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# THE SUNDAY TIMES

**TIO PEPE** THE SHERRY OF SPAIN

No. 7433

OCTOBER 31 1965

PRICE 8d.

## Scientists track down a killer dust disease

By Dr Alfred Byrne, Medical Correspondent

A DISQUIETING "new" occupational disease capable of killing not only the exposed workman but also perhaps his womanfolk and even people living near his place of work is the subject of intensive behind-the-scenes activity by British scientists, experts on industrial health and representatives of at least two Government Ministries.

The condition is a rapidly fatal tumour named mesothelioma that spreads over the pleural covering of the lung. So rare a disorder was it until recent years that many pathologists disputed its existence, but now the growth is being met in increasing numbers at autopsy, especially in patients at one time exposed to asbestos.

A remarkable report on an epidemiological investigation into this complaint by Dr Alfred Noshinski and Mrs Hilida Thompson of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has brought this whole malice to the surface. From ward case notes, interviews with family doctors and surviving relatives, and the records of an asbestos processing plant near by, they obtained the occupational and residential histories of 76 patients who died from mesothelioma at the London Hospital.

**55-year interval**  
It was found that 40 (52.6 per cent.) of the cases had a history of occupational exposure to asbestos, or of having lived in the same house as an asbestos worker, compared with nine (11.8 per cent.) out of 76 patients from the same hospital with other diseases. The interval between first exposure and development of the fatal tumour ranged between 16 and 55 years.

Of nine patients whose relatives worked with asbestos, seven were women. The most usual history was that of the wife who used to wash her husband's dungarees or work clothes. In one instance a fowler, came home "white with asbestos" every evening for three or four years, during which the wife brushed him down.



The authoritative touch: Mr Wilson in top form at the Salisbury Press conference

## Wilson tells Rhodesians no excuse for UDI now

THE PRIME MINISTER returns to London today with a new proposal for resolving the Rhodesian independence crisis—a Royal Commission to decide the best way of consulting the Rhodesian people on a constitutional settlement and then to consult them on proposals prepared by the British and Rhodesian Governments.

Before he left Salisbury, Mr Wilson said there was now no excuse for a unilateral declaration of independence. Then he flew on to Zambia, Nigeria and Ghana to talk to African leaders.

Mr Bottomley, Commonwealth Secretary, and Sir Elwyn Jones, Attorney-General, who re-

mained for talks with the Rhodesian leaders, are leaving for London later today. A British spokesman in Salisbury said they had made sufficient progress to enable them to report to the Cabinet.

The fact that Mr Smith has once again held his hand is taken in Salisbury as a sign that his Cabinet is by no means united. Mr Smith told a party meeting last night that if the Royal Commission idea failed "this would be the end of the road" and his Government would have to take "the other step," but he added that he was more confident about the prospects of a negotiated settlement.

## Solution possible 'by the turn of the year'

David Holden, Salisbury, Saturday

THE proposal for a Royal Commission on the Rhodesian independence issue leaves the Rhodesian Government with "no excuse" for a unilateral declaration of independence.

This belief, firmly expressed by Mr Wilson here this morning, at the closing Press conference of his five-day stay, is the most hopeful note that anyone has sounded in Salisbury this week, and has left the world's Press, the City, and no doubt the whole of Rhodesia, in a whirl of bewildered speculation while the British Prime Minister flies off to explain himself further in

Government issued a statement saying that it had proposed a three-man commission under Sir Hugh Beadle, the Rhodesian Chief Justice, to "decide only the question whether or not the 1961 Constitution, with adjustments to make the country independent, is acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole."

At his Press conference Mr Wilson made it clear that this statement was issued without his knowledge, and he proceeded to put a significantly different gloss upon the proposal that was in fact

strate his confidence in his view that the people of Rhodesia as a whole supported his policies, by pulling it in the text of some form of democratic consultation, or he should agree to a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beadle which would be given the responsibility of devising a new Constitution that would enable independence to be granted in a manner acceptable to the people as a whole.

