

## ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON THATCHER AND CABINET AT PARTY CONFERENCE INJURES 30

# IRA bomb kills 3 at Brighton

BY PETER RIDDELL, KEVIN BROWN AND LISA WOOD IN BRIGHTON

AT LEAST three people, including Conservative MP Sir Anthony Berry, were killed and 30 people—two of them Cabinet Ministers—injured in yesterday morning's attempt at Brighton to assassinate Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other senior ministers.

The bombing, at the Grand Hotel, was the most violent challenge to constitutional authority in modern British political history. Responsibility was admitted by the Provisional IRA.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, and Mr John Wakeham, the Government Chief Whip, were both seriously injured after being buried in rubble for several hours. Mr Wakeham's wife, Roberta, was among the dead.

Police feared that other bodies might still be in the rubble, but the search was being hampered by the need to carry out structural work to prevent the hotel from collapsing.

The murder of Sir Anthony Berry will mean a by-election in his Southgate constituency in north London which he held for 20 years.

The Provisional IRA said in a statement to the Press Association in Dublin that a 100 lb gellignite bomb had been detonated "against the British Cabinet and warmongers." The Home Secretary, however, said 15 to 20 lbs of explosive were used.

The bomb went off at 2.54 am at the seafront hotel, where the Prime Minister and most of the Cabinet were staying for the Conservative Party Conference which ended yesterday.

The Royal Sussex County Hospital said last night Mr Tebbit had a gash on the left side of his body and broken ribs, but not a broken leg, as first feared. Following an operation he was sitting up fully conscious and is said to be comfortable.

However, his wife Margaret is in a serious but

stable condition in the intensive care unit with back injuries.

Mr Wakeham has serious injuries to his lower legs on which he has had surgery. But last night he was reported to be conscious and the hospital said there was no immediate cause for concern.

The only other MP taken to hospital was Sir Walter Clegg, MP for Wyre.

The hospital said 12 of the injured had been discharged.

The conference went ahead as planned and Mrs Thatcher opened her speech in the early afternoon by condemning the attack as an attempt not only "to disrupt and terminate our conference, but also to cripple Her Majesty's democratically elected Government."

The Prime Minister and senior colleagues only narrowly escaped injury and death. Within 25 minutes of the explosion she and her husband and some other ministers left the hotel for Brighton police station. She looked unruffled with not a hair out of place.

Mrs Thatcher's determined responses to yesterday's events won universal admiration from those at Brighton, underlining her strength of resolution as a national leader also seen during the Falklands War.

She was said by close advisers to be very shaken, especially given the uncertainties about the health of close colleagues, but determined to defy terrorists.

She made "business as usual" the theme of her speech.

The immediate response among ministers, MPs and conference representatives was numbness and shock that such an outrage had occurred and had so nearly wiped out most of the Cabinet. Much of the seafront was closed yesterday morning and people

Continued on Back Page

## Rule of law will prevail —Thatcher

BY PETER RIDDELL, POLITICAL EDITOR, IN BRIGHTON

MRS MARGARET THATCHER yesterday presented the Government as the upholder of the rule of law and democracy in the face of "an organised revolutionary minority" in the miners' strike.

Denouncing as hinhume the morning's bomb attack, she said it had failed as "all attempts to destroy democracy by terrorism will fail."

She then continued with the bulk of her major speech to the Conservative Party conference in Brighton on the theme of "business as usual."

Speaking as a national leader, she said Britain, "faced now what is probably the most testing crisis of our time—the battle between the extremists and the rest."

"We have seen in this country the emergence of an organised revolutionary minority who are prepared to exploit industrial disputes but whose real aim is the breakdown of law and order and the destruction of democratic parliamentary government."

"If their tactics are allowed to succeed, if they are not brought under the control of the law, we shall see them again at every industrial dispute organised by militant union leaders in the country."

Mrs Thatcher said that the Government had done everything "it could to prevent the miners' strike. Indeed some would say we did too much." The National Union of Mineworkers' executive "did not want a settlement. They wanted a strike. Otherwise they would have balloted on the coal board's offer," she said.

This presentation of the Government as the defender of freedom won the loudest applause from Conservative members who clearly linked her approach with her unruffled determination in the face of the



Mrs. Margaret Thatcher addresses the conference yesterday

early morning bomb explosion. Mrs Thatcher's speech was hurriedly amended as a result of the explosion. She apparently dropped some of the more contentious and partisan passages attacking Labour over the miners' dispute in the belief these would be inappropriate.

Otherwise, she sought to answer doubts expressed during the conference over the Govern-

Continued on Back Page  
Speech details, Page 3;  
Editorial Comment, Page 22



The upper floors of the Grand Hotel, Brighton, which were devastated by an IRA bomb

Rescue battle and IRA tactics, Page 2; Contrast with U.S., Page 2;  
Inquiry and Thatcher speech, Page 3; 'We go on as before', Page 22

## A sombre closing of Tory ranks

BY JOHN HUNT IN BRIGHTON

A SUBDUED crowd of Conservative Party members gathered in front of a television set in the Brighton Conference Centre yesterday, having poured out of the morning debate on Northern Ireland.

The TV interviewer was asking Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, to describe the mood of the conference, in the wake of the bombing at the Grand Hotel in the early hours of the morning.

"There is very little I can say. It is sombre, very sombre indeed," Mr Gummer murmured.

The previous evening, a rift had appeared in the party over Mrs Margaret Thatcher's leadership style, the handling of the miners' strike and rising unemployment. But yesterday, in the shadow of the bombing, the party

members closed ranks behind the leader.

A standing ovation greeted the Prime Minister, who looked tired as she appeared on the conference platform just before the start of business at 9.30 am. She was characteristically determined to demonstrate that terrorism could not prevent her or her government from carrying on business as usual.

After a two-minute silence and a speech from the Rev John Milburn, vicar of the nearby parish church, the conference launched into debate on Northern Ireland. Mr Douglas Hurd, the new Northern Ireland Secretary, was thrust into unexpected prominence by the events of the night.

The rank and file was soon reminded that events such as the hotel bombing were com-

mon in the life of the province. Mr John Taylor, Official Ulster Unionist MP for Strangford, recalled how he had been shot in the head by the Irish Republican Army and three of his properties had been blown up.

There was no doubt where the sympathies of the conference lay. Mr Taylor was cheered when he said there must be no encouragement for a united Ireland or for the New Ireland Forum, which had been overwhelmingly rejected by the people of the north. In contrast, a speaker who called for a "single political entity," embracing north and south, faced angry heckling.

There was also applause for Mr Hurd when he expressed the government's resolve, and said that British democracy

would outlive the bombs and bullets.

Against the background of the scenes at the Grand Hotel next door to the conference hall, where rescue workers were still searching for bodies, the air of normality during the education debate which followed was almost uncanny. Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary gave a relaxed speech, a few hours after he had been seen staggering out of the bombed hotel in his pyjamas.

In the lounges and foyers of the conference centre, discussion of the bombing dominated all other topics.

Their reactions were mostly of shock and outrage. But, while police helicopters hovered and police reinforcements from London patrolled every street corner, one Tory

Continued on Back Page

## IRA BOMBINGS IN BRITAIN SINCE 1979

MARCH 30 1979 LONDON (INLA) Airey Neave killed by a car bomb in the Commons car park.

JUNE 8 1979 BIRMINGHAM (\*) Five injured as a letter bomb explodes in a sorting office.

MARCH 7 1980 WILTSHIRE (IRA) Two injured in explosion at Netherthorn Army barracks.

MARCH 7 1980 LONDON (IRA) Explosion at Hammer-smith TA hall.

MARCH 7 1980 LONDON (IRA) Explosion at Bromley-by-Bow gasholders.

OCT 10 1981 LONDON (IRA) Two killed, 39 injured in a nail bomb attack, Ebury Bridge Road.

OCT 17 1981 LONDON (IRA) Lt Gen Sir Stuart Pringle (RM), injured in car bomb attack, Dulwich.

OCT 26 1981 LONDON (IRA) Bomb disposal officer killed defusing a device in Oxford St.

OCT 26 1981 LONDON (IRA) Bomb outside Debenhams, Oxford St—defused.

NOV 13 1981 LONDON (IRA) Explosion at Bromley-by-Bow gasholders.

General's House, no injury.

NOV 23 1981 LONDON (IRA) One injured by booby trap bomb, Woolwich barracks.

JULY 20 1982 LONDON (IRA) 11 soldiers killed, 59 injured in two bomb attacks, on the Household Cavalry in Hyde Park, and the Royal Green-jackets in Regents Park.

DEC 10 1983 LONDON (IRA) Four injured in a bomb blast, Woolwich barracks.

DEC 13 1983 LONDON (IRA) Kensington High St, bomb defused.

DEC 17 1983 LONDON (IRA) Six killed, 91 injured, Harrods bombing.

DEC 25 1983 LONDON (IRA) Two injured in explosion in Orchard St.

OCT 12 1984 BRIGHTON (IRA) Before yesterday 85 people had been killed and 1,385 injured in IRA and INLA attacks since the IRA started its campaign of bombings on the mainland in 1972.

\* No responsibility claimed; Irish connection suspected.

### WORLD NEWS

## Goal talks continue at Acas

The National Coal Board and the National Union of Miners last night agreed to continue their talks into a third day today at the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. But, despite earlier optimism yesterday, hopes are not high.

Miners' president Arthur Scargill said: "The fundamental difference between us remains." Coal Board chairman Ian McGregor said he would "never, never compromise on the board's right to manage." Back Page.

