Sir William Iliff

International
BANK NOTES
MARCH 1961
WELCOME TO NEW STAFF - JANUARY

(Seated L to R): Jennifer Homer, Department of Technical Operations, from Eastbourne, England; and Marilyn Smee, E.D.I., from Vancouver. (Standing L to R): Helen Moore, Technical Assistance and Planning Staff, from Alexandria; Catherine Cooper, Economic Staff, from Westfield, N.J.; Marion Peters, I.F.C., from London; and Marie-Therese Clare, Administration Department, from Dublin.

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THE NEW YEAR HONOURS

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

............... ILIFF, WILLIAM ANGUS BOYD, Vice-President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. .................

This announcement, which appeared in the London “Times” and other newspapers on December 31, 1960, must have delighted everyone in the Bank, and particularly those who worked closely with Mr. Iliff during the eight years of the Indus negotiations which, after repeated frustrations and threats of collapse, came to fruition in Karachi last September. We all join in congratulating him.

This honour, officially bestowed on February 7, rewards many years of public service both national and international. Sir William had a distinguished career before he joined our staff in 1948. He saw World War I service in India, Mesopotamia, Iran and South Russia; then in 1922 he joined the Northern Ireland Civil Service and became Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Labor in 1935. The outbreak of the Second World War put him back into uniform, this time in France in command of a battery of anti-aircraft artillery. After the evacuation from Dunkirk, he was called back to Northern Ireland to become Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Public Security. Between 1941 and 1948 he filled a succession of important posts outside Great Britain: first in Teheran, where he was Financial Counselor at the British Legation; then in Burma, as Financial Adviser to the Governor; and finally before joining IBRD, he was U. K. Treasury Representative in the Middle East, stationed in Cairo. His first assignment in the Bank was Director of the Loan Department. Three years later he was made Assistant to the President and in July 1956 he became a Vice President.

Sir William, well-known in the Bank for his analytical mind, his quick answers and whimsical humour is also well-known for his dedication to precise and simple English. In 1952 he entertained and prodded the professional staff
with a lecture on writing which he called "Gobbledygook," copies of which are still read and circulated to remind Bank writers that the simple style is best.

The "London Times" of September 12, 1960, in a profile of Sir William, described him as "an exemplar of the British Civil Service,... a modest and gentle man, with a capacity to relax. Over an evening's bridge, which he plays inordinately well, or in a chance meeting at some Washington function, one would never divine the scope and complexity of his pre-occupation; but his associates say that without the patience of Job and nerves of steel, and his sheer refusal to let go, the Indus negotiations must have exploded years ago, with all the risks of war between the two parties."

These qualities make us all grateful for the honour that has come to him.

Lady Iliff and young son John were present to observe the investiture proceedings in the Throne Room of Buckingham Palace in London. Sir William was "dubbed" knight by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in the absence of Queen Elizabeth II who was, fittingly enough, paying her first royal visit to India and Pakistan.

The Knighthood ceremony has been simplified a good deal since the Middle Ages, the traditional days of chivalry when the prospective knight was expected to spend a night or so on his knees in prayer beforehand. The actual knighting was accompanied by elaborate religious ceremonies and a long ritual during which the knight was successively presented with his robes, arms, spurs and so forth. By the time of Queen Elizabeth the First, however, the ceremony of the accolade had been reduced nearly to its present-day form; the would-be knight knelt before his sovereign, who tapped him lightly
on each shoulder with the flat of a swordblade, saying (in medieval French) "Soys chevalier, Saint George" and then, commanding him, "Avencez!" The invocation to St. George has now disappeared and "Avencez" has become "Rise!", but the general picture today is much the same.

Knighthoods are not bestowed lightly. The twice-yearly Honours List (one published at the New Year and the other in June) are long, often including many hundreds of names, but Sir William's name appeared in the 1961 New Year Honours as one of only 31 new knights. The other 30 had distinguished themselves in a wide variety of fields; the list included businessmen, politicians, government servants, a judge, four professors and a theatrical producer.

