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The **BUSH** **TELEGRAPH**

News Bulletin
of the
B. I. C. C. Athletic & Social Club,
Wood Lane, W. 12.

BRITISH INSULATED CALLENDER'S CABLES LIMITED
ATHLETIC AND SOCIAL CLUB (WOOD LANE)

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T H E B U S H T E L E G R A P H

January 1961

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Editorial

During 1960 only eleven issues of the Bush Telegraph appeared, and analysis has shown that on average each issue comprised two articles, one piece of verse, two cartoons and three sectional reports. In addition, there were the regular features such as the synopsis of the minutes of the Executive Council, the arrivals and departures, and the editorial. This is not a record. We are not particularly proud of our performance, although the standard of layout and production is better than we have had in the past. We would like to thank all those who contributed in any way during 1960, and to hope that during 1961 they will again help us to maintain regular publication. To all other members of the Athletic and Social Club may we ask you to contribute something during the year? We are very short of copy and it is incredible that in this Organization there are not more who are willing and able to help. After all, it is your House Magazine.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVE MATTERS

by

J.J. Easley

Being some notes in the form of
an historical survey of
steam locomotives of the
Great Western Railway
more recently termed
British Railways, Western Region

In these days when we are witnessing the electrification of railways and the introduction of diesel locomotives on a large scale, it seems an appropriate time to consider some points regarding the era of the steam locomotive. It is intended to restrict this survey to matters pertaining to the Great Western Railway, the railway which, with a few additions, became the British Railways, Western Region.

In 1837 an act of Parliament was mooted to construct a railway for the carriage of goods and passengers between London and Bristol. In those days this was a bold project indeed; there were so many problems involved, and so much opposition from various bodies and landowners that it is no surprise to know that the bill was "thrown out".

At this time it should be mentioned that the Stockton and Darlington Railway was already in being, and the gauge of the permanent way was four feet eight-and-a-half inches. No one seems to be able to give a satisfactory answer to the question why this curious figure was adopted for the railway gauge, which has become general throughout Great Britain, with the exception of a few minor lines.

After some delay a further bill was put before Parliament and, at the instigation of Isambard Kingdom Brunel who was, by then, appointed engineer of the proposed railway, all reference to gauge of railway tracks was purposely omitted for reasons that we shall soon see.

The bill was, in due course, passed and a start was made on the work of constructing the railway. This was to run from London (Paddington) to Bristol (Temple Meads) and the first part to be constructed was from London to Maidenhead.

Brunel immediately took advantage of the omission of any reference as to gauge in the Parliamentary bill, and proposed a gauge of seven feet and a quarter-of-an-inch. He eventually prevailed upon the Directors of the newly-formed Company to accept this figure for the gauge of the new railway. This was, as we shall see, a momentous decision and it was to have a tremendous effect on the railway for over half a century and finally involve the Company in vast expenditure before the gauge was changed to four feet eight-and-a-half inches as the result of the recommendations of a Royal Commission held on the question of railway gauges later in the century.

It is generally accepted that Brunel was an engineer with bold and forthright ideas and was, in some respects, considerably ahead of his time. In selecting a gauge of seven feet and a quarter-of-an-inch which, in due course came to be termed the "broad gauge", Brunel had visions of a railway for high speed and safety and great stability, together with gentle curves and a minimum of gradients.

If one examines a map of the railway from London to Bristol it will be noticed that there are only the very easiest of curves, and in the whole distance no part of the line rises to a greater height than about three hundred feet, which is at a point some three to four miles east of Swindon on the borders of Berkshire and Wiltshire.

Well, here were the plans laid for a railway of generous gauge, easy curves, and an almost entire absence of anything that can be called a climb, and the scene was set for the high speeds which were to follow.

As an example of the care taken in the survey for the railway with particular regard to inclines, the Sonning cutting, some three miles to the east of Reading, stands, or perhaps we should say lies, as a monument to Brunel's singleness of purpose to construct, as far as possible, a straight and level railway. This cutting, sixty feet deep in places and of such generous width as to allow four broad gauge tracks side by side, involved the moving of millions of cubic yards of earth and even today would be considered a task of no mean magnitude.

As a further instance of the difficulties to be surmounted in those days, it may be mentioned that the whole of the land survey for the railway was conducted by Brunel on horseback!

At last, in 1838, the Great Western Railway was opened.

Daniel Gooch was appointed the first locomotive superintendent, and his first action seems to have been in connection with the purchase of a locomotive from Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Company, of Newcastle, the firm in which Gooch had spent his earlier engineering training.

This locomotive was named the "North Star" and was destined to become quite famous. It is interesting to note that she - all locomotives are "she's" - had been constructed for the New Orleans Railway of America, a line of five feet six inches gauge, and was thrown on the maker's hand owing to a panic which, for some reason, came over the commercial world about that time. However, the "North Star" was adapted for the broad gauge and delivered to Maidenhead by water, at which point she was put on the rails preparatory to being brought into service.

Three days before the official opening of the railway this new locomotive drew the first passenger train, in which two hundred passengers were conveyed and a speed of thirty-six miles an hour was attained.

And, as the newspapers would say, for the technically minded, here are some details of this locomotive. The wheel notation was 2 - 2 - 2; this code signifies, reading from the left, the number of leading wheels, or wheels in front of the driving wheels and used for load carrying and steadying the locomotive; the second digit, in this case also 2, refers to the number of driving wheels which were seven feet in diameter, these being fixed to, and rotating with, the crankshaft; finally, the remaining 2 indicates that there were two wheels at the after end of the locomotive used, as were the leading wheels, for load carrying.

In order to cut down frictional resistance and to make for free running, especially on curves, the driving wheels were made without flanges so the "guiding" of the locomotive

was achieved solely by the leading and trailing wheels. There were two cylinders 15" bore and 18" stroke supplied with steam - saturated - at 50 lb/sq.in. The tractive effort, the yardstick by which the pulling capacity of locomotives is measured, was 2,070 lb. The slide valves for the distribution of steam to the cylinders were operated by eccentrics and "Gab" valve gear; this was, by comparison with modern mechanisms, a crude piece of machinery, and consisted of two forks fixed to the ends of the eccentric rods from the "ahead" and "back" eccentrics respectively, and either could be arranged, by means of levers operated from the footplate, to engage with a clevis pin in the end of the valve rod, thus providing for ahead and back working of the locomotive.

Besides the "North Star" there were several other locomotives purchased at the same time, but it seems that there was no doubt that the "North Star" was the best by far - so much so that in 1839 ten similar locomotives were ordered from the same firm as that from which the "North Star" was purchased, and came to be known as the "Firefly" class.

Some years later, 1846, saw the production of the "Great Western" and this was the first locomotive to be built entirely by the G.W.R. in their works at Swindon.

The design and construction of the "Great Western" occupied the incredibly short time of thirteen weeks - truly a remarkable performance.

This locomotive was an outstanding success, and in June 1846 she covered the seventy-seven-and-a-quarter miles from Paddington to Swindon, with a load of one hundred tons behind the tender, in seventy minutes, at an average speed of 59.4 miles per hour.

A further twenty-nine locomotives were put in hand between 1847 and 1855 and, with slight modifications, became known as the "Iron Duke" class, of which the "Lord of the Isles" was a notable example; this latter was destined to run 789,000 miles, and this with the original boiler.

Another speedy member of this class, the "Great Britain" covered on one occasion the fifty-three miles between Paddington and Didcot at an average speed of sixty-seven miles per hour.

Some details of the "Iron Duke" class are now given. Wheel arrangement, 4 - 2 - 2, the extra pair of leading wheels to support the increased load, the cylinders 18" bore and 24" stroke, the driving wheels eight feet diameter, and the boiler pressure now having been increased to 140 lb/sq.in, gave a figure of 9,640 lb. for the tractive effort. This was indeed a great advance in general design and performance over her forebears in such a few years.

Having considered some early passenger train locomotives it may, at this point, be convenient to digress for a while and to give thought to the locomotives used for hauling goods trains.

The tractive effort, as we have seen, is the yardstick by which the pulling power of the locomotive is assessed. In the case of goods locomotives it is expedient to develop the maximum possible tractive effort, and this can be achieved partly by using smaller diameter wheels than those used for passenger locomotives. In fact, the tractive effort is inversely proportional to the driving wheel diameter. The tractive effort can also be increased by the employment of cylinders of greater bore or stroke or, of course, both. All of these means of increasing the tractive effort will obviously use more steam per revolution of the driving wheel, but goods trains do go slower than passenger trains, don't they? It will be obvious that in using all these means to increase the tractive effort, there will also be an increase in the tendency to slip when pulling. The way in which this difficulty was overcome was to employ two driving axles, four wheels, thus allowing "more weight on the drivers".