### French Basque alert

More than 1,000 police are on alert in the French Basque region for the first visit to the region by President Francois Mitterrand, who was given a hostile reception.

### Five die in Lebanon

Five villagers were killed by gunmen in the south Bekaa valley area of south Lebanon.

### Grenada coup trial

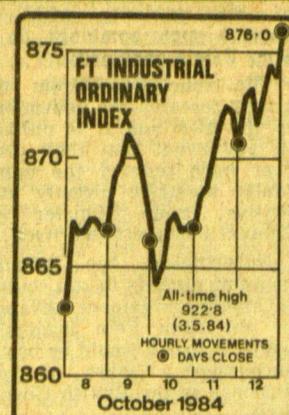
Nine former Leftist leaders, including former deputy Premier Bernard Coard, go on trial in Grenada next week charged with the murder of former Premier Maurice Bishop and seven others in last year's coup.

### Baby killed by stoning

A white three-week-old baby died in hospital in a black suburb of Johannesburg after black youths stoned the car in which the baby's mother was taking home a black servant.

### Portsmouth bomb scare

Portsmouth's city centre was sealed off after the discovery of a large unexploded war-time bomb. Bob Hope's one-man, one-night show at the Guildhall was cancelled.



EQUITIES advanced, following a strong rise in gilts on hopes of a settlement of the miner's dispute. The FT Industrial Ordinary index closed 5.4 up at 876. This represents a gain of 12.8 over the week to the highest level since May 21. Page 28

### British Rail search

British Rail investigators were searching yesterday for clues to what caused Thursday night's train crash in which three people died and 18 were injured at Wembley. Earlier in the rescue operations it had been feared that at least seven had died.

### Hard to stomach

Philippines police said a man ate a hearty meal, then dropped a nine-inch snake into his soup and insisted on not being charged. After that, they said, he swallowed the snake and demanded where the evidence was. He was freed.

Chess: World championship, game 12—Holder Karpov and challenger Kasparov agreed a draw. Karpov leads 4-0.

### Financial Times

We apologise to readers, advertisers and distributors for the shortage of yesterday's FT, due to action by machine manager members of the National Graphical Association. Action by NGA members of the reading department has resulted in an abnormal number of typographical errors in this edition.

### BUSINESS SUMMARY

## Annual rate of inflation falls to 4.7%

ANNUAL INFLATION rate fell to 4.7 per cent last month from 5 per cent in August, lending support to the Government's view that upward pressure on prices remains subdued. The retail price index rose only 0.2 per cent in September, well below most City expectations. Back Page

U.S. BANK certificate of deposit rates fell up to 25 points, following better than feared third quarter results from major U.S. banks. Equity prices continued their recent rally with the Dow Jones Industrials averaging 7.62 to 1,190.7. Wall Street, Page 26; Bank results, Page 25; U.S. economic statistics, Page 6

JAMES CAPEL, the stockbroker from which is to be acquired by Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is to set up a joint company with Gerrard and National, the discount house, to make markets in gilts. Back Page and Lex

BANK OF ENGLAND made three appointments to the board of Johnson Matthey Bankers and accepted the resignations of three existing directors. Page 24

KUWAIT Petroleum is negotiating to buy the former Gulf Oil UK refining and marketing assets, held by Chevron of the U.S. since its takeover of Gulf. Page 4

DRESNER Bank of West Germany and Sanwa Bank of Japan have gone into partnership with the Chinese, setting up a leasing company in Peking to help promote Chinese foreign trade. Page 25

RAYBECK, clothing maker and retailer, incurred a £2.6m loss in the 26 weeks to July 28, against a £1.2m profit in the last reported financial period, the 39 weeks to January 28. Page 24; Lex, Back Page

### CONTENTS

Mafia crackdown: honour broken by greed	23
British Telecom: why you should buy shares	8
How to Spend It: pearls of wisdom	19
Travel: on safari into the bush	17
Books: Oxford Union debates, by Peter Jay	18
Book collecting: don't reject, restore	21
Theatre: Top People hits rock-bottom	20
Tennis: John Barratt in memory lane	21
Gardening: all power to your lawn	21
Man in the News: Lord Shinwell at 100	34

Appointments	29	Mining	15	Building Soc Rates	23
Arts	20	Money Markets	27	ANNUAL STATEMENT	
Books	18	Motoring	17	Murray Ventures	8
Bridge	21	Overseas News	6	PROSPECTUSES	
Chess	21	Property	16	Harvard Secs. Grp.	25
Collecting	21	Share information	32	Business of Blood-	
Commodities	27	Sport	21	stock Breeders	25
Congress News	24	SE Dealings	19	SAVINGS OFFERS	
Crossword	24	Stock Markets	29	Fidelity Int. Mgmt.	8
Economic Diary	29	London	7	Hoare Govett Finan-	
European Options	29	Wall Street	7	cials Services Grp	9
Finance and Family	15	Bourses	26	Profile Unit Trusts	9
Fl Actuaries	28	Travel	17	Barlow Clowes &	
Foreign Exchanges	21	TV and Radio	20	Partners	10
Gardening	21	UK News	4	Franklington Unit	
Gold Markets	27	General	19	Management	10
How to Spend It	19	Labour	5	M&G Group	11
Intnl. Co. News	25	Tory Conference	2	Arbuthnot Test	11
Leader Page	22	Unit Trusts	30	Abbey Unit Trust	
Letters	22	Your SavingsInv.	8-10	Managers	15
Lex	34	Weather	34	Hill Samuel	15
London Options	29	Week in the Markets	7	Capel Cure Myers	19
Man in the News	34	Base Rates	19	Citibank	34

For London market and latest share index, 01-246 8026; overseas markets, 01-246 8086

### MARKETS

<b>DOLLAR</b> New York: DM 3.116 (3.118) FFr 9.5525 (9.5555) SwFr 2.5595 (2.5555) Y247.75 (248.55) London: DM 3.106 (3.096) FFr 9.52 (9.4925) SwFr 2.554 (2.5475) Y247.7 (247.9) Dollar Index 143 (142.9) Tokyo close Y248.2	<b>STERLING</b> New York: \$1.224 (1.222) London: \$1.2265 (1.2255) DM 3.8175 (3.7925) FFr 11.675 (11.6125) SwFr 3.1325 (3.1225) Y303.75 (same) Sterling Index 76.6 (76.3)	<b>LONDON MONEY</b> 3-month interbank: mid rate 10 1/4% (10 1/4%) 3-month eligible bills: buying rate 10% (10 1/4%)	<b>STOCK INDICES</b> FT Ind Ord 876 (+5.4) FT-A All Share 538.25 (+0.2%) FT-SE 100 1,143.7 (+2.4) FT-A long gilt yield index: High coupon 10.37 (10.45) New York: DJ Ind Av 1,190.7 (+7.62) Tokyo: Nikkei Dow 10,684.58 (-12.25)
--	---	---	---

Chief price changes yesterday. Back Page  
CONTINENTAL SELLING PRICES: Austria Sch 18; Belgium Fr 38; Denmark Kr 7.25; France Fr 6.00; W. Germany DM 2.20; Italy Lt 200; Netherlands Fl 2.50; Norway Kr 6.00; Portugal Esc 75; Spain Ptas 100; Sweden Kr 6.50; Switzerland Fr 2.00; Ireland 60p; Malta 30c.

## DO YOU HAVE TO WORK IN THE CITY TO COME OUT ON TOP?

Not any more.  
Not with Prestel CitiService.  
You can now be as close to the financial markets as the professionals who work in the City.  
At the touch of a button you can receive up-to-the-minute prices of 1500 shares direct from the official Stock Exchange computer, as well as continuously updated foreign exchange rates, futures prices, and the very latest company news.  
You can receive confidential recommendations from Hoare Govett and de Zoete and Bevan the moment they are issued.  
You can give buy or sell orders anytime of the day or night, 7 days a week. No more wasted effort trying to contact your broker.  
No wonder thousands of businessmen, investors, and financial advisors now depend on Prestel CitiService everyday. They keep telling us that they don't know how they managed without it.  
You can have CitiService in your office or home. It costs from only £5 per month plus pennies each time you use it. All you need is an adaptor for your TV or personal computer.  
The professionals may be in the City, but with us you can react to market movements as quickly as they do.  
And that can mean profits!  
Ring us on (04862) 27431 and ask for Adrian Dear or alternatively send the coupon below for details.

Send to: Prestel CitiService, Woodsted House, 72 Chertsey Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 5B.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TEL Home/Office \_\_\_\_\_

FT13/10

**CITISERVICE**  
HELPING YOU STAY AHEAD.

# UK NEWS—THE BRIGHTON BOMBING

Reports by Kevin Brown, Ivor Owen and Lisa Wood. Pictures by Ashley Ashwood

## Brighton at standstill as rescue workers battle to free dead and injured

BRIGHTON WAS a town under virtual siege yesterday as the full horror of the bomb at the Grand Hotel began to sink in.

Traffic crawled to a halt in much of the town as police isolated the conference area and rush in teams of anti-terrorist and bomb disposal specialists.

As a blanket of security settled on the seaford, police and firemen were still struggling through tons of rubble to free an unknown number of people trapped in the devastated hotel.

No-one knew just what was in the Grand when the bomb went off, and police and conference

organisers were still trying to find some missing residents when the conference opened on schedule at 9.30—more than six hours after the blast.

It was just a few minutes before 3 am when the bomb ripped out the top of the front of the hotel.

The main hotel bar, facing Brighton's elegant promenade was crowded with delegates celebrating the last full day of the conference.