Unlike a baronet (who is addressed in the same way) a knight cannot pass his title to his son or other descendents. All knights, in fact, earn the honour by their own exertions. Just as in the Middle Ages, the dignity of knighthood was awarded by the sovereign in recognition of outstanding service, the difference between then and now being that the service is no longer almost exclusively military. The title "Knight Bachelor" has nothing to do with marriage. It is a survival of the order of command in medieval armies. Overall command was exercised by the king, through his constable and marshals. The divisional commanders, so to speak, were the greater nobility and the so-called "knights banneret," whose rank was indicated by a square banner flown from their lance-tips. The smaller fighting formations were commanded by the knights bachelor, flying long pointed or forked pennons from their lances. Occasionally a knight bachelor who had distinguished himself, or who had accumulated enough wealth to mark him for promotion, would petition to become a knight banneret, and if his request was granted would have his pennon ceremonially chopped short to signify the change. Whether or not he has equipped himself with a pennon, our Vice President's chances of becoming knight banneret seem slim. The last three were created by the Lord Protector Somerset on the field of the Battle of Pinkie in 1547.

Sir William and Lady Iliff.
When March comes around each year I always think it worthwhile to pause for a moment or two with a thought upon which the Irish, North, South, East and West, are unanimous - PATRICK IS OUR PATRON SAINT. If, as an Armachian, I take special pride in the good man, it is not without cause; after all, he had a hand in the planning of my home town and established it as the ecclesiastical capital of the country. Today we perpetuate his memory, not only in our hearts, but with two cathedrals, both called after him and locally referred to as "old" and "new," mainly because their building was separated by about thirteen centuries.

History books vary as to where St. Patrick was born and how he came to Ireland. For what it is worth, my story is that he was born in Scotland, kidnapped by the Gauls or their second cousins, and, in his escape from them, was shipwrecked on the shores of the Emerald Isle. There seems to be no doubt, however, that St. Patrick arrived in Ard Macha (Armagh) about 444 a.d. and immediately approached the local chieftain, a pagan by the name of Daire, to ask for the most commanding site in the city on which to build his church. St. Patrick was given a lesser site for his first church and, although nothing remains of it today, it may be of interest to know that a branch of the Bank of Ireland now occupies the ground. I might add, without wishing to do battle with those from County Down who claim that St. Patrick is buried in Downpatrick, that Armachians believe that not only the Saint but also his sister are buried at the site of the "first church."

Need I tell you St. Patrick eventually converted Daire and got the commanding site? The story goes that on the night he received the gift, St. Patrick had a vision in which the angel Victor showed him how the lands he had been given should be laid out. (It wasn't until 1944 that the City Fathers got around to appointing another St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral.
And so the old Cathedral was built and remains to this day.

The centuries after St. Patrick lived in Armagh were full of plunderings, pillagings and burnings at the hands of the Northmen and as a result nothing remains of the College of Armagh, founded by the Saint. We know the student body was 7,000 strong and that the College was a haven for the scholastically minded of Europe who found the history being made in their own part of the world less than conducive to study. The manuscripts, with one or two notable exceptions, were burned, but to-day, if you visit Trinity College, Dublin, you can see the Book of Armagh, which contains a life of St. Patrick, and is one of the chief relics of the See of Armagh. That period in our history when we were known as an "Island of Saints and Scholars" is ninety-nine percent due to St. Patrick.

It would be nice to be able to say that St. Patrick plucked his first shamrock in Armagh, but legend tells us that it was on Slemish Mountain that the shamrock was first used by him to explain the Trinity to his pagan listeners. Since I'm Irish at heart and pay due attention to the lucky and unlucky, I feel a four-leafed shamrock is definitely "agin" the good man and so can't be anything but suspect. However, I can report that the best place to find three-leaf shamrocks in St. Patrick's city is at his Well, just a little bit off the beaten track but worth the journey.

It would take a long time to tell of all the glories of Armagh and St. Patrick, but it might be worth mentioning that in making Armagh his See, it is obvious that he had already gleaned a good bit about the Irish by the time he arrived in the city. For centuries before he came, the area had been considered holy by the pagans, so all St. Patrick had to do was change their concepts instead of trying to get the "diehards" to accept a new place to revere.

People often ask about snakes

Looking towards St. Patrick's Protestant Cathedral along Scotch Street.
when they hear you come from Ireland. I can only say that just because we devote some of our time and energy to the production of a beverage known for its curing qualities in cases of snakebite, it does not mean we doubt St. Patrick did a good job in the banishment. I might add I have never feared a snake in Ireland. Now dragons are a different matter!