It was a simple matter to redesign a 4 - 2 - 2 locomotive as a 4 - 4 - 0 by arranging for a second driving axle in place of the trailing wheels and by fitting outside coupling rods, thus securing the rotation of both driving axles in unison with each other. Thus was evolved the wheel formula 4 - 4 - 0 of the first goods locomotives, known as the "Waverley" class of 1855.

Even though the introduction of the four-coupled locomotive took place as early as 1855, the "single-wheelers" continued to be developed and built up till about 1897, by

which time the cylinders - still two in number - had grown to 19" bore x 24" stroke, the driving wheels were seven feet eight inches diameter, and the boiler pressure had grown to 160 lb/sq.in.

(To be continued)

--- o O o ---

The Government is my Shepherd,
I need not work.
It alloweth me to lie down on good jobs;
It leadeth me to good factories
And destroyeth my initiative.
It leadeth me into the paths of parasites
for politics sake.
Yea! Though I walk through the valley of
laziness and reckless spending,
I fear no evil,
For the Government is with me.

It prepareth an economic Utopia for me
By appropriating the earnings of my grandchildren.
It filleth my head with baloney.
My inefficiency runneth over.
Surely the Government shall care for me all
the rest of my days,
And I shall dwell in a fool's paradise for ever.

ANON

--- o O o ---

For belfries?????

CATS

BURMESE KITTENS for sale, excellent pedigree,
ready now, will fly anywhere. - 'Phone Douglas,
Isle of Man, ---.

Taken from "The Times"
13th January, 1961

FOR WHO'LL DO BETTER THAN COMMAND SUCCESS -

It is reported that an eminent pianist of international repute once told a student that he had been practising for twenty years, both as concert pianist and composer, before he discovered that he had no musical talent.

"And what did you do, having realised this?" asked the young man.

"Do!" echoed the great man. "I did nothing. I was already famous."

RC(Erith)

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DATES TO REMEMBER

IN FEBRUARY

- 1st Stanley Matthews B. 1915.
Partridge Shooting Ends.
Battle of La Rothière 1814. Napoleon defeats the Allies.
St. Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, D. 110.
- 2nd Fritz Kreisler B. 1875.
Candlemas.
Battle of Lincoln 1141. Stephen defeated.
Battle of Mortimer's Cross 1461. Yorkists beat
Lancastrians.
Purification of the B.V.M.
- 3rd Green Bag Enquiry 1817. Alleged seditions laid before
Parliament by Lord Sidmouth.
St. Blaise, Bishop of Sebaste, D. 316. (Patron of Sore
Throats).
- 4th Lord Carlyle D. 1881.
Lord Shawcross B. 1902.
Battle of Calpee 1858. Victory of Inglis (in the
Indian mutiny).
St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop C. Carmelite 1373.

- 5th Prince of Wales made Regent 1811.
Premier Pierre Mendes-France and his Cabinet were ousted
by French National Assembly over
North Africa.
St. Agatha D. 251. Virgin martyr of Sicily.
- 6th Accession of James II 1683.
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II 1952.
Incorporated Church of England Building Society
Established 1818.
St. Titus D. 105. Bishop of Crete.
Commemoration of St. Dorothy. Virgin martyr. C.A. 275.
- 7th William Boyce B. 1710.
Charles Dickens B. 1812
St. Romnald D. 1027. Camaldolese Abbot.
- 8th Half Quarter Day.
P.A.Y.E. Week 45 begins.
Mary Queen of Scots executed 1587.
St. John of Matha D. 1213. Founder of the Order of the
Blessed Trinity.
- 9th Hilary Dining Term ends.
St. Cyril D. 444. Bishop of Alexandria.
- 10th Marriage of Queen Victoria 1840.
H. Macmillan B. 1894
St. Scholastica D. 543. Virgin Sister of St. Benedict.
- 11th Sir Vivian Fuchs B. 1908
Apparition of the Immaculate Virgin Mary (Our Lady of
Lourdes) 1858.
- 12th Battle of Herrings 1429. English defeat the French.
- 14th Shrove Tuesday.
St. Valentine. Priest and Martyr. C.A. 270.
- 15th Relief of Kimberly 1900.
St. Faustinus and Jovites. C.A. 117
- 16th Ramadan begins.

- 18th Manchuria became Manchukuo (a Japanese puppet-state) 1932.
St. Simeon D. 106. Bishop of Jerusalem.
- 19th Battle of Branham Moor 1408. Henry IV defeated rebels.
Iwo Jima invaded by U.S.A. Forces 1945.
- 23rd Keats D. 1821.
Sir Edward Elgar D. 1934.
Sir Joshua Reynolds B. 1792.
Israel and Arab nations conclude an armistice 1949.
- 25th Dame Myra Hess B. 1890.
John Arlott B. 1914.
- 26th Sir Christopher Wren D. 1723.
Sir Harry Lauder D. 1950.
- 27th German Reichstag building destroyed by fire 1933.
St. Gabriel of Our Lady of Sorrows D. 1862.
- 28th Relief of Ladysmith 1900.

MAC

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Friday, 17th February

MacFadzean Laboratory - Buffet Dance

Wednesday, 22nd February

Lecture Room - Film Show

Also -

Every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY is a Games Evening
Every WEDNESDAY lunch time - Popular Recorded Music
Every THURSDAY lunch time - Recorded Jazz
Every THURSDAY evening - Badminton

At all the evening functions mentioned above the Bar will be open

From the Faber Collection of Comic Verse -

Relativity

There was a young lady named Bright,
Who travelled much faster than light.
She started one day
In the relative way
And returned on the previous night.

(Anon)

L'Enfant Glacé

When Baby's cries grew hard to bear
I popped him in the Frigidaire.
I never would have done so if
I'd known that he'd be frozen stiff.
My wife said "George, I'm so unhappé
Our darling's now completely frappé!

(Graham)

As I was going up the stair
I met a man who wasn't there.
He wasn't there again today -
I wish to God he'd go away!

(Anon)

A wonderful bird is the pelican
His mouth can hold more than his
belican

He can take in his beak
Enough for a week -
I'm darned if I know how the
helican!

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DISPOSAL OF PIANO

We wish to dispose of the cld grand
piano owned by the Club. The piano
is in quite good condition and requests
for it should be made to the General Secretary.
Priority will be given to requests by
charitable or social organisations.

BJT

THE ANCIENT MARINER

(Abbreviated)

A goggle-eyed old mariner

Addressed a gilded nut:

"I've travelled wide and far in a
Three-master-schooner-cut.

"I've tweaked a bloomin' albatross,

And got 'im on the 'ead,

Which, when I'd been and done, old 'oss,
I wished that I was dead.

"Wot with that bird about the neck

And sperrits without water,

And 'eavenly 'osts around the deck,
I felt I didn't oughter.

"I eats my 'umble - wouldn't you?

Their anger I appeases.

I lives to 'oist my slacks - an' chew,
And drink my - wot your pleases?"

Anon

--- o O o ---

Those members of Wood Lane who knew her,
and this surely must include all but the very
new comers, will be sorry to learn that Mrs.
Mercer is ill in hospital.

This is a regrettable start to your
retirement, Mrs. M., and we all wish you a
complete and speedy recovery.

MONKEY BUSINESS

by

"Aesop"

A little chimpanzee was born in the forest, and his parents were glad for they loved little chimpanzees. They cared for him well, for they loved him; and they taught him all the lore of the dark forest. They taught him to be brave for he was their son, and they taught him how the world spread out for ever and ever until it reached the edge of the great sky-bowl which curved overhead above the delicate tracery of the tree tops where the monkeys played. They taught him how to crack nuts with his strong little hands, and how to choose the freshest of fruits and the tenderest bamboo shoots which chimps love so much. They taught him these things because they loved him. They taught him, too, to play with other little chimpanzees because play, his father said, developed the body and the character and would make him big and strong like the great baboons.

So the little chimpanzee cracked nuts, gathered fresh fruit and succulent green bamboo shoots, played with other little chimpanzees, and grew. But as he grew the other little chimps grew too; and as they grew they gained in strength and their little games became more complicated, and took them further into the forest. And as they ventured further into the forest greater demands were made on their strength and agility; and as the demands on their strength and agility became greater the little chimp found it harder and harder to keep pace with his little friends.

"I can swing from a bough as well as any, and I am strong" - he cracked a large nut as he spoke to his mother - "but I cannot run in the long grass as they do; nor can I leap between the trees although" - he faltered a little "I can swing as well as any. See!"

He reached up for an overhanging branch and pulled himself up with one hand. His mother fought back a tear because she loved him, and she woke his father with a prod from one of her thumb-like big toes.