Many were in evening dress, fresh from the Conference Ball at the nearby Top Rank Centre. Upstairs, on the closely

guarded first floor, Mrs Thatcher was working in the Napoleon Suite with Mr John Gummer, chairman of the party. In the room next door, Mr Dennis Thatcher was in bed. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, were in their adjacent suites, on either side of the Prime Minister.

On upper floors, outside the tight security cordon surrounding the three great officers of state, were most of the rest of the Cabinet and many of the more prominent junior ministers.

The blast was followed by a deafening roar of masonry as the central section of eight floors fell inwards into the basement and ground floor.

For two minutes there was an eerie silence as shocked victims tried to grasp what had happened. Then the fire alarms began and, just a minute later, the first police car arrived, siren wailing.

Inside the hotel, electric power was cut off, leaving many of the injured in darkness, and water began to cascade into the damaged rooms from smashed storage tanks in the loft.

On the first floor, the Prime Minister, unhurt by the blast, checked on the condition of her immediate colleagues.

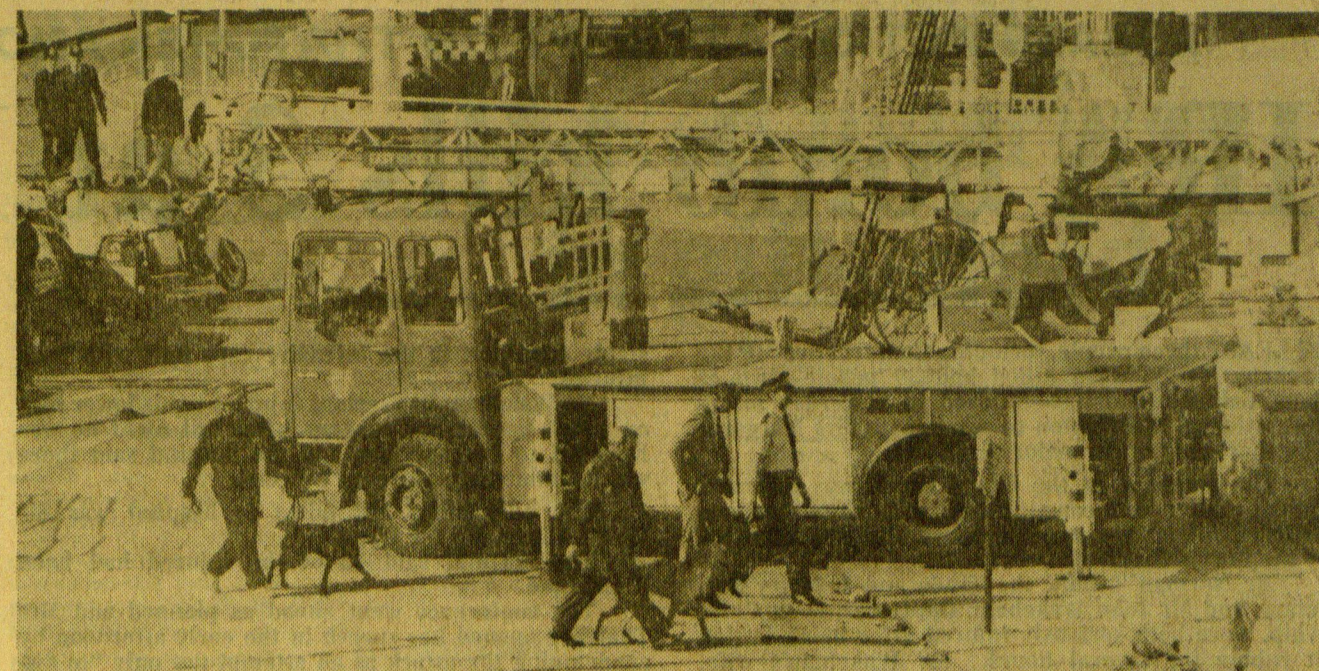
At 3.05 am, as Mrs Thatcher dressed, the first fire engines arrived and it became clear that serious damage on the first floor was largely limited to the Prime Minister's bathroom, the study used by the Foreign Secretary, and a nearby suite occupied by Mr Gummer.

At 3.15 am, the Prime Minister, Mr Thatcher, Mr Brittan and Sir Geoffrey left in two black Daimler cars for Brighton police station, from where the Thatchers were taken at 4 am to Lewes police station, where they spent the night.

Slowly, rescuers began to bring out the injured, many of whom were tended in the road outside before being ferried in a fleet of ambulances to the Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Most immediate fears centred around Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, who fell several floors with his wife Margaret as their bed disappeared into a vast hole in the middle of the hotel.

Mr Tebbit and his wife comforted each other as firemen fought to reach them through



Bomb experts with sniffer dogs go into the Grand Hotel

mounds of rubble. It, in the absence of mains electricity, by BBC television air lights.

Finally, Mrs Tebbit was brought out with neck injuries, but it was 6.40 am, nearly four hours after the explosion, before firemen gingerly carried out her husband.

Rescuers paid tribute to Mr Tebbit's courage as he waited for release, trapped in a crouching position by an electricity cable and piles of brickwork. He was fully conscious as he was stretched out, and was taken to hospital in obvious pain.

Even less fortunate was Mr John Wakeham, the Government Chief Whip, who was

freed at 9.45 am, nearly seven hours after the blast, with multiple injuries.

Hours later, as Mrs Thatcher was making her keynote speech to the afternoon session of the conference, firemen were still struggling, suspended by ropes from the top of the building, to free an unknown number of people still trapped in the basement.

Firemen said the strong construction of the hotel had prevented a worse disaster, but the rescue had been complicated by the danger that even opening the wrong door could have brought tons of extra wreckage down on the heads of the rescuers.

Outside the hotel, there was chaos on the normally elegant Brighton seaford as delegates stumbled from the ruins, many still in evening dress and with their clothes caked in dirt and masonry dust.

Government security men went back into the hotel to rescue dozens of official red boxes containing Cabinet papers.

As they were piled up under guard against the nearest available wall, Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, appeared on the seaford in dressing gown and slippers, using his red box as an impromptu seat. Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary,

emerged clad in pyjamas and mackintosh, and Lord Gowrie, chief economics spokesman in the Lords, also in raincoat and pyjamas, helped carry deep chairs from the beach for use as emergency stretchers.

Lord Denham, Government Chief Whip in the Lords, stood barefoot on the seaford as he told how dust and rubble had almost choked him.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, left the hotel in pyjama top and the trousers of his suit.

Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, was trapped on an upper floor for three quarters of an hour before he was able to leave.

## Party leaders decide swiftly to continue conference

THE DECISION to go ahead with yesterday's conference sessions was taken shortly after the bomb explosion.

Mrs Thatcher's first reaction, even before the scale of the atrocity was known, was that there must be no concessions to terrorists.

Standing on the steps of Brighton police station less than an hour after the blast, she told newsmen: "The conference will go on as usual."

As rescuers struggled to free those still trapped in the wreckage of the Grand Hotel, Mrs Thatcher led her party in a surge of anger against the bombers, mixed with determination to frustrate their aims and thankfulness that most Cabinet members were unscathed.

"We were very, very

fortunate. You hear about these atrocities, but you don't expect them to happen to you," she said. "But life must go on as usual."

Viscount Whitelaw, who was staying with friends in Brighton, said: "It's like any other terrorist incident. One has to keep one's feet on the ground."

Standing in front of the ruined hotel, he added: "One must keep a sense of balance and continue with life in exactly the same way as before. If you don't, you are giving the terrorists exactly what they want."

Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, who left the hotel shortly after the explosion, said the decision to go on would be welcomed by delegates "because they will not want to feel that this kind

of incident will destroy a party conference, a democratic assembly of this kind."

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was staying in the Grand, said: "There was no panic. Everyone left in an orderly manner and I'm not hurt in any way."

Mr Harvey Thomas, the conference organiser, described how he was rescued by firemen after being trapped for an hour in the rubble on the seventh floor.

He said from his stretcher: "I thought it was an earthquake. Then I realised you just don't have earthquakes in Brighton—at least not during the Tory conference."

Mr John Gummer, chairman of the party, who was working with Mrs Thatcher when the bomb exploded, said the main force of the

explosion had passed them by.

"We were able to get back and rescue the main valuables in terms of papers and that sort of thing, but everything else has had to be left there," he said.

Mr Gummer said the bombing was "something which no civilised society can possibly put up with."

He said party workers and police swung into action soon after the bomb blast to make sure the conference would open on time.

"By the time the dust had cleared, none of us felt very much like sleep anyway," he said.

As party workers shifted into top gear to prepare the conference centre, others turned to practical problems such as clothes for delegates who left the Grand in their night clothes, among them

Dame Janet Hunter, the conference chairman.

That problem was solved by a telephone call to Lord Sleff, president of Marks and Spencer, by Lord McAlpine, the Conservative Party treasurer. Delegates who needed clothes were supplied by the Brighton branch of Marks and Spencer, which called in staff to open early.

The conference hall was half empty as the morning session began at 9.20 am, with many delegates still queuing to pass the tight security at the doors.

Mrs Thatcher took the platform with her husband shortly before 9.30 am, entering the hall without the usual stage managed applause. Delegates were still milling around, but stopped to give the leader a spontaneous standing ovation.



A rescue worker among the debris of the Grand Hotel

## World heads of state 'The enemy of us all'—condemn outrage

The Queen, on a private visit in Kentucky, sent a message of sympathy to the Prime Minister saying she was shocked and horrified, and expressing her deep concern. Buckingham Palace said she was being kept fully informed of developments. The Queen is expected back in Britain early on Tuesday.

Messages of sympathy were sent to Mrs Thatcher by President François Mitterrand of France and M Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission.

