

The Customs Journal

No. 607

January 28th, 1928

Fortnightly

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Editorial	9	Failed A.P.O.s—A Solution	15
Current Comments	10	Pay of Ex-Service Men	15
Presentation at Greenock	11	The Pay of Ex-Service Men	16
Penarth Dock Seizure	11	Book Lovers' Library	17
Off with the Gloves	12	Vocational Education Scheme	18
Changes in the Staff	12	Prosecutions at Hull	18
Small Port Work	13	Superannuation and Conviction	19
Correspondence		C. & E. Orphan Widow & War Memorial Fund	19
The V.E.S. and the Examination	14	Too Late	20

Letters to the Editor, and articles and correspondence intended for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, 'The Customs Journal', 91, Tressillian Road, Brockley, London, S.E.4.

All matter for insertion in the forthcoming issue should reach the Editor on or before the Monday Preceding the day of publication.

EDITORIAL

CAN the Civil Service pension be regarded as the outcome of a system of deferred pay? We have always thought so, and many who to-day hold responsible positions did not hesitate, years ago, to tell us that such was the nature of the pension we hope to receive in the dim future. Those same people are not so definite in these days, although we like to carry on the tradition by teaching our juniors the same doctrine. There is much misgiving, however, and a recent case gives us very seriously to consider the position and to wish that we could have a ruling on the point. Press comments elsewhere in this issue point to the possibility of injustice. It seems to us far from right that conviction for an offence, whether great or small, should result in the withdrawal of pension rights earned probably over a long period of service. We have no desire to condone any offence. The Civil Servant is in a position of trust. Infinite care is taken that he enters the Service with a spotless character. The country expects much of him—loyalty, incorruptibility, efficiency—and it is, as a rule, admitted that these qualities are forthcoming, despite the scurrilous attacks that are sometimes made, and the low standard of salaries.

Sir Alfred Mond is quoted as saying that "The scale of salaries adopted in Government departments for business and technical services of the most important character is so much lower than that for similar services and responsibilities in business enterprises that it is somewhat remarkable that the Government should obtain such service as it does for the rewards it offers." It certainly is remarkable, and if the rewards are not great it cannot but be admitted that the penalties are not small. A man betrays a position of trust. He is prosecuted and proved guilty. Very well; he must be punished, and

the Court awards its sentence. This is quite right. Everybody acknowledges that. The result is that he loses his position as the outcome of his wrong-doing. Is this not severe enough? Would business enterprise go farther than this? Is it right to add to the Court's punishment by withholding that which has been earned prior to the crime? We think not. It is not our idea of justice, and we firmly believe that the general public holds the same opinion. We shudder to think of thousands of Civil Servants, who, by reason of horribly insufficient salaries, are thrust into temptation every day. Much is expected of the Civil Servant, and that much is given. Little is given in return, whether by way of salary or appreciation; and should he be guilty of misdemeanour he is chastised with a savagery worthy of the middle ages. In fact, condemnation is turned into sympathy.

The Vocational Education Committee with some members of the London staff, paid a visit last week to the Working Men's College, St Pancras, and made an interesting tour of the various departments in the building. To say that they were impressed by what they saw gives but a poor idea of the wonderful work being accomplished by this college, which holds a unique position among educational systems. A full account of the visit will appear in our next issue.

The cost-of-living figure on January 1st, was approximately 68. The figures for September, October, November and December were 65, 67, 69 and 69 respectively. The average for the five months is therefore 67.6. To bring the average above 70 (at which figure the bonus is at present payable) it will be necessary for the February figure to rise to 83, so that unless something phenomenal occurs, there will be no increase in the bonus in March.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

IT is highly probable that the first appearance of this new feature in the "Customs Journal" will of itself, be a topic for current comment among P.S.A. members. Not necessarily with reference to the merits of the goods served up for the consumption of "Journal" readers, but, more likely, the comment will be of a speculative nature. Change from normal practice is notoriously obnoxious to the average man, even though that change might be for his own benefit eventually. He hates being disturbed, and, suspicious of motives, he is not infrequently inclined to express aversion to innovation. Therefore, it is to be expected that, no matter what explanation is here given, there will be a number of ingenious theories as to the why and wherefore of the introduction of this page.

* * * *

The explanation is, nevertheless, quite simple. Stagnation in any organisation is a most serious defect, but in the affairs of the P.S.A. stagnation would be disastrous. At a period like the present, when there is evidence everywhere of rapid development in Civil Service circles, it would be myopic policy to remain satisfied that the means, which have served well in the past for the self-expression of our members, are still adequate to meet the changing conditions. To experiment, with the object of discovering possible improvement, is the wise course to take; and there could be no sphere more likely to produce good results from such investigation than the pages of the "Customs Journal." The management Committee of the "Journal," having realised this, have decided to break new ground rather than risk the charge of being unimaginative. The old routine has been abandoned, and it is hoped that this will not only avoid the rut, but will also have a stimulating effect upon the membership.

* * * *

At the present moment Waterguard members have every reason to be alive and wide awake. The Department is steadily coming to the fore, and this fact is perhaps more thoroughly realised by other people than by ourselves. It is up to us to see that nothing occurs to interfere with the trend of events. Grudges, growls, and grouches, are each effective brakes upon our upward progress. But apathy is worse than all these things for clogging Association machinery. Members guilty of possessing these unpleasant attributes are deliberately damaging the prospects of their own colleagues. There can be no getting away from that fact. Yet, how often do we find these very people unblushingly uttering words of condemnation against those unfortunate individuals who have been quixotic enough to take up Association work with the deliberate intention of helping their colleagues. That this can happen in a sane community is one of the strange things of life.

* * * *

It is the boast of the P.S.A. that every member, every District, and every Area is linked up in such a way that all expression of opinion from any source, regarding Association policy, can obtain full consideration, and, if capable of surviving debate, can ultimately influence policy. If this is true, then the Association is sound, and there can be no earthly

reason for a Waterguard man being outside. Those who think it is not true should make it their business to demonstrate this publicly.

* * * *

For a member to blame the Association because he fails to impress his views on a District meeting is not good logic. Too often do we hear expression of disgust from members who are beaten in debate. The manner in which a man takes such a defeat is a good test of character and sincerity. A member who is really in earnest, and is still unconvinced, will seek other means to express his views rather than adopt the role of deserter.

