

just outside the City boundary, near Liverpool Street Station, the **Fruit Exchange** is part of the City's immense trading system. Members of the London Fruit Exchange Brokers Association occupy most of the premises, which comprises offices, an auction room accommodating up to 400 buyers and a large ground floor showroom in which sample cases of fruit are exhibited prior to the sales. At the Southern end of London Bridge, again just outside the City, is the **London Provision Exchange**, whose members include most of the importers and distributors of Commonwealth and foreign provisions (bacon, butter, cheese, hams and lard), and many importers and distributors of canned meats. The **London Metal Exchange**, in Whittington Avenue, off Leadenhall Street, is the world's premier non-ferrous metals market, with an annual turnover of approximately £500m, much of it from international trade. Copper, tin, lead and zinc can be bought or sold on any weekday in large or small quantities for cash or forward delivery, and the facilities of the Exchange are widely used as a means of hedging against fluctuations in prices. Its daily quoted prices derived from the interaction of supply and demand are accepted and used throughout the world as a basis for settling transactions in metal. There are approximately 140 member firms of whom 40 are authorised dealing members. The **London Wool Exchange**, for nearly a hundred years situated in Coleman



The Underwriting Room at Lloyds, where the Lutine Bell (at extreme top left) rings twice for good news and once for bad news.

Street, was transferred early in 1963 to a new address in Brushfield Street, Spitalfields, and the opening ceremony was conducted by the Lord Mayor of London. The Wool Exchange is Europe's spot market for raw wool from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and sometimes English wools, as well as consignments from Kenya, the Falklands and South America are also available.

London is also the cradle and world centre of insurance. In over 100 countries, British insurance companies provide financial protection to homes and motorcars, factories and growing crops, airliners and ships. The British market provides re-insurance facilities for the

larger risks which are beyond the capacity of local insurance markets—for example, nuclear reactors.

It was in the City that fire insurance was founded and life assurance developed; it was British insurers who first assessed the risks of underwriting nuclear reactors. But the earliest form of insurance transacted in London is believed to have been marine, brought in by Lombard merchants in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Like many of the City's commercial and financial enterprises, **Lloyd's** began in a coffee house in the second half of the 17th century and early 18th century. Lloyd's coffee house, from being a meeting place for City merchants who backed insurance policies, became a centre of marine intelligence and insurance. Today, with its headquarters in Lime Street, off Leadenhall Street, Lloyd's is the largest marine and other insurance market in the world. Lloyd's deal in all forms of insurance except long-term life. Of its annual premium income of £600m, nearly three-quarters comes from overseas. Its 6,000 elected members are grouped into some 300 syndicates.

The City's great banks and merchant banks today reflect the adaptability which has been characteristic of London throughout its commercial history. Its financial authority has in recent years been emphasised by the number of American banks—totalling 30—which have set up London branches. The square mile is full of confidence in every sense ●



The City has its own Police, distinguished by Roman helmets, striped armlets and an average height well above the 5ft 11in minimum.

“MY LORDS LADIES

An interview with Sir Desmond Heap on a subject of interest to all businessmen, whether they are called upon to speak or simply to listen . . .

& GENTLEMEN”

It has often been said that the Chinese were the most civilised people in the world; certainly they were civilised five thousand years before we were and I think they had the art of dining together without talking about it afterwards. In England, however, it has become traditional to have a jolly good dinner and then have a speech to follow. The better the dinner, I must confess, the better I find the speech. It is true that I have made many after-dinner speeches in my time in the City, and the nicest thing of all is when somebody says to you, ‘Well, of course I suppose you just tossed that one off, you didn’t spend much time on it, you’re so good at this sort of thing.’ But I can truthfully say that I have never made an after-dinner speech without giving it some deliberate thought. I have some strong views on an after-

dinner speech. However bad its content may be, it ought to have form and shape. In music, there is a thing called sonata form; first there is a statement, an announcement, which the musician deliberately works up and plays it this way, and that way, so that if you miss the point, the message, the first way, you get it the second. Then there is a recapitulation for those who have been asleep in the first half and haven’t got the message, and finally there is a thing called the coda, or tailpiece, when it gently ends away. I have often thought that after-dinner speeches should be very much on the same line. They should certainly have three ingredients – a beginning, a middle and, most emphatically, an end. There is nothing more tiring than a speaker who is trying desperately to end and cannot. You can tell that speakers

are suffering from this disease when they use phrases like, ‘Well, there it is,’ and, ‘As I said.’