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African President, also sent a message of sympathy.

Sig Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, sent a message to Mrs Thatcher expressing strong solidarity.

King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia sent a message expressing their grief.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany expressed shock and condemned the "incomprehensible act."

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said in a message to Mrs Thatcher that all terrorism and violence was contemptible and should be condemned.

King Hussein of Jordan expressed his "deep shock and anger" at the "despicable, dastardly and criminal" attempt.

The American Ambassador in London, Mr Charles Price, was at the scene at the time and witnessed "both the devastat-

tion and the superb rescue efforts by local authorities and the citizens of Brighton."

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, sent a message to the Prime Minister expressing his horror. He said: "I am horrified and outraged at this terrible atrocity and naturally relieved to hear that you and your colleagues have escaped injury."

"I hear that you are carrying on with your normal engagements. That is good. It is the way that we must respond to such vile acts in this democracy. There can be no concession to the murdering madmen of those who commit crimes like this bombing. They are the sworn enemies of all the people of normal mind and reasoning politics."

Dr David Owen, Leader of the Social Democrats, expressed his "anger that such an outrage should have occurred at a democratic conference."

Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal Party chief whip, in the absence of Mr David Steel, the party leader, who is abroad, said the Liberals were "appalled" by the bombing.

Mr Norman Willis, the TUC general secretary, described the events as "sickening, to be condemned by democrats everywhere."

Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the SDP, said: "We deeply deplore this unacceptable violent and cowardly act. We share the distress of the relatives of those killed

By Brendan Keenan in Dublin

DR GARRET FITZGERALD, the Irish Prime Minister, said the bombing would not make co-operation between the British and Irish Governments more difficult but rather made it more necessary.

The character of Mrs Thatcher and the British people, he said was such that they would not be deflected from what they thought were correct policies.

The bombing would create worldwide revulsion against the IRA.

"People are very clear that the IRA are outlaws and alien to these islands—and that what they do in no way represents the Irish people."

"Events of this kind go to show there is one common enemy—the terrorist, the enemy of us all—whether it is the British people, the Irish people or the unionist population of Northern Ireland."

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Opposition leader, telephoned the British Ambassador in Dublin Mr Alan Goodison, to ask him to convey his dismay at what he called "this outrage" and his deepest sympathy with the injured and bereaved.

## Ulster leaders join chorus of revulsion

By Our Belfast Correspondent

THE BOMBING was strongly condemned by Northern Ireland's political parties, with the exception of Provisional Sinn Féin.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, sent a message to the Prime Minister expressing deep sympathy.

He said: "Northern Ireland people, during the past 10 years know exactly what these bombings are like, and the sorrow and pain they inflict."

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, called it an attack on democracy itself. His party sent a message of sympathy to the Conservatives.

In another message handed in at 10 Downing Street, Mr James Molyneux, the Official Unionist Party leader, said Unionists knew that Mrs Thatcher would stand her ground.

THE BOMBING is a grim reminder that the Provisional IRA retains the capacity to cause death and destruction in the British mainland as well as in Northern Ireland, perhaps not exactly at will but certainly when the opportunity and motive present themselves.

There have been strong hints for some time that the Provisionals might revert to the use of bombs as a result of the continuing argument, within the organisation between the advocates of purely violent methods and those who want to mix "controlled" violence with electoral politics—what has been called the "Armalite in one hand and ballot box in the other" approach.

The failure of Sinn Féin, the Provisionals' political wing, to overthrow the main Northern Ireland nationalist party, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, the polls appear to have strengthened the hand of the militants. The advocates of an emphasis on the ballot box were probably at their strongest last Christmas, when, after the bombing at Harrods store in London, the IRA took the almost unprecedented step of saving it had not authorised the attack.

Sinn Féin leaders such as Mr Gerry Adams, the party president and West Belfast MP, were critical of the damage such attacks could do to their strategy of winning electoral support in Ulster while wooing British politicians, particularly on the left. Their position is

not nearly so strong now, after Sinn Féin's poor showing in the European elections in June, when the SDLP leader, Mr John Hume, MP, polled 147,000 votes against the 91,000 for Sinn Féin's Mr Danny Morrison.

The IRA, not for the first time, has also struck hard just when it appeared to be under considerable pressure. The seizure of a large quantity of arms on the trawler Marita Anne off the south-west Irish coast two weeks ago was a severe blow to it. The arms had been shipped from the U.S. and the failed operation will have cost the IRA a very large part of its funds which are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

The discovery of a bomb factory and the arrest of those present by police in Dublin recently, was also seen as important by security forces north and south. Last March, three men were arrested separately in London, Belfast and Dublin and charged in connection with bombings in London in 1981. Those attacks included the planting of a bomb in Oxford Street which killed a bomb disposal expert, and the wounding of Sir Stewart Prime, then Commandant of the Royal Marines.

Perhaps most worrying for the security forces, is that the Brighton bomb shows the IRA still has "active service units" in England, probably based in

London, despite the arrests.

IRA tactics have become much more refined since the early 1970s, when bombers were sent from Ireland to carry out the operations, and several were picked up.

The best evidence is that the IRA operates "sleepers" in Britain, who spend long periods working and living normally, and staying away from obvious Irish haunts. When an operation is planned by the IRA, they send someone from Ireland to carry it out with the "backup" provided by sleepers.

Yesterday's bombing must revive fears that the IRA may be in a position to carry out attacks in London this Christmas—a favourite tactic in the past.

Anti-bombing measures in Ulster have been reduced in recent years as the IRA confined itself largely to attacks on members of the security forces, often part-time members of the police, or Ulster Defence Regiment. The security barrier-checks around the centre of Belfast were relaxed some time ago, and

That has angered IRA militants, who say the authorities have taken advantage of the political approach to claim to be getting on top of violence. A major explosion in Newry during the summer was described by one leading Repub-

lican as "an experiment" which the IRA would analyse to compare the effects of the result of the publicity with the damage such bombings do to Sinn Féin's popularity.

The conclusions from this grizzly research are known only to the IRA and it is unlikely in any event that they could ever have resisted the opportunity to strike directly at a British Prime Minister and Cabinet if it presented itself.

Nevertheless, the Brighton bombing appears to run counter to another argument advanced by the Sinn Féin leadership, which is that it would be best to encourage a sense of complacency in the British Government.

The argument runs that an all-out electoral challenge to the SDLP or a major bombing blitz in England would only encourage British ministers to co-operate with Dublin on a political initiative along the lines advocated by Mr Hume and Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister.

The Brighton bombing, unlike many previous outrages, comes at a time when serious political discussions are under way and within a few weeks of a meeting between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald. The Irish Government's main concern has been to persuade Mrs Thatcher that Northern Ireland requires

serious and urgent political action.

The bombing, however tragically, is bound to make that part of their path easier.

London is most interested in Dr FitzGerald's ideas for creating security arrangements with which Ulster Catholics could identify as the best way of isolating and eventually defeating the IRA. The problem is that such arrangements involving the Republic (in ways as yet unspecified) in Ulster security is bound to alarm unionists.

The gap between the two Governments was spelt out by the new Northern Ireland Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, at yesterday's debate in Brighton. Mr Hurd said that none of the three options outlined by the main southern Irish parties and the SDLP in the report of the New Ireland Forum would be acceptable for the foreseeable future to the majority in Northern Ireland and these options were a United Ireland, a federal/confederal Ireland or the one most frequently mentioned—joint authority, between the Republic and Britain in the Province.

At Brighton, the IRA got closer to the centre of British political life than ever before. It was an undoubted military coup for them, but at a time when Dublin and London are working more closely together than ever in the search for a political settlement it could in the long run prove a costly mistake.

## Informal security in stark contrast to U.S.

Andrew Arends on how America guards politicians

Conservative Party conference, the Republican convention, security was "tighter than a drum," according to one party official.

At the convention in August, the presidential party occupied an entirely separate building, a new section of Loew's Anatole Hotel, in Dallas, construction of which was accelerated to accommodate the President.

Secret service men had been "securing" the hotel for over a month, one Washington official said yesterday. "And for the week before the convention began, the place was completely sanitised."

Access to the building during the convention was strictly limited to members of the

Reagan-Bush staff, authorised to be there. All staff members in contact with the President had been screened long beforehand, by the U.S. law enforcement agencies such as the FBI, and the secret service.

Staff members requiring regular access to the President were issued with special lapel pins, clearly identifying them as authorised personnel. These pins were invariably changed daily. Even with these pins, staff were stopped at regular check points, and asked to produce their credentials in order to pass.

One White House aide at the convention said: "No unauthorised personnel could have made it through the front door of

Reagan's hotel, night or day."

Even journalists have to have special secret service security passes, which have to be displayed at all times. And in Dallas, even star television journalists, with faces at least as familiar as the President's, had to be checked for their credentials, and then escorted by secret service men to their destination at the President's wing.

While the American secret service refused to comment on the President's security arrangements at all, other government and ex-government officials, with experience of security details, were surprised at the apparent free access to the Brighton Grand Hotel on Thurs-

day evening and Friday morning.

"Common sense is the best weapon against these sorts of attacks," one former official said, "and when you put most of your government in one location, you had better make sure that not just anybody can wander in."

Some U.S. officials expressed shock at the ease with which the IRA had in launching the attack. None the less, said one: "It demonstrates how easily determined terrorists can break through the best security arrangements."

Moreover, when the two countries' security arrangements have overlapped, as with the June economic summit in London, U.S. officials have been pleased with the British security set-up.