The other means open to him is the "Customs Journal." He may utilise the Correspondence columns, or he may write an article on his subject. Should he not care to do either of these things, there is now open to him a further facility provided by "Current Comments." Information, ideas, or propositions of any kind relating to P.S.A. activity may be sent to the Editor for treatment under this heading.

Communications may be scribbled in any shape or form, and all that is necessary is that the right idea is conveyed—the Editor will do the rest. Here is a simple means of obtaining publicity, brought within reach of any member. Each topic contributed in this way will have frank and fair treatment.

Now, let's hear those grumbles!

Among the many items dealt with at the Staff Side meeting of the Suggestions Committee, on the 18th inst., were three suggestions of Waterguard origin. One was dealing with a revision of the List 142; another referred to a slight alteration to the Inward Clearing Bill; and the third was a small amendment to the notice of Detention of Vessels.

Two other Waterguard suggestions were finally disposed of, having already had discussion at previous meetings. They were relating to a proposal regarding signals on vessels from foreign, and the suggested Waterguard Code. The Official Side had refused to accept either of these proposals.

* * * *

Paragraph 8, G.O. 2/1928, contains an instruction which all Waterguard officers employed on launch stations would do well to keep in mind.

In the same G.O., paragraph 14 appears as a result of Association representation made at the instance of the Education Committee. The regulation was first issued by Circular to Chief Preventive Officers, but now that it has come out in G.O. form the position is much more satisfactory, especially for the examination candidates, whose minds are now set at rest.

The point cleared up by G.O. 89/1927, regarding Baby-Ciné cameras, was also the subject of representations emanating from the Education Committee.

* * * *

The V.E.C. have now secured the services of a well-known supervising officer, who is prepared to give tuition to aspirants for promotion to C.P.O. A novel system is being arranged by which the candidate will be known to the tutor only by a number,

and no one else will have access to the papers. This new branch of the V.E.S. is being instituted as a result of requests made to the Central Committee.

* * * *

It seems probable that the action taken is not by any means too soon. The dissatisfaction expressed at the last Council meeting regarding methods of promotion to the C.P.O. Grade resulted in the Executive being instructed to examine the situation with a view to improving the type of examination. It was also decided that the E.C. should draw up a scheme for submission to the Districts. The Executive are still busy at this task, which is now almost completed, but in the meantime several of the Districts have discussed the matter as arising out of the Council report, and though no definite proposal was available for them, they have endorsed the action taken by the Council on this question. This tends to simplify matters and will, no doubt, expedite final discussion when the Executive scheme appears.

* * * *

All Council members are supplied with copies of the "New Civilian," and they will, no doubt, have read with much interest the article on The Industrial Court, which appeared in the issue dated 18th January. It is a short history, clear and concise, of what the Court has done for the Civil Service since 1912. Those who imagine the Court to be a sort of fairy godmother would do well to study the article carefully. No Association official should have missed reading it.

In the same issue of the paper is an article on Superannuation Rights by the Secretary of the Superannuation Rights Association. Very few people are acquainted with the details of the dispute between this organisation and the National Staff Side, and therefore publicity will be useful in clearing up many points not clearly understood. High Court proceedings will shortly be undertaken by the Association, and the case will be worth watching.

* * * *

It is expected that the long-awaited negotiations on the London local Whitley Committee, regarding staffing of the port, will be in full swing during the coming week. The proceedings have been delayed through unusual circumstances, in which it would not have been reasonable had the Staff Side adopted a stiff-necked attitude.

The forbearance of the Staff was due to their appreciation of certain difficulties which faced the Official Side owing to changes in administration of the port. We may hope that this display of the true Whitley spirit will be reciprocated, and that when the Committee get to grips on the main issue the Official Side will indicate a sweetly reasonable disposition.

* * * *

There is no joyful news about the cost-of-living figure. It has started a decline, and this would be very nice if the practical effect could be felt in household budgets. The latest figure is 68 at December 31st. The figure for December 1st was 69.

Preventive Staff Association

Head Office:

Thames Chambers,

13, Beer Lane,

London, E.C.3.

Telephone: ROYAL 4279

President: E. P. Madden

General Secretary: J. Merron

Organising Secretary: J. T. Sutton

Assistant Secretary: W. H. Powell

OBITUARY.

The many friends of Mr. A. F. Phillips, P.O., Silloth, will regret to learn of his sad bereavement in the death of his youngest son, Jack, aged 17 years, which occurred on the 7th instant at 17, Warngrove Street, Silloth, after an illness lasting eight weeks. He was laid to rest at St. Paul's Causewayhead, Silloth, on the 10th instant.

Among the many beautiful floral tributes received was one from the Officer-in-Charge, and one from Mr. A. E. Gallant, C.P.O., Preston.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

At a meeting held on the 10th inst. a full attendance of members was presided over by Mr. J. H. Clifford.

Matters of general interest were discussed, including the following:—Uniform, supply of Mackintoshes and Electric Lamps, and the long-standing question of Failed A.P.O.s. On the latter point quite an original suggestion was put forward, more of which will be heard later when it emerges from the embryo stage.

Various items of local interest were discussed and resolutions passed, the local Secretary being instructed to take necessary action.

PRESENTATION AT GREENOCK.

MR. JAMES MCCARTHY, PREVENTIVE OFFICER.

On the occasion of the retirement of Mr. James McCarthy, Preventive Officer, on the completion of forty years' service, officers and friends met at the Old Pilot Station, Princes Pier, Greenock, on Friday evening, December 16th, and presented him with a Sherwood Pendant Barometer and a Pipe in case, together with a Crystal Salad Bowl for Mrs. McCarthy.

Mr. McCarthy joined the Service at Greenock in 1887 (when the Customs had a cutter anchored at the Tail of the Bank and incoming vessels were boarded from a rowing boat), and has been stationed at Ardrrossan, Montrose and Bristol, returning to Greenock eighteen years ago.

He has always taken a keen interest in Association affairs, and probably was the oldest member of the Preventive Staff Association, having been one of the first to join the Boatmen's Association when it was formed.

OFF WITH THE GLOVES.

By "GEN."

CERTAIN writers in recent issues of the "Customs Journal" evidently have their fingers on the pulse of Waterguard thought. On all sides we notice a growing volume of opinion that the time is at hand for action to be taken to secure for the Preventive Staff what must ultimately be conceded as their right—the performance of all Landing and Shipping duties.

Some of these writers, however, appear to be interested only in the benefit of the few. The retention of a percentage of vacancies in the Officer grade for Waterguard Officers is not a cure: it is not even a palliative. It simply means that a small number would benefit by the transfer or promotion—call it what you like—but that the Landing and Shipping duties we are concerned with would still be performed by the Landing Staff.