Perhaps one day you will visit Armagh and see the Cathedrals. As you climb up Abbey Street, if the wind is in the right direction and you listen really hard, you will hear the angels sing as they must have done so many centuries ago when St. Patrick with his Bacahill Esu (Jesus Staff) in hand made a similar journey to dedicate his church. And who is to say they will not be singing "Cum Gloire De agus Onora na hEireann" (To the Glory of God and the Honour of Ireland) which is the dedication carved on the new Cathedral.

TEN YEAR STAFF - MARCH
(L to R): Alphons de Leeuw, Gayle Davis and John F. Rigby.

FIVE YEAR STAFF - MARCH
John G. Beevor
THE WORLD BANK IN KENYA

In May last year, the World Bank made a $5.6 million loan to assist the development of African agriculture in Kenya. The loan is helping to finance the continuation of a program which is being carried out by the Government to establish settled communities of African farmers on individually allocated land, to assist them in organizing their farms for greater efficiency and to provide better marketing facilities.

The program the Bank is supporting is known as the Swynnerton Plan and was begun in 1955. The Plan provides for comprehensive action to increase production of crops and livestock and thus raise the African farmers' standard of living.

In agriculture, the program during the next three years will be concentrated mainly in areas of high agricultural potential. Land consolidation and registration of land rights will be virtually completed. Farmers will be helped to modernize their farms through expanded extension services, schools, demonstration farms and the extension of farm loans. They will be shown how to develop cash crops, to establish small herds of milk cattle and to improve their beef cattle. Water supplies for farm use will be developed and cooperatives for marketing and processing will be organized or expanded.

In transport, 23 roads having a total length of 564 miles will be built or rebuilt in African agricultural areas. Most of the roads will be feeder roads connecting production and marketing points with the main road network, while the remainder will provide both feeder and through service. The work to be done consists mainly of improving alignment and drainage and of surfacing.
A farmer and family at a water tap on his small holders farm at Kabimoi in the South Baringo Scheme.

Surveying for Machakos road construction.

Nardi Agricultural Show at Kapsabet.

A demonstration of clipping of a young lamb to prevent "foot rot" at the Wanbugu Farmers Training Center.

The old method of transporting water.
Cattle at trough adjacent to the first water storage tank at Soas in the South Baringo Scheme.

Pyrethrum, used in insecticides, growing on a farm in the Kiambu District.

Plucking tea to measured height at Bailuyu.

Tea from the local growers at Ragati is brought into a buying and weighing center.

Machakos road construction.
Telephone company employees, set to pull paperclips from the blocked relays at 7:00 p.m. on January 27, wear goggles to protect their eyes from flying clips. (Photo courtesy C. & P. Tel. Co.)

WHAT NUMBER DID YOU CALL, PLEASE?

On Friday, January 27, at 7:00 p.m. a three-way conference call was made between the main offices of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, the chief operator on the switchboard in the Lafayette Building and the shiny, new switchboard in room 2A4 of the newly completed International Bank building. The call's purpose was to time the exact moment when paper clips would be pulled from relays thereby activating 1200 lines in the Bank, Fund and IFC, and in terminating our connection with the General Services Administration switchboard through which Bank calls have traveled since 1955. This moment was the culmination of plans started in November 1959. Work actually started on August 15, 1960 and the job was completed on January 27, just two hours before the board began to buzz.

The board is designed to accommodate 1400 extensions with the possibility of expansion to 1800. At the moment only 1200 are active - extensions 2000 to 3400. 2000 is a test line and 2001 is Mr. Black's extension. The Bank and IFC have extensions 2000-2849 while the Fund has 2850-3400. Every extension in the Bank and most of those in the Fund had to be changed. And not just arbitrarily. Consideration had to be given to location of phones, inter-connecting extensions, future needs for additional extensions and a myriad of other details.

There are 20 trunk lines coming in to EXecutive 3-6360 and 27 trunk lines for DUdley 1. The direct dialing on DUdley 1 takes care of 70% of incoming calls leaving 30% to be handled by the switchboard.