Mr Smith had replied "ingeniously," with an amalgam of the two, suggesting that the two Governments should prepare a joint document which would

mean of consulting Rhodesian opinion as a whole.

"It at the end of the day," said Mr Wilson, "they found the Rhodesian people as a whole wanted independence on this basis; then we would all know where we stood. If on the other hand they reported that that was not the case, then again we would all know where we stood."

### Replacing fear

A Given time, Mr Wilson said in a prepared statement—and he added in reply to questions that this might mean by the turn of the year—the proposed Royal Commission could hammer out a solution which would lead to

## Plowden inquiry to urge control of BAC State hand in Concord firm

By Ian Couller, Air Correspondent

STATE participation in the British Aircraft Corporation, builders of the Concord supersonic airliner and the VC10, is now certain to be recommended by the Plowden Committee investigating the aircraft industry. Lord Plowden and his committee are convinced that BAC's private owners can no longer fund the company's future programme, including the Concord development. Of BAC's £200 million issued equity 40 per cent, is held by English Electric, 40 per cent, by Vickers and 20 per cent, by the Bristol Aeroplane Company.

With final drafting of the Plowden Report now being made, two "schools" have developed over IAC and nationalisation. One group advocates straightforward State ownership of the corporation, the other recommends the addition of Government-nominated directors to the Board, to give the Government representation in return for capital investment but maintain BAC's identity as a non-nationalised company.

The Committee's members, who have been conducting a minute investigation of the aircraft industry since last December, are said to be considering the State-ownership issue on "non-discriminatory" lines.

Those close to both the Plowden Committee's deliberation and the Government's aviation planners say that BAC's own directors are not reluctant to have direct State participation in their affairs. The only question now is just how much Government control Lord Plowden, a former chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority and now chairman of Tube Investments, will recommend and Mr Harold Wilson will require.

Britain's other major aircraft manufacturer, Hawker Siddeley, is not, I understand, being considered in the same way as BAC. This is because Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd, is now only a minority subsidiary of Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd, which has a majority of its investments in non-aviation industrial developments.

## Biggs escape man caught

By Cal McCrystal

FOLLOWING a tip-off to Manchester City police, a night patrol yesterday arrested Robert Elton Anderson, aged 26, who escaped from Wandsworth Prison on 18/8 with Ronald Biggs, one of the men convicted of the Great Train Robbery.

Anderson was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment on May 12, for burglary, shopbreaking and conspiring in rob. He was arrested yesterday at a bus station near the city centre by detectives on a 4-year night crime patrol which had been waiting since before 7 a.m. Anderson, who was carrying a small suitcase, but not put up a struggle.

Last night Manchester police confirmed that Anderson had been staying in a house in Whalley Range, Manchester, using the name "Andrew Thompson". One of the residents said last night that "Andrew Thompson" had boasted that he had escaped from Wandsworth Prison with Biggs, but they thought he was joking.

"He came here about a fortnight ago and said he had been living in another part of Manchester."

Anderson escaped with Biggs and two other prisoners by scaling a 20 ft. wall during afternoon exercise.

**TREVOR-ROPER THE SICK MIND OF CHINA** 45

**INSIGHT Heathrow crash** 8

**Robens and the coal battle** 35

**Maurice Wiggin A MAN AND HIS CAR 12**  
**Stirling Moss Maxwell Boyd AT THE SHOW** 10

**NEXT WEEK**  
**10 Book Pages**  
**Beckett, Waugh, Connolly, Pope-Hennessy**

Weather 3, Crossword 7, Insects 8 & 9, Affairs 11, Critique 12, Letters 14 & 15, Bramley 54, TV & Radio Programmes 48, Classified advertisement index 88, Births, Marriages & Deaths 60

Piano Week at Harrods is an event not

worked with asbestos, seven were women. The most usual history was that of the wife who used to wash her husband's dungarees or work clothes, to one instance a relative said that the husband, a docker, came home "white with asbestos" every evening for three or four years, during which the wife brushed him down.

