLESS VICTORY

IN A BOAT he built himself and called *Clewless*, Walter Chatwin, of the Reactor Development Laboratories at Windscale, won the Mirror class and, with it, the Scottish Breweries cup at Windscale boat club's regatta. He came second in the handicap event.

Walter's daughter, Heather, pictured with him, crews for him.

NUCLEAR EX-BOSS TURNS TO BALLET

SIR Philip Baxter, Welsh-born former chairman of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, has devised a new ballet.

He has always been interested in the theatre—he was a schoolboy amateur actor in Wales—and he suggested to the Australian Dance Company that it should be thinking of modern ballet using themes from Australian history.

Gold rush


The company asked Sir Philip to put his ideas on paper and the result is a new work on the Australian gold rush of the 1850s.

"I made a few notes based on the Eureka Stockade uprising of 1854, which seemed colourful with all its miners and policemen and, I suppose, girls," Sir Philip told a reporter.

At Barrarat, Victoria, in 1854 gold miners rebelled against their conditions and built a stockade to resist attack from soldiers and policemen.

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WHERE THE RADIATION COMES FROM

RADIATION used medically contributes 13½ per cent—the highest man-made contribution—of the radiation which is received by the people of Britain, according to figures published by the National Radiological Protection Board last month.

A report by G. A. M. Webb on the current level of radiation exposure of the public in Britain, says natural background contributes 83 per cent of the total dose which is genetically significant.

"The dose rate from fall-out has decreased over the last decade but still contributes 2.1 per cent of the significant dose," he says.

"Medical uses of radiation differ from most other uses in that the recipient of the radiation exposure is expected to benefit directly from the exposure, either from the improved diagnosis or actual treatment of disease.

"A necessary consequence of this exposure will be some irradiation of the gonads. However, unnecessary or excessive irradiation is to be avoided.

"It is useful in obtaining

a perspective on the effort involved in reducing gonad doses to note that . . . if the technique in all hospitals could be raised to the standard of the best 25 per cent the annual genetic dose could be lowered to about one-seventh of the present level."

The report suggests that waste disposal in the nuclear power industry contributes less than one-hundredth of one per cent of the total dose to the population.

Died at 29

RONALD MOUNTY, who left Harwell in 1970 after working in the Chemical Engineering Division, has died aged 29.

36 years ago he didn't mention a gallant rescue Brave Scout still isn't talking

NUCLEAR STEEL WORKS 'BY 1990'

BRITAIN will have her own nuclear powered steel works—a pilot plant—in production by 1990, says Dr. Monty Finniss, former Harwell chief metallurgist, who is now chairman of the British Steel Corporation, in a special 300-page issue of *Design Engineering*.

The plant is likely to be the product of a European consortium already working on nuclear steel making, he says in the magazine which was published last month to mark the journal's tenth anniversary.

Nuclear steel making, he says, will allow Britain to "rid ourselves of a relatively scarce commodity, coking coal, which is a depreciating asset."

BERT RILEY, a chargehand stoker at Springfields, is being haunted by the memory of a good deed he tried to forget 36 years ago.

As a 12-year-old Blackpool Boy Scout, he leapt into a pond on June 8, 1938, and rescued a four-year-old child from drowning.

But Bert, who was out fishing with his friends, didn't bother to tell anyone of the rescue.

"I didn't say much about it," he told a reporter later the same year.

"I saw a little boy in the water. I think he had been playing on a raft and had fallen over.

"After taking off some of my clothes I jumped in and managed to get him to the bank.

Herbert's mother told the same reporter: "He was very modest about it all. He is not a boy who talks about what he has done.

"I was told by a stranger. Herbert never mentioned it." The news of the rescue came out when Bert received the Boy Scouts Association gilt cross for gallantry.

Photo printer

At the time, the boy he rescued was described simply as a visitor to Blackpool. Now he is a Springfields photo printer, Harry Tilton.

Harry often wanted to meet the person who saved his life. He didn't know that for 17 years they have been working on the same site.

It was only a chance remark that gave Harry the clue—and an opportunity to meet Bert and say thank you. But Bert himself is still saying little.

His wife Beryl, who also works at Springfields in the Wages Section, says that recalling the incident is causing him some embarrassment.

When Harry introduced himself, Bert's first words were: "Well, you've grown a bit since then."

ANNETTE WEDS A NAVY MAN



ANNETTE SUTHERLAND, a typist in the Process Plant Division at Dounreay, and Jack Williamson, who was a fitter-turner there until he resigned this summer to take a job at the nearby Naval base, HMS Vulcan, have married at Thurso.

KEEPING IN TOUCH . . .

THE October meeting of Harwell Parish Council—on October 15—is being held in the nursery school next to the Authority site "to show that the little bit of the parish which takes in part of the Authority housing estates need not feel out of touch with council affairs," said the council's clerk, William Woollen.

Sudden death

GEORGE KNILL, of Harwell's Electronics and Applied Physics Division, has died suddenly, leaving a widow and family. He worked at Harwell for 15 years.

OARSMAN RETIRES



GEORGE SCULFER, who has retired from Winfrith after working there as a craftsman for 14 years, has been an active member of Poole Rowing Club and was one of the people mainly responsible for building the club house in 1947 and 1948.

But in his retirement he plans to read, fish and help his recently graduated daughter Wendy through her master-of-science course at London University, he says.

He will also investigate Roman sites in Britain.

Now ACE is out of the game

THE Association for Centrifuge Enrichment, formed on June 1, 1973, said last month that it has successfully completed its work.

Members will continue to have contact from time to time to review progress in the enrichment of uranium by the centrifuge process, the association announced.

In a statement after its final board meeting it said it has been studying all aspects of the enrichment of uranium in centrifuges, including the technology, construction operation and economics of plants and possible business arrangements.

Members are well satisfied with their participation in the association and some are already following up their membership by entering more business discussions with the enrichment company Urenco-Centec, it said. When the association was formed it said it was likely to be active for about a year.