The beginning is generally a very quick outline of what you are going to say. I have heard people in the City talk for nearly ten minutes without hinting what toast they were proposing. The first thing you should say when you stand up is, ‘I rise. . .’ – and then say what you are going to do. At least you have got their attention, and then having announced what it is, you make a broad statement of it and work it out with some detail. You then bring in a little joke here and there, provided the joke is apposite. I am very much against jokes being dragged in by the neck. It will show you the puritan that I am when I say that saucy stories are absolutely ‘out’ in my opinion on formal occasions. It is one thing to tell them between friends gathered together round the bar. But on a formal occasion, whether it be the Mansion House or some less decorative place, I am against it. I don’t like it in male company and therefore I regard it as intolerable in mixed company. One doesn’t hear it often but sometimes one does and then I think, ‘What a pity, he has now fallen back on a saucy story, I believe he was desperate.’

I also think that the after-dinner speech is very rarely the right occasion for putting across a heavy message. A great deal depends on the occasion, but first of all I don’t think that people like being lectured at over food, and certainly I don’t believe in any heavy message being delivered on a mixed occasion, with the ladies present, all dressed up, because that does indeed make it a social occasion.

If it is a cocktail party and you are moving about together, I could well imagine a lot of information is gleaned and exchanged over a glass of champagne, with just a word in somebody’s ear. But that is not a formal occasion, you see. There are heavy political speeches on some formal occasions, of course; everybody listens to them, they have got to be gone through, but I think their impact is becoming less and less, and frankly I find



Sir Desmond Heap, Comptroller and City Solicitor of London since 1947, knighted in January.

continued on page 13



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“MY LORDS LADIES AND GENTLEMEN”

continued from page 11

them boring. The Houses of Parliament are the place where politicians should be making a great statement – there or at a political meeting where such things are expected. I doubt very much if, after a very good dinner and a few local speeches, the guest of honour rises to give you a formal address on the magnetism in the monetary system of this country, people are geared to receive it. And I also doubt it very much whether the speakers often reveal what is really in their heart.

If you can give a lecturette or a lecture and still adorn the occasion, then you are a very clever after-dinner speaker. If it is a mixed company with ladies present I would put it that the purpose of the after-dinner speech is to entertain. If you invite people out to dinner in your own house you don't then use the occasion to buttonhole them. The larger scene (especially in the City, where you are probably the guest of one of the Livery Companies), is only an enlarged private house in a way.

Stand up, speak up and shut up

You asked what are my golden rules for after-dinner speaking. The first is to stand up, speak up and shut up. I think it takes a hell of a good speaker to keep it going for more than fifteen minutes. I am not talking about Prime Ministers, or Ministers of State, who are expected to go on longer. You see, they are exceptional people – curiosities, in a way – and they are invited because we are hoping to hear something from them. I am not saying we enjoy it but we have to put up with it. Their speeches will nearly always be read. A good politician will make it sound just as though he is making it up as he goes along, and if you close your eyes you may even believe that he is. But there are those I have heard who read the speech laboriously and it almost sounds as if it is the first time they have heard it. I hate that.

I think the best way of all is to speak from brief notes. The first duty of an after-dinner speaker is to create and then develop a rapport with the audience. He must be able to get it through the footlights. He should really have a sense of theatre. He ought to know very quickly how he is going over. And he must modify his speech accordingly, if the audience are not taking it; if he is wise he'll rapidly come to the conclusion and sit down. He will then get a good round of applause. If he ploughs through page after page of the prepared statement they will get bored stiff with it and then he will get polite applause. He will always get

applause but you can tell the polite applause from what I call the genuine thank you.