**Closing-down sale of HAND-MADE PERSIAN & ORIENTAL CARPETS & RUGS**  
65% OFF R.R.P.

For example:

Silk Persian qum 5' 6" x 3' 6" = £1,125

Persian Isophan Silk Base = £1,225

Pakistan Bokhara 6' x 4' £130 start etc.

Silk Herkes

**ALL STOCKS MUST GO**

**Mayfair Carpet Gallery Ltd**

8 Old Bond Street, London W1 (Piccadilly End)

nearest tube station Green Park

Tel. 01-493 0126

Open Monday to Saturday 10.00 a.m. - 6.30 p.m.

## UK NEWS—THE BRIGHTON BOMBING

## Prompt start for inquiry into outrage at Grand Hotel

AN INQUIRY into the Grand Hotel bombing is to be carried out by Mr John Hoddinott, deputy Chief Constable of Hampshire.

Mr Roger Birch, the Chief Constable of Sussex, announced the inquiry yesterday, amid mounting concern over security precautions at the conference.

Mr Hoddinott drove to Brighton yesterday, and began immediate investigations in what was intended to be a wide ranging inquiry into all aspects of conference policing.

Mr Birch said security was tougher than at past conferences, but conceded that the bombers had found a gap in his precautions.

He indicated that security planning had concentrated on controlling an expected lobby by striking miners rather than preventing a terrorist attack.

"It would be easier to anticipate that we would have demonstrations and violence of that sort rather than explosions, but we did not discount them in our plans," he said.

Mr Birch said the bomb attack "must raise question marks" for police and security officers in charge of future conferences.

However, he allowed the final day of the conference to go ahead as planned.

"We were quite happy that, provided we were a little more stringent than we have been, that it would be safe to carry on," he said.

Mr Birch said total security at conference hotels was impossible in a democratic society.

"It is quite impossible to search everyone going in and out, bearing in mind that even a small amount of explosive can cause a huge amount of damage," he said.

The police presence in Brighton had been heavy throughout the week and, for the first time, passers-by were prevented from walking on the forecourt of the Brighton Centre, where the conference was held, being forced to walk in the road instead.

The bar at the Grand Hotel, which is normally open to the public, was closed to all but conference delegates, observers and guests, and bags were searched at the Brighton Centre.

However, there were no metal detectors and no search of bags at the Grand. Many bona fide conference pass-holders said they had been able to enter the hotel without a check on passes, and there was no procedure, either in the conference centre or in hotels, for checking that pass-holders were who they purported to be.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said there was no way that total security could be guaranteed. "You could not run a conference like that," he said.

Mr Brittan said there had been no advance warning of the bomb. He promised a full inquiry into security.

Viscount Whitelaw, Leader of the Lords and a former Home Secretary and Northern Ireland Secretary, said: "There is no such thing as perfect security in any organisation. There cannot be. But the security in my judgment was very well done."

He added: "The police had a desperately difficult task. I think they have done it extremely well but we shall have to wait for the inquiry to find out."

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Northern Ireland Secretary, said it was "foolish" to speculate on the possibility of an "autumn offensive" in Britain by the IRA.

He said it was doubtful that the attack was connected with yesterday's conference debate on Northern Ireland but he added: "It does bring home to people forcefully the kind of experience which many people in Northern Ireland have endured these past years."

Mr Hurd said he was grateful for a message of sympathy and solidarity sent by Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister.

He refused to speculate on what new initiatives Dr FitzGerald and Mrs Thatcher might agree at the next Anglo-Irish summit but he stressed: "It is clear that both the principals are anxious to deepen the relationship they have established already."

Mr Hurd declined to say what action he might take as a result of the bombing, except to continue a firm security policy.

Mr John Gummer, the chairman of the Conservative Party, said: "The terrible thing is that anyone is prepared to do this, and if it is the IRA it is yet another example that those are people who have no interest in democratic decisions."

"They are concerned to bomb their way into power and this Government will never give way to bombs. We will not give way to bombs in Britain any more than we will give way to bombs in Belfast."

# Victory for miners by violence 'would be defeat for democracy'

IF THE striking miners are able to gain by violence what they cannot achieve by negotiation, it will be a defeat for democracy. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, warned yesterday in her warmly acclaimed speech to the Conservative conference in Brighton.

She described the strike as a battle between the extremists and the rest, and told her supporters in the crowded conference hall "The nation faces what is probably the most testing crisis of our time."

To tumultuous applause, which was sustained through a standing ovation lasting some eight minutes, the Prime Minister promised "This Government will not weaken. This nation will meet the challenge. Democracy will prevail."

While her supporters demonstrated that their admiration for her has reached new heights in the wake of her remarkable escape from injury in the IRA bomb attack on the Grand Hotel and her coolness and courage in responding to it, Mrs Thatcher was clearly determined that the impact of the outrage should not obscure the concern she feels over the issues at stake in the miners' strike.

The Prime Minister was insistent that the Government was not responsible for the nation's having to experience seven months of an agonising strike.

To cheers, she declared: "Let me make it absolutely clear. The miners' strike was not of this Government's seeking, nor of its making."

Mrs Thatcher stressed that the strike had been called even though the National Coal Board had produced its best-ever offer, coupled with the highest ever

investment in the industry and, for the first time, the promise that no miner would lose his job against his will.

The offer had been made, she said, even though the coal industry was making enormous losses—£1.3bn last year—equal to the sum paid out in salaries to all the doctors and dentists in the National Health Service.

Mrs Thatcher declared: "This is a dispute about the right to go to work of those who have been denied the right to go to vote."

She said it must never be forgotten that the overwhelming majority of trade unionists, including many striking miners, deeply regretted what had been done in the name of trade unionism.

When the strike was over, everything possible must be done to encourage moderate and responsible trade unionism so that it could once again take its "respected and valuable place" in Britain's industrial life.

Condemning the executive of the National Union of Mine-workers—but without mentioning the name of Mr Arthur Scargill, the union president—the Prime Minister said they knew that what they were

demanding in relation to the closure of uneconomic pits had never been granted either to miners or to workers in any other industry.

The Prime Minister challenged: "Why, then, demand it? Why ask for what they know cannot be conceded?"

"There can be only one explanation. They did not want a settlement. They wanted a strike. Otherwise they would have balloted on the Coal Board's offer."

Mrs Thatcher praised the bravery of the miners who were facing the violence of the picket lines as they continued to work, and scornfully rejected the description of "scabs" applied to them by their former work-mates.

She said: "They are lions. What a tragedy it is when striking miners attack their workmates. Not only are they members of the same union, but the working miner is saving both their futures."

Mrs Thatcher acknowledged that Thursday's debate on unemployment had reflected growing unease in the party over the issue, but refused to heed the few isolated calls for an alternative policy.

She maintained that it was the spirit of enterprise which provided new jobs, and claimed that the Government was helping to encourage it by cutting taxes, reducing inflation and keeping costs down.

The Prime Minister seemed to lift the veil on some earlier Cabinet discussions when she explained that her response to demands for more capital investment was to ask the minister concerned where compensating expenditure cuts could be made in his own or in some other department.

The only other alternative, she said, was to ask Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which taxes should be put up.

Mrs Thatcher reaffirmed her opposition to any increase in income tax—"it is already too high"—and made it clear that she would be reluctant to ask the Chancellor to consider increasing VAT.

Mrs Thatcher confirmed that the biggest ever act of denationalisation—the impending sale of share in British Telecom—would be followed by further instalments in the Government's privatisation programme before the next general election.

She implied that she still saw the Labour Party as the main challenger to the Conservatives, and forcefully restated her belief that its commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament would prove disastrous.

The Prime Minister predicted that the nation would give one answer—"No defence, no Labour Government."

She contended "No one in their senses wants nuclear weapons for their own sake. But equally, no responsible Prime Minister could take the colossal gamble of giving up our nuclear defences while our greatest potential enemy kept theirs."

## Defiant Thatcher attacks IRA

RESOLUTE and defiant, the Prime Minister denounced the IRA bomb attack as an attempt to cripple Britain's democratically elected Government.

Praising the calm and firmness of purpose which had enabled the conference to run its full course despite the outrage, Mrs Thatcher declared: "The fact that we are gathered here now,

shocked but composed and determined, is a sign not only that this attack has failed, but that all attempts to destroy democracy by terrorism will fail."

She said the bomb attack at the Grand Hotel was first and foremost an inhuman indiscriminate attempt to massacre innocent, unsuspecting men and women staying in Brighton for the Conservative conference.

## Bomb attack 'will not shake our resolve'

THE BOMB OUTRAGE will not shake the Government's resolve in carrying forward the work in which it is engaged, Mr Douglas Hurd, said yesterday in his first major speech as Northern Ireland Secretary.

Mr Hurd was replying to the Northern Ireland debate the first debate of the day, only hours after the bomb attack.

The Prime Minister was applauded and cheered as she took her place on the platform at the start of the debates.

She was flanked by Viscount Whitelaw, deputy Prime Minister, and the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr Norman Tebbit.

Because of intense security at the doors of the conference centre, where policemen took statements from guests at the Grand Hotel, only a sprinkling of representatives were in the hall.

Mrs Thatcher slipped in the front of the conference centre as a nine-car decoy was driven round the back of the hall, with motorcycle outriders.

Then Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, went to the rostrum and, his voice breaking with emotion, said: "We intend to continue with our conference in exactly the way we would have done had this outrage not happened."

After applause he continued: "We shall do so because those who wish to intimidate democracy must be shown that, whatever means they use, those means will fail."

"We do, of course, know that there have been some deaths, and a number of injuries. We don't know the full extent of those yet."