In the past, prior to the Customs and Excise amalgamation, Waterguard Officers held the decided opinion that these duties could be quite as efficiently carried out by them as by the Examining Officers of those days, but they realised the opposition it would be necessary to overcome to attain their goal. In addition to the task of convincing the Honourable Board of their fitness for the work, they would have met with the determined resistance of a body of officers far stronger numerically and better organised; the two Waterguard Associations of that period would hardly bear comparison with the Preventive Staff Association of to-day. Further, as the maximum salary of the second class Examining Officers only exceeded that of the Preventive Officer (upper section) by £20, the plea of economy could not very well be introduced. For these and other reasons no progress was achieved.

To-day, however, a far different aspect of the situation presents itself. We of the Waterguard are more than ever convinced that Landing and Shipping duties belong rightly to us, and that, if represented properly, our case is bound to receive honourable consideration. As for countering opposition, we have in the P.S.A. one of the best organised associations in the whole of the Civil Service. Why, therefore, with arguments in our favour that are irrefutable, do we stay our hand? Why do not our leaders buckle to and prepare a case for submission to "the powers that be"? One reason only can be adduced, and that is a desire not to hurt the feelings of our friends, the Officer grade. A very praiseworthy desire, perhaps, but—shall we say—a trifle quixotic. Also, are we quite fair to ourselves, and can we quote any instance where these people have been so forbearing towards us? On the contrary, some of us have not forgotten the circumstances that attended the post-war reconstruction scheme. We have to thank the Officer grade principally for the meagreness of our portion at that time. They did not hesitate to seize the lion's share, and were quite emphatic in their refusal to allow our scheme to be dealt with in conjunction with their own. The fact that we came in for only some very small crumbs after they had devoured the feast caused them no loss of sleep. Therefore, I say, why should we

consider any point of view they might hold in the matter under discussion? Let us come out into the open and make it clear that we are prepared to fight tooth and nail for our rights. We have nothing to lose and much to gain, so let no false consideration for others prevail.

Off with the gloves, then, and let us get to grips.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

TO JANUARY 9th, 1928.

TRANSFERS.

- CHIEF PREVENTIVE OFFICER, Upper Section :—
Ladhams, G. E., Plymouth to Harwich, Ipswich.
CHIEF PREVENTIVE OFFICERS, Lower Section :—
Gilmartin, L., unattached, Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard to Falmouth, Plymouth.
O'Malley, R., Falmouth, Plymouth to Goole, Hull.
PREVENTIVE OFFICER :—
Emmerson, E., Wick, Inverness to Newcastle.
ASSISTANT PREVENTIVE OFFICER :—
Boodle, F. G., Newport, Mon., to Dover.

PROMOTIONS.

- CHIEF PREVENTIVE OFFICER TO ASSISTANT INSPECTOR (unattached) :—
Mathews, T. W., Harwich, Ipswich to Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard
CHIEF PREVENTIVE OFFICER, Lower Section to Upper Section :—
Sharpe, R., Goole, Hull to Plymouth.
PREVENTIVE OFFICER TO CHIEF PREVENTIVE OFFICER, Lower Section :—
Boyle, C. A., Clydebank, Glasgow, to Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard
ASSISTANT PREVENTIVE OFFICERS TO PREVENTIVE OFFICERS :—
Adams, H. W., Plymouth to Glasgow
Lowe, E. W., Grimsby to Wick, Inverness.
Precious, W. C., Methil to Dysart, Dundee.
Robinson, C. P. D., Avonmouth, Bristol, to Clydebank, Glasgow.

OFFICERS LEAVING THE SERVICE.

- RETIREMENTS :—
Assistant Inspector (unattached) Houghton, T., office of Inspector-General of Waterguard
Preventive Officers :—
Adams, W. J., Dysart, Dundee.
Trewavas, J., Falmouth, Plymouth.
Whyte, J., Montrose, Dundee.
Assistant Preventive Officer :— Andrew, A., Hull

DEATH :—

- Assistant Preventive Officer :— Baynton, E., Lydney, Newport, Mon.

OBITUARY OF SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS.

- Baker, F. W., Preventive Officer.
Moore, T., Preventive Officer.

VACANCIES.

- Chief Preventive Officer, Upper Section—Glasgow. 4.3.1928.
Preventive Officer—Belfast. 18.2.1928.
Preventive Officer—Glasgow. 8.2.1928.
*Assistant Preventive Officer—Lydney, Newport, Mon.

*An official residence is provided at a reduced rental, and there is an allowance of £20 per annum for performing Long Room work, etc.

SMALL PORT WORK

By "VAGRHETH"

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

THE simple duties of a Preventive Officer-in-Charge as Registrar of R.N.R. are generally confined to recruiting suitable men, recording the movements of, and despatching for drill, men borne on his local register, and paying annual retainers. Although the regulations governing the R.N.R. are in two volumes, Officers and Men, and cover a wide field, I think it will be sufficient if I confine myself to those simple peace-time duties which every Registrar performs. Before going into these, however, it would be as well to mention one very important duty which may prove of interest, and that is the periodical schemes which a Registrar has to prepare for the event of war or national emergency. The primary object of these schemes is to have everything cut and dried for quickly mobilising and despatching men, showing the routes they would follow to their various naval bases, the equipment each would require, and all that detail which we went through in the army recruiting offices. The preparation of these schemes requires vision and entails a good deal of detailed enquiry, and Registrars are grateful that they are not required very often.

One of the most important duties of a Registrar is to make known to eligible persons the conditions of the Reserve. This he does by posting up Recruiting Posters in his office, handing pamphlets to suitable men, and explaining the conditions and advantages of service. When a man makes an application to join the R.N.R. he is required to fill in an application form. If the Registrar is satisfied that the man is a suitable candidate—and it must be mentioned here that the conditions are fairly rigorous—the man is then sent to the Medical Officer. The Medical Officer is usually a Civil practitioner, appointed by the Registrar-General, and he must certify that the candidate has none of the physical disabilities which would debar him, and which are set out in great detail in the book of instructions. The application is then sent to the Registrar-General and, if the candidate is accepted, a form (R.V.1c), and a Certificate Book (R.V.2), are sent to the Registrar. The conditions of issue of the Certificate Book are set out on the R.V.1c. The uses of the Certificate Book are to be carefully explained to the man, especially with regard to application for training, payments of annual retainers, voyages in the merchant service, reports of Civil employment, and changes of residence, etc.