"Our little son is unhappy because he cannot run or climb like the other little chimps" she explained sadly. "What shall we do?"

"I have already been called the champion chump of all the chimps" added the little one with a tiny strangled sob.

"You must be brave, my son," said the old chimp, "for there is much in life to bear." Then, looking at the mother chimp, he said "Yes, I think it is time for us to tell him."

Then the two old chimps told the little chimphow, although to them he was the best little chimp in all the world, he was not as other little chimps; they told him how, on the night when he was born, the forest had been laid waste by a herd of stampeding elephants; they told him how, as the ground shook under the thunder of a thousand tramping feet and the sky resounded to their wild trumpeting, his mother had clung, terrified, to a fork in a giant tree whilst his father had put all the other animals to shame by dancing and jibbering in the trees some distance away to attract the charging herd, and how he had escaped by a hair's breadth by swinging and leaping from tree to tree. They told him how, notwithstanding his mother's ordeal, he was born the most beautiful little chimp that anyone had ever seen. They wept a little as they told him this because they loved him, and then they told him how they had gradually discovered - or learned - or realised - that his little legs had after all been affected by the terrible trauma. They were not supple like the legs of other little apes; his knees were stiff and cumbersome, like those of an elephant.

He looked at them a little reproachfully. "But why" he asked, "did you not have a doctor to make me right?" They can do wonderful things nowadays."

"We had the best doctor that nuts and bamboo shoots could bring to you," explained his mother sadly, "but it was of no avail."

The little chimp wept now because he had been unkind and he knew that they loved him.

"Is all hope to be forsworn then?" he asked. A tear trickled slowly down the puckered little black face.

"Not all hope, my son" said his father. "You might yet see the witch-doctor. He knows many things and understands the moon and the stars."

"What is a witch-doctor?" asked the little chimp, "and why do we not go to him at once?"

And then the old chimp explained that many days' journey through the forest, near where the sky-bowl met the earth, there lived a race of tall beings, not unlike apes, but straight in the body and standing erect on long thin legs. These creatures had little or no hair and covered themselves with the skins of other animals. They also ate the flesh of other animals and were very dangerous. They did not climb trees, but in other ways they were as clever as chimpanzees and could walk great distances. One of them, stranger even than the rest, lived alone in a kind of nest which these creatures called a hut. He knew many things and understood the moon and the stars; he was the witch-doctor, and no doubt he could help the stiff-legged little chimp and make his knees like those of other chimps.

"Then let us go at once" the little one said. "I'll be brave, father, and I can walk for many days through the forest. Really I can." And the little fellow began to gather nuts and bamboo shoots for the journey and to wrap them in a large glistening leaf.

"Wait!" said the old chimp. "We cannot go. Before the witch-doctor will attend you we need money."

"Money! What is money?" cried the little chimp. "Where can I get it?"

So they explained about money; about pence and half-pence; about crowns and halfcrowns; about florins, guineas, gold and silver; they explained how among the long-apes these things were greatly prized, how the long-apes would fight for them and sometimes kill; they explained - and they wept because they loved him - how the long-apes accepted nothing but money for anything they might do and how, since the witch-doctor was a long-ape, it was useless to go without money.

But the little chimp was beside himself with excitement. He knew! No longer would he weep when the others ran from him. His failing could be explained, and cured too if he had money. He watched the little monkeys swing and leap among the delicate waving fronds of the high trees against the deep, blue glow that was the sky; and his little soul swelled as he thought of the joy that would be his when he would be up there swinging and leaping with them. His whole life revolved round the single idea; he would one day have money and be cured.

Then one day he found a small round brown thing lying on a stone. Greatly curious, he took it to his mother and asked her what it was. She said it was a penny.

"A penny?" he cried. "Long-apes' money!"

In a flash he was gone. He journeyed many days through the dark forest. He journeyed alone; he was tired to exhaustion; he was frightened by the wild creatures who stalked and roared at night; but he was determined, and always he clutched his penny, the long-apes' money, in his strong little right hand.

He approached nearer and nearer to where the sky-bowl met the earth, and as he approached it drew away from him. He was so tired. He thought of his mother and father who would be weeping, because they loved him, and he remembered that they had told him the long-apes were dangerous and should be avoided. But still he kept on. The witch-doctor! He would find him; he would have his knees made strong and supple; he would swing and leap in the high trees with the little monkeys.

At length he came to an open place. It would have taken two or three bounds for a big, strong chimp to reach the little hut from the edge of the trees. The little chimp was strong, but not yet big, and he could not bound very easily. He sniffed the air for dangerous smells and worked round in the long grass. He could see the witch-doctor now, squatting down in his hut performing mystic rites with the entrails of fowl.

He came to the edge of the grass, and then strutted as fast as he could across the clearing to the hut. He knocked on the side near the opening.

"Who is there?" asked the witch-doctor.

"It is I, the little chimp" said the little chimp.
"I have come for many days through the dark forest and my mother and father will be weeping because they love me."

"I will come out to you as soon as I have finished performing mystic rites with the entrails of fowl," replied the witch-doctor.

A short time later the witch-doctor appeared at the doorway and the little chimp, who had never seen a long-ape before, was frightened.

"What do you want?" asked the witch-doctor in his piping, long-ape voice.

"Please" said the little chimp, "can you give me two ape-knees for a penny?"

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THE BAR

As from January 1961 the bar will be open every Wednesday and Thursday evening at 5.45 p.m. All members of the Club are reminded that they can bring two non-members along as guests, and everyone will be warmly welcomed.

Table tennis, darts and billiards will be available on these evenings, and a collection of magazines has been provided for your relaxation. We also hope to have recorded music available, and if any member has any tapes they would like to bring along, they will be most welcome.

AIH

The bar Secretary wishes to remind members that wines and spirits may still be purchased from him with a 10% discount. Orders should be sent to Mr. Hunt with, if possible, at least seven days' notice.

BMB

SYNOPSIS OF THE MINUTES OF THE 110TH MEETING OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

HELD ON MONDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1960

Present: Mr. E. Kelk (Chairman)
Mrs. E.W. Bell (Vice Chairman)
Mr. L. West (Treasurer)
Mr. S. Tempest (Senior Staff Representative)
Miss B.A. Weir
Mr. J.E. Crawley
Mr. T.E. Gray
Mr. A.J. Moore
Mr. B.J. Thompson (Secretary)

Assistant General Secretary

The Chairman announced the appointment of Mr. G.R. Taylor to the new post of Assistant General Secretary. The appointment had been made, the Chairman said, with the approval of the Management.

Extraordinary General Meeting

The Chairman outlined the points raised at the Extraordinary General Meeting on Friday, 17th December. Members at the meeting asked that table tennis should not be played in the Lecture Room when the bar was open, to prevent annoyance to people at the bar, and that preferably a partition or curtain should be put across the room so that a small portion of the room adjacent to the bar would be remote from the games taking place in the other part of the lecture room. This, it was thought, would produce a more convivial atmosphere and improve the social amenities.

However, the Management had expressed its views on the use of the Lecture Room since the meeting, the Chairman said, and they were as follows. The Lecture Room was primarily a Company room and permission for its use had to be obtained. The Management would not give permission for any partition or curtain, and did not wish any steps to be taken to turn it into a lounge at the present time.

The Council approved Miss Weir's suggestion to re-site the dart board at the end of the room remote from the bar.

Dinner Dance

A discussion on possible venues for next December's dinner dance took place.

Mr. Tempest said that Town Halls had a "public building atmosphere" which, he thought, some members did not like. Mr. Tempest suggested a questionnaire to all members to ascertain their feelings on the venue.

Mrs. Bell and Miss Weir agreed to find the probable cost of the function if held in the West End.

The Chairman said he would check on the terms of the Company subsidy, previously stated at 26/- per head, so that the inter-relation of number of persons attending and cost per head could be ascertained.

Buffet Dance

Mrs. Bell said that the band had been booked for the St. Valentine's buffet dance, and the Chef had quoted 3/6d to 4/6d per head for food. Mr. Tempest said he would apply for a music and dancing licence, so that a special hours certificate could be obtained by the Secretary for an extension to the permitted hours for the bar.

Film Projector

The Council were told that the Finance Committee had no objection to the purchase of a new projector costing approximately £250, as the item had been included in the request for the Company grant. The Council should debate, the Chairman said, the use of the Company projector and the Film Section Committee's objection to the conditions necessarily imposed by the Management on its use. Mr. Tempest said that the Company projector was a good one but would not, he thought, stand up to unrestricted use by the Club. Mr. Tempest went on to say that each use of the projector should be negotiated with Mr. N.E. Davis and the Company would have first call on the projector. These conditions, he thought, were not too onerous and he suggested

the Club should see if the system would work, without prejudice to any decision to purchase its own projector at a later date.