Some Americans, I think, are really intolerable with their after-dinner speeches. I am so sorry to say that, because I have many American friends who are kind to me, but they will read papers – which is quite different from making an after-dinner speech. They are surrounded by microphones and never look up. The good speaker must constantly be looking at his audience and catching their eye. I always keep my eye on somebody in the third row from the back and when he stops looking at me, I know there is trouble. This is why I prefer the halter microphone, which is hung round the neck; you can move from side to side. There is nothing that flatters an audience more, of course, to find that the speaker is not only saying something but actually looking at them.

In the States, they often continue the coffee service all through the speech, and you then find that they are no longer paying attention, which is absolutely terrible. Once when I was there I kicked a chap's ankle and said, 'Don't talk, I want to hear what he is talking about.' He said, 'You needn't worry about that, we get a copy of it when we leave the room – have some more coffee.'

Am I going too quickly for you?

Note-taking is all right at a technical lecture but not at an after-dinner speech. If I see people making a note of my little stories, I regard it as very bad form. I once met a bad case of it, not at the Mansion House, but at some lesser place and I actually paused in my tracks until of course the chap did what I thought he would do; he looked up at me and I said, 'I don't want to rush you in any way. Am I going too quickly for you?' That was a bit of a cheek but it put paid to him.

Toastmasters are part of the ritual and, bless their hearts, I don't want to be too hard on them but I would say that the duty of toastmasters is to be like small children – seen but only reasonably heard. Naturally the toastmaster must be seen and he must summon you to your feet but what I do not like is, when I am proposing the toast, to have some chap behind me shouting it out a second time. Of course, I must say this for the toastmaster: he often does it because the speaker had not really come down to the cue line with sufficient deliberate force.

I always give a slight warning about a minute before I am coming to the toast – 'It is therefore with these thoughts in

mind that in about sixty seconds from now I am going to ask you all to rise with me and drink to this wonderful toast because . . .'. Now they have got the warning they have all picked up their glasses and you say, 'Now ladies and gentlemen, will you rise with me, lift high your glasses and drink to . . .'

Warmth, manners and courtesy

We have been discussing the technique of after-dinner speaking – the form. It is worth adding, however, that the slickest delivery is of no account if the speaker is lacking in real feeling for his audience. He can be witty and clever, but at some part of the speech he should display that he has common touch with his fellow men. Human warmth, good manners and courtesy pay off in all aspects of life.

Professions as such do not necessarily produce good speakers. It is the man who counts. True, the law has produced a number of good speakers, but lawyers do not always make very good speakers, I am sorry to say this but many lawyers seem to have a sort of pomposity, and if it is not innate then they have cultivated it. I don't know why, I have shunned it myself. Frankly, I have always made myself look as unlike a lawyer as possible. They are used to addressing the bench, you see, and the phrase is so carefully chiselled that it's sort of unreal.

One lawyer who was outstanding was the great Norman Birkett. Well now, Lord Birkett had a silver tongue, a very beautiful voice and his phraseology was impeccable. And he was quite spontaneous. He had a wonderful art of telling three or four stories which actually evolved from his speech; his stories were never dragged in by the scruff of the neck. The late Lord Kilmuir, formerly David Maxwell Fife, was another man who knew all about sonata form. He never seemed to look at his notes.

Among present-day people, Lord Denning is a very good speaker, so is Carl Aarvold, the Recorder of London. His great art is of throwing it all away; it's the art which conceals art. After all, the greatest compliment to your audience is to spend some time preparing your speech. Nothing annoys me more than when a man stands up and says; 'I don't know what I am going to say tonight, I haven't had much time to think about it at all.'