The two men in this group had been busy of eight and nine when their sisters were working in an asbestos plant.

#### Homes near factory

Among the fatal cases with no occupational or domestic exposure to asbestos 11 (30.6 per cent.) had lived within half a mile of the factory, as against five (7.6 per cent.) of the other patients, says the British Journal of Industrial Medicine.

There were three affected women who had lived within half a mile of the factory when it was in production on its original site; they were then between five and seven years old.

The previously unrecognized risk of this particular tumour from asbestos was first driven home in 1960 when Dr J. C. Wagner and co-workers reported 33 cases among people in South Africa who had been exposed to asbestos dust in the industry or in the vicinity of the Cape asbestos mines. Their latest total is 130 cases.

#### Large increase

Dr Dermot Bourabane, now at Trinity College, Dublin, said yesterday that he had confirmed the diagnosis of this tumour in 143 cases at the London Hospital when he was pathologist there. A few years ago there might have been perhaps four or five of these cases observed in a year in the whole of Britain, he added. "Recently we were seeing that number in one hospital. All were invariably fatal."

Professor W. T. E. McCaughey, his present chief at Trinity, said that he and his colleagues had found 46 cases of this tumour among men in Belfast who had been exposed to asbestos when ship-building during the first world war. "And they still keep coming up at the time." Other series of cases have been reported from Newcastle upon Tyne, Leeds and Liverpool.

The Chief Inspector of Factories has set up a committee of experts to review urgently all the evidence on the medical problems of asbestos exposure.

The Ministry of Pensions is about to make mesothelioma of



Dr. Newhouse

Continued on page 3

reference in his five-day stay, is the most hopeful note that anyone has sounded in Salisbury this week, and has left the world's Press, the City, and no doubt the whole of Rhodesia, in a whirl of he-wildered speculation while the British Prime Minister flies off to explain himself further in African lauds elsewhere.

The idea of a Royal Commission emerged at one o'clock this morning, out of the midnight gloom that had steadily descended upon Mr Wilson's talks, when the Rhodesian

## Heath accuses Premier of 'lie' over payments gap

MR EDWARD HEATH yesterday intensified his attack on the "disgraceful lie" in Labour's propaganda claims about the "economic mess" which the Government inherited. But this time he went much further than before by accusing the Prime Minister directly.

"There is no truth in his suggestion that he was surprised to find a deficit," said Mr Heath. "He did know all the time. I have suspected for a long time that there was something phoney about this pretended ignorance."

Mr Heath, who was speaking at Bristol, obviously intends to mount a major political campaign to repudiate the charges that the Conservatives left an economic mess and to assert that the economic crisis was largely of Labour's own making. It was significant

adjustments to make the country independent, is acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

At his Press conference Mr Wilson made it clear that this statement was issued without his knowledge, and he proceeded to put a significantly different gloss upon the proposal that was in fact agreed. The original proposal, he said, had come from him yesterday in the form of alternatives—the first of which was not mentioned in the Rhodesian Government's statement. Either, he had said, Mr Smith should demon-

## By James Macgach Political Correspondent

That this hard-hitting attack was directed exclusively at Mr Wilson himself, so as to put the Prime Minister in the dock as responsible for the misrepresentations.

"At Brighton I disposed of the disgraceful lie that the Labour Government inherited an £800 million economic mess. A few weeks ago, here in Bristol, Mr Wilson told you that he did not know how large the balance of payments deficit was until they took office," he said.

"I have suspected for a long time that there was something phoney about this pretended ignorance. Now I have got to the bottom of it. I have looked up Mr Wilson's speech in the Trade Union Congress of September 7, 1964.

of Sir Hugh Beattie which would have given the responsibility of devising a new Constitution that would enable independence to be granted in a manner acceptable to the people as a whole.