The Council agreed with Mr. Tempest's suggestion and referred the matter back to the Film Section Committee.

Restricted Functions

The Secretary suggested that the Executive Council should examine every request for the bar to be opened where admission was restricted to members of one Club section or body of members, and give or withhold its permission as necessary.

Mr. Moore said he did not agree with any bar opening to which all members were not permitted access. Mr. West saw no objection to restricted opening on nights when the bar would not normally have been open anyway. Also, it was pointed out, profit on any stock sold went into Club funds. Mr. Crawley suggested that restricted opening be limited to not more than one evening in any week and this was adopted by the Council. The Council also gave the Secretary power to withhold permission for any such opening if he thought it not in the best interest of the Club.

Mr. Crawley said that Mr. Gregory had asked him to convey the appreciation of the Metallurgy Department for the use of the bar at its Annual Dinner, to the Club.

Bar Opening

Mrs. Bell, Mr. Crawley and Mr. Moore disagreed strongly with the restrictions on bar opening. The present arrangement whereby the bar was opened at the request of a Section Secretary who wished to hold some activity was described as a depressant on Club activity, and leading to a vicious circle of inactivity. A reversal of the procedure, so that Secretaries could fix their activities on a known bar night, was thought to be a better arrangement.

The Council approved that the bar should be open every Tuesday and Thursday evening until further notice.

Publicity

The Chairman said he wished to thank Mr. M. Dua who had agreed to act as Publicity Representative for the Club.

Mr. Tempest said that one or two well sited notice boards were more effective than a larger number of small ones, and the Company would have one only situated at the main gate, of which the Club could use part. In reply to a question, Mr. Tempest agreed that small portable notice boards in the canteen would be effective, and that the Club could have a notice board in the Lecture Room.

Use of Facilities in the McFadzean Laboratory

Mr. Tempest asked if Council would request members to use soft shoes on the badminton flooring in the main hall, and also to wear plimsles when playing table tennis, to minimise damage and markings on the floors. The Council agreed to do this.

Mr. Tempest said that the main hall should be ready for use on the 9th January.

In reply to questions by the Secretary, Mr. Tempest said that cleaning of the rooms used by the Club would take place late at night or early morning, and that heating of the building should be adequate up to about 9.30 p.m.

Mr. Moore and Mr. Gray asked for a small cupboard near the Lecture Room for the storage of games equipment, and Miss Weir asked about the supply of benches in the changing rooms. Mr. Tempest agreed to look into these matters.

Christmas Decorations

The Council were told that the Management wished to ask the Club if they would undertake to decorate the cafeteria and Lecture Room for Christmas, if the Company supplied the money. The Council agreed to do this and Mrs. Bell and Miss Weir volunteered to carry out the purchase and decoration.

SECTION REPORTS

Photographic Section

There is not a great deal to say about this Section's activities this month, since by the time this has gone to press we shall have had our first meeting for 1961. We hope the Bush Telegraph will reach readers in time to remind them that the prints from the annual competition will be on show in the lecture room until Friday, 3rd February.

We are continuing the magazine circulation and soon fresh subscriptions will be needed for this year. It would be very much appreciated if those concerned could have their money ready for collection by the end of February. It takes a great deal of time to get round all the laboratories these days!

This brings us to the problem of keeping magazines moving. Due to the reorganisation of the laboratories, it now takes much longer for a magazine to do the rounds. Some members have changed to a different laboratory, and in these cases it would help if they could make a note on the magazine to this effect. Better still, ring me on extension 217 and tell me your new address. Please keep the magazines moving and who is it who pours tea over the circulation lists?

It is almost certain that this Christmas a few more members have acquired either their first camera or a better one. The first results from these may be disappointing. If so, why not bring them along and let us have a look at them? We have found faulty cameras before, so it might be worth your while to get a second opinion before the guarantee runs out! We have a lens testing chart, and for the price of a film and a little effort you can decide whether it is the camera or your technique which is at fault. Whichever it is, it is better to know than to plough on in ignorance, and this is specially true for beginners.

That is all for this month. If you have any queries please telephone either Mrs. I.M. Honey on extension 212, or ring me on extension 217.

GBW
IMH

Dance Section

The Dance Section has now started its activities. There will be dancing every Friday from 5.45 p.m. until further notice. (As an added inducement, it is pointed out that on most occasions the Bar will be open!!)

ZB

Rifle Section

The Rifle Club has started functioning again after a lapse of nearly a year. The Construction Company has kindly offered the use of their range at Blundell Street on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, thus providing the solution to our biggest headache - where to shoot. The range is 25 yds., well lit and heated. Adequate facilities are provided for the average rifleman.

It is proposed to enter the London Business Houses league next season, and inter-B.I.C.C. competitions are to be arranged for the interim period.

New members of either sex are always welcome.

MJR

Judo Section

Mr. Greenbury wishes to re-form the Judo Section. Anyone interested in joining should contact him on extension 270 (Instrumentation Workshop).

JG

Film Section

The Film Section marches on! Contrary to rumour, we have not fallen by the wayside but, in fact, are completely revitalized and rarin' to go with a new season of film programmes for your enjoyment. Credit for this revitalization must go to the keenness shown by several members of the Club who voluntarily came

forward to offer their services on the Film Committee which, at the end of last season, was down to a very hard-worked three! The new Committee now consists of -

Miss B.A. Weir (Chemistry)	Extn. 293
Mr. H. Nugent (Physics)	Extn. 266
Mr. G. Pascoe (Metallurgy)	Extn. 243
Mr. G. Tan (Photographic)	Extn. 257
Mr. A.G. Rogers (Control Engineering)	Extn. 292
Mr. M. Dua (Rubber and Plastics)	Extn. 280
Mr. A.E. Morrison (Rubber and Plastics)	Extn. 280

Any of the above members will be only too willing to help you with any matters concerning this section.

In future, the Film Section will screen its programmes in the lecture room of the new building. Regulars will be pleased to note that up-to-date projection equipment will come into operation with the first show. It is hoped to further the evening's enjoyment by having the Bar open during the evening.

For the benefit of newer members of the Social Club, and perhaps to serve as a reminder to older members, the Film Section's purpose is primarily to show high quality feature films of the past which, for one reason or another, are now extinct outside the National Film Theatre. In addition, we aim to include in each programme high quality short films (both ancient and modern!) which we consider worthy of your attention. In order to be in the position where we have a very wide choice of films to pick from we, as a film society, are also a member of the Federation of Film Societies. In turn, this membership automatically gives us Corporate Membership of the British Film Institute, who run the National Film Theatre on the South Bank.

As a Corporate Member of the B.F.I. facilities are available to the Film Society whereby individual members may obtain Free Associate Memberships of the British Film Institute and thus attend programmes at the National Film Theatre. (Normal Associate Membership fee is now 7/6d per annum). Any member wishing to avail himself, or herself, of this privilege should hand in the Film Society membership card to Mr. Morrison, who will then forward it to the B.F.I.

for over stamping. Film Society membership cards should be available within the next three weeks and in order to cut down on time and labour all cards for over stamping should reach me not later than the 23rd February. Cards sent to the B.F.I. en bloc not only help us, but also makes life easier for the British Film Institute.

The B.I.C.C. Film Society's new season opens on Wednesday, 22nd February, when we shall be screening the following programme:-

"HALFWAY HOUSE" (Great Britain, 1944) (Ealing Films)

Directed by Basil Dearden and Cavalcanti, with Francois Rosay, Mervyn Johns, Glynis Johns, Tom Walls, Sally Ann Howes, Esmond Knight.

together with

"UN CHIEN ANDALOU" (France, 1929)

A surrealist experiment by Luis Bunuel and Salvador Dali.

"RHYTHMETIC" (National Film Board of Canada, 1956)

Coloured experimental film made by Norman McLaren. (This film has been screened by us before. It proved so popular that we thought a second airing was called for!)

"BANDWAGON" (Great Britain, 1958)

Colour Ford advertising film, with Cy Laurie's Group. A very witty film plugging the "Thames" van.

Programmes will be on sale towards the end of January. If you do not see a programme seller in your area, please contact any one of the Film Committee members.

ADMISSION TO OUR FILM SHOWS IS BY PROGRAMME ONLY.

We extend a friendly welcome to all Club members and their friends, and trust they will find the forthcoming season most enjoyable.