On completion of each five years in the Reserve, men will, in order to continue in the Reserve, be required to re-enrol for a further period of five years. No man is, however, permitted to serve for more than a total of twenty-five years in the Reserve, the last period being for shore and harbour services

only. When it is observed from a man's book that his period of five years has expired, he should, especially if he is a good man, be invited by the Registrar to enrol for a further period. An application is then prepared by the man and forwarded to the Registrar-General, who informs the local Registrar if the man has been accepted or not. If a man has no desire to serve for another period he makes an application to be discharged; or if no application is received from a man within three months of the completion of a period, and who has been in the United Kingdom during that period, he is to be considered as having voluntarily quitted the Reserve, and will be struck off the list.

Men who are in the Reserve must follow certain Civil employment during certain periods of enrolment. For instance, Engine Room Artificers will be required, during their first, second and third periods of enrolment in the Reserve, to be employed as Engineers or in a kindred capacity; Seaman ratings during their first period of five years' service will be required to be employed at sea; whilst stokers will be required, during their first, second and third periods of five years, to serve as Fireman on ship, or Furnaceman ashore. These regulations are set out in detail in the regulations, and failure to comply with them renders a man liable to have his retainers suspended or forfeited, and to be discharged from the Reserve on completion of the period. Whenever a Naval Reserve man is engaged for, or discharged from, service in a foreign-going ship in the United Kingdom he must produce his Certificate Book (R.V.2) for endorsement of particulars of voyage by the Superintendent of Mercantile Marine. In the case of engagement, the number and letter of the Certificate are to be entered in the Ship's Articles against the man's name. Every Reserve man employed otherwise than in foreign-going ships must report to the nearest Registrar personally at intervals of six months, reporting his past and present employment. The Registrar then makes an entry in the man's Certificate Book (R.V.2) on forms R.V.17 (and Schedule 32 if a retainer is paid), and on the man's registry card (R.V.52). The original of R.V.17 is sent to the Registrar-General. When the man reports to a Registrar and is registered on R.V.52 at some other port, an advice on form R.V.57 is to be forwarded to the home port. Registrars must exercise care in going through a man's Certificate Book (R.V.2) in order to check whether the man has duly reported as required, and bad cases of failure to report should be reported to the Registrar-General.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence

The name and address of the writer (not necessarily for publication) should be given in all letters to the Editor, who accepts no responsibility for the views expressed.

THE V.E.S. AND THE EXAMINATION.

Sir, I observe with a certain amount of gratification that Mr. Sheehan, in his letter on the above subject appearing in the last issue of the "Journal," merely questions my discretion, and not the argument contained in my former letter. At the same time, however, I maintain that he has no reason to "cast stones" at my sinful person. To persist in giving greater publicity to an indiscretion, in my opinion, is far from being discreet.

Still, in order that Mr. Sheehan may not have an uneasy conscience on that account, I would ask him to read my "indiscretion" once again. I have an average amount of imagination, but I cannot discover anything in my remarks that could possibly be construed as "trouncing any particular port or district for apathy." It surely is superfluous to point out that tuition under the V.E. Scheme is purely voluntary.

The controversy that has resulted from my letter, however, renders it desirable that I should state the reason I wrote it, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Sheehan is kind enough to believe that my intentions were not altogether criminal.

The V.E. courses constitute a carefully-devised system of departmental education, specially drawn up to assist candidates to qualify at the examination. The preliminary courses, which cover practically the whole phase of Waterguard work, consist of lesson papers that I would have found extremely valuable had they been in my possession when preparing for the examination. The regulations applicable to each subject are enumerated, and the pupil's attention is drawn to all important paragraphs. Doubtful and intricate parts are explained in as detailed a manner as is practicable. All amendments to the original Code or G.O. are specifically mentioned and enumerated. When it is realised how few are the candidates who have the full set of Codes and G.O.s, and how fewer still are those who are fortunate enough to possess fully-amended copies, the value of these papers is at once apparent. On the morning of the last examination, I heard one candidate enlarging upon an essential phase of smuggling procedure in a manner that proved his blissful ignorance of amendments that had been operative for years. I also recollect a certain "tutor" asking his pupils to state the duty on mechanical lighters some years after these articles had ceased to be dutiable. (In case I may be accused of further indiscretions, I hasten to absolve Mr. Sheehan from any connection with these episodes.)

The V.E. papers are compiled by the Central Committee and the tutors. They are all closely scrutinised by the whole of the former body. This system alone has minimised the possibilities of similar errors. The whole method of study has been made progressive, and the intermediate papers are intended to meet the needs of the candidate who is making preparations for the intensive study that commences usually some twelve months before the

examination. The advanced courses consist of actual examination papers, and the candidate who deals with them all can fear nothing at Burlington Gardens.

Mr. Sheehan has a vast experience of examination preparation. He will agree with me that the present system is a great improvement on the old slip shod methods. I have no doubt that his immediate colleagues are acquainted with his opinion of the scheme and the methods it has adopted. In case he, or anyone else, may doubt my motives, I desire to say that I cannot claim any credit for the inauguration of the scheme. To be candid, I must confess that I was dubious of its success. I have had nothing whatsoever to do with the working of the scheme, and had it proved a failure I would have been in no manner responsible, except as a member of the E.C. At the same time, however, I know a good thing when I see it, and I merely tried to confirm what no doubt Mr. Sheehan has already told those likely to be interested. If in the process I have hurt anyone's feelings, I can only express regret—and surprise.—Yours, etc.,

J. T. SUTTON.

Sir,—The V.E.S.

Misunderstanding might well ruin the most altruistic scheme ever put forward, and that being so, it strikes me that there is a certain amount of danger to the ultimate success of the V.E.S., unless steps are taken to educate those concerned in its aims and objects. The letter by Mr. Crooks in the issue of December 17th. brings this forcibly to my mind. The tone of his letter, apart altogether from his criticism of Mr. Sutton, shows a lack of understanding of the principles guiding the V.E.S., and of the objects aimed at by the Association leaders in supporting the scheme.

It is charitable to assume that Mr. Crooks is not aware of these principles, and granting this, it is reasonable to surmise that quite a large number of other officers are without knowledge of the ultimate aims and objects of the V.E.S.