Mr Smith had replied "spontaneously" with an amalgam of the two, suggesting that the two Governments should prepare an agreed document which would incorporate such amendments in the 1961 Constitution as they thought necessary to meet their principles, and that this document should then be handed to a Royal Commission empowered to discover and apply adequate

## Second operation on \$176,400 bull

By Evelyn Irons  
NEW YORK, Saturday.—Linderis Evulse, the \$176,400 Aberdeen Angus bull bought from Sir Torquill Munro's Perthshire herd but found useless for breeding when he arrived in New York State, faces a second operation to correct his unhappy condition. Veterinary surgeons who operated in July said they had cured him, but he has not sired any calves yet and the outlook is not hopeful.

If the bull were fertile he could produce more than \$10 million worth of calves, according to his American owners at Black Watch Farm. Lovers of London have already refunded the purchase price.

And, they are still continuing. Mr Sidney Ford, President of the National Union of Mineworkers, told me yesterday: "I hope we will get acceptance of the terms which are now being put to the men in the coalfields."

I understand that the offer is of 72s. 6d. a shift generally and 80s. in the highly-profitable East Midlands coalfield, which embraces the pits of Nottingham, Derby and Leicester. This compares with an original Coal Board offer last year ranging from 70s. to 79s.

The Coal Battle—Page 35.

Jack Fingleton—page 22

Bobby Simpson breaks arm  
Bobby Simpson, Australia's Test captain, broke his left arm in an interstate match in Brisbane yesterday and may miss the first three Tests against England. Simpson was struck on the arm by a ball at the start of the New South Wales second innings against Queensland. He will be out of cricket for two and a half months—Route.

Continued on page 2

all know where we stood.

Replacing fear  
Given time, Mr Wilson said in a prepared statement—and he added in reply to questions that this might mean by the turn of the year—the proposed Royal Commission could hammer out a solution which would lead to "speedy and honourable and acceptable" basis for independence which could take the brakes off Rhodesia's economic progress and replace fear by co-operation and trust.

But, he said, it depended on the will to work for a settlement. If the will existed in Rhodesia, he was "absolutely clear" that the means to a settlement had been found. If, on the other hand, there were those who did not want a settlement—"who prefer illegal action rather than agreed independence"—then there was no hope he could do.

In the sombre and outspoken statement that he read to his Press conference, Mr Wilson jeered at the white Rhodesians and African nationalists for their fears and self-delusion. He had had to tell the Rhodesian African leaders he had met that there was no possibility of Britain attempting to settle all Rhodesia's constitutional problems with a military invasion.

Need to wait

Equally, he had told them that although Britain was irrevocably committed to guaranteed and unimpeded progress to majority rule, he did not believe that majority rule could, or should, come today or tomorrow. "A period of time is needed, time to remove the fears and suspicions between race and race, and the time required cannot be measured by clock or calendar but only by achievement."

Just as dangerous were the discussions held by others who believed they could take the law into their own hands and that Rhodesia could survive and flourish "friendly, almost alone, not in a neutral or apathetic world even, but in a bitterly hostile world."

He urged everyone to understand that the choice in Rhodesia was not simply between illegal independence today or an African majority tomorrow or next week. There were other choices open and they had to be examined.

Because of this, he concluded, he had "agreed in principle" to make one more effort through the Royal Commission, to find a basis for Rhodesian independence acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

It was a tough and statesman-like performance, of complete authority, but inevitably it has left some crucial questions unanswered. The chief of those was admitted by Mr Wilson—can the British and Rhodesian Governments agree on the document to be presented to the putative Royal Commission?