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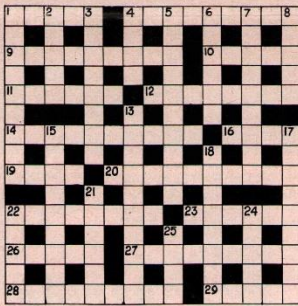
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CROSSWORD CORNER

ACROSS

- 1 Money for a writer taking notes. (5)
- 4 Such radiation is not of first importance. (9)
- 9 The Calder Hall of the Rising Sun? (5-4)
- 10 Coffee when there's very little time for tea. (5)
- 11 Deploable at first that he's so cruel! (6)
- 12 They give sound warnings to want-to men. (8)
- 14 Contract for producing music? (10)
- 16 Inclination to take an oblique line. (4)
- 19 He's worth something abroad. (4)
- 20 He was on the move earlier. (10)
- 22 What's inside gives full satisfaction. (8)
- 23 Very good shot at the bird on the right. (6)
- 26 Wrong about a girl? (5)
- 27 Ennis is so disturbed by this, as we all might be. (9)
- 28 They don't let you forget. (9)
- 29 Give up the financial return. (5)



Name.....
Address.....

- 5 Charge Nell with being out of order as a claimant. (10)
- 6 All those protons — it's atomic! (6)
- 7 Credit note in the case making an addition. (9)
- 8 It may take ages to get through them all. (5)
- 13 A Prince Tom transformed for the moment. (10)
- 15 38 might be identified as 90. (9)
- 17 Sure drips badly in an unexpected way! (9)
- 18 As many as a surveyor might require. (8)
- 21 Use your brains about a boy! (6)
- 22 Oddly enough, it gives academic standing. (5)
- 24 The bit the master takes to be great. (5)
- 25 Do something sexy that rates an X. (4)

DOWN

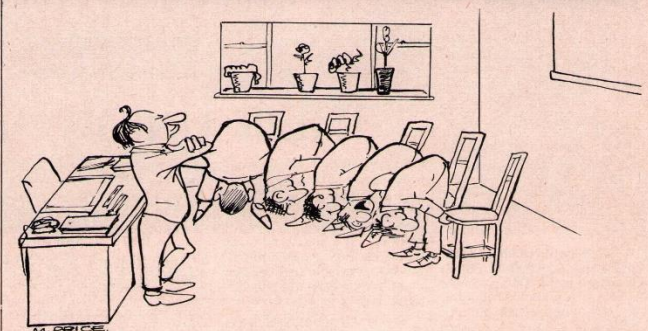
- 1 USA impost removed for metal. (9)
- 2 Prepared to streak (5)
- 3 Spy a girl in the wrong year. (8)
- 4 So elevated when dinner begins! (4)

SEPTEMBER SOLUTION

Across: 9 Legislate, 10 P-ace-S, 11 Ch-or-ale, 12 Curious, 13 RA-Ted, 14 Scintilla, 16 Dec-on-ta-Mi-nation, 19 Stability, 21 Bronx, 22 Coolant, 23 Consort, 24 Sonic, 25 Cab-all-ero.
Down: 1 Elect-r-odes, 2 Agnostic, 3 Island, 4 Safe, 5 Reactivity, 6 Operetta, 7 School, 8 Is-is, 14 Statistics, 15 Anne-x-ation, 17 Nuisance, 18 Isotopes, 20 A-round, 21 Bundle, 22 Cu-s-p, 23 Cube.

Book token for M. Wilkins, of Harwell. Entries this month to Crossword, Room 124, London Office, by October 24. First correct solution opened wins.

MIKE PRICE . . .



"I hope he realises we're only looking for the names on our chairs so that we take the right ones back."

NUCLEAR TRIO ARE TOP OF THE LEAGUE

THREE nuclear power stations were among the five hardest working of all the Central Electricity Generating Board's power stations in 1973-74. They are Bradwell, designed to produce 300 megawatts of electricity in Essex; the first power station at Sizewell, Suffolk, which was designed to produce 580 megawatts, and the first station at Dungeness, Kent, designed to produce 550 megawatts.

"Although these three nuclear power stations make up less than nine per cent of the South Eastern Region's total generating capacity," says the board, "they produce more than 18 per cent of the total units generated throughout the region."

Because fuel for nuclear power stations is cheaper than oil or coal, the board runs them for 24 hours a day whilst more expensive conventional plant starts up and shuts down to meet varying demands, it says.

More than 3½ million tons of coal would have been needed to produce the electricity generated at Bradwell, Sizewell and Dungeness. In fact, the stations needed 350 tonnes of uranium.

The Dungeness nuclear power station has produced the cheapest electricity, according to the board's figures, for the last two years.

Transport manager retires



DOUNREAY'S transport manager, George Scott, has retired after working for more than 13 years in the Transport Section there.

And transport colleagues saw him off with a dinner and dance at the Viewfrith Sports and Social Club.

At the dinner Mr. Scott was presented with a cine camera, projector and screen by Mr. K. W. Matthews, former head of administration at Dounreay. Mrs. Scott received a bouquet of flowers and a carving made by Mr. D. Murray who works at Dounreay and is a brother of Mr. R. Murray, a transport chargehand.

Radioactive bank cards turned down

IN THE FIRST three years of its existence the National Radiological Protection Board made over 1,700 visits to premises, calibrated over 3,500 instruments, tested more than 5,500 radioactive sources for leakage, organised 120 training courses and issued over 1½ million personal dose meters for use by workers who could have been exposed to radiation.

It considered a number of proposals to use radioactive materials in products for public use. Most of them involved luminous products.

"Many were found to be reasonable," says the board, "although in some cases they needed modification."

But the board advised the producers not to go ahead with the use of radioactivity to mark products so that the manufacturer could distinguish them from those of his competitors; not to mark bank cards with radioactive material to guard against forgery nor to use radioactive light sources for artistic purposes.

Research

The board also undertook much research. It included work on the metabolism of plutonium and a major investigation into the radiation doses received by staff and patients in hospitals.

The work of the board is described in a report on its first three years, published last month.

Because of the growing importance of plutonium in the production of energy, understanding its physiology and pathology and developing methods of removing it from the body are of fundamental importance, says the board.