After-dinner speaking is an art which has been perfected by the English, and nowhere more than in the City of London. I hope I may say this without conceit, as I am a quarter Scottish and a quarter Irish ●

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The great Livery Companies or Guilds, 84 in total, are an important integral part of the history and Government of the City of London. An honoured example is the Goldsmiths Company, with headquarters at Goldsmiths Hall, Foster Lane, EC2, which despite its mediaeval origins, is just as modern in outlook as any space-age industry. Its full title, 'The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London,' suggests an institution whose roots go far back into history, and this is most certainly the

case. A fraternity or guild of goldsmiths is known to have been in existence long before 1180, and the Company itself received its first charter in 1327. Its intriguing corporate title, 'The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London,' was granted to the Company in 1462.

In recent years, however, the Company has led a revolution in the design of jewellery and of articles in gold and silver and can in fact claim most of the credit for the leading position British craftsmen have now established in these industries. And it has done so while jealously preserving its ancient traditions.

It is not generally known that the charters granted to the Livery Companies of the City of London invested them with certain statutory powers. The Goldsmiths, for example, during the 15th and 16th centuries, were empowered to hunt out the dishonest and inefficient, the workers in bad metal and the makers of bad work, and their Wardens were entitled to search workshops and prosecute 'wrongdoers.' These powers were used rigorously to protect the high standard of the craft.

More positively, in common with their fellow guildsmen, the Goldsmiths from time immemorial insisted on full and careful training before any man had the right to call himself a goldsmith. Only those who had served a full term of apprenticeship were 'allowed to have Assay and Touche within Goldsmiths Hall' or were 'suffered to keep open shop.' This practice of apprenticeship through the Goldsmiths Company is fully maintained today, although the period has been reduced from seven to five years. Many of the present members of the Company were, as youths, bound at

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF

GOLDSMITHS

By **ROBERT MCKINNON** through Goldsmiths Hall in a ceremony which has continued unchanged for centuries.

One very important statutory function does remain to the Company — namely, it is the oldest hall-marking authority in the United Kingdom. Gold and silver plate, whether made here or abroad, may not be legally sold in Britain until it has been taken to an Assay Office and, if found up to standard, hall-marked — that is, marked with a symbol denoting the quality of the metal. All plate marked in the Assay Office at Goldsmiths Hall, with the exception of foreign plate imported since 1904, is marked with the leopard's head, the oldest of marks in origin and probably taken from the Royal Arms.

The Company is also legally involved in the testing of the gold, silver and (nowadays) the cupro-nickel coinage of the realm, the purpose being to provide an independent check on the accuracy of composition and weight of coins minted in the preceding year. The origin of this ancient procedure, known as the Trial of the Pyx, is lost in antiquity, but the first writ for a trial dates from 1280. Today, under the Coinage Acts, the officers of the Mint are required during each year to place in the pyx, or Mint box, samples of currency issued during the year. The coins so set aside must be produced on an agreed day for trial by a jury of goldsmiths who are charged and sworn in by the Queen's Remembrancer.

The Goldsmiths Company, as at all times throughout its history, is composed largely of men associated with the goldsmith's craft. In earlier times, however, goldsmiths acted as bankers, and this traditional link has been maintained.

Members include Wardens, Assistants, Liverymen and Freemen. The number of Freemen is not limited, and, from their ranks, vacancies on the roll of 240 Liverymen are filled. In turn, the Court of Assistants, who number 25 and who govern the Company, is chosen from the ranks of the Liverymen, and each Assistant is normally elected to serve as a Warden for four years. A Prime Warden presides over the Company.

Admission to the 'freedom' of the Company is obtained through patrimony, or by service (that is, by being apprenticed to a Freeman) or by redemption, *i.e.* by purchase after election by the Court of Assistants. Occasionally, the Company elects distinguished Honorary Freemen, though freedom is more often granted to men who have rendered notable service to the Company or the craft. Women are from time to time admitted to the freedom by patrimony.