The board was designed to the Bank's specifications and is one of the few boards in the Washington area through which the caller may get information directly from any operator. The four positions on the board are so located that each operator has a rotary information rack at her fingertips which the operators themselves are responsible for keeping up to date.
These four racks, and a fifth master rack in Office Services, are changed daily and contain the latest information on approximately 1300 names, extensions, room numbers and home telephone numbers.

The switchboard is handled by eight operators. Mrs. Evelyn Steed, the chief operator, comes from the Pentagon where she recently received an award for the training manual she compiled for operating procedures. Mrs. Hazel Dishner and Mrs. Thelma Lambert have worked for the Bank on the Government board for fourteen and fifteen years respectively. Mrs. Lillie Frick was a Fund employee, while Mrs. Emily Higgins also comes from the Pentagon as does Mrs. Mary Brock. G.S.A. supplied Mrs. Mildred Flye and Mrs. Hazel Ballard was formerly with the Democratic National Committee.

The switchboard is manned from 7:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. daily except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. On off hours three phones are connected to the guards' desk. There is a telephone company employee on duty almost all the time in the equipment room, and three or four installers are working full-time connecting the miles and miles of brightly colored wires strung throughout the Bank and Fund buildings. Nor did the job stop with the opening of the switchboard. Each time a staff member changes offices, or even extensions, during the next months this behind-the-scenes staff will be busy changing wire connections,

information racks and telephone books. Hopefully speaking, it shouldn’t be too many more months before a directory can be issued without needing the word "Temporary" on the front cover.

(Above) The operators at work. (L to R): Thelma Lambert, Hazel Ballard, Emily Higgins, Lillie Frick and Hazel Dishner. (Standing in background, L to R): Mildred Flye, Mary Brock and Evelyn Steed. (Center): Three of the operators relax in their lounge during a morning "coffee break."

(Below) Edward Thompson, telephone company employee, trouble-shooting in the equipment room next to the switchboard.
A Winter Visit to Iceland

by Rena Zafiriou and Gabriel Lefort

Miss Zafiriou and Mr. Lefort were in Iceland from January 10 to 22 on a mission to review the economy and investment of the country preliminary to possible future lending. Bank Notes asked them for their impressions of this wintry wonderland few of us have occasion to visit.

Iceland in January? Hardly an appealing prospect. We were therefore pleasantly surprised to discover Reykjavik's climate is similar to the weather we left behind in Washington. There were snow, gales, rain and cold during the first week of our stay but during the second week there was only rain, lots of it, with milder temperatures.

Fortunately most of the offices we visited were only five or ten minutes walk from the hotel. How pleasant not to have to wait for taxis or queue up for buses. Indoors was warm and cozy at all times, thanks to a unique system of heating in Reykjavik. Natural thermal, underground springs in and around the city are tapped and piped into the buildings and houses providing constant and inexpensive radiant, hot water heat.

The days became noticeably longer and brighter by the end of our stay. When we first arrived it was still dark at 9:00 a.m. and the dim daylight disappeared by 4:00 p.m. There are lots of things to see in Iceland - hot springs, volcanoes, glaciers, rivers and mountains - but this was not the time of year for sightseeing. Many roads become impassable in winter, the days are too short, the countryside is one big bog and the grass turns a dull brown. We did manage a drive to the river Sog hydro plants, some 50 km. from Reykjavik, and we also visited a farm about 15 km. out of town. By using our imagination we could visualize how lovely all the greyness must be in spring and summer.

Among the most pleasant memories of our visit are the wonderful cooperation and forthrightness of the people we dealt with which helped make our work pleasant and interesting; a most competent performance in Icelandic of Donizetti's Don Pasquale at the National Theater; the gentle faces of Icelandic sheep and ponies looking at passersby with eyes full of wonder and goodwill. We welcomed the opportunity to see enormous hauls of fish being brought ashore or processed in up-to-date filleting plants. These activities provided a vivid explanation of something that had been puzzling us, namely how a community dependent almost exclusively on fishing can have attained such a high living standard. We left Iceland with our interest in the country and its people heightened by everything we saw during our stay.

May its hauls always be plentiful and may this tiny nation with its long cultural tradition and distinct individuality continue to prosper and to supply the world with its excellent fish, attractive lamb skins and outstanding literature.
Herding sheep through typical Icelandic countryside.