The medical uses of radia-

tion and radioactivity produce by far the greatest man-made radiation doses, it says. The feasibility of conducting a survey of the doses received by patients is being studied in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Services.

Particular attention is being paid to techniques that have come into prominence since the last survey was conducted about 15 years ago.

Old property

The board has also given help and advice to owners of property and local authorities about how to deal with derelict or unoccupied premises which have been contaminated with borium and radium which at one time had been used to make things luminous.

It also persuaded manufacturers of X-ray security systems, used at offices and airports to detect explosive devices and firearms, to make modifications to the equipment to provide adequate standards of protection for people nearby.

A number of radiation incidents were dealt with, including 40 involving industrial radiography equipment, but also including incidents in universities, a warehouse and a dental surgery.

Policeman for 20 years



AFTER nearly 20 years with the Authority Constabulary at Springfields, PC Bob Thomson has retired.

He served in the Royal Tank Corps and the Royal Armoured Corps for 25 years, leaving as a warrant officer, and was with the War Department police for five years before joining the Authority.

A NIGHT THEY DON'T FORGET

THIRTY-FIVE years ago, on the night of October 14, 1939, HMS *Royal Oak* was sunk in Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands.

She had more than 800 crew on board. About 300 survived the sinking and the wintry weather that night and the graves of some of the others are at Lyness, on the nearby coast.

The bodies of the others were never recovered, but they are not forgotten.

Eleven survivors of the disaster, the Provost of Thurso, local council members, officers of Thurso branch of the Royal British Legion and the captain of HMS *Vulcan*, the nearby naval shore establishment, sailed from Scapa Flow for a memorial service and wreath-laying ceremony.

Islanders

They were joined by the Lord Lieutenant for Orkney and other officials from the island.

There was a short memorial service in St. Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, and the survivors later went to Lyness to lay wreaths on the graves there.

About three-quarters of the members of the Thurso unit of the Royal Naval Auxiliary Service — who organised the trip at the request of local councillors — work at Dounreay. They include apprentices, executives and engineers.

ENGINEER HAS DIED

ARTHUR LOBLEY, a shift engineer on the steam generating heavy water reactor at Winfrith, died last month.

An honours graduate in mechanical engineering, he worked for the Central Electricity Generating Board before joining the Authority at Windscale in 1959.

He joined the SGHWR operations team when the reactor was being commissioned in 1965.

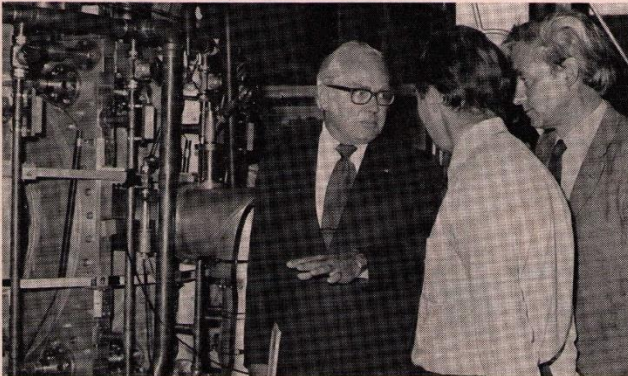
Clearing the fusion fog

A MEETING was sponsored at Culham this month by the International Atomic Energy Agency to discuss the exchange of computer programmes prepared to help fusion experiments.

Understanding and exchanging programmes with other researchers is difficult because no standard pattern is used, a spokesman explained.

Culham has been working on standardisation for about two years.

Congressman makes a quick tour



AMERICAN Congressman Orval Hanson of Idaho was shown the Cleo stellarator by Dr. R. J. Bickerton (right) and Dr. P. Reynolds when he visited Culham last month. Mr. Hanson was a member

of the United States Congressional sub-committee which investigated American thermo-nuclear research in 1971.

On a private visit to England, he also arranged visits to Harwell and Win-

frith. At Harwell he talked to the director, Dr. Walter Marshall—himself recently back from a visit to America—and visited the National Radiological Protection Board and the Medical Research Council's unit.

BILL'S HOLIDAY COLLAPSED

BILL WOOD, of the Reactor Fuel Element laboratories at Springfields, was one of the men who had his holiday cancelled because of the collapse of Court Line this autumn.

Bill, who is in charge of engineering contracts, had paid £180 for a 12-day holiday with his wife in Torremolinos and only got his holiday by booking again with another company.

Said Bill: "After sending our deposit we realised that the company was a little dodgy, but we accepted what looked like Government reassurance and paid the balance."

"The day our tickets arrived the collapse was announced, but we missed the news on television and as it turned out we were actually looking at our tickets when the news came over."

"We only saw it the next day in the press."

"I am hoping to get something back, but am not very confident."

DRAUGHTSMAN RETIRES

DOUG OLIVER, who has retired from Winfrith, joined the Ministry of Supply as a draughtsman. After promotion he moved to Winfrith in 1958 and joined the Engineering Division.

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If only the pixies had been grateful

THERE'LL be a full moon over Britain on October 31—Hallowe'en, the traditional night for revelry by ghosts, witches and fairies.

And ears will be strained and eyes peering for signs of the supernatural round several of the country's nuclear power stations.

For the advanced technology which is so essential to the smooth running of a modern power station seems to have done little to discourage centuries-old ghosts—or at least the stories about them.

At Wylfa, Anglesey, the coming of nuclear power even encouraged Emma d'Oisley and her daughter-in-law Rossena Buckman to reappear, say the local residents.

Emma, lady of the manor at Wylfa Head, died on December 14, 1935. After cremation, her ashes were buried in the inhospitable-looking rocks near her favourite beach there.

Neither she nor her relatives could have known that the spot they chose was just where the pier for the cooling water system for the Wylfa power station had to be placed.

Buried again

But Emma does not seem to have taken kindly to the activities of the builders who, with the blessing of the Home Office, removed her casket and re-interred it in the churchyard at nearby Llanbadrig where it received the blessing of the local vicar, the Rev. Morris Pugh.



"Please note my change of address."

When the engineers began tunnelling off the shore by Emma's old grave they saw the figure of an old lady sitting on the rocks shaking her fist at them.

That wasn't all. Rossena, who had objected to the removal of her mother-in-law's casket, died soon after it was moved. She had been a concert and opera singer and engineers working on the tunnel were adamant that she returned to haunt them with her singing as they worked.

Will Rossena's voice echo again along the beach in the moonlight as this month turns into November?

And will the pixies be dancing on their mound by the power station at Hinkley Point, Somerset?

Preserved

Bulldozer men were careful to avoid the mound when the first Hinkley Point power station was being built.

"It was carefully preserved when it would have taken only a few seconds to flatten it," said a spokesman for the builders, British Nuclear Design and Construction Ltd.

"The local people were grateful, but the pixies weren't. There was a series of accidents and incidents—

none of them in any way catastrophic, but all of them irritating—and there are plenty of engineers who will swear that the cause of their misfortunes had something to do with malevolent pixies."

Cliff Hopkins, who moved from Hinkley Point to become administration chief of the Heysham nuclear power station in Lancashire, remembers a pixie sitting on an office desk at Hinkley Point.

Stony grin

"It wasn't a real pixie," he said, "just a stone one. But, honestly, I'll swear the thing used to grin at all of us whenever something went wrong and, if everything went smoothly, it used to sulk instead."

"It didn't like being photographed, either. We once had a first-class professional photographer in the office for a staff presentation and he took several pictures of the group that had gathered there."

"Then he decided to include the pixie in the picture, pressed the button and nothing happened. He tried again and I'm sure the thing grinned at him... but still nothing happened."

"Yet he went on to take more photographs of the group afterwards."

On the east coast of Suffolk, Sizewell nuclear power station has a happy ghost, according to the superstitious. A white lady is said to walk each night round the reactor buildings.

Few people are prepared to admit that they have seen her, but the BNDC spokesman says many are convinced she exerted a good influence over the building of the station.

There is better evidence to support the claims of the people of Merionethshire that the screams of Annie Hol-

born can be heard from the lake beside the Trawsfynydd nuclear power station.

Annie is said to have been murdered there in 1753 and there is certainly an entry in the local church register showing she was buried on April 4 of that year.

The story of her death is one that has been told at traditional Welsh gatherings for a century or more. She fell in love with the son of a family of strangers who bought a local farm, allegedly with the fortune they had made as highwaymen.

The boy's father objected to the marriage and, when he was told that only death would separate the lovers, he muttered: "So be it."

Before long Annie's body was found between the farm and her home.

Only the local rector's assurance that revenge would come in other ways prevented the villagers from marching on the farm. It didn't take long to prove the rector right.

One by one the entire family and their animals died or vanished in strange circumstances.

The boy's father was the longest survivor and, shortly before he died, he was visited by a well-known local criminal, Jac Pegi, who was believed to have been hired to kill Annie.

On his way home Jac fell into the River Prysor and was drowned in a pool which was still known as Llyn Jac Pegi in 1928 when the valley was flooded to make the lake which now hides the two homesteads and the scene of Annie's murder.

Hauntings of Authority sites seem to be more rare. In 1971—just after Hallowe'en—a ghost wearing a boiler suit was said to be haunting Calder Hall, now run by British Nuclear Fuels Limited.

But a spokesman said the spectre was merely a reflec-



Rossena Buckman had been a concert and opera singer.

tion in glass... or a hoax.

Three years earlier, also in the autumn, a ghost was reported in the lonely Noah test rig at Dounreay. People on night duty said they heard voices and music from the building.

It was Hamish Taylor, a process worker, who decided to investigate—and laid the ghost flat when he said that what he heard was clearly an Eastern European news broadcast.

Entertainment

Apparently a piezo electric accelerometer, attached to part of the rig and used to monitor what was going on inside, was acting just like a crystal set of the 1920s.

Only slight adjustments to the circuit were needed for Hamish to tune in to an evening's entertainment," said a Dounreay spokesman.

Harwell has an apparently better authenticated ghost. An Authority employee there, who says he is by nature a sceptic, is convinced his home was haunted for several months until the local vicar was called in to exorcise the ghost.

Met 'something'

The man wants to remain anonymous but colleagues have described him as a level-headed technician.

The ghost, he says, rang the front-door bell, tapped on the kitchen walls, threw an ornament across the room, thumped on his bed and turned lights on and off.

Then he met the ghost. "I encountered something between me and the door. It was not something I could see or feel but I knew it was there."

"There was a set of clicks around in front of me, about waist high. My head felt most peculiar at the instant of the clicks."

"I still do not know how I felt at that instant: apprehensive, intrigued, puzzled. But I realised that I was on the threshold of I knew not what."

Moved...

After the exorcism all was quiet, but from a neighbour the householder heard that mysterious bell-ringing had started at another house in the area.

The same man has a fire-screen which he feels is particularly sinister and may be connected with the haunting. It was given to him by his father, a London secondhand

dealer, who collected it with the instruction: "Get rid of the b— thing!"

Brassbound, it is intricately carved and embroidered and the picture on it includes the face of the devil in the leg of a stool in the foreground.

Two other hauntings are reported from the same area. An Authority policeman said seven years ago that two ghostly figures near the site "disappeared as they came near," but the better-known story is of the phantom chaise at Rowstock cross-roads, between Harwell and Harwell village.

Collision

In 1709 an eloping couple took a team of grey horses and a light post chaise from Newbury. At Rowstock at about one in the morning and in "a howling gale of rain and hail" they collided with the London-to-Gloucester mail coach and the girl died in her lover's arms in the wreckage.

The story is told in verse that on "a certain night of the year at one in the morn you may hear a horn and a strange light will appear as, without a sound o'er the frosty ground, a phantom chaise glides by."

Now, will there be a frost as well as a full moon on October 31?



PART of the "haunted" firescreen with the devil's head (arrowed) in the foreground.

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"He pressed the button and nothing happened. I'm sure the thing grinned at him."

Board split on reactor choice

THE Nuclear Power Advisory Board narrowed the choice of reactor systems for generating electricity in Britain to two main types, but could not agree between them, the board's report, published last month, reveals.

The board was set up in September 1973 to advise the Government as a first priority on the choice of reactor systems for Britain's power stations. Its members include Penney and Authority Member Mr. R. V. Moore.