The funds of the Goldsmiths Company come mainly from investments built up over the centuries from wealth it has received under the wills of benefactors. The Company has been entrusted with the administration of large funds which have been used, with substantial allocations from corporate funds, for a wide variety of charitable purposes.

The Goldsmiths take special pride not only in the way they have maintained craft standards but also in the way in which they have kept faith over the centuries with the ideals and purposes for which the Company was founded. Its benefactions have included grants to libraries, museums and art collections as well as to hospitals, convalescent homes and centres for training the disabled. To help the young, the Company has provided money for recreation grounds and open spaces and for the support of youth clubs, while for the old it maintains special homes in Acton and has built blocks of flats elsewhere in the capital. Naturally, the first charge on its charity are the poor and sick among its own members, but it also makes frequent grants to help poor Londoners who have no connection with the Company.

The Goldsmiths have also been traditionally associated with educational activities of many kinds. Among other

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GOLDSMITHS



Goldsmiths' Livery Hall (above). At right are (top) the Cressiner Cup of 1503, the oldest hallmarked piece, and the standing cup and cover presented by Sir Martin Bowes in 1561.



works, they took a leading part in founding the City and Guilds of London Institute in 1878. They also founded Goldsmiths' College in New Cross (now part of London University), and have made many gifts to universities and colleges up and down the country.

Individuals are also helped with their education. Ever since 1564, when the Goldsmiths Company offered its first university scholarship for the study of divinity, it has helped poor scholars in the way most suited to the times. Currently, it is offering six different types of open award to help senior research students, teachers and undergraduates.

In its modern role, the Company is engaged in a wide range of activities. It organises exhibitions in this country and overseas to stimulate public interest in the work of contemporary craftsmen, and it frequently lends pieces from its own collections to exhibitions throughout the world. BOAC, incidentally, is responsible for carrying these treasures, and in the words of the Company's art director, Graham Hughes, 'the airline has done so in a most secure and satisfactory manner.'

The Company also organises design competitions to give young craftsmen a chance of trying to create something more ambitious than the usual range of articles. In addition, it offers scholarships tenable at selected art schools for young people wishing to enter the trade, and travelling awards are granted as well to enable students to visit foreign exhibitions and trade fairs and to take part in international competitions. It was under the aegis of the Goldsmiths Company that in 1965 two young British jewellers won Bavarian State gold medals at the Munich International Handicrafts Fair. This was the first time that any Britons had won gold awards at this event.

Here, then, is a Company in the original and true sense of the word, a body of people in common cause, concerned with the present and to a large extent with the future, but one which draws nourishment from the ideals and standards of its past. The Goldsmiths Company of today has inherited responsibilities as well as wealth, and will in time hand these on to the next generation of the Company. In the meantime, it can be proud of the way it has lived up to the trust and hopes of those who went before ●



Silver marks: LAO, equivalent of maker's mark (here London Assay office); lion passant denotes sterling silver; leopard's head, town mark for London; and date letter for 1964-5.



The Prime Warden of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths is Sir Alan Wilson, FRS, chairman of the Glaxo Group Limited.



A craftsman at work on Prince Charles's gold coronet, which was designed for his investiture as Prince of Wales by Louis Osman.

MINIS

For the first time, BOAC is building a passenger terminal of its own — the £18m terminal at Kennedy Airport, New York, which is three-quarters complete and due to open in the spring of 1970. The terminal, which is also the first to be built at Kennedy by a non-American airline, has been designed to handle the Boeing 747, which BOAC plans to introduce this year between London and New York, as well as other high capacity and supersonic jets of the future.