Tonight it seemed that they might, when it was announced that Mr Bottomley, the Commonwealth Secretary, and the Attorney-General, Sir Elwyn Jones, who had been deputized by the

## Beckett, Waugh, Connolly, Pope-Hennessy

Weather 3. Crossed 7. Inland 1 & 2. Status 11. Patric Campbell 113. Letters 11 & 15. From Leaver 54. TV 1 Radio Programmes 10. Classified advertisement index 68. Births, Marriages & Deaths 60

## Now vandals daub York Minster

VANDALS yesterday daubed the lectern and Archbishop's chair in York Minster with red paint 24 hours after a similar desecration was discovered at Canterbury Cathedral. At Canterbury the Archbishop's throne, the lectern and the High Altar cross were sprayed with paint.

York police photographed fingerprints before a team of cleaners, including the wife of the Dean, Dr Alan Richardson, removed the paint for today's harvest festival services.

Then an anonymous telephone caller said there was a bomb in the Minster. But Evensong went on as usual.

"We don't think there was any strong connection with the Canterbury incident; some historian decided to copy it," said the Dean. "The damage is all cleaned up now. We cannot understand why nobody saw this happen although it was dark during a thunderstorm this morning and it may have been done then."

He added that he "recognised" some words which had been daubed on the outside of the building, but he was not prepared to say what they were.

At Canterbury, last night, the Archbishop's chaplain, Rev John Aitken, said that Dr Ramsey could not be making a statement either on Friday's desecration at Canterbury or yesterday's vandalism at York. Canterbury Police say they have no lead yet to the paint sprayers.

'Work of madman'  
The Archbishop of York, Dr Coggan, said in Berlin last night that the desecration of York Cathedral must have been the work of a madman.

Dr Coggan, who is on a five-day visit to Germany, said to a reporter that "no one in his senses would do that sort of thing."—A.P.

## Fighting flares on Israel border

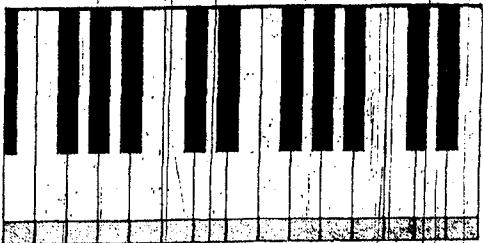
FIFTEEN Israelis were reported killed in a battle yesterday between Jordanian and Israeli armed forces in the Lajoun area, some 10 miles west of Jerusalem.

A Jordan Government spokesman said that fighting flared up when Israelis opened fire at farmers ploughing their land. An Israeli official in London said last night that the only casualties were two Israelis wounded.

near the city centre by detectives living in another part of Manchester. Anderson escaped with a gun and two other prisoners, but was carrying a small suitcase, and not put up a struggle.

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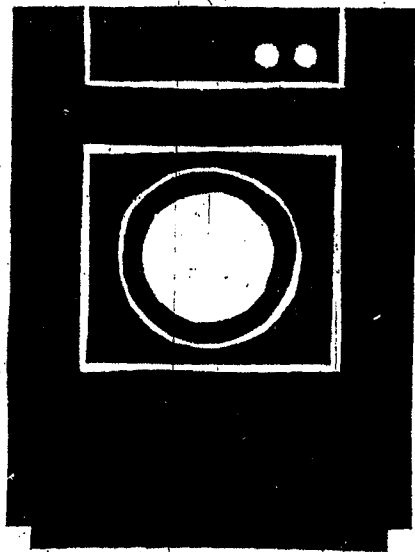
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and files over the heads of the first rank and advanced. The first rank then looked for Viet Cong bodies, and dragged them off with their hooks. The Marines' machine-guns laid down a devastating field of fire. Other Communist guerrillas drove on towards the Marine ammunition dump smashed open flaps that killed every one of them.—B.U.P.

## Dust experts in talks on asbestos safety

Continued from page 1

the pleasure a "prescribed" disease eligible for industrial benefit.

This is payable, however, only where the victim contracts a disease in the course of his employment. No compensation is due to the dependents of a woman who gets the tumour from contact with the dust brought home by her husband.