AEM

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DECORATION OF THE BAR

The Bar Committee has expressed the desire to decorate the now naked Bar front. Various forms of decoration were discussed, but it was decided to bedeck the Bar with a number of small interesting relics or souvenirs of places far and wide. The difficulty then arose with regard to obtaining such items. Although members of the Bar Committee would be able to donate a small number, it was hoped that a larger number could be provided by members of the Social Club.

Items that would be very acceptable would be, for example, small plaques, flags or figures from foreign cities or lands, and any other interesting and unusual souvenirs of past travels or adventures. Items should be both small and respectable and, if possible, of a robust nature.

Members wishing to submit any item should contact Mr. G.R. Taylor of the Physical-Chemistry Laboratory, extn. 255.

AIH

Members are reminded that the Bar is open on both Wednesdays and Thursdays for social activities, including table tennis, darts and snooker. Would members using the lecture room for table tennis at any time please wear plimsolls.

AIH

--- oOo ---

TRUE FREEDOM

by

D.L. Judge

Freedom of speech, of action and of thought,
Freedom to learn, and choose how one shall live;
Knowing one can no more be sold or bought,
Of one's own substance can withhold or give.

This may present a future fair to those
Whose lives have held frustrations or despair;
A forward moving as a nation grows
Towards new stature, but increasing care.

Yet will they find the Vision far exceeds
The joy and ease by which they loose their chains.
Wise use of freedom calls for special breeds
Who can survive a nation's growing pains,

By discipline to work, and self-control,
By seeking to construct and to improve;
The building of a firm, united whole
Held strong in justice, loyalty and love.

Though nations may emerge and prove their worth
By steady striving for material wealth,
TRUE FREEDOM never can be brought to birth
Until man's spirit masters his earth-self.

Not by emancipation Freedom's won,
Not be escaping from a cruel hand;
But by a knowing of the Holy One,
And yielding all our lives to His command.

Assistant General Secretary

At the Executive Council meeting on the 19th December it was announced that Mr. G.R. Taylor had been appointed, with Management approval, to the new post of Assistant General Secretary. Mr. Taylor will have the authority of Secretary in the absence of Mr. B.J. Thompson.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE MINUTES OF THE 111TH MEETING OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
HELD ON MONDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1961

Present: Mr. E. Kelk (Chairman)
Mrs. E.W. Bell (Vice Chairman)
Mr. S. Tempest (Senior Staff Representative)
Mr. A.J. Moore
Mr. J.E. Crawley
Mr. G.R. Taylor
Mr. B.J. Thompson (Secretary)
Mr. H. Charman (for Mr. L. West) (Treasurer)

Dinner Dance

The Chairman said that the Company subsidy available was £420, of which about £70 would be spent on the Works summer outing. It had been suggested that some of the remainder could be spent on the Buffet Dance, leaving the bulk for the Dinner Dance.

Miss Weir gave details of banqueting rooms and hotels in the West End, and their charges per head for a dinner dance. The Council agreed that Bush House, at 25/- per head, gave best all round value. A good feature was the availability of parking space. Miss Weir agreed to make a booking for the 1st December.

Buffet Dance

Acting on a suggestion from the Management, the Council agreed to use approximately £100 of the Company subsidy to turn the Buffet Dance into a combined Company/Club function. This meant that all Wood Lane employees would be admitted free, and would be entitled to bring one guest only, at a cost of 5/-. Club Family Members could also come and bring one

guest, both paying 5/- each. The additional cost of the Family Member and guest, at least 5/- per head, would be borne by the Club. It was agreed to ask the Chef to supply a buffet costing approximately 10/- per head.

Film Projector

It was stated that the Film Committee had discussed at great length the use of the Company projector, and decided against it. The Council approved the purchase of a new projector in accordance with its previous discussions on the matter.

Protection of Floors

Mr. Tempest said that very serious marking of the lecture room floor had taken place due to the playing of table tennis in outdoor shoes.

The Council stated that in accordance with Management wishes, no table tennis would be played unless the players wore plimsolls or similar footwear.

Christmas Decorations

Mr. Tempest said that the Council were to be congratulated on the Christmas decoration of the canteens.

Jazz Concert

The Council approved, in principle, a scheme to hold a jazz concert in the main hall after the Buffet Dance.

Bush Telegraph

The Council agreed to the Chairman's proposal for a Vote of Thanks to the editorial staff of the Bush Telegraph on the completion of a successful year of publication in 1960.

BRITISH INSULATED CALLENDER'S CABLES LIMITED
ATHLETIC AND SOCIAL CLUB (WOOD LANE)

President: Sir William McFadzean
Vice President: Dr. L.G. Brazier

Chairman:	Mr. E. Kelk	Editorial Staff:
Hon. Secretary:	Mr. B.J. Thompson	Dr. R.M. Black
Hon. Treasurer:	Mr. L. West	Mrs. R.M. Black
		Mr. A.S.M. Wilson

T H E B U S H T E L E G R A P H

February 1961

Vol. 7, No. 2

Editorial

"Mrs." Editor regrets that sickness, which has caused so much dislocation everywhere recently, prevented the January edition of the Bush Telegraph from appearing on time. As a result it has been decided to issue the January and February editions together under one cover. It may well be that some items which were printed at an early stage are now out of print, and any inconvenience that this may have caused is regretted.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVE MATTERS (II)

by

J.J. Easley

In considering further the design of the 'single wheeler' locomotive during the latter part of the nineteenth century, we find that quite an important development was the introduction of the 'bogie' - no, here we imply no reference to golf; in this case the bogie is a small independent four wheel truck. This unit supports the front end of the locomotive and is designed to be capable of rotating slightly on its vertical axis, and also to have a small lateral movement or 'side-play'. In the earlier single wheelers of 4 - 2 - 2 wheel arrangement the two leading axles were carried in bearings, or axle-boxes as they are called, and these bearings were able to slide vertically in slots in the locomotive main frames. This introduction of the bogie gave the locomotive a much greater ability to negotiate curves and contributed much to free running at high speeds.

Practically all locomotives henceforth with four leading wheels were to have them built into an independent bogie.

But by this time - the last decade of the nineteenth century - the weight of passenger trains had risen considerably and it was found that the single wheeler had come to the end of its era. It seems that no more of these locomotives with one driving axle were ever built after 1899.

Before we leave the subject of the single wheeler, it may be well to mention some notable speeds set up by these remarkable locomotives.

The "Queen" class - 1873/5 - with 2 - 2 - 2 wheel formula and seven feet driving wheels, was employed regularly on the Paddington to Worcester run and used to perform the journey of 120.5 miles in two hours sixteen minutes.

In May 1904 the locomotive "Duke of Connaught" hauling the Ocean Mail from Plymouth to Paddington had a noteworthy run from Bristol to London, the time for the 118.5 miles being 99 minutes forty-six seconds; the final portion of the run from Swindon to Paddington, 77.3 miles, was accomplished in 19 seconds under the hour!

Another change that had been taking place in the latter half of the nineteenth century was the introduction of the 'narrow' gauge (four feet eight-and-a-half inches). So great had the problem of gauges become in this country that a Royal Commission had been appointed to enquire into the whole matter, and the outcome was that no more railways were to be laid down in broad gauge, and broad gauge was to be converted to narrow. So, for many years to come, this gigantic task (as far as the Great Western Railway was concerned) was in a state of progress. This involved the laying down of a third rail to accommodate the new narrow gauge so that one of the original rails was common to both gauges during the period of conversion.

Locomotives and rolling stock were now made for the narrow gauge, and as the old broad gauge stock became obsolete it was either converted or withdrawn and broken up. It was not until the last decade of the nineteenth century that the third rail was taken up and the railway was wholly narrow gauge.

Reference has already been made to the four-coupled locomotives, and it may be well at this juncture to give a little more thought to these.

The "Waverley" built in 1855 was, as we have seen, the first locomotive of the class with a wheel formula of 4 - 4 - 0, and represented normal design development from the contemporary 4 - 2 - 2 locomotive. Difficulty seems to have been experienced with these locomotives on account of their long rigid wheelbase - it will be recalled that this was a pre-bogie period and, in this case, the four leading wheels were mounted in the main frames.

Later the "Victoria" class was introduced and in these locomotives we see a reversion to two leading wheels. There seems to be very little information available regarding these locomotives, so we pass on to a later development, namely the "Barum" class. This, again, was a 2 - 4 - 0 locomotive, but a much more developed design and much more modern-looking lines - and now boasting a cab, an innovation indeed.

The increasing weights at the forward end of the locomotive (caused by extended boilers and larger and thicker cylinders) necessitated the use of the four-wheeled bogie, and so we come to a class starting with the "Charles Saunders" (the first Secretary of the G.W. Railway Co.) which was to be the forerunner of many locomotives of similar design, culminating with the "City" class of which the "City of Truro" was a fine example. It was this locomotive which attained the unprecedented speed of 102.3 miles per hour when hauling an Ocean Mails Special train from Plymouth to Bristol in May 1904.