He called for two minutes' silence for the victims of the blast. The conference was then led in prayer by a local clergyman, then went straight into the debate.

As Mr Hurd spoke, Mrs Thatcher's eyes appeared to well with tears, but she controlled her emotion and applauded his commitment to counter the challenge of the terrorists.

Mr Hurd said those who planted the bomb may have been "moved by killing for the sake of killing, but perhaps they hoped to shake our resolve, to shake our forward the work in which we are engaged," said Mr Hurd.

"If so, they were deeply and totally mistaken."

"Our system is stronger than theirs. The democracy which we have inherited will

outlive their bombs and their bullets, and this party will be debating its policies in freedom after they and their deeds are obliterated and forgotten."

Mr Hurd spoke of the achievements of the last few years, and the work of Mr Jim Prior, his predecessor.

"In Northern Ireland the past three years have been a time for slow, and still incomplete healing," he said.

There had been a significant drop in the casualties from the "campaign of terror." In 1979, 113 people died as the result of terrorist violence. Last year the total was 77. So far this year it was 52. There were now 9,000 regular troops in the province, compared with 22,000 at the peak 12 years ago.

"There is greater stability in both communities than for a number of years, and there is a feeling that new efforts can be made to bring an end to the conflict."

Turning again to the Provisional IRA, he said some people donated money to them out of their feeling of vague goodwill towards a romantic purpose.

"They are not buying the unity of Ireland," he said. "They are overwhelmingly buying the death of Irishmen. There is no heroism in the violence of the Provisional IRA or of any other terrorist group. There is only ugliness, futility and grief, and we will have no truck with it."

The debate, in which constant reference was made to the bombing, was thrown into some consternation when Mr John Rutherford (East Surrey) said Ireland was a natural geographical unity and should one day have a single political unity.

Cries of "Traitor" erupted from the floor, and the chairman had to break in to quieten delegates.

Mr Rutherford said that a united Ireland could not be achieved against the wishes of the majority in Northern Ireland. "I believe it should be our long-term policy to find a method of unifying Ireland with the consent of both sides of the country."

Mr Rutherford also shook past criticism of bias and delegates when referring to violence within the Royal Ulster Constabulary. He said: "It will take them a long time to live down that reputation."

His remarks on the RUC were strongly rebuffed by Mr John



Mr Douglas Hurd: Democracy will outlive bombs and bullets

Taylor, Official Unionist MP for Strangford.

Mr Taylor, who was staying on the fifth floor of the Grand Hotel, said: "It was a terrible experience—one I don't want to experience again."

"I have had personal experience of terrorism myself, having had seven IRA bullets through my head when I was in Northern Ireland as a

Minister at Stormont in charge of security. I have had three properties bombed over the last 10 years, including one last year, but I was never closer to a bomb than I was last night."

The conference approved a motion affirming strong support for the armed forces and police in Ulster, and urging Mr Hurd to continue the search for "a just solution."

## Thatcher accused of deceit in pit strike

By Margaret van Hattem, Political Correspondent

MR NEIL KINNOK, the Labour Party leader, yesterday accused Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, and Mr Norman Tebbit, the Industry Secretary, of deliberately deceiving the country about the miners.

Speaking in his Islwyn constituency, Mr Kinnock said that the pit closure procedures which the miners were fighting to preserve were not those caricatured by the Government. The procedures provided for closure of pits with "large outputs and reserves of coal" which miners accepted were "exhausted" as defined by the Plan For Coal.

The procedures had never implied that the miners wanted to "produce mud" as the Prime Minister had claimed, or that the National Union of Miners wanted pits kept open until the last ton of coal had gone, as Mr Walker had claimed.

Mr Tebbit was equally deluded when he claimed that the problem of closures could be settled if it were left to "the chaps concerned at pit level" for that was precisely what miners were trying to ensure. Instead the National Coal Board was trying to ensure that the chaps at pit level were disregarded.

Mrs Thatcher, Walker and Tebbit cannot be so stupid that they fail to understand that, and the only conclusion can be that they are being deliberately and systematically deceitful."

Government claims that their investment programme was generous were also misleading, he said. More than four-fifths of coal investment was going into new development in a number of areas in Eastern England. Thus claims that redundancies would be voluntary were false. For in coalfields with up to 21 per cent unemployment, there would be no more jobs locally.

Even if there were jobs in other coalfields, those wishing to move to take them up would be unable to sell their houses.

He said the Government claimed they showed their faith in the mining industry by making subsidies equivalent to £130 a man. That faith was not very impressive, considering that that cost of putting the same man out of work in areas where there was no other work would be at least £6,000 a year.

The Government had also miscalculated badly on the cost of the strike. In March this year it said it was necessary to cut coal output by 4m tons and coal board losses by £350m in order to bring output into line with the market. Seven months later more than 54m tons of coal output had been lost at independent estimates put the cost of the dispute at £3.5bn.

"The Government and its supporters say that all the shambles of losses and conflict and costs is the price that has to be paid to 'save democracy'," he said. "If it was, it would be worth paying double and more. But it is not the price for democracy. It is the price of the Prime Minister's incompetence and bigotry."

Mr Kinnock is reported to have had second thoughts about delivering this speech following the bombing in Brighton yesterday morning, but decided in the end to go ahead.

A well-intentioned, properly

## Joseph pledge on head teachers

GREATER encouragement is to be given in "even more careful selection" of head teachers, Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary said yesterday.

He was replying to a motion on education which, while applauding government initiatives to raise standards, asked that more should be done to equip children with skills relevant to modern Britain.

In discussing concern about lack of discipline in schools Sir Keith said: "We can all recognise that the discipline and values in a school depend crucially on the nearest thing we have to a magic wand in education, the head teacher." Not only was selection of head teachers going to receive more attention but more training was going to be devoted to them.

The issue of "peace studies" and Left-wing propaganda in the school curriculum has received considerable attention in the debate with calls for the Government to pay more concern to the issue. Sir Keith said: "The Government can only make sure that it does not creep in if the public complain."

He urged parents with complaints to make group repre-

sentation. "I accept that there is real concern but I think that the use of the remedy must remain in the hands of parents."

The debate emphasised relevance in the school curriculum and Sir Keith said students were switching from humanities and the arts to science, technology and engineering in universities and polytechnics.

The arts should not be forgotten, he said. "We need philosophy and physics because we live in a world that reflects not only science and technology but the social values that we inherited from the past and that are modified as we go on into the future by those who study them and try to talk about them."

He spoke of his recent initiatives on the quality of teaching, the motivation of pupils and the current national consultation on the school curriculum. It was the latter issue, and in particular peace studies that had drawn considerable passion from the floor.

Lady Olga Maitland (North Norfolk), of the Women and Families for Defence, spoke of the anti-patriotic propaganda that was being taught in so-called peace studies.



Sir Keith Joseph: Even more careful selection needed

## Guidance for magistrates on 'sensitive' cases

BY RAYMOND HUGHES, LAW COURTS CORRESPONDENT

LORD HAILSHAM, the Lord Chancellor, yesterday gave magistrates guidance on "politically sensitive" cases.

He told the annual meeting of the Magistrates Association there were one or two rules of commonsense law which were apt to be overlaid or forgotten in a welter of rhetoric or a fog of pettifogging legalism.

In a free country like Britain, there was freedom to demonstrate or strike, provided it was not done in a way that contravened the law.

The purpose of demonstrating or striking was in most cases irrelevant to the administration of justice.

A malicious, foolish or wanton action might be perfectly lawful. A well-intentioned, properly

motivated, or at least sincere series of acts might be against the law if done illegally, or accompanied by illegal acts designed to further what might otherwise be a perfectly praiseworthy cause.

"We who have taken the judicial oath cannot choose what laws we enforce, or what acts we allow to go unpunished, by reference to our private standards or values," Lord Hailsham said.

He said that if a court was flooded by a sudden flow of cases—such as was currently happening in some Midlands and northern English courts because of the miners' strike—they should not hesitate to ask him to help by sending out a stipendiary.

## Margaret van Hattem traces the career of Sir Anthony Berry Kemsley's son was deputy Chief Whip

SIR ANTHONY BERRY, 59, son of Viscount Kemsley, and a former deputy chief whip, was appointed by Mrs Thatcher last year to take charge of liaison between Conservative Central Office and No. 10 Downing Street, working closely with Mr John Gummer, the party chairman.

Knighted in the 1983 dissolution honours, he entered parliament in 1964 holding the seat of Enfield Southgate for the next 20 years.

Educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford, he joined the Sunday Times, and became its assistant editor in 1952.

He was a director of Kemsley Newspapers from 1954 to 1959. He later became a deputy chairman of Leopold Joseph and Sons.

His parliamentary career was

slow in taking off. Reserved as parliamentarily private secretary to Mr Peter Walker in the Heath Government.

In 1975 he was appointed an opposition whip, stayed on as a junior whip in Mrs Thatcher's first government and rose to be deputy chief whip in 1981.

A popular but rather reserved man, he remained in the background until his arrest in April this year for driving with twice the legal limit of alcohol in his blood.

Publicity surrounding the court hearing in August during which it emerged that Sir Anthony had injured a policeman and driven at speed through a red light in his attempt to escape arrest was widely felt to have ended all hopes he may have had of further promotion, and possibly even his political career.