Every facility in the building, from its typically English pub to its high-speed baggage handling system, is planned to provide the highest degree of comfort and service for air travellers far into the Seventies. Nearly 2m passengers are expected to pass through the building in its first full year of use. The figure will be close to 3,000,000 by 1975, although only about half of them will be BOAC passengers. One of BOAC's partner airlines, Air Canada, has invested in the terminal and will have exclusive use of part of the building. The terminal will also be used by Qantas, South African Airways and Air Jamaica. The arrivals hall will be on the ground floor which will also house most of the health, immigration and Customs control and provide easy access to cars and coaches. Departing passengers will use an upper level roadway to reach the first, or main, floor, where initially 24 of the 32 check-in desks will be equipped with computer-linked display sets for rapid passenger handling. The terminal will have nine gates at which aircraft can be parked and projecting airbridges will enable passengers to remain under cover from the moment they enter the building until they board their aircraft.

Beyond the check-in area the first floor features a shopping arcade with a hairdresser, beauty salon, an English style pub, a 140-seat coffee shop, children's nursery and other facilities. One of the attractions of the arcade will be a permanent exhibition of British export goods on stands and in showcases. The terminal building also has a mezzanine floor on which there will be a restaurant seating 130 people, and a cocktail lounge. With a total floor area of 350,000 square feet, the building is larger than Heathrow's Terminal 3, which is used by international long-haul airlines serving London. Architects for the New York terminal are the London firm of Gollins, Melvin, Ward and Partners; engineering consultants for the projects are the New York firm of Ammann and Whitney; and contractors are the Gibane Construction Company. The whole project is under the direction of Mr Kenneth

Joyner, BOAC's general manager properties.

BOAC intends its new Kennedy Terminal to be a showcase for British equipment and materials. British firms have been nominated for four of the five concessions in the terminals; they are Victor Steiner (barber and beauty salon); Hills London Shops (duty-free liquor, tobacco and general merchandise) W H Smith Advertising (display advertising); and Barclays DCO (banking facilities). Seven other British firms recently received the major share of contracts worth nearly £100,000 for the supply of chairs, carpets and curtains for the terminal.

Trans-Siberia Express: London to Tokyo in only 13hr 40min — that is the prospect opened up by the announcement of an Anglo-Soviet agreement permitting BOAC to operate trans-Siberia flights. The new service is expected to begin early in the summer. It will be operated twice weekly by Boeing 707-336C aircraft, which will make a transit stop at Moscow. Flights leave London on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1000hr, arriving in Tokyo at 0740 the following days (both times are local). Schedules in the opposite direction are: depart Tokyo on Wednesdays and Fridays at 1130hr, arriving in London on the same days at 1810hr. When the trans-Siberia service is running, BOAC will be offering the business traveller a choice of four routes to Tokyo. There will be two flights weekly on the Polar route via Anchorage (17hr 30min); five weekly via the United States and the Pacific (30hr); and five weekly via the 'traditional' Indian routes (24hr).

More services and faster flights are among BOAC's spring plans for the mid-Atlantic air routes, taking effect from April. From London to Bermuda BOAC plans a daily direct service, with an extra flight on Thursdays plus daily VC10 services via New York to Bermuda. Later in the summer, the 747 jet will operate the London-New York-Bermuda schedule.

BOAC 707 services to the Bahamas will also be nine a week on the mid-Atlantic route and daily via New York. The daily 707 service to Miami will become non-stop on every flight. Jamaica will have daily 707 flights also with two extra services, on Sundays and Wednesdays, from London. The Mexico services, twice weekly by 707 on Mondays and Fridays, are being speeded up in World Cup year with a faster routing via Bermuda and the Bahamas. In the Eastern Caribbean, BOAC's VC10 services from Britain will be nine a week to Barbados — four of them non-stop, six a week to Antigua (including one

non-stop) and eight a week to Trinidad.

Of those services, several weekend departures will be from BOAC's other British airports — Manchester, Prestwick and Belfast, via New York. South American services through the Caribbean will be three a week to Guyana, two to Peru, two to Venezuela and one to Colombia.