Up till now we have considered locomotives fitted with inside cylinders. These latter were fixed between the main frames and drove, through crossheads and connecting rods, the crankshafts on which the driving wheels were fixed. As the cylinders were developed to have greater bore and stroke, it became increasingly difficult to arrange these between the frames and so a major change was brought about.

In 1902 a locomotive was constructed with outside cylinders, and these with a bore of eighteen inches and a stroke of thirty inches. Now this was something quite new; at ninety miles per hour, a speed very often reached on the railway, we had a top piston speed of just under 3,000 feet per minute or, to be precise, 2,970 feet per minute. Not only was this piston speed very high, but also the pistons, crossheads and connecting rods were now outside the engine frames and by virtue of their movement to and fro gave rise to unbalanced moving masses well away from the longitudinal centre-line of the locomotive, and hence a considerable couple about a vertical axis was created. This, in turn, created a 'nosing' tendency in the locomotive and at certain speeds could cause a derailment.

Here it should be mentioned - although it may be obvious to many - that the two throws of the crankshaft or, in the case of outside cylinder locomotives, the two crankpins in the driving wheels, are set at 90° apart, the right hand crankpin leading. This arrangement ensures that the locomotive will be able to start from any position of rest as either the front or the back of either the right or left piston will be in such a position that steam on its face will produce a torque at the driving axle.

Early in this century it was becoming increasingly difficult to operate the heavier trains with four-coupled locomotives, so the obvious answer was to use three, instead of two, driving axles. So came the "William Dean" (the name of the Locomotive Superintendent from 1876-1902) a 4 - 6 - 0 locomotive with outside cylinders of eighteen inches by thirty inch stroke. Here then was the fore-runner of a long line of locomotives which, with slight modifications and, in some cases, adjustments in the size of the driving wheels for various duties, were to be built right up to the early thirties of this century.

The balancing of these outside cylinder locomotives, for reasons already given, imposed great problems in the drawing office and the workshops to ensure satisfactory running.

The method adopted, namely the securing of balance weights near the driving-wheel rims, does not solve the problem entirely, since it is impossible to balance a reciprocating mass with a weight having a circular orbit. Again, underbalancing will cause 'nosing' and overbalancing will lead to a vertical vibration of the locomotive, in turn causing a rhythmic "beat" on the railway track. Unfortunately, these two phenomena 'overlap' to a very considerable extent, and so balancing becomes at best a compromise, and the problem is not able to be solved completely.

Another great advance in the locomotive technique at about the turn of the century was the introduction of steam superheating. The use of superheated steam again gave a great advance in power, and also new problems; problems of lubrication of the piston valves and pistons in the cylinders. This problem was resolved, so far as the G.W.R. was concerned, by means of a displacement lubricator, operated by the pressure of a small amount of condensate of live steam. The principle is, of course, based on the fact that the pressure in the cylinder could not normally be quite as great as the pressure in the boiler whence the supply of steam for the condensate is taken. The pressure, then, of the condensate forces a small measured quantity of heavy mineral oil into the steam flow and thus provides the necessary lubrication.

So, to recapitulate, the first few years of this century saw the introduction of the outside cylinder 4 - 4 - 0, the "County" class and the outside cylinder 4 - 6 - 0, the "William Dean" which was the forerunner of the famous "Saint" class.

Of the "County" class of which something like fifty were built, it may be said that they were fairly successful, but at high speeds some were rather prone to 'rough-riding', probably due to a short rigid wheelbase and - outside cylinders.

On the other hand, the "William Dean" and 'her' successors - the "Saint" class, "Court" class and "Grange" class - were very satisfactory indeed, and constituted the backbone, as it were, of the fast locomotive power of the railway for many years.

Contemporarily with the 4 - 6 - 0 two cylinder development came yet another development, though on rather different lines. In the year 1902 was purchased from a French firm a du Bosquet-de-Glehn four cylinder compound locomotive. She was the first locomotive of the G.W.R. to have four cylinders. And, again, something altogether new, she was a 'compound'. In the compound locomotive 'live' steam is led to two cylinders, in this case the outside cylinders, and then after the steam has done useful work and expanded to a lower pressure, it is led to the two low pressure cylinders situated between the main frames. This system, it was claimed, used the steam economically and the locomotive was a success. A special steam valve was incorporated which, when opened, admitted live steam at high pressure to all four cylinders, and this procedure was brought into use in order to provide extra power at starting and times of climbing or other adverse conditions.

A few years later, in 1906, came the introduction of the first four cylinder locomotive to be built by the G.W.R. It was plain to see that the French locomotive had provided quite a few ideas which were incorporated in the new G.W.R. locomotive. For the second time in the history of the railway the name "North Star" was used. The wheel formula, 4 - 4 - 2 (the same as the French locomotive) was used, but was converted to 4 - 6 - 0 three years later in order to increase the adhesion weight.

The inside cylinders were arranged to drive on to the crankshaft of the leading driving axle, and the outside cylinders arranged to drive on crank pins set into the wheels of the second driving axle - this was exactly as the French locomotive.

The four cylinders were, however, fed by live steam and not compounded - this a point of difference from the "Frenchman".

Economy of steam was effected by the use of long stroke piston valves with an efficient valve gear which was arranged to give a steam 'cut-off' as early as sixteen per cent of the stroke.

From the first this was to be a very successful locomotive. Good pulling power was given and also a good balance was obtained. The outside crank pins on the drivers were arranged at 180° to their respective inside crank pins (in the crankshaft). The right hand side of the locomotive was arranged, as before, 90° ahead of the corresponding moving parts of the left side of the locomotive. Thus good balance and greatly increased tractive effort made this locomotive, and those of the same class which were to follow, a truly successful venture.

Thus, the introduction of the outside cylinder locomotive and the four cylinder locomotive heralded in what may be called the final phase of the evolution of the steam locomotive, and some notes on these more recent developments will form the basis for the next - and last - article of this series.

(To be continued)

WEEDS

by

Hybrid

The Forgetmenot or the Birds Eye?
One grows from cultured seed.
The other's a weed.
But why?

Perhaps if a weed is allowed to grow
It smothers the more delicate soul.

One can envisage the Dandelion
Not content with its natural beauty
Growing high, mock majestic.
Imposing its will, the highest duty
On all except fellow Dandelions.

And yet are not the Daisy
The Dog Rose and the Celandine
As lovely as any
That in earth's garden grow?

All were once uncultured breeds,
A little of nature's artistic contribution;
But to man's diminution
He called them weeds.

--- oOo ---

Programme of Activities

Every	WEDNESDAY lunchtime	{	POPULAR RECORDED MUSIC	Lecture Room
	WEDNESDAY evening		BADMINTON	Main Hall
			CHESS	
	THURSDAY lunchtime	{	RECORDED JAZZ	Lecture Room
	THURSDAY evening		BADMINTON	Main Hall
			GAMES EVENING	Lecture Room
	FRIDAY evening		DANCING LESSONS	Main Hall

The Bar is open on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings

RECORDED JAZZ CLUB

*every thursday lunchtime
commencing 12.55 p.m.*

JAZZ SESSIONS

presenting all the best that is in

MODERN TRAD. MAINSTREAM

*for details of each session please
see notice boards and handbills*

*If you wish to become a member, please
contact the secretary Mr. D. Cooper (252)*

M

GAMES EVENINGS

every thursday at 5.30 pm.

in the lecture room

TABLE TENNIS

BILLIARDS

DARTS

the bar will be open.

for further details please contact

Mr. T.E. Gray (Electricians' Department)



Staff Association Announcement (1)

Tyres, batteries and car accessories can be obtained at 15% discount from -

Lancaster Tyre Distributors Ltd.

Tyres will be fitted free of charge at the depot. The nearest depots are at -

Cerney News,
Lancaster Gate,
London, W.2.

(Tel: Ambassador 1446-8)

155a, Park Road,
St. John's Wood,
London, N.W.8.

(Tel: Primrose 7186-8)

AJM

Staff Association Announcement (2)

Discount from 15% to 22½% can be obtained on the following articles:-

Everything Photographic
Binoculars
Typewriters
Tape Recorders
Shavers
Washing Machines
Lawn Mowers
Refrigerators
Radios and HiFi
Pens, Books, etc.

Full guarantee on all makes. Cars and scooters by arrangement. Delivery charge will be made where goods are not personally collected.

City Discount Trading Co.
9, Dryden Chambers,
119, Oxford Street,
London, W.1.