Greenhouses, heated by natural hot springs, where vegetables, fruits and flowers are raised.

Thingvellir, the ancient site of the Althing, the world's oldest existing Parliament.

Salting fish for export.
NEW PROFESSIONAL STAFF INTRODUCTIONS

Hans Kordik, from Austria, has been an agriculturist with the Department of Technical Operations since January 16. He has his B.A. in agriculture and his M.A. in agricultural economics from the University of Vienna and hopes to complete his Ph.D. thesis while in Washington. Mr. Kordik worked with the Board of Agriculture in Baden from 1953 until he joined the Bank advising farmers on questions of taxes, land appraisal, crop production and harvesting, conservation, marketing, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Kordik have taken an apartment in Arlington.

Paolo Leon, from Italy, joined the Department of Operations - Europe, Africa and Australasia as an economist on January 16. Mr. Leon was doing research on international oil problems with Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi in Rome for three years before coming to Washington. He received his degree in economics from the University of Rome and did a year's graduate work in economics at Kings College, Cambridge. Mr. and Mrs. Leon have found an apartment in Georgetown.

Romano Pantanali, also from Italy, is an economist with the Department of Operations - South Asia and Middle East, joining this department on January 16. Mr. Pantanali has his degree in political science from the University of Rome and took a year of advanced work at St. Anthony's College, Oxford. He lived in Iran for a year while studying Persian language and culture. Most recently he was a member of the staff of the Center of Economic Research on Energy at Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi in Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Pantanali are living in northwest Washington.

Willi Wapenhans comes from Germany and has been on the staff of the Agriculture Section of the Department of Technical Operations since January 16. He has his degrees in agriculture and economics from Justus-Liebig University and was in the United States during 1950-51 as a member of the National Grange exchange program. Since 1958 he has been teaching economics at Justus-Liebig University and doing research at the University on agricultural policies in underdeveloped countries. Mr. Wapenhans has rented a house in South Arlington and his wife, son and daughter will join him there the end of April.
Paul Geli, from France, joined the Industry Division of the Department of Technical Operations on January 18. He is a graduate of both the Ecoles des Hautes Etudes Commerciales and the Faculte de Droit in Paris and was a Fulbright scholar at Harvard during 1954-55. Mr. Geli served in the French Navy from 1955-57 and worked as a financial analyst with Esso Standard S.A.F. in Paris from 1957 until he joined the Bank.

Bengt G. Sandberg, from Sweden, has been with the Department of Operations - Western Hemisphere since January 23. Mr. Sandberg lived in this country from 1948-52 for the last year of his secondary schooling and received his B.A. from Harvard. He has his Licenses Sciences Politique from the Institut de Hautes Etudes Internationales in Geneva and his D.H.S. from the Stockholm School of Economics. While at the latter school he assisted in the organization of a course in international economic relations. Mr. and Mrs. Sandberg and their little girl, Christina, are living in Falls Church.

UNITED CHARTER
NATIONS FLIGHTS

The U.N. Cooperative reports bookings on their European flights stand as follows:

11 June - 19 July - Approximately 75% filled
1 July - 12 August - Approximately 30% filled
2 August - 14 September - Approximately 35% filled

Staff members planning to take one of these flights are urged to send in full payment for their tickets as soon as possible to insure a seat on the flight of their choice.

The U.N. Cooperative is considering a charter flight to Jamaica in August. If a plane load of 86 is made up, the fare would be approximately $130 round trip. If you are interested call Extension 2687 for further details.
COOKING CORNER

Fittingly enough the two recipes offered below were supplied by Irish lassies in the Bank who think the staff of life of the Emerald Isle worth duplicating in Washington.

Anna Finan

offers this recipe for

IRISH SODA BREAD

4 cups sifted, enriched all purpose flour ¼ cup butter
¼ cup granulated sugar ½ lb. seedless raisins
1 tsp. salt 1½ cups buttermilk
1 tsp. baking powder 1 egg
2 tbsp. caraway seed 1 tsp. baking soda

Sift flour, sugar, salt and baking powder into a bowl. Stir in caraway seeds. Cut in butter until the mixture resembles corn meal. Add raisins. Combine buttermilk, egg and baking soda. Stir buttermilk mixture into dry ingredients until just moistened. Turn dough on to a floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Shape into a ball. Place on a greased baking tin. Cut a 4 inch cross, ¼ inch deep, in the center of the loaf (to keep the leprechauns out). Brush top with cream. Bake 1 hour and 10 minutes in a 375° oven. Cool before cutting.