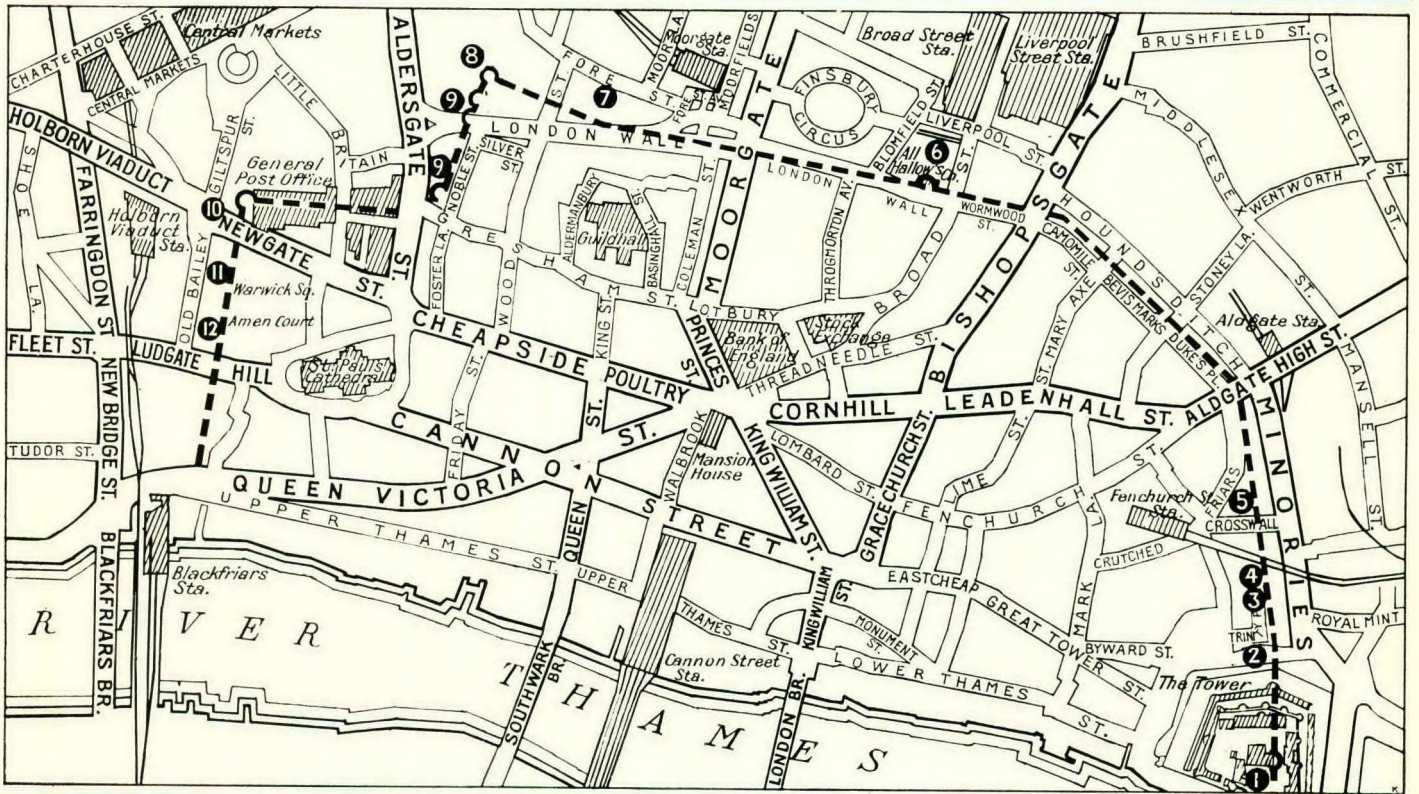
Melbourne is returning to the BOAC network after a gap of five years in July, when the new Tullamarine Airport is opened. BOAC plans to serve the Victoria capital twice a week from London via the South Pacific route. BOAC services were withdrawn in 1965 when 707s took over from the smaller Comet jets which used the existing Melbourne airport. Now BOAC VC10s will serve Tullamarine. VC10 flights to Australia via the USA and the South Pacific — daily except Wednesday and Friday from London — at present end at Sydney. From next July, the Thursday and Saturday VC10 from London will continue to Melbourne. VC10s will leave Melbourne each Saturday and Monday on the return routing. Further improvements to Tullamarine, making the airport suitable for Boeing 747s, have already been announced.