(Tel: Regent 2918-9)

AJM

SECTION REPORTS

Film Section

At the time of going to press, it looks as though our first film show of the season is likely to be close to a "sell-out". In any case, the number of programmes definitely sold has been extremely encouraging and has greatly heartened the Film Committee. We thank you for this support, we hope you enjoy the first show, and we hope you will want to make a regular date with the Section throughout the coming season.

The second film show of the season takes place in the lecture room on the new building on the 6th April, the Thursday following Easter Monday. Most people, who normally attend evening classes, should find it easier to come along, during this particular week. We will look forward to seeing you.

The theme of the second programme is comedy, the feature film being "Safety Last", starring Harold Lloyd. Made in 1923, it is perhaps Lloyd's best film, coming at the peak of his career. Although the approach to comedy is different, surely Lloyd must rank alongside Chaplin as one of the "greats" of the silent screen. In "Safety Last" one sees an intelligent form of "situation humour"; even the captions are very funny. Perhaps most people associate Harold Lloyd with the hilariously breathtaking thrills that were a feature of his films. "Safety Last" has the "daddy" of all thrills, for it is in this film that he not only climbs up the side of a skyscraper, but also ends up dangling from the hands of the big clock that surmounts the building!

Recently, a member of your Film Committee attended the only showing this year of "Safety Last" at the National Film Theatre. The cinema was packed to capacity and before "Safety Last" had been on for more than two minutes the audience were convulsed in laughter (and, during the final half-hour skyscraper sequence, shrieking as well!) and almost rolling in the aisles. No film could want a better testimony than that after thirty-eight years it still had the same effect on an audience.

Supporting "Safety Last" we are also showing a short film of another of the great comics of the silent era, namely Buster Keaton. The film? - "Ballsonatics". All Keaton's films are funny - say no more!

In addition, we are including a short sound film entitled "Vox Pop", which the writer saw at a viewing session last year. We tried to book it then, but it was so popular that we had to join the queue. "Vox Pop" is in fact an extract from the B.B.C. television programme "Tonight" in which Alan Whicker interviews some very surprised (and unconsciously funny) people in St. James's Park, asking them for their views on Parliament, its works and its members. The replies that he got will shake you!

STOP PRESS

A "mystery film" will be included in this programme, which is known only to two members of the Committee. What it is will only be known generally when it first appears on the screen.

Programmes for the second film show will be on sale around about the 20th March, and will be obtainable from the following Committee members:-

Miss B.A. Weir
Mr. H. Nugent
Mr. G. Tan
Mr. G. Pascoe
Mr. A.G. Rogers
Mr. M. Dua
Mr. A.E. Morrison.

Photographic Section

Following the presentation of the prizes for the competition, an open meeting was held to discuss this year's programme of activities.

It was agreed that meetings on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month were the most convenient for group work but, of course, additional meetings could be held at any other time for special purposes.

Among the ideas put forward were - demonstrations for beginners, print discussion, table top work and various set subjects. Suggestions for the last named included the Bar, the McFadzean Laboratory generally, the etched windows, Club activities, people at work and costume and dramatic portraiture.

These ideas were freely discussed with the following results.

Demonstration Sessions

These were basically a good idea, but unless they were specifically requested by a number of beginners there would be little point in holding them. Members of this Section are always ready to help beginners, but the latter must make the initial approach so that their range of interest is appreciated and suitable help can be arranged.

Table Top Work

This is a rather specialized subject in which only a few members are interested. These sessions could therefore be arranged quite easily between interested parties at any time.

Print Discussions

A limited number of these was considered useful and, in fact, the first was held on the 15th of February. Prints were confined to the pictorial class and were mainly drawn from competition entries. It was suggested that further discussions could be held at the end of each completed set subject.

Fashion Notes

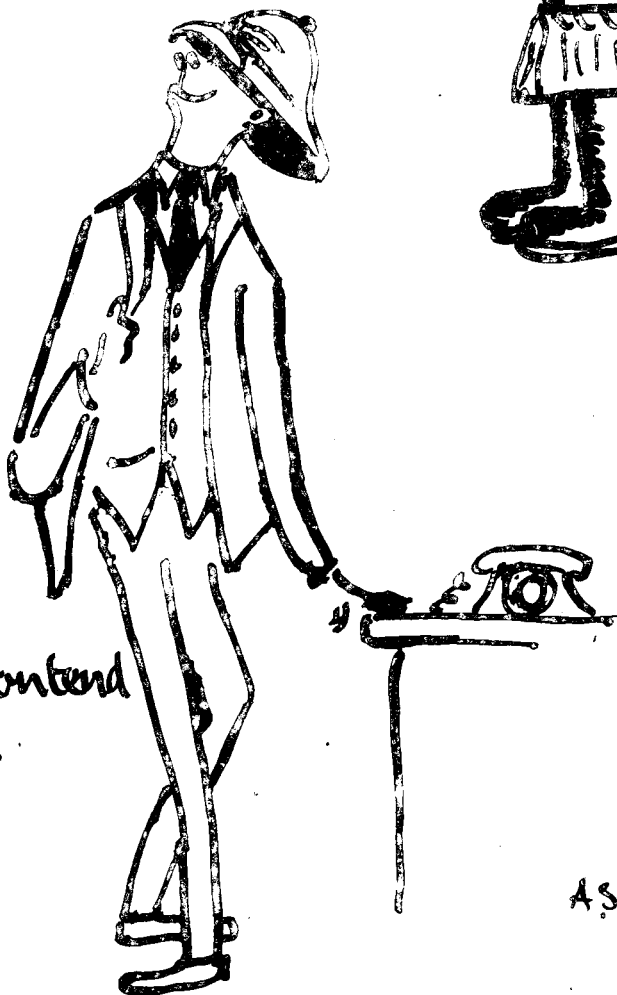
Right: For the
man whose duties
may take him to the
basement —



Above: Floor heating
need no longer be a
source of annoyance



And for those who
have ceiling heating to contend
with — the Safari Look.



A.S. M. W.

Set Subjects

It was considered that the new laboratory presented quite a challenge from the photographic angle and tackling this problem would provide a wide variety of experience. As the Bar Committee had asked for some pictures of the Bar, this was given priority. Some pictures were taken in both black and white and in colour on the 1st February. These have demonstrated the best angles and shown that the lighting is adequate. Another session will be held on the 8th March.

McFadzean Laboratory

The scope for photography in this building is very great, and to tackle it piecemeal would be fatal, photographically speaking. Each member will, therefore, work out their own ideas to start with, and then these will be considered and possibly tackled in groups as time permits.

Club Activities

There are plenty of these to tackle and, here again, individual ideas will have to be pooled. The co-operation of Club members will be necessary, but this should be fairly easy to arrange.

People at Work

This subject is more difficult since it will require the co-operation, after normal working hours, of the subjects concerned.

Costume and Dramatic Portraiture

After last year's work on straight portraiture, it was considered that a completely different approach should be attempted this year. In some respects costume and dramatic portraiture is easier than the straightforward variety. Lighting effects can be much bolder, and the photographer can give his imagination free rein in interpreting the character portrayed. This subject would also provide an ideal starting point for beginners in portraiture, since the basic rules of lighting composition apply.

It can be seen that plenty of ideas arose from the discussion, but the hardest part of the problem is to weld them into practical sessions. The only purpose of group sessions is to lighten the burden of carrying and setting up props and lights, and to interchange ideas on the spot. The actual photography depends on the individuals who must interpret their own ideas. The last thing we wish to do is to force members into a photographic groove; this can be done much more effectively by joining any well known photographic club.

GBW
IMH

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DATES TO REMEMBER
IN MARCH

- 1st St. David's Day.
Michael Flanders B. 1922.
- 2nd Horace Walpole D. 1797.
Queen Victoria shot at, at Great Western Railway Station,
Windsor, by Roderick Maclean, aged 27. 1882.
- 3rd Empress Maud crowned at Winchester 1141.
Resignation of Mr. Gladstone as Premier, succeeded by
the Earl of Roseberry.
Ronald Searle B. 1920.
173 people killed and 58 injured in Bethnal Green Under-
ground Station in a crush to take cover
after an alert 1943.
- 4th St. Casimir of Lithuania D. 1483.
Edward IV deposes Henry VI 1461.
- 5th Third Sunday in Lent.
- 6th Sts. Perpetua and Felicitas, martyrs of Carthage, D. 203.
Cologne captured 1945.
- 7th St. Thomas Aquinas D. 1274.