The board agreed that the choice for the electricity boards' next nuclear power station order lay between the British steam generating heavy water reactor and the American-designed Westinghouse pressurised water reactor, the report shows.

It also agreed that Britain should continue to develop the fast reactor in co-operation with other countries.

But the board was unable to reach a unanimous recommendation on whether the SGHWR or PWR would provide a better basis for the future.

On the SGHWR the report records that the prototype at Winfrith has worked well and that Canada has its similar Candu reactor in successful commercial operation.

Quicker

The South of Scotland Electricity Board proposed that the SGHWR should be chosen and received support from some other members.

On the Westinghouse PWR design, the report says that the Central Electricity Generating Board and the National Nuclear Corporation, responsible for building reactors, argued that pressurised water reactors could be built more rapidly than SGHWR which had yet to be proven commercially.

Consequently extra conventional fuel would be needed and Britain's balance of payments would be affected.

They argued, too, that building PWRs would put

Britain "in the main stream of world nuclear activity" and leave enough British resources for a significant longer-term effort on the high temperature reactor as well as the fast reactor.

The report shows, however, that several other members believed that it would be more difficult than the CEBG and NNC estimated to absorb the new technology of PWRs successfully and to build up the programme quickly.

Safety Check

Some members argued that, if the SGHWR were adopted, the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate should complete its safety assessment of the PWR so that it could be considered later if necessary.

The report recognises that, while the commitment to the chosen system must be a real one, immediate decisions should not be seen as fixing the size of the nuclear ordering programme or the type of reactor over the whole period under review—for plant to be commissioned up to 1990/91.

The ordering programme, it says, must be decided progressively in the light of forecasts of load growth, the balance of advantage between nuclear and fossil-fuelled plant and experience with the systems available for ordering during the years ahead.

Concentration

Britain's preferred strategy, in the board's view, should concentrate resources. The nuclear programme should be sufficiently steady and sustained to give the confidence necessary for the development of the industry which would build it.

The report shows that the board reached broad agreement on other systems.

Britain's original magnox stations were the most expensive option for further orders and would not contribute to Britain's future nuclear capability, it said.

The problem of rising costs and delays with current advanced gas-cooled reactors meant that further orders, before there had been actual operating experience, would be unwise.

The high temperature reactor had considerable potential—some members thought it had more potential than the water reactors—but it was not sufficiently developed to make a real contribution to generating electricity before the late 1980s.

Who's who

It was on July 10 that the Secretary of State for Energy, Eric Varley, announced that the SGHWR would be the one to be ordered.

The Nuclear Power Advisory Board has as its chairman the Secretary of State responsible for Britain's civil nuclear energy policy.

The members are Lord Aldington, chairman of the

National Nuclear Corporation; Mr. A. E. Hawkins, chairman of the CEBG; Sir John Hill, who is chairman of British Nuclear Fuels Limited as well as the Authority; Sir Peter Menzies, chairman of the Electricity Council; Dr. A. W. Morrison, vice-chancellor of Bristol University; Mr. R. V. Moore, Authority Member and managing director of the Reactor Group; Mr. J. R. S. Morris, a part-time member of the board of British Nuclear Fuels Limited and a director of Courtaulds; Lord Penney, former Authority chairman and more recently rector of London's Imperial College of Science and Technology; and Mr. F. L. Tombs, chairman of the South of Scotland Electricity Board.

WIRE PROCESS HAILED AS A BREAKTHROUGH

A NEW process being developed at Springfields is being sold as a technological breakthrough in the production of wire. The process, named Conform, produces wire in a variety of metals and can be used for the continuous extrusion of more complex shapes.

A licence agreement has been signed between the Authority and the Wanskuck company of Providence, Rhode Island, USA, so that the American company can make and sell Conform machines in the Americas.



MR. GREEN

Although the Wanskuck Company is the first American licensee, a manufacturing and world-wide sales licence has also been granted to the British company, Marshall Richards and Barco Ltd., of Eastleigh, Hants.

More licences are likely to be granted to British, American and Japanese companies, said a Springfields spokesman.

Revolutionary

The Hampshire company claims the process as completely revolutionary. It can produce wire between three and one millimetres in diameter at speeds of 6,000 feet a minute.

The first machine built at Eastleigh will be working by the beginning of next year, says the company.

"Such is the interest in this new technique, however, one export order has already been obtained and enquiries are being received from all over the world," said a company spokesman.

The inventor of the process is the head of the Advanced Metal Forming Group at Springfields, Mr. D. Green.

POTTERS STRIKE GOLD ... TWICE

A FORMER Harwell man and his wife have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary ... for the second time.

The couple are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Potter, who live in East Hagbourne, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Potter, 73, worked in the Chemical Engineering Division at Harwell from 1961 until 1966 as a driver. Before that he was with the Central Ordnance Depot at nearby Didcot.

The couple's first anniversary celebrations were held in the United States when they visited their eldest daughter and her family.

Early

Because the American side of the family knew they would not be able to join Mr. and Mrs. Potter in their celebrations in Britain they held a surprise party—11 months in advance.

On their return home Mr. and Mrs. Potter held another celebration with the rest of their family of four daughters, two sons, 14 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

The couple's son Colin and his wife Edith, their daughter Michele and son-in-law Ted King all work at Harwell.



MR. AND MRS. HERBERT POTTER.

Discussion in depth

MORE than 180 delegates represented over 100 organisations in industry, education and government departments when Harwell held a one-day symposium on visual systems which can be used in the sea.

They heard of the work of the Marine Technology Support Unit and discussed divers' problems in seeing under-water, under-water rig and ship inspection, the geology of the sea-bed and the under-water inspection of large ships.

THEY ALL CAME FROM CULHAM

HARWELL Motor Club member Neil Pashley, who works at nearby Culham, married Culham colleague Glensy Aldcroft at Abingdon, Oxon, last month.

Glensy, who was attended by her sister Cheryl, is the daughter of Dennis Aldcroft, who is also a Culham scientist.

And the best man was another Culham colleague, Derek Langbourne.