These aims and objects should, of course, be evident to everyone in the Department; nevertheless, the fact of them being published in our "Journal" by an authoritative body such as the Executive or the Central Committee, might go a long way towards clearing the minds of those who do not understand them, and would probably confute the arguments of its enemies. Why there should be enemies to a scheme which has as its aim the general uplifting of the Department, is beyond my comprehension.

A certain amount of criticism is inevitable when any new departure from the existing state is brought about, and I am sure that fair and constructive criticism will be welcomed by the officers conducting the business of the scheme.

The ultimate paragraph in Mr. Sheehan's letter referred to, explains the position very clearly so far as the financial position is concerned. Anyone connected with the scheme must indeed be departmentally patriotic, for no financial gain could ever adequately recompense him for the amount of work performed and time expended.

Promotion for the Department, as for the individual, depends entirely upon the qualifications the Department or individual may have to perform certain duties. No one knows what the future may bring

forth; therefore it behoves us to prepare ourselves individually, so that we may, as a Department, prove we are capable of performing any duty in connection with Customs work.

The Waterguard Department is certainly the proper training ground for landing and shipping work (although this is not officially recognised), but until such time as all the staff is fully trained we could not reasonably claim to take over all these duties. The fact that a few P.O.s are able to (and actually do) perform these duties, does not prove that the Department as a whole is at present qualified to do them.

The V.E.S., however, has the personnel to train and prepare the staff for all Customs work, and what is required is for all the members of the staff to enrol themselves in the scheme.

Could this be realised, we would have, in a very short space of time, a highly-trained and efficient staff, with the necessary knowledge to enable them to perform any Customs duty. Furthermore, the hands of the Association leaders would then be tremendously strengthened when laying claim for our Department to take over any existing work, or any new and responsible duties which the C. & E. is saddled with from time to time.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. ANGUS.

FAILED A.P.O.s—A SOLUTION?

Sir,—The publication of particulars of an "Admiralty Fleet Order," directing Commander-in-Chiefs to submit names (covered by a report) of ratings under their command, who, although having failed to pass the educational test for advancement, are considered to have shown proficiency in the matter of duties and of becoming leaders of their branch, suggests the possibility of such a principle being applied to considered cases of failed A.P.O.s in the Preventive Service.

In approaching this subject one must be particularly careful to avoid any attempt to return to the old order of selection, but a review of such a principle is, I think, worthy of consideration. I am sure the majority of us in the Preventive Service will appreciate the fact that there are cases where an officer is well known to many as being most zealous and capable in the performance of his duties, but through some force of circumstances has not been able to do himself justice at either examination he has attended. It may be argued that this matter is not peculiar to us, but is met with in every branch of the public services. Still, supposing such a proposal to be adopted and limited to a few cases, as occasions arise, I do not think it would appreciably endanger the prospects of the younger members of the Service, but would do a great deal to alleviate the position of the few members affected under the present system.

May I suggest that this matter could be dealt with by the Promotion Board, a representative of the Preventive Staff Association being present when evidence is taken?—Yours, etc.,

"J.E.T."

THE PAY OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

Sir,—I have read with interest the letters of "A.E.F." and "Boy Messenger" regarding wage claims. What the exact present salary (including Lonus) of these correspondents is I do not know, but I should imagine that their financial position is far less serious than that of the men who joined the Service late in 1925 and in 1926. "A.E.F." has probably had an extra increment or two, while "Boy Messenger" has the advantage of being younger than 1925-26 entrants. He will be called up for promotion while still a young man. The 1925-26 entrant has very little to expect from the future unless there are some drastic changes in Waterguard salaries and personnel. That, however, is not the subject I wish to discuss.

Both "A.E.F." and "Boy Messenger" agree that in preference to a "party claim" being presented, an all-round increase of salary for the A.P.O. grade should be pressed for. "A.E.F.", however doubts whether such a claim would be successful at the present moment. He is quite correct. Wage claims, based on inability to exist on present salary, difference between "Cost-of-living Figures" and "Actual Cost-of-living" (which seems to me to be great), and war service, etc., are doomed to failure. It is regrettable, but sympathy, when reckoned in terms of cash, does not exist between employer and employed in these hard times. Before we can hope for increased salaries we must increase our status and shoulder additional duties, or prove that we are already doing so.

I understand that a move is already on foot to bring Free Goods under the control of the Waterguard. This, if successful, will undoubtedly increase the status of the P.O. grade and give them good grounds to press for higher salaries. There is really nothing, however, to show that the A.P.O. grade will benefit much by the change. The P.O. grade will take the responsibility and be paid accordingly, while the A.P.O. grade will get a lot of extra work and very little else.

What we want, and ought to go all out for, is responsibility for ourselves. I believe that, in the event of Free Goods being given to the Waterguard, we could quite legitimately press for the responsibility of shipping Bonded Stores, consisting wholly of low duty goods, or of bonds where the duty concerned is small, the checking of stores on vessels coastwise, and the measuring of small cargoes in unregistered spaces, etc.

The A.P.O. grade of to-day is quite capable of taking over many of the less important jobs which take up valuable time in the P.O. grade; time which might be put to a much better use in the interests of the Revenue.

Now then, A.P.O. grade, I've put a proposition to you which is quite feasible, so let me have your views on the subject in forthcoming issues of the "C.J." Remember, high salaries only go with the jobs that carry the responsibility, and the sooner the A.P.O. grade is numbered among them the better it will be for us.—Yours, etc.,

"FUTURIST."

THE PAY OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

A POINT OF VIEW.

By "W.F.G."

I AM sure that the majority of readers of the "Customs Journal" were rather surprised at the attitude of "Ex-Boy Messenger" regarding the 1923/5 Entrants and their demands. From the tone of his letter one would imagine that these men have no reason whatever for complaining. With regard to the selfishness of which he complains, I rather think that the boot is on the other foot. The position of ex-Boy Messengers is, as I will endeavour to illustrate, comfortable when compared with the position of 1923/5 entrants.

The usual reply of the "well-satisfied-with-anything" members is that we knew of the conditions before we sat for the examination, and that if we were not content to abide by the conditions, why did we ever enter the Service at all? Well, "Ex-Boy Messenger" admits that these men were fitted for other posts. Granted! But he must remember the number of good men who were promised their old positions when they returned from overseas. Countless numbers were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity to present themselves. Those who were so fortunate (or, should I say so unfortunate), were offered the position as they left it, with stay-at-homes as their superiors by reason of their service. Ambitious men, of course, could not be content with those conditions, and took other opportunities that were offered. The Waterguard seemed to offer these opportunities. A drowning man will clutch at anything to gain a hold and be thankful for it, but it does not follow that he is going to be content with his hold if he sees a way to get high-and-dry on the land.