An enormous amount of experimental work on the biological effects of asbestos has been going on quietly at the Medical Research Council's pneumoconiosis unit at Cardiff, where Dr Wagner now works. They have shown there that "exposing" specially-bred rats to various kinds of asbestos can induce in the animals lung conditions resembling the asbestosis of human beings, mesothelioma, and even perhaps lung cancer.

Some of the current studies are designed to find out which variety of asbestos is the most noxious, and the minimum dose required to produce malignant changes. This could throw important light on the clinical disease for it seems that a very brief exposure to the dust can prove lethal in man.

The M.R.C.'s work is only one aspect of a vast international effort, for "outbreaks" of the tumour are being reported from other countries, notably the United States.

The International Union Against Cancer has enlisted distinguished working party of doctors and scientists to study the association between exposure to asbestos and cancer. The world-wide programme of research they have recommended is detailed, elaborate and far-seeing. It goes a long way beyond considerations of mesothelioma, the incidence of which is a mere fleabite compared with that of lung cancer.

One particularly significant study already in progress is concerned with the presence of what are called asbestos bodies in the lungs. These are fibres of asbestos which have become coated with an iron-protein complex. Professor J. G. Thompson of Cape Town, first drew attention to the fact that they are abundant in cases of tumour but also present in otherwise healthy lungs. Since then Drs Hourihane and McCaughey and other researchers, both in this country and the U.S., have shown that between 20 and 30 per cent. of urban dwellers have asbestos bodies in their lungs, without any history of exposure to asbestos.

Asbestos is therefore very much in the air. Whether these particles could possibly cause other unwelcome changes in the lungs is one of the vital questions that remains to be answered by research.

## Sunny, but rain on way

Areas 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 15—Dry with sunny periods, cloud and rain later. Wind westerly, backing southerly, fresh and strong. Near normal temperatures, maximum 12° (54°).

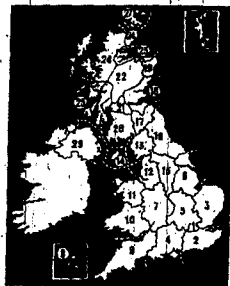
Areas 4, 7, 12, 13, 20—Sunny, cloud and rain later. Wind south-west, moderate, backing souly, fresh to strong. Near normal temperatures, maximum 12 (54).

Areas 8, 9, 16—Bright early, mainly cloudy, rain or drizzle. Wind south to south-west, fresh to gale. Normal temperatures, maximum 13 (55).

Areas 11, 21, 29—Sunny periods, cloud and rain afternoon. Wind southerly, fresh to gale. Normal temperatures, maximum 14 (57).

Areas 10, 17, 21, 22—Sunny periods, cloud and rain later. Wind south-west, backing south, fresh to strong. Normal temperatures, maximum 11 (52).

Areas 18, 19—Sunny periods, scattered showers, cloud and rain later. Wind south-westerly, increasing fresh to strong. Near normal temperatures, maximum 11 (52).



Further outlook—Rain, followed by sunny intervals.

FOREIGN WEATHER.—Moscow: cloud, 15 (59); Geneva: fair, 13 (55); Lisbon: sun, 21 (70); Madrid: sun, 13 (55); Paris: cloud, 15 (59); Rome: fair, 20 (68); Rome: cloud, 21 (70); Vienna: fair, 14 (57).

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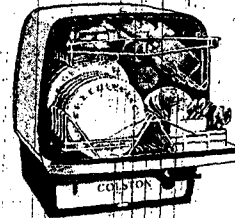
It holds so much. Although its handsome cabinet is less than 2 foot square, the Colston takes 40 pieces of china, and 45 of cutlery. Its two racks are so brilliantly designed they'll hold the pie and pudding dishes, jugs, saucers, pans, carvers, slicers and other odd-shaped pieces so safely as they'll take your plates,

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