Where nuclear power pays

EVEN before oil prices rose last year it would have been economically attractive for at least 15 developing countries to set up nuclear power stations for operation between 1980 and 1989, said a report to the World Bank quoted by reporters in America.

All 15 countries would need enough power by then to make it worthwhile.

The countries were listed as Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, Greece, India, Israel, Korea, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Rumania, Spain, Thailand and Yugoslavia.

At the end of last year, the report says, there were only seven reactors in three developing countries—Spain, Pakistan and India. But there were another 23 reactors on order or under construction in ten developing countries.

In its annual report the World Bank says that "the prospects are that a significant number of developing countries will wish to acquire nuclear plants."

Although the bank may not receive requests for money for nuclear plants for some time, borrowers may seek technical help.

But so far, say the reporters, the bank has received no requests.

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Russian work cuts out turbines

RUSSIAN reactors of the Topaz type, in which heat is transformed into electricity without the use of turbines and generators, have been shown to be of practical value, according to the Russian news agency Tass.

Trials have shown that a Topaz reactor can maintain a steady output of ten kilowatts—20 times the capacity of earlier pilot installations for the direct transformation of heat into electricity which have been tried out in Russia and other countries, says the agency.

The first pilot installation of the Romashka type, in which heat from a nuclear reactor was directly transformed into electricity, was tried in Russia at the Kurchatov Institute ten years ago.

Simple, reliable

A high-temperature nuclear reactor and a transformer outside the reactor provided the basis of what Tass calls "a simple and reliable design."

The thermal electric elements of the transformer were made of silicon-germanium alloy. While one side of the thermal elements was heated by the reactor, the other was cooled and the current which was obtained was transmitted to an outside circuit.

That installation had provided the basis for further experiments and research, said the agency.

FRENCH AND RUSSIANS SIGN PACT

FRENCH and Russian delegates at the ninth session of the permanent Soviet-French commission for scientific, technical and economic co-operation signed an agreement on co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy for 1974-75.

A joint statement afterwards said that the commission discussed the implementation of ten-year programmes for the intensification of co-operation in economic, industrial, scientific and technological matters.

The commission devoted special attention to the development and expansion of co-operation in atomic energy work, the exploration of space for peaceful purposes and colour television, says the communiqué.

OVERSEAS SPOTLIGHT

Sweden seeks nuclear heat

A SWEDISH Government commission has recommended that Sweden should use nuclear power plants to heat its cities in future to avoid dependence on oil and to improve the environment.

But the commission said that, for safety reasons, nuclear stations should not for the time being be closer than about 12 miles to main centres of population.

ENERGY BOARD BILL PASSED

THE American Senate has passed a Bill creating the country's new energy research and development administration and splitting up the functions of the US Atomic Energy Commission.

The new administration will develop alternative sources of energy. It will handle much of the research work on atomic energy which has been done by the USAEC.

It will also try to develop new non-nuclear sources of energy to help America achieve greater independence from imported oil.

The authority of the USAEC to regulate and licence nuclear power plants will pass to a separate nuclear safety and licensing commission.

Nixon's idea

The proposal for the new agency was made by ex-President Richard Nixon in March as part of his "Project Independence programme".

The Bill has gone to a joint conference of the Senate and the House of Representatives to be reconciled with another version of the same Bill already passed by the Representatives.

Power swap plan

NEGOTIATIONS about the nuclear power stations which Germany is likely to supply to Russia in return for electricity were starting late last month, according to a spokesman for the Prussian electricity organisation.

Reporters there say Russia is keen to acquire German nuclear knowledge and the German Kraftwerk Union has offered to build one or more pressurised water reactors on Russian soil. Each would generate 1,200 megawatts of electricity.

In return, some of the electricity would be sold back to Germany by Russia.

The commission's report, drawn up after a five-year examination of Sweden's future power needs, comes down firmly in favour of heating the nation's cities with hot water piped from nuclear plants.

The commission estimated that if Stockholm, Malmö and Gothenburg—Sweden's three largest cities—were heated by nuclear power plants in 1980 the subsequent saving would be three million tons of oil a year, a tenth of Sweden's oil consumption.

With added experience of nuclear power plants, they could probably be sited as near as three miles to city centres, the commission said. It estimated that the risk of an accident and injury was one in a million years.

Japan 'should have enrichment plant'

THE Japan Atomic Power Company has said that Japan should build its own uranium enrichment factory by about 1985 to meet its nuclear fuel needs.

The chairman of the company's board, Tamaki Ipponmatsu, made the suggestion in a press statement.

According to a company spokesman later, Mr. Ipponmatsu said that Japan depends entirely on America and Britain for both uranium enrichment and the reprocessing of used fuel.

Japan's electric power industry plans to increase the amount of electricity generated in nuclear stations to 60,000 megawatts by 1985.

Centrifuge

Mr. Ipponmatsu warned that the country's dependence on overseas suppliers might cause confusion in the country in an emergency.

He said the centrifuge method of enriching uranium would be advisable for the plant planned for Japan.

The country's first fuel reprocessing plant was expected to go into full operation next April, but its capacity of about 200 tons a year would be less than the used fuel coming from nuclear power stations in Japan by 1977.

A NEW £28 million American plant which was to have simplified the reprocessing of nuclear fuel has been closed down because the General Electric Company said it cannot make it work.

The plant was intended to take uranium fuel pellets from reactors, remove the radioactive waste and return

New uranium is in use

WHAT is claimed as the first uranium to be enriched by the gas centrifuge process has been used in fuel elements which have just been loaded in Dodward nuclear power station in the Netherlands.

They were supplied by Ultra-Centrifuge Nederland and enriched at its Almelo plant.

"It is certainly the first time that the enrichment and fabrication of fuel elements has taken place in the Netherlands," said a spokesman.

In 1939 the Dutch government bought eight tons of uranium oxide from what was then the Belgian Congo. It was hidden from the Germans who occupied Holland from 1940 to 1945 and its existence was made public in 1951 when research on its purity was started.

Later it was exchanged in England for metallic uranium and it is some of this which has now been enriched at Almelo.

Finns say: go nuclear

A MASSIVE investment in nuclear power stations is recommended by a Finnish Government commission which has been considering the country's national energy policy.