Jean Russell

suggests this recipe for

FADGE or POTATO BREAD

1 lb. boiled potatoes 1 cup plain flour
¼ tsp. salt

Mash the potatoes (either warm or cold), sprinkle with salt and add sufficient flour to form a ball. Some potatoes require more flour than others. Place dough on a well floured board and roll out to about ¼ inch thick. Cut into rounds or squares. Cook on a dry griddle or ungreased, heavy frying pan over a slow flame. Turn once when underside is a light grey-brown. Serve either hot or cold. In Ireland Fadge is usually eaten at breakfast with a combination of bacon, eggs, tomatoes or liver. At tea it is often served cold with butter and jelly. Easy, inexpensive and tasty!
HONORING OUR "STEVIE"


BIRTHS: Betty and Man Mohan Sekhri's second son, Neil Harest, weighed 6 lbs., 1 oz. when he put in his appearance on Sunday, January 29, in George Washington Hospital.

Eriks Amis, first baby for Aija and Maris Blitte, was born in the Washington Hospital Center on February 2 and weighed 6 lbs., 8 ozs.

Amiya and Nalini Chakravarti were delighted to see their first grandchild in December while on home leave. Ranbir, son of the Chakravarti's son, Subrata, and Monjuri Chakravarti, was born in July. Mr. Chakravarti reports his grandson's charms won out over his and Mrs. Chakravarti decided to remain in Calcutta for several more months.

TRIPS: Inge Jensen will leave for a vacation in Denmark on March 20. This will be Inge's first trip home in over three years.

Soprano Monica Ortiz has been invited by the Board of Queen's Hall to return home to Trinidad for an April recital. Queen's Hall, founded in 1959, has sponsored concerts in Trinidad by such world famous artists as Lily Pons, Tamara Toumanova and "Satchmo" Armstrong.

IN MEMORIAM

Ernest Peters, father of Joan Peters, January 24, in London.
Badi Snaauw, wife of John G. Snaauw, February 9, in Washington, D.C.
William R. White, father of Flora White, February 19, in Vancouver.
DOWN LAFAYETTE LAKES

Each Wednesday sees our bowlers reaching new highs and breaking new records. Unfortunately our Financiers did not have High Team Game (563) for long as the mighty Executives came through with a team game of 568, thanks to Noreen Bateman with her high game of the year (137) and high set (345). And speaking of high games, Thelma Falardeau came roaring through with four spares in a row to give herself a high game to date of 114 which is quite an achievement. Our heartiest congratulations! Doris Eliason still holds the women’s high average, high set, high spares and high flat. Come on, gals, anything can happen in this last round.

Another high for Pete O’Neill - 360 high set. Which means, Lou Pizza, another try on your part for a higher set. It is good to see Bill Bailey back on the lanes and in his usual good form. And also Gary Lightowler, back with us after his long absence, much to the delight of his teammates. Hugh Collier, a regular substitute, was a great asset to the Office of Information in Gary’s absence.

A new form of bowling was in evidence a few weeks ago when Bill Matthews and Tony Perram came through on their hands and knees with whopping games of 138 and 145 respectively. Hardly tournament style, but their unique deliveries of the ball gave their team their highest game for the season. Recommended: one pair of knee pads apiece.

BANK BOWLING BONANZA

On Saturday, February 25, Bank Bowlers “made up” a missed Wednesday evening session. The occasion was turned into a tournament with Wilfred Lawrie donating the prizes. He is shown here presenting them to the winners. (L) Olive Shull, winner of the high set for women and (R) Bill Matthews accepting the prize for Jo Metherate (Inset) who left early.

BANK BOWLING BONANZA

On Saturday, February 25, Bank Bowlers “made up” a missed Wednesday evening session. The occasion was turned into a tournament with Wilfred Lawrie donating the prizes. He is shown here presenting them to the winners. (L) Olive Shull, winner of the high set for women and (R) Bill Matthews accepting the prize for Jo Metherate (Inset) who left early.