Everyone has heard Asquith's memorable slogan "Wait and See." Have we to be blinded to the resultant catastrophe that is bound to follow if we sit tight and let the powers-that-be think we are satisfied with our lot? We have been waiting a very long time for old sores to be healed, and have at last realised that promises are often made to be broken as scraps of paper are made to be brushed aside. It therefore behoves us to get on with the demand for improvement, and it seems to me that it is going to be left to the ex-Service men to see it through.

I entreat "Ex-Boy Messenger" to consider the following two examples which may hardly seem credible, but which, nevertheless, are typical of the gulf that exists between men of the same grade:—

- (1) Ex-Boy Messenger; Age 23; Service 5 years; wage 37/- per week (plus bonus).
- (2) Ex-Service Man (1925); Age 30; Service 2 years; wage 35/- per week (plus bonus).

Of overtime little need be said, as both come under the same rate; but in any case it ceases to be an asset, and is, in fact, a liability when it entails service for seven days a week.

Does "Ex-Boy Messenger" aver that there is any similarity in the prospects? He is expecting to be called for the P.O.'s examination by the time

he is 28, as young as No. 2 when he starts his career. But what of No. 2? At the present rate of promotion it may be anything from 15 to 20 years before he is called upon for the examination. Take it at the lesser time, and it will be seen that he will be 43. Another fact that must not be lost sight of is that of the number of existing young P.O.s who may be good for another 25 years' service. Unless further positions are created, what hope is there for those to come?

I do not know if "Ex-Boy Messenger" is a married man or not. If he is not, let him read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the case for the Ex-Service Man. If he is, he ought to more readily understand what we are driving at. All these cost-of-living tables will not illustrate how it is possible to keep a wife and family in reasonable comfort as becomes an officer of Customs on £2 15s. per week. Does "Ex-Boy Messenger" also realise that the majority of these men have had to leave their home towns and are now existing in "digs," and does he know and realise what is left of their wages after paying their rent?

We all know of the pitfalls and temptations to be met with in the course of a day's duty, and this is, in itself, the strongest argument that can be produced for a decent living wage. Should anyone be so unfortunate as to succumb to such temptations and the matter be brought to the notice of higher authority, there would be scant sympathy shown. All the more reason why he should be in a position to laugh at any suggestion that he should depart from his duty. I consider the paying of such a small wage to an officer of Customs and Excise on a par with the practice of sending "test letters" to employees of the Post Office. It is contemptible to put increased temptation before men whose characters under ordinary circumstances would be beyond reproach.

I would like "Ex-Boy Messenger" to understand that the case for Ex-Service Men is not a grumble, but that it is a prelude to the uplifting of the grade from the depths to which it has descended, through the fault of the members themselves who have been content, in the past, to be dormant (and to grumble), and leave a small handful to carry on against a majority whom it suits to see us what we are to-day. NOW is your opportunity! Without a doubt the Association is now becoming one worthy of the name. I appeal in this reply to every eligible Waterguard Officer to join or re-join the Association AT ONCE, and give the necessary impetus and backing that is required.

The majority of ambitious men are for raising status, and I would do all in my power to this end, but first let us have something substantial to enable us to hold our heads in the air, and show those with whom we come in contact on duty and elsewhere that we are proud of the fact that we are "Officers of Customs and Excise."

SPORT AND SOCIAL.

**CUSTOMS WATERGUARD
CHESS CLUB.**

CUP CONTEST.

Section 1.

Round 8.—Mr. F. G. Boodle, Dover, beat Mr. E. W. Kidman, Liverpool; Mr. A. Hardie, Ayr, beat Mr. W. E. Standring, London; Mr. S. W. H. Hargrove, Eastham, beat Mr. W. W. Bishop, Sharpness.

Final Round.—Mr. W. W. Bishop, Sharpness, beat Mr. E. W. Kidman, Liverpool; Mr. F. G. Boodle, Dover, beat Mr. W. G. Thomson, Bangor.

Section 2.

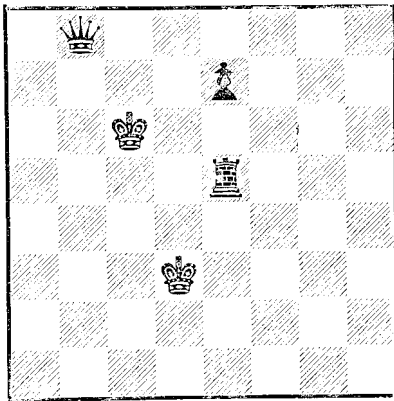
Round 4.—Mr. A. Vigeon, Ridham, beat Mr. J. Hoare, Weymouth.

Round 5.—Mr. J. Smallwood, London, beat Mr. J. Terry, Liverpool.

Round 7.—Mr. G. Douglas, Liverpool, beat Mr. J. Hoare, Weymouth; Mr. J. Smallwood, London, beat Mr. L. E. Knight, Sharpness.

Final Round.—Mr. J. Terry, Liverpool, beat Mr. S. H. Matthews, Newport.

PROBLEM No. 7



BLACK MATE IN TWO

WHIST DRIVE AT CARDIFF.

The Waterguard Social Committee scored another success when they held a Whist Drive at the Carlton Cafe, Cardiff, on January 16th.

Many officers, with their wives and friends, participated, Mr. T. W. Matthews, W.S., and Mr. J. Keiran, C.P.O., Barry, being amongst those present, and a most enjoyable evening ensued. Messrs. Howell and Warne who acted as M.C.s, were ably supported by members of the Committee and, thanks to their efforts, there was not a dull moment throughout the evening.

Catering arrangements met with general approval. Tables had been laid in the buffet, and at half-time players partook of an excellent light supper, returning refreshed and eager for the second half of the game. A delightful evening ended all too quickly when the prizes were presented by Mrs. H. Howell, as follows:—

Ladies.—1st prize, Miss Morris; 2nd prize, Mrs. G. Evans; Hidden number, Mrs. Howell; Consolation, Mrs. Atwell; Raffle prize, Miss Symes.

Gentlemen.—1st prize, Mr. Hamblyn; 2nd prize, Mr. James; Hidden number, Mr. May; Consolation, Mr. Watson.

The unavoidable absence of the Collector and Waterguard Superintendent (owing to illness) was greatly regretted.

**JAMES MASON'S "CHESS
AND INTELLECT."**

By the M.C.

Harmoniously uniting in itself the curious, the beautiful, and the true, Chess appears to hold a permanent relation to the innate susceptibilities of intelligence; and there is now little question of its increasing value as a mental recreation, or of its fitness for use by all sorts and conditions of men. As the struggle to live shifts more and more from hand to brain, the need of a rational exhaust—a thinking change in thought—becomes more and more imperative, and will not be denied. In this respect Chess possesses very solid advantages over all branches of solitary study, having many points of contact through the various faculties of the mind, with much that concerns the daily activities of life. There is here no implication that it can be taken as a module of the intellectual altitude, or that it is sufficient alone for the entire discipline of the mental powers. No single department of thought may reasonably be assigned such distinction. If any could, however, then—in the opinion of every true chess player—Chess would be that one!

BOOKLOVERS' LIBRARY.

TO ASSOCIATION MEMBERS ONLY.

THE LIBRARY SERVICE.

WE are now approaching the time for the renewal of the Library service arranged with Messrs. Boots Booklovers' Library. It is quite evident, from the increasing membership, that this scheme is giving entire satisfaction. We wish to draw the attention of all members desirous of renewing their subscriptions for the ensuing year to the methods which will be employed in future.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The present subscription will expire on the 1st February.

All members desirous of renewing their subscriptions should obtain a Renewal Application Form.

This form is only issued to *bona-fide* members of the Association, and is endorsed accordingly. The forms, which may be obtained from the undersigned, should be filled in and accompanied by remittance handed to the Librarian of the local or most convenient branch of Messrs. Boots Booklovers' Library. The membership token at present in the member's possession should be presented with this application for renewal.

It is essential that application for renewal should be made on or before the 1st February, in order to avoid delay in the issue of the new token. The new membership token will be available within six days of the date of renewing the subscription, and an opportunity should be made of collecting this token within this period from the branch at which payment was made.

Failing the renewal of this subscription, any subscriber detaining the property of the Library beyond the period subscribed for, will be charged for such detention. Whether subscribers renew or not, present tokens must be surrendered upon expiry.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The special terms with Messrs. Boots are as follow:—

Class "A" entitling the tokenholder to all works in circulation, including the newly-published works, for a period of twelve months—15s. per volume.

Class "B" entitling the tokenholder to all works in circulation, excluding the newly-published works (usually volumes are placed in this class about four to eight months after publication) for a period of twelve months—5s. per volume.

Subscriptions are limited to TWO volumes per member.

Any new member desirous of taking advantage of this scheme should apply for an application form to the undersigned.

In order to meet the convenience of those members who do not desire immediately to take up this scheme, Application Forms will be supplied at any date, but the remittance should accompany the form when handed to the Librarian of the branch, as stated above, assessed at:—

In the case of Class "A" 1/3 per month, or part thereof, and

In the case of Class "B" 5d. per month, or part thereof,

to expire on the 1st February, 1929.

Any further information required may be addressed to the Head Librarian, Messrs. Boots Booklovers' Library, who will be pleased to furnish further particulars, where necessary.

W. H. POWELL,
Preventive Staff Association,
13, Beer Lane,
London, E.C.3.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SCHEME.

Candidates for the examination are reminded that there are three intermediate and three advanced terms. The scheme has not been in existence long enough for any one candidate to have had all the question papers.

If you, therefore, need any, we can supply; or should you desire special attention in any of the following subjects, no less than twenty-four questions in each can be had on application.

Fees are on the same basis as ordinary terms, and tutors undertake to give every attention.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

TREATMENT OF DUTIABLE STORES.

BAGGAGE.

SMUGGLING.

HEALTH AND EXPLOSIVES.

DECK CARGOES.

H.M. AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SHIPS
and COASTING.

SHIPMENT OF DUTIABLE STORES.

ANIMALS (including DOGS, HAY AND
STRAW).

SHIPS' REPORTS, ENTRIES AND EX-
AMINATION OF FREE GOODS IN
BULK.

PROSECUTIONS AT HULL.

At the Hull City Police Court on the 12st instant, the donkeyman and an A.B. of the steamer "Patria" were separately charged with concealing 12 bottles of Brandy (1.51 proof gallons), and 12 bottles of Brandy (1.51 proof), and 12 bottles of U.U. Spirits (1.48 proof) respectively. The A.B. had an additional charge of 12 bottles U.U. Spirits (1.48 proof). The charges were proved. The former was fined £6 16s. 8d. and 10s. costs, or thirty days; and the latter £13 16s. 1d. on the first charge and £6 13s. 5d. and costs, £1, on the second charge. The fines were paid. The spirits were discovered in the linings of the crew's quarters. Bunks and mess table had to be dismantled before the spirits could be recovered.

Mr. Balzer, C.P.O., prosecuted. The goods were discovered by Messrs. J. Shooter, W. E. Riddell and J. Rapson, A.P.O.s, under the supervision of Mr. R. A. Crooks, P.O.

At the same Court on the 14th instant, a fireman of the steamer "Lagerfos" was charged with concealing 16 bottles of Spirits (.82 proof gallon Brandy and .91 proof gallon Rum). The offender was fined £7 19s. 6d. and 10s. costs. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. MacDonald, C.P.O. The goods were discovered concealed in the bunkers by Messrs. Bradley, Thompson and Chapman, A.P.O.s, under the supervision of Mr. Hasnip, P.O.

SUPERANNUATION AND CONVICTION.

PRESS VIEWS.

THE possible sequel to the recent conviction of a postman is of interest to all Civil Servants, and the following two Press extracts from two well-known publications contain important views on the subject.

"Mr. Bernard Shaw's letter to the 'Evening Standard' on Tuesday dealt with a scandal which has shocked even the toughest-minded. A postman, aged sixty, was convicted at the Marylebone Police Court of stealing ten shillings. In consequence of this conviction, he is likely to be deprived of his rights, earned by thirty-six years' service, to a State Insurance of £300, and a pension of £2 15s. a week. Against this deprivation he has absolutely no statutory redress; for the Crown, unlike private individuals, is under no legal obligation to honour its contractual liabilities. Mr. Shaw rightly urges that, if an ordinary citizen is convicted even of the most abominable crime, no one regards that as a reason for depriving him of his insurance policy, or even of his personal possessions, or for plunging his family into destitution. Only the State employee is singled out for this astonishing treatment. Important as it obviously is to place strong deterrents in the way of thieving in the postal service, it is clear that the public has no right to take such savage vengeance on the offender. Let him be punished for what he has done, and punished with all the severity of the law. But his property is his own, and his pension rights, which are simply a form of deferred pay, are essentially a part of his property. We hope not only that the Postmaster-General will deal with this particular case on the lines of ordinary justice, but that its ventilation will cause a grievance deeply felt by many public employees to be removed. The pension granted to a Civil Servant should be as fully and unconditionally his own as any other form of insurance or pension contractually due."