- 8th William III and the accession of Queen Anne, D. 1702.
- 9th St. Frances of Rome D. 1440.
- 10th Princess Alexandra of Denmark married to the Prince of Wales 1863.
Roderick Maclean committed to trial for high treason 1882.
Owen Brannigan B. 1908.
- 11th Queen Victoria reviews Baltic Fleet 1855.
Sir Alexander Fleming D. 1955.
- 12th Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh enter London 1874.
Sir W. Bragg D. 1942.
- 13th Marriage of Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Windsor 1879.
Day of mourning for General Gordon and the killed in the Sudan 1885.
- 14th Karl Marx D. 1883.
- 15th P.A.Y.E. week 50 begins.
- 16th New moon.
Duchess of Kent D. 1861.
- 17th St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland D. 461.
456 people rescued from 12,000 ton White Star Line s.s. "Suevic" off the Lizard, Cornwall, 1907.
- 19th Fastest speed ever achieved on land, 632 m.p.h., Lt. Col. J. Stapp, experimental rocket sledge at the Holloman Air Base 1954.
- 20th Sir Isaac Newton D. 1727.
Death of Prince Frederick Louis, son of George II, and father of George III 1751.
- 21st St. Benedict, Abbot Founder of Benedictines, D. 543.
Marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne 1871.
Sir Garnet Wolseley return from his successful expedition against the Ashantees 1874.
Henry V crowned 1413.

- 22nd Nicholas Monsarrat B. 1910.
Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Amendment) Bill
read third time and passed in the
House of Lords 1904.
- 24th St. Gabriel the Archangel.
James I accession to throne 1603.
Jules Verne D. 1905.
Visit of the Russian Squadron under Commodore Ronsaine
1907.
Queen Mary D. 1953.
- 25th Lady Day.
Abolition of Slave Trade by Parliament 1807.
- 26th Palm Sunday.
- 27th Charles I accession to throne 1625.
St. John Damascene D. 749.
Captain Scott D. 1912.
Sir James Dewar D. 1923.
- 28th Rachmaninoff D. 1943.
- 29th Hilary Law sittings end.
Habeas Corpus Act suspended 1817.
Royal Albert Hall opened 1871.
- 30th Maundy Thursday.
Sixth census of United Kingdom (27,637,761) 1851.
Sean O'Casey B. 1884.
- 31st Good Friday.
Duke of Gloucester B. 1900.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MINUTES OF THE 112TH MEETING OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
HELD ON MONDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1961

Present: Mr. E. Kelk (Chairman)
Mr. S. Tempest (Senior Staff Representative)
Mr. L. West (Treasurer)
Miss B.A. Weir
Mr. T.E. Gray
Mr. B.J. Thompson (Secretary)

Buffet Dance

The Council agreed that the Buffet Dance was widely held to have been a success, the buffet itself attracting considerable praise. The Chairman said he had received a letter of appreciation from Mrs. A.L. Williams. The members of the Council all expressed appreciation of the excellent buffet, and instructed the Secretary to send a letter to the Chef accordingly. It was stated that between 250 and 270 people were present.

Miss Weir said that two cardigans had been stolen from the Ladies Powder Room.

Use of Lecture Room

The Chairman said that the Management had asked the Council to put forward firm proposals for the use of the lecture room as a Club room.

Dinner Dance

The Chairman said that Dr. Brazier had asked the Council to reconsider its decision to hold the Dinner Dance at Bush House, and to hold it in the McFadzean Laboratory.

Finance

The Council were told that the Finance Committee had decided to take £150 of the Company function subsidy to pay

for the food supplied at the Buffet Dance. Other costs, to be borne by the Club, would probably total £50.

Expenditure by the Club from the Company capital grant (£2,000) now totalled £1,135.

Associate membership of the Club would be open to employees of Staff Caterers Ltd., at Wood Lane, for an annual subscription of 6d.

Annual General Meeting

It was decided to hold the Annual General Meeting on Monday, 27th March, at 5 p.m., in the lecture room. The Chairman thanked the retiring Council for its year of effort.

Staff Arrivals

We welcome the following members of the Wood Lane staff and extend to them an invitation to join the Athletic and Social Club, if they have not already done so.

Mr. M. Solomons	Physical and Analytical Chemistry
Mr. P. Orlowski	Rubber and Plastics
Dr. R.T. Puckowski	Rubber and Plastics
Mrs. E.M. Goodridge	Administration
Miss C. Seymour	Administration
Mr. A.W. Poole	Administration
Miss E.M. Gibson	Administration
Mr. P.J. Harding	Administration
Miss A. Goodfellow	Administration
Mr. J. Bogue	General Fitting Shop
Mr. L. O'dell	Carpenters Shop
Mr. E. Walmsley	Carpenters Shop
Mr. A.W. Fletcher	Carpenters Shop
Mr. H. Rhind	Carpenters Shop
Mr. J. Morrissey	Electrician
Mr. K. McDonald	Carpenters Shop
Mr. R.J. Baldry	Electrician
Mr. G.P. Guinness	General Fitting Shop
Mr. N. Schuurman	Machine Shop
Mr. P.J. Phillips	Carpenters Shop
Mr. W. Downes	General Fitting Shop
Mr. A. Perry	Nightwatchman
Mr. G. Toth	General Fitting Shop
Mr. G. Malone	Carpenters Shop
Mr. G. Garnett	General Fitting Shop
Mr. B. Hodgson	General Fitting Shop
Mr. P. Durrant	General Fitting Shop
Mr. J. Dyett	General Fitting Shop
Mr. J. Gillen	Electrician
Mr. J. Chamberlain	General Fitting Shop
Mr. G.L. Perks	Electrician
Mr. B. Blendell	General Fitting Shop
Mr. T. Brown	Carpenters Shop

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Mr. A. Dyke	General Fitting Shop
Mr. D.P. Grimes	General Fitting Shop
Mr. W. McGonnell	General Fitting Shop
Mr. P. West	General Fitting Shop
Mr. R. Hall	General Fitting Shop
Mr. S. Henry	Carpenters Shop

Departures

Our best wishes for the future go with:-

Mr. M.E. Ratcliffe	Corrosion Research
Mr. J. Watson-Morton	Corrosion Research
Miss S.M. Johnson	Physics
Mrs. C.A. Verne	Rubber and Plastics
Mrs. M. Odell	Administration
Mrs. P. Hatfield	Administration
Miss P. Potter	Administration
Mr. H. Koomar	Electrician
Mr. W.C. Hughes	Nightwatchman
Mr. C.F. Burge	General Fitting Shop
Mr. W. Price	Electrician
Mr. C. Cassisa	Machine Shop
Mr. R. Byrne	General Fitting Shop

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STOP PRESS

MODERN AND MAINSTREAM JAZZ

FEATURING

THE MICHAEL GARRICK QUARTER AND

THE JOHN HODGES COMBO.

ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH MARCH, AT 7.15 P.M.

IN MAIN HALL

DANCING AND DRINKS

TICKETS 3/- (SOCIAL CLUB MEMBERS); 4/- (NON-MEMBERS)

AVAILABLE FROM JAZZ SECTION SECRETARY - D. COOPER, EXTN. 252

(The John Hodges Group play each week at the "George and Dragon", Acton, and the Michael Garrick Quartet can be heard quite often on B.B.C. Sound Radio "Jazz Club")

NOTICE

THE 10TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE
B.I.C.C. ATHLETIC AND SOCIAL CLUB (WOOD LANE)

WILL BE HELD ON

MONDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1961

AT 5 P.M., IN THE LECTURE ROOM

ALL MEMBERS MAY ATTEND

(BY PERMISSION OF THE MANAGEMENT)

ITEMS FOR THE AGENDA MUST REACH THE SECRETARY

BY MONDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1961

For Sale -

Guitar, perfect condition, with
brown canvas case £4.10.0d.

AEN

ELECTION OF OFFICERS
TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
FOR 1961 - 1962

Nominations for the six vacancies as Ordinary Members of the Executive Council must reach me by 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 10th March, 1961.

In the event of more than six nominations being received, a ballot will be held. Additional nomination forms are available from me.

The six retiring elected members, who are available for re-election, are:-

Mrs. E.W. Bell
Miss B.A. Weir
Mr. A.J. Moore
Mr. T.E. Gray
Mr. T.E. Crawley
Mr. G.R. Taylor

BJT

Please detach

To: Mr. B.J. Thompson
B.I.C.C. Athletic and Social Club (Wood Lane)
Nomination Form - Executive Council

I wish to nominate
as an Ordinary Member of the Executive Council.

Proposed

Seconded

If elected, I agree to serve on the Council.

.....

USE OF LECTURE ROOM

THE P.V.C. FLOOR IN THE LECTURE ROOM IS
BEING DAMAGED BY LIGHTED CIGARETTE ENDS BEING PUT
OUT ON IT. ASH TRAYS ARE PROVIDED. WILL YOU
PLEASE USE THEM.