Golfing holidays at some of the world's most exotic courses will be cheaper for Britons next year. BOAC's new 1970 Golf Holiday shows minimum prices reduced by between £10 and £26. For example, a charge of £188 for twelve days in Bermuda includes air fares both ways on BOAC jets, hotel accommodation with most meals, ground transport and green fees; the previous minimum cost was £202. BOAC holidays are offered from Britain to Bermuda, Bahamas, Florida, Jamaica, Kenya and South Africa. Bahamas golf holidays start at £197 for twelve days (£14 cheaper); Florida from £274 (£15 cheaper); Jamaica from £305 (£2 more); Kenya from £207 (£26 cheaper) and South Africa from £229 (£10 cheaper).

BOAC has developed a special programme of 'mini-conventions' for the wives of delegates meeting in London. Each course lasts between one and three days and has been devised to give a short-term visitor to England a deeper appreciation of the treasures to be seen here. Courses have been planned around a central theme and will combine lectures by leading authorities with illustrative visits. English silver, glass, jewellery and furniture are among those subjects featured, and visits include the City of London Silver Vaults and modern jewellery workshops.

INCENTIVE

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LONDON'S ROMAN WALL

The old wall of London, built mainly of Kentish ragstone on flint and puddled clay or broken rag-stone foundations during the Roman occupation, had a ditch outside it and a mound of earth built against it inside. The two miles of landward wall enclosed about 330 acres, and has 21—perhaps 25—bastions. Part of it was built round an earlier fort recently revealed by excavations in the Gresham Street/Noble Street area. The principal remains are in the Tower of London area, which was at the south-eastern end of the wall, and in the Noble Street/Cripplegate area. A portion can be seen at the Wardrobe Tower (1) and it may be that the Lanthorn, Wakefield, Bell and Middle Towers stand on foundations of wall bastions. In the Trinity Square area (2) is a portion 20ft high in places, much of it medieval rebuilding. A reproduction (3) of an inscribed stone commemorating Caius Publius Alpinus Classicianus, Procurator (chief financial officer) of Britain is built into the wall of the

London Transport building, the original being in the British Museum. A portion in the basement of the Toc H Club (4) can be seen by arrangement with the Warden and north of this, in Cooper's Row (5) is the finest section of the wall preserved in this area. Until recently it was incorporated in Barber's Warehouse but now that this site has been redeveloped it may be seen running north-south between two office blocks. In Crutched Friars there is a good section of the original wall in the basement of Roman Wall House, and at All Hallows Church (6) there is a fragment of medieval rebuilding. The vestry is built on the foundations of a Roman bastion. Some very early medieval refacing is to be seen near the ruined St. Alphage Church between Aldermanbury and Wood Street (7). Near the recently discovered fort, there is some medieval work by the church of St. Giles Cripplegate (8), and the remains of the Cripplegate bastion (9) are over 30ft high and about 37ft in diameter at the base, of which only 4ft at the base is Roman work, the rest being medieval and later rebuilding. Some 50yd south are traces of another bastion and,

another 50yd further on, yet another bastion can be seen. In 1950, Mr W F Grimes, MA, FSA, working for the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council, found a fort at the Noble Street—Gresham Street corner, beyond which the wall ran west-south-west and is next visible beneath the gpo Yard (10) where can be seen (by permission) part of the wall and bastion where it turned south towards the bank of the Thames. There is a small section in Warwick Place (11), beneath the Oxford University Press building, and a fragment of medieval work forming the base of a modern wall in Amen Court (12) near the site of Ludgate, before the wall regained the river just east of the present Blackfriars railway bridge. The City Engineer is responsible for preserving those sections of the Roman and Medieval Town Wall in the ownership of the Corporation.

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