In an intermediate report the commission called for an investment of £4,500,000 in nuclear plant by 1985.

This is in addition to the two nuclear power stations already being built in Finland.

The new power stations would be able to generate 3,500 megawatts of electricity, according to the report which recommends no further expansion of Finland's oil refineries or the building of conventional power stations.

Record Yugoslav contract

THE contract to build Yugoslavia's first nuclear power station has been signed in Belgrade, according to the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug.

Westinghouse Electric won the contract last November against stiff competition from fellow-American General Electric, West Germany's Kraftwerk Union-Siemens and Sweden's ASE.

The power station should be working by the end of 1978 and will generate about 500 megawatts of electricity. The cost is likely to be about £200 million.

The contract also provides for the building of two gas power stations and the opening of a uranium mine at Zirovski Vrh.

It will be the biggest single construction project financed by an American organisation in Yugoslavia.

GERMAN FUEL PLAN

THE German nuclear fuel company, Nuklearbrennstoff GmbH, is to build a plant at Ahaus, near the German-Dutch border, to make fuel elements for light water reactors.

The plant will be built in two stages and will cost about £8 million. Fuel element production will begin in 1977.

The American Westinghouse Corporation holds four-tenths of the shares in Nuklearbrennstoff GmbH.

Plant fails... fuel to be stored?

nuclear power stations. Work started six years ago on the plant which was also to make fuel processing safer.

But now General Electric has told the US Atomic Energy Commission that the plant simply does not work.

One problem is reported to be that if any part of the process fails the whole plant has to close down.

Meanwhile plans are being made to provide American nuclear power stations with special stores of nuclear fuel which has been used.

The idea, which might cost up to £10 million, has been proposed by a Washington company of nuclear consultants, E. R. Johnson Associates, and the financiers Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.

Germans close two reactors

AN experimental nuclear reactor at Niederbach, in West Germany, has been shut down for two months for "evaluation" and reporters in Germany say it is not likely to start work again.

The experimental reactor, which cost about £35 million to build, was designed to generate 100 megawatts of electricity.

Using slightly enriched uranium as its fuel and heavy water as its moderator, the reactor was two years late when it was commissioned in December, 1972.

Since then, says a spokesman of Kraftwerk Union, its performance has been poor.

Different

Unlike Britain's basically similar steam generating heavy water reactor, the German reactor used a complicated double-cycle carbon-dioxide cooling system.

Another German experimental reactor which started production in 1969 is to be dismantled.

Using superheated steam, it was designed to produce electricity using only nine-tenths of the uranium needed in other reactors, but it has produced no current since fuel element damage was discovered in the summer of 1971 after two years' operation.

Now it will be dismantled during the next five years. Tests show that it was not economically viable, said works executive Karl Puester.

IMPROVED REACTOR IS BACK

CANADA'S most versatile nuclear engineering research reactor, NRU, returned to work at the Chalk River nuclear laboratories last month after a break of more than two years.

The reactor was shut down in June 1972 so that its heavy water could be used in power reactors and to replace its aluminium reactor vessel.

But the shut-down was longer than originally planned mainly because more work was done to improve the reactor as a research and development tool. Now, say the engineers, it is about 25 per cent more useful than it was.

Indonesian 1985 aim

INDONESIA should have nuclear energy by 1985, according to the country's Minister for Research, Professor Sumitro Djohadikusumo.

He told reporters in Australia that Indonesia probably had enough uranium to supply a 500-megawatt nuclear reactor by 1985.

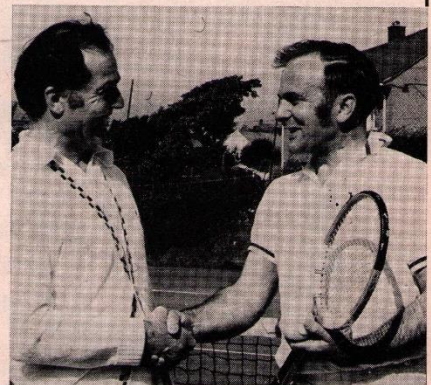
He said he wanted any nuclear power owned by Indonesia to be used for peaceful purposes.

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The smile on the face of a winner



IT WAS congratulations all round from runners-up to winners at the end of the Windscale Lawn Tennis Club's tournament last month. In the ladies' doubles Mildred Hindmarch and Mary Gilbert (left) were congratulated by Jill Chatwin and Margaret Yetts after winning 6-5, 6-1. All four are wives of Windscale employees.



There were congratulations, too, from Arthur Thurlbeck to men's singles champion Doug Cooper (right) after the men's singles finals. Doug won 6-1, 6-0. Both men work on the Windscale advanced gas cooled reactor.

SIX-FOOT EEL ATTACKED SEA ANGLER

A 32-POUND conger eel had to be felled with an iron bar welded by the skipper when David Jones, of Culham's sea-angling club, hauled it aboard the 20-foot motor vessel *Valerie Ann* during a fishing expedition off Weymouth, Dorset.

David was using heavy tackle and hauled the eel aboard with his rod bent almost double.

Then the fish, as thick as a man's leg and six feet long, levered its massive tail against the side of the boat, reared its head and lunged at its captor.

Most of the fishermen leapt for safety to the other end of the boat and David jumped on to the top of the cabin.

But skipper Vic Pitman felled the fish with a blow from an iron bar.

It was one of more than 100 fish caught that day, but, says David, it was certainly the biggest and best remembered.

SPORT NEWS

DRIVERS SAY
THANK YOU TO THE
FLAG MEN



THE standard of marshalling at British grand prix motor races is the best in the world — and Monty Terrell, of the Authority's London office, has a trophy to prove it.

It is awarded by the Grand Prix Drivers Association, the men whose lives depend on good marshalling when they are racing round difficult circuits at speeds averaging nearly 120 miles per hour.

Quick thinking by the marshals and the intelligent use of flag signals should warn the drivers of hidden dangers.

The trophy was awarded to the British flag marshals in 1972 for their work at

Brands Hatch in Kent in the British grand prix and again at Silverstone, near Northampton, in 1973.