Sir Anthony Berry

## FINANCIAL TIMES

BRACKEN HOUSE, CANNON STREET, LONDON EC4P 4BY  
Telegrams: Finantimo, London PS4. Telex: 8954871  
Telephone: 01-248 8000

Saturday October 13 1984

# The start of a dialogue

THE PURPOSE of a party conference—especially of a Conservative Party conference—is to restate basic principles rather than to change them. In the tragic circumstances of Brighton yesterday Mrs Thatcher, who had shown her usual courage and determination in the small hours of the morning amid the debris of the bomb outrage, might have been tempted to make a defiant and angry speech. It is all the more significant that she did not. Whereas in 1981 she confronted the critics in her own party and the country who were arguing for change—yesterday she reasoned with them. The reasoning was not always convincing, but the purpose was clear and encouraging: to show herself not so much as the leader of a counter-revolution as the leader of the natural party of national government, appealing to the broadest possible constituency.

Labour's move to the Left, and especially—as Mrs Thatcher was at pains to emphasise—its commitment to unilateralism, looks very like a retirement into permanent opposition; but if Labour has stopped listening to ordinary people, the Conservatives must listen all the more attentively, or they might risk leaving the centre opposition to offer Thatcherism with a human face. Shrewd political arguments also, as they should, reflect a national need. Success in the long run is built on cooperation and understanding rather than confrontation, and the basic change of direction is now clear and fixed.

## Infrastructure

We thus not only heard Mrs Thatcher quoting Lord Keynes, albeit selectively, but we heard her discuss the mine dispute in firm but reasonable terms, looking for a sensible outcome without laying down irreducible demands. We heard her listing the Government's achievements in infrastructure investment with pride, and stressing the need for interim measures to reduce unemployment.

It may not have been enough to allay the unease expressed on Thursday, but it was not Mrs Thatcher of 1981.

Her quotations from Lord Keynes may have been one-sided, but they were apt. As a theorist in the mid-1930s he was concerned to prove that an economy could reach an equilibrium in which a large number of the labour force would remain unemployed indefinitely. However, as a Government adviser, Keynes also recognised from the start what too many of his followers have forgotten:

that the injection of monetary demand would be worse than useless if it resulted simply in higher costs and prices.

## Casualties

This insight also proved prophetic: the Keynesian management which had worked so well in the 1950s became increasingly problematic in the 1960s and downright inflationary in the 1970s. The most recent figures for private sector pay and the renewed pay disputes in the motor industry suggest that this problem may take as long to solve as it did to emerge.

Rational wage bargaining is not the only objective of the Government policy of allowing the maximum scope for the operation of market forces; but all its other beneficial results—structural change and technical advance—are likely to be slow to appear, as she stressed.

## Budgeting

In suitably homely terms, a Prime Minister's spending decisions are unlike those of a housewife, because when she chooses to spend, she will get a great deal of the money back through savings in social programmes and tax revenues; and when she chooses to economise, she will find that some distressing bills are consequently higher. A housewife who could tax the grocer and had to pay him compensation for cancelled orders, would behave differently, especially if the grocer could turn his hand, say, to extending the house. That is the economic case for public investment; it provides real assets at small net cost. The social case hardly needs arguing.

It is to be hoped that ministers do actually understand these facts of public budgeting, even if their rhetoric remains unchanged. The persistence of inflationary behaviour rules out any old-fashioned dash for growth, which has worked so gratifyingly for President Reagan; but a modest move in this direction would court almost no danger, would do some perceptible good and would do more than anything to sweeten the dialogue which Mrs Thatcher is rightly trying to start.



Aftermath of the bombing: the Brighton seafront before dawn yesterday with a gaping hole in the upper floors of the Grand Hotel

THE FRAGILITY of the rule of law had been the underlying theme of the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton this week even before the bomb went off at the Grand Hotel early yesterday.

It took the explosion and the television pictures that followed to make the point more forcefully than any of the speakers could. Violence happened in a place that was supposed to be most closely protected.

Yet something else happened too. The conference went on, and Mrs Thatcher emerged in the middle of the night to say that it would. Not only that: Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Labour Party, who has sometimes been criticised for being less than forthright in his condemnation of extra-parliamentary activity, issued a message of sympathy and encouragement to the Prime Minister before most people were out of their beds.

For anyone who was there it will remain an unforgettable experience—like remembering what you did on the day that John Kennedy was killed. Some slept through it. Others heard the bang, thought it was thunder or the wind, and went back to sleep. Some did not know about it until morning.

But it was the continuity that was so striking. People who would not normally say so, praised Mrs Thatcher for her calm and determination.

I was in Munich in 1972 when the Palestinians attacked the Olympic village and while more people were killed there than had been in Brighton, the contrast was very stark. Here there was no innocent in the national psyche, only a readiness to try to go on as before.

Yet it was still a dramatic underlining of what had been said during much of the week. The Prime Minister told the conference in her closing speech yesterday, "The nation now faces what is probably the most testing crisis of our time—the battle between the extremists and the rest."

That section of her address had almost certainly been written before the bomb went off.

It was related to the violence on the picket lines and some of the antics at the Labour Party Conference in Blackpool a week ago. But oddly enough the words stood, even though this time the violence came, by its own admission, from the Provisional IRA.

It would be quite wrong to imagine, however, that the Tory party in Brighton had been engaged on a campaign to impose law and order by force. That goes for some of its supporters, perhaps, but for the Government the approach is far subtler.

The question is how to maintain law and order when some people want to overthrow it, and how to do it while keeping the independence of the judiciary.

Mrs Thatcher said yesterday: "What we have seen in this country is the emergence of an organised revolutionary minority who are prepared to exploit industrial disputes but whose real aim is the breakdown of law and order and the destruction of democratic parliamentary government."

But she went on: "No government owns the law." Then she quoted Theodore Roosevelt: "No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right—not asked as a favour."

The business of trying to achieve the balance of the rule of law by consent has been at the heart of the conference, and quite clearly the Government has been more worried than it is prepared to admit in public about the possibility of uncontrollable violence breaking out on the picket lines or even of a renewal of the troubles in the inner cities.

A keynote conference speech was given by Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor-General, to the Conservative Political Centre on Wednesday evening. He called it "The Rule of Law," and it contained the following quotation from Edmund Burke: "Nations are governed by the same method, and on the same principle, by which an individual is governed: those who are his equals or his superiors: by a knowledge of their temper and a judicious management of it."

# We shall go on as before

By Malcolm Rutherford

... the temper of the people amongst them whom he presides ought therefore to be the first study of a statesman."

That phrase about "the temper of the people," which Sir Patrick underlined, is central. The Government is trying to turn the country round at a time there is great social and economic change in any case, independently of its own action. It would like to accelerate the change rather than slow it down—that is the real difference between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Kinnock. But it can only do so successfully if it correctly judges the temper of the people.

The news from Brighton is that it is doing pretty well on every issue save one. A Tory Party Conference is no longer an artificial place in which to take soundings of national opinion. The party has broadened. There have been working miners here, and their wives, and they have ceased to be curiosities. Instead, they seem to be natural members of the Tory movement.

The evidence is that the Government has recovered from the banana skins that dogged the first year of Mrs Thatcher's second administration. Minister after Minister has come out with proposals for legislation that could fill the working time of the present Parliament. Indeed, one has the impression that some of them are already working on the Conservative

manifesto for a general election. Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, is no longer stumbling in his approach to the abolition of the GLC and the metropolitan councils. He actually went on the offensive in announcing a fundamental finance works. There will be no fiddling about with promises to abolish domestic rates without knowing what to put in their place. The idea now is for a plan for comprehensive reform to be offered in the manifesto next time.

The Government is on the offensive, too, on the National Health Service. Another of Mrs Thatcher's impetuous promises—"the NHS is safe in our hands"—may turn out to be redeemed. The figures, showing an overall expansion of the service are beginning to look impressive, despite some local difficulties.

The word is that proposals for reform of all the social services will be in the Queen's Speech next year, as a result of what Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, calls the biggest review since Beveridge, and a Green or White Paper planned for February or March.

There have been other achievements to report: Hong Kong, for example, and the final coming to terms with membership of the European Community. The question of whether Britain should be in or out of

Europe has become a dead letter, as has been apparent at all the party conferences this season. Mrs Thatcher yesterday paid a deserved compliment to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, for his pains.

Defence looks at least like a temporary winner as well, it only because the other parties are so divided on it. Cruise missiles have come without the extent of civil unrest that there might have been, and the search for East-West detente is on again.

The Prime Minister claimed in her speech that it is now the Tories who are the true peace party and added more strikingly: "This party is pro-American." It is just possible that that old post-war dream has a chance of coming true at last: a Britain that has settled its relationship with Western Europe, and a Europe that can come to terms with the U.S. on a more equal basis.

And yet neither the achievements nor the bomb are the full story of the conference. There remains the one crucial area where the government is not doing well: namely unemployment. Mrs Thatcher admitted it herself. It was, she said, the "scourge of our times." Certainly it was what the conference was most worried about.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was a flop when he avoided addressing the issue in anything like human terms in his speech on Wednesday. He is not the party's darling and one of his colleagues remarked that he did not even have the sensitivity to feel nervous before speaking—a sure sign of not taking the conference seriously.

Mrs Thatcher retrieved the position a bit at least by acknowledging that there was a problem. She has also picked up some of the language of the other parties by talking about caring and compassion and combining it with conviction. It was almost like David emphasising the mixture of toughness and tenderness. But she offered precious few answers for the short or even

medium term. What she had done on this, as in so many other areas, was to go back to the end of the Second World War—a period when she thinks everything should have been going right and did for a while. The Prime Minister's version of British history is that the rot set in sometime in the early 1950s.

Thus she quoted the 1944 White Paper on full employment and called it not Keynesian but Thatcherite. "Employment cannot be created by Act of Parliament or by Government action alone... the success of the policy outlined in this paper will ultimately depend on the understanding and support of the community that that old post-war dream has a chance of coming true at last: a Britain that has settled its relationship with Western Europe, and a Europe that can come to terms with the U.S. on a more equal basis."