—"The New Statesman," December, 24.

"It means little, I am told, that the Postmaster-General has remitted the case of a postman for consideration by the Treasury, because his conviction at a police court involves the loss of pension rights. In Civil Service quarters it is believed that the Treasury will state that, as the pension is dependent upon good conduct, legislation would be necessary to make an alteration.

"This particular case is not an isolated one. Men may be dismissed for drunkenness, misconduct and other causes, and thereby lose superannuation; others may not be dismissed, but if their services have been unsatisfactory they suffer by having their pensions reduced. Sir Spencer Walpole, when Secretary of the Post Office, laid it down that a Post Office officer was employed 'at the pleasure of the Postmaster-General,' and the Post Office worker, therefore, could not necessarily claim to be kept in the Service and had no legal fixity of tenure.

"Even supposing a merciful view to be taken of the special case now under review, most certainly others convicted during recent years would appeal again until the whole question is explored. It is doubtful whether postal workers would gain much if leniency is shown after police court proceedings. The Post Office resorts to prosecution only when a conviction is almost certain, and prefers to deal with offenders by ordinary disciplinary methods.

"There is no need to defend Post Office methods. Some may not be wholly justifiable, but if police court cases obtained public sympathy it would follow probably that the Post Office would use its very large powers and deal with real or suspicious cases in its own way. This proceeding might not be welcome to the staff. There may be a case for considering whether pensions are deferred pay and for altering Acts of Parliament and Treasury Regulations, but Civil Servants may not care to choose this case as a test one."

—"Manchester Guardian," December 27.

In reply to a letter from Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P., Viscount Wolmer, Assistant Postmaster-General, writes:—"I am having the facts fully reported to the Treasury, but I know of no precedent for the granting of a gratuity of pension to an officer who has been dismissed the Service in such circumstances, and I doubt very much whether an exception can be justified in this case."

Mr. Ammon, in a statement to the Press, says:—"My contention that gratuity and pension are in the nature of deferred pay, and should not be withheld under any circumstances, has yet to be answered by the Treasury."

C. & E. ORPHAN, WIDOW, AND WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

The Executive Committee held its quarterly meeting on the 2nd inst. There was a good attendance of members representative of each branch of the Service. Mr. T. Morton, Vice-President, occupied the Chair.

A financial statement showed that for the quarter subscriptions amounted to £497, and that £367 had been disbursed in grants. Eighty-seven applications for membership were submitted and were accepted.

PENARTH DOCK SEIZURE.

At Barry Police Court on January 16th, the steward of the steamer "Sainte Adresse," from Havre, was charged with concealing five bottles of Rum (one gallon liquid and proof). A fine of £13 17s. 2d. (T.V.D.) and costs was levied.

Mr. W. H. Lane, A.P.O., whilst on boarding duty with Mr. P. Atwell, P.O., discovered the rum in a seat locker in the steward's room. Mr. H. Howell, C.P.O., prosecuted.

TOO LATE.

How often in human experience do we find that procrastination has deprived one of advantages which might have been enjoyed.

How often, like all sinners, but like all humans, have we neglected to take advice given to us when we were very young by those who have passed that stage and have had more experience of the world than we have. It will be the same, no doubt, so long as this old world lasts.

But as intelligence advances, and it will advance, and is brought more and more to bear upon matters not merely of the moment, there should be shown a tendency towards a naturally quicker perception; a training of the mind to appreciate what is good, and what is not good; an increased readiness to seize upon those things which are advantageous and reject those which are not.

Meanwhile, we are up against the bare truth that at present opportunities *are* sometimes shockingly neglected. We lose chances through dilly-dallying, and prove every day of our lives that procrastination is really the thief of time.

Look at one of the instances of Social Legislation of recent times—the introduction of the Old Age Pension Scheme at 65, which lots of people who were eligible neglected until it was TOO LATE!

Many Civil Servants, mind you, are in that position. They were eligible, but didn't take the trouble to get in with the crowd. Then there were others who were just shut out of eligibility—who would have gone in if they could but for inexorable rules and regulations.

To both these classes of our colleagues in the Service, there is yet a chance to make up in some measure for the neglected or lost opportunity.

We have had recently brought to our notice a Service Society offering forms of Endowment Insurance of a unique type. It is a well-established concern, having been in existence for more than 50 years. It is conducted by Civil Servants under the guidance, so far as its rates and benefits are concerned, of an Actuary of the first rank. It possesses all the advantages accruing from registration under the Friendly Societies Acts.

It offers, for a varying contribution, according to the age at enrolment:—

- (1) A Benefit payable at death.
- (2) Benefit payable on retirement on pension through ill-health, or on pension at the usual age limit, or on previous death.
- (3) Endowment Benefit—
 - (a) after a given term of years;
 - (b) at a certain age;
 - (c) after 15 years.

Further, it offers its members at a low rate, and outsiders at an increased rate, Advances for House Purchase. Members can obtain up to 95 per cent. of the survey value of the property.

The Society, known as "The Northampton" because it was formed at that town originally, is open to all established Civil Servants no matter where located. Its management is democratic. All profits from Invested Funds return to the membership in the form of Bonus.

The Central Secretary, the United Kingdom Postal Telegraph and General Civil Service Benevolent Society, 19, Surrey Street, London, W.C.2, will furnish full particulars of its activities. Why not write him? Enquiry costs nothing, and it may save you from missing further opportunities of providing for the unknown future.

WAYFARER.



Customs Journal

∴ ∴ Terms of Subscription ∴ ∴

Payable in advance

To readers not eligible for Membership
of the Associations,
one copy 6/- per annum, post free.

Back Numbers, single copies, post free 4d.

All communications relative to the supply of copies of this paper should be addressed to—

Secretary, Mr. H. B. PEAKE.

66 Knowles Hill Crescent.

Lewisham, London, S.E.13

to whom all remittances should be made payable



If you are interested and wish to advertise in this widely circulated Journal apply for low rates to the Advertising Agent, 10, Gower Road, Forest Gate, E.7