Monty, chief flag marshal for the British Racing and Sports Car Club, is an expert on training flag marshals.

He was invited to Sweden to help prepare their marshals for the first Swedish grand prix and has also done similar jobs in France and Belgium.

Later this year he plans to be in South America to train the flag marshals for a new circuit near Caracas.

The trophy was presented to Monty by ace driver Graham Hill, pictured here with him.

It's a hat trick of hat tricks

WITH their win over Chemical and Metallurgical Services in the final of the Springfields inter-departmental cricket competition, Reactor Fuel Element Laboratories completed a hat trick of hat tricks.

They received the Whalley Cup for the twelfth time since 1952, and for the third time they won for the third year in succession.

Bating first, RFL knocked up 90 in the allotted 16 overs, the chief contributors being Ron Kirkbride with 32 and Bill Clemmet, 23.

Their opponents hit 11 off the first over, but eventually were all out for 81.

Veteran

The veteran of the RFL side is Chris Eadsforth, still "bating along" at 61.

As he is also president of Springfields Cricket Club, he afterwards had the now familiar duty of presenting the trophy and prizes to his own winning side, including one of the prize tankards for himself.



SPRINGFIELDS Cricket Club president Chris Eadsforth (left) presented the trophies to his own treble hat-trick eleven at the end of the site's inter-departmental cricket contest. On the receiving end: captain Bill Clemmet.

SCAN TEST 'SUCCESS'

SCAN, the Harwell-developed device which will inspect ships' hulls under water, has completed its first sea trials under a tanker in Scotland.

Scan moves along the bottom of a ship photographing the hull with two television cameras as it goes. The idea of a Southampton firm which has been developed in Harwell's Engineering Division, it should save high charges for dry-docking ships for inspection.

The Scottish trials, under the BP *British Progress* at Finnart, on Loch Long, off the Clyde, are described by Harwell as "successful".

To the City

JOHN DIXON, who joined the Authority's Establishments Branch in London Office in 1970, leaves this month to become personnel officer at the City University, in the City of London.

TWO REPEAT GOLF WIN

THE Process Plants Division are the winners this year of Dounreay's McIntosh golf trophy.

Semi-finals and finals were played at the nearby Thurso golf course and the winners — the Division A team — were R. W. Vivers, G. M. Cowe, R. Brown and W. McDonald. Bill Vivers and Bert Cowe were both in the winning team from the Chemistry and Engineering Group in the same competition when the semi-finals and finals were played over the Reay links, closer to Dounreay, in 1969. Then they were partnered by R. Maxwell and G. S. McKenzie.

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Horse sense at the gardeners' show



PETER ALDER, of Harwell's Process Technology Division, might have been excused thinking of stables as he toured Harwell Horticultural Society's show last month.

As well as the horses in the chess set he is admiring—it was made entirely of brass and aluminium by Harwell apprentice Martin Axton whose father works at the Rutherford Laboratory nearby—the adjoining embroidery section included a tapestry woven by Victoria Marshall, teenage daughter of Harwell's director, Dr. Walter Marshall, which had forest ponies as its subject. Mrs. Marshall, who presented the prizes in the show, is seen admiring her daughter's work.

But that was not all. A horse's head, sculpted by Georgina Alexander, wife of Don Alexander, Harwell's senior housing manager, was part of the display at the crafts exhibition held in the Long Gallery of the Abbey buildings in nearby Abingdon at the same time.



Other crafts do well, too

THREE new sections in Harwell Horticultural Society's autumn show last month attracted outstanding exhibits, said show secretary Roy Brabben.

The sections were for floral art, arrangement of dried flowers and foliage, and an inn sign depicted through floral arrangement.

"The exhibits in these sections were superb," said Mr. Brabben. "The handicraft section also brought in some good exhibits."

There were 465 entries, a drop of about 45 exhibits on last year, mainly due to bad weather.

Among the prize winners was the daughter of Har-

well's director, 14-year-old Victoria Marshall, who took the first award for embroidered articles.

Another winner was 18-year-old Martin Axton, who is an apprentice at Harwell. His hand-made chess board in metal was awarded first prize in the men's handicraft section.

Mrs. A. V. Marshall, wife of Harwell's director, presented the prizes.

Trophy winners included N. H. Rose, N. Goodenough, G. James, Miss M. J. Clapson, P. G. Crane, S. H. Dixon, W. Campbell, J. Rich, R. A. F. Ching, B. H. Bristol, Mrs. P. V. Bristow, Mrs. E. Hawtin, Mrs. M. S. Gilbert, Mrs. F. Ching, Mrs. M. Wells, K. H. B. Frere, S. Maskell and Mrs. I. K. Tappin.



STORAGE DEBATE

From front page

other risks which are cheerfully accepted as an essential part of our comfortable civilisation."

Reprocessing nuclear fuel is "a much more difficult part of nuclear power than many of us imagined," said Sir John.

"The public debate is all about storing deadly fission products for ever. The real problems are treating increasing quantities of nuclear fuel while still keeping the irradiation levels to the operating and maintenance staff very low and of dealing with large quantities of quite low-activity waste like bricks, concrete, steel pipes, rubber gloves and broken glass that arise in any industrial activity."

He forecast that much waste which is now stored will eventually be reprocessed and the more harmful elements changed into less troublesome materials.

VISITING CHAIRMAN ENDED LONDON MEETING FROM A STRETCHER



DR. R. LAMARCHE, who was injured in an accident several years ago, took the chair from a stretcher at the concluding session of last month's symposium on relations between nuclear research organisations and industry organised by the European Atomic Energy Society in the Authority's London Office.

He also presented a paper describing nuclear work in Belgium.

Pictured here just before the final session began, Dr.

Lamarche is talking to Mr. J. Stephenson, commercial manager in Reactor Group's Technical Operations Branch at Risley, and Professor S. Amelinckx, from the nuclear research centre at Mol, Belgium.

Also sitting at the table are Dr. K-H Buob, from Switzerland, and Miss L. Buysse, from Belgium. Behind them Mr. W. P. Todd, head of the Authority's Commercial Policy Branch in London, talks to Mr. B. Verkerk, from Holland.

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