The drama of the bomb has probably given her another reprieve. It took attention away from what has been emerging as the dominant issue of the conference: unemployment and the rule of law.

The two go together. It will be easier to maintain the rule of law if unemployment starts to fall. The Government is desperately aware of this.

It has one other worry which may seem a luxury. It has a terrible responsibility because the opposition remains divided and there is no alternative Government ready to take over. The thought was being entertained quite seriously this week that the Tories could win the next election with another increased majority. But what if they do that and unemployment is still climbing? The very thought adds point to the fears about an extra-parliamentary opposition.

To end however, where we came in, during the early hours of yesterday. That is Ireland. If the Government requires a demonstration of the need to put the Irish questions high up in the political agenda, that was it. First signs are that the hint will be taken. The Provisional IRA has over-reached itself. Out of that some good might come.

## Ambitious projects

From Mr A. Gueterbock

Sir—I wholeheartedly endorse the sentiments for an early Government decision in respect of a cross-Channel link, expressed by Nicholas Colchester in his article, "Time to channel our energies" (Oct 8).

Within the bounds of the British Government's declared monetary philosophy that such a link should be totally financed in the private sector, it is indeed "... perfectly possible to devise financing schemes that involve a substantial degree of private risk and reward, but the governments are going to have to take the lead."

To be more specific it is the British Government which initially has to take the lead. It was a British Government which unilaterally abandoned the last project in 1975, and also originated the present initiative; therefore the French, who have always been in favour of such a scheme, seek assurance that history will not repeat itself and that this time, once started, the project will be completed.

In his succinct summary of the reasons why we should be getting on with the building of a cross-Channel link, Mr Colchester said that the governments "... should identify the most ambitious project that seems economically justifiable..." and then proceeded to personally identify himself with the Euroroute scheme.

Alas! Mr Colchester, the words "ambitious" and "economically justifiable" are unfortunately not necessarily compatible.

"The five major banks," or, more properly, the Franco-British Channel Link Financing Group, concluded that the "... only scheme which is both technically acceptable and financially viable..." was the rail operated twin bored tunnel scheme, with roll-on and roll-off facilities to accommodate all

private and standard commercial road vehicles, proposed by the Channel Tunnel Group.

The Financing Group's report rejected the private financing capability of bridges and the Euroroute schemes on grounds that "... technical risks and overall financial commitment are beyond market acceptability."

As Mr Colchester implied, a cross-Channel link is not the overall solution to the problem of unemployment which is such a blight on the national economies on both sides of the Channel, but it would provide a stimulus in the right direction, away from the continuous and depressing upward trend. The Channel Tunnel would provide 250,000 man years of employment during its construction and, in operation, 8,000 new permanent job opportunities in direct and related employment in both Britain and France.

The Channel Tunnel has a far greater road vehicle throughput capacity than the Euroroute scheme which costs at least three times as much.

It makes no economic sense to pay more for less in the "justification of the ambitious."

A. F. Gueterbock, Channel Tunnel Group, 28, Hammersmith Grove, W6.

## Top pay rates and jobs

From Mr J. Chancellor

Sir—In reply to the letter from Mr A. Chancellor (October 9) referring to the record unemployment figures and the large increases in "top-people's" pay.

It is worth remembering the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been using the theme for many months now that many people are pricing themselves out of their jobs.

Perhaps the wheel will turn full circle and they will join the ranks of the unemployed and then (they) will not only be like the rest of us in a physical

sense but also in the financial sense. James Chancellor, 3 Sloane Terrace, SW1.

## Trading on Sunday

From Mr H. Woolf

Sir—I read the first published letter (September 15) from Mr F. T. Pattinson, in opposition to Sunday trading, with a mixture of amusement and some disbelief that its content was worthy of publication. It certainly was not worthy of reply. Then, his facts and figures were as confused as his argument was false.

His second letter (October 5) was as much a rag bag of subjectivity, information about New York State, let alone the whole of the U.S., which would not bear close scrutiny and, idle comment upon British retailing, its associated costs and the services supporting it.

This country's greatest trading venue, Oxford Street, used to be closed on Saturday afternoons. Over a year or two in the late 1960s one trader opened, then another, then another, until the local authority, with an eye on potential vast rating increases but doubtless concerned with public demand, changed the regulations regarding Saturday trading where upon the rush to open on Saturdays became a flood and now virtually the entire street is open. Every trader has enjoyed excellent extra business as the street has become a magnet for tourists, British holiday-makers and Londoners. The booming trade figures the street

enjoys are regularly published and the benefits to the balance of payments for the country are well known. The John Lewis Partnership, in this street and others in central London, is however, an exception; it remains closed on Saturday afternoons. All the competitors are open on that day, yet competitive pressures appear to exist to force the partnership to open.

Those that argue that prices will increase because of proportionate cost increases as a result of a longer or mixed retail opening period but that the amount of spending power available to the public is, as if by magic, fixed to the number of days shops are open (Mr Patrick H. Jones' letter of same date), should extend their logic and consider closing shops, by law, an extra day or two to save this cost.

After all, what is so special about opening five and a half or six days, why not five, four, three, two or even one? If the costs are proportionate and the spend fixed, shops could take it in turn to open say one or two days a week, perhaps supervised by the local authority so as to maintain a fair share of the "fixed" trade and, in deference to the logic, retail staff could go on paid holiday for most of the week, all other costs would be cut to the bone, prices must fall, no one would suffer and many would be advantaged. But who would believe it?

Mr Pattinson's last paragraph is the most amusing for he makes the point that the anticipated "free for all shop open-

## Letters to the Editor

ing policy" will be short-lived as a result of people shopping soon at and from their TV screen. I agree, but will they be asked to turn it off between 8.00 pm and midnight, after 1.00 pm on Saturdays and all day Sunday?

It surely cannot be other than reasonable that retailers should be allowed to satisfy the needs of their customers at times flexible, suitable and convenient to those customers? There is after all, massive evidence that this view is shared by the people. H. Woolf, 60 Kings Road, SW3.

## Graduates in business

From the Director, Business Graduates Association

Sir—Many of the headlines referring to the recent report of business graduates published by Harbridge House reflect a now familiar criticism of MBAs. They are variously accused of being arrogant and ambitious and of being a disruptive influence in their companies.

Close reading of the report, however, reveals that it is the big international companies, frequently American, who profess themselves most happy with MBAs and who employ large numbers of them. Curiously enough, these are the companies which are widely regarded as being dynamic and successful.

Conversely, the adverse comments tend to come from the more traditional companies who have difficulty in utilising the talents of MBAs. There is some evidence from our own records that disillusionment is great in this type of company leading to a drift away from organisations where they are stifled.

If successful companies are employing increasing numbers of MBAs while less successful companies are struggling to keep the few they have then the Harbridge House report demonstrates one thing above all else, that MBAs are doing

precisely what they have been trained to do, that is, stimulate organisations to improve. (Professor) J. A. Kennerley, 28, Margaret Street, W1.

## Premium on money management

From Mr R. Eastley

Sir—As a small business owner with a healthy credit balance I decided to follow Lord Weinstock's example by transferring "idle" money into a separate IB a/c with the same bank operating my firm's current business, with instructions—which were accepted—that on each month's maturity the interest be transferred to current a/c.

Caution was taken to ensure the current did not fall below a comfortable operating margin, and, of course, my instruction incorporated measures to ensure I acquired satisfaction by a monthly instrument of money movement between the two. Since my implementation of this business "benefit," however, I became aware that my previous "entry" charges of 0.267p had escalated to £1.008 per entry on successive statements.

Further malfeasance manifested itself into my receipt each month, on the day of maturity, a form requesting permission to roll-over—completely ignoring my seven-day prior request.

Needless to say, the inevitable occurred on one occasion and while my IB a/c remained exceedingly healthy, the current invoked an overdraft twice the interest rate of the IB. (Holidays were, of course, the excuse, and my vituperations even brought my bank manager to my office—at his request.)

It is probably obvious that other firms and companies have also emulated GEC's wisdom; are they, too, receiving a premium charge upon their money management? Ronald Eastley, 89 Welbeck Road, East Barnet, Herts.

# "Money matters"

A SERIES OF SEMINARS  
DESIGNED TO INFORM AND ADVISE BRITONS  
LIVING AND WORKING ABROAD

You are invited to attend at the following locations:

<b>Jeddah</b> 22 October Meridien Hotel 7.30pm	<b>Doha</b> 31 October Ramada Hotel 6.30pm
<b>Tabuk</b> 24 October King Abdul Aziz Military Cantonment Hospital 6.00pm	<b>Abu Dhabi</b> 3 November Sheraton Hotel 7.00pm
<b>Riyadh</b> 27 October Riyadh Palace Hotel 6.30pm	<b>Dubai</b> 4 November International Trade Centre 7.00pm
<b>Dhahran</b> 29 October International Hotel 6.30pm	<b>Muscat</b> 6 November Al Falaj Hotel 6.30pm
<b>Bahrain</b> 30 October Diplomat Hotel 6.30pm	

If you would like more information on Lloyds Bank services for expatriates or on the magazine "Resident Abroad" please tick the appropriate box and return it to Paul Holmes, Manager (International Trust), Lloyds Bank Plc, West End Trust Branch, 16 St James's Street, London SW1A 1ET, England.

☐ Lloyds Bank services for expatriates ☐ Resident Abroad magazine

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



Lloyds Bank Plc, 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS.