

Summer 1970

Wright ahead

the Head Wrightson magazine



Where the money went in 1969-70

Our customers have paid or will pay for work done during the year to the value of		£20,017,000
To carry out this work, we have had to spend on materials and services		12,909,000
		<hr/> 7,108,000
Payments to or on behalf of employees were as follows :		
Wages and Salaries	£5,585,000	
Employees' Benefits	391,000	5,976,000
leaving		<hr/> 1,132,000
There was income from investments of	2,000	
Profit on sale of investments and land came to	24,000	26,000
giving a profit before depreciation and taxation of		<hr/> 1,158,000
But it was necessary to set aside for the replacement of buildings, plant and machinery the sum of and to pay tax –	394,000	
on United Kingdom profit	£240,000	
on Overseas profit	83,000	323,000
		<hr/> 717,000
the dividend paid to shareholders cost	289,000	1,006,000
thus our income exceeded our outgoings for the year by and this was carried forward to Reserves		<hr/> £ 152,000

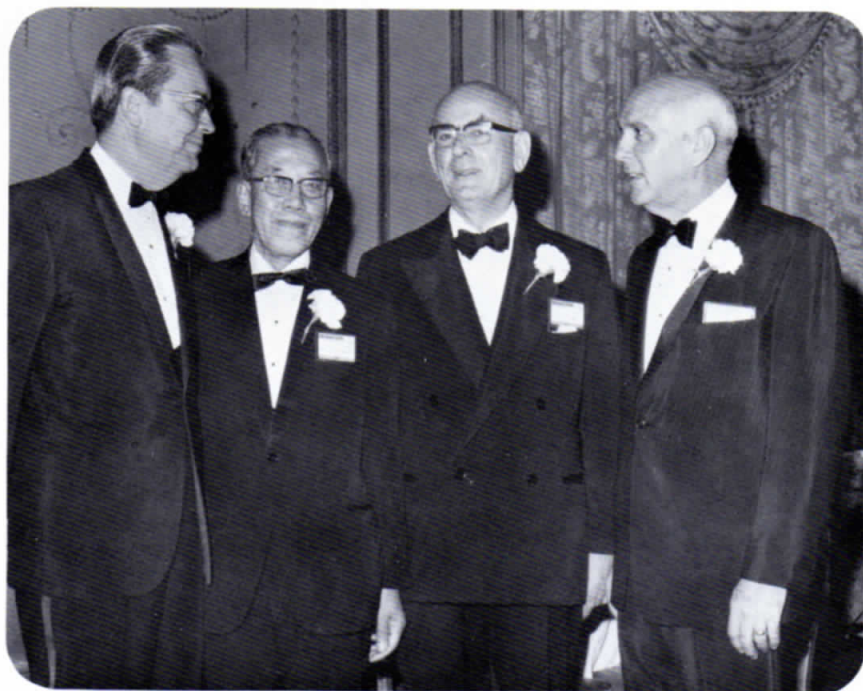
NC Lake: President Iron and Steel Institute

The Iron and Steel Institute is the world's foremost Institute in the Iron and Steel trade and during the past 100 years the North East has provided ten presidents.

At the Annual General Meeting in London on Wednesday 6 May, Mr Norman Lake, Deputy Managing Director of Head Wrightson was inducted as President, only the second time that a plant maker has been honoured in this way.

Mr Norman Cecil Lake was born in North Staffordshire on April 29 1905 and served an apprenticeship with Shelton Iron Steel and Coal Company Limited before going to ICI.

In May 1936 he joined Head Wrightson & Company Limited as Manager of the newly formed Steelworks Plant Department and became the first Director and General Manager and later the first Managing Director of The Head



Wrightson Machine Company Limited. In 1957 he was appointed to the Main Board as Deputy Managing Director, Head Wrightson & Company Limited. He was the founder President of the Metallurgical Plantmakers Federation and Chairman of the British Metalworking Plant Makers' Association and he has served as President of a great many engineering and scientific institutions.

Our Deputy Managing Director, Mr N C Lake, *President of the Iron & Steel Institute* at the Annual Meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute in New York. Pictured with Mr Lake are : *left to right* John P Roche, *President American Iron & Steel Institute*. Dr Sachio Matoba, *President Japanese Iron & Steel Institute (and Executive Adviser Nippon Steel Corporation)* N C Lake George A Stinson, *Chairman American Iron & Steel Institute (and President National Steel Corporation)*

The Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of Head Wrightson & Co Ltd was held at Teesdale Works, Thornaby on Thursday 9 July 1970. The following are extracts from the Annual Report.

Results

The Company made good progress in the year ended 31 January 1970. On a turnover which increased marginally from £19.4 millions to £20.0 millions, the profit before tax rose from £312.2 thousand to £739.8 thousand, whilst the profit after tax doubled from £220.7 thousand to £441.1 thousand. It is particularly pleasing to be able to record a turnaround in the fortunes of the two foundry companies.

Head Wrightson Stampings also improved its results. Indeed it is primarily the better results from these three companies which are responsible for the increase in the Group profit. However, we have much to do before we can report that we are achieving a satisfactory trading profit. If we are to make the best of the market opportunities which undoubtedly exist we need to grow and growth requires investment in people, in equipment, particularly in machine tools, and in product development. Confidence is a precondition of investment and last year's trading profits combined with a record £34 millions of orders booked in the year demonstrate that we are moving ahead on the right lines at a time when heavy capital goods engineers like ourselves are finding profits difficult to make.

Staff

This is the 80th Annual General Meeting of the Company which was founded over 110 years ago. During this time it has been the people working in our company who have made the most important contribution to its present prosperity and to its future prospects. We are fortunate to be a Teesside company. There is a long tradition of skilled engineering in the area. We are particularly proud this year that Norman Lake, our Deputy Managing Director, is the 1970/71



Following the formal proceedings of the Annual General Meeting, directors and shareholders viewed a photographic display of Head Wrightson projects.

In the photograph above John Eccles *managing director* discusses with (*left to right*) The Rt Hon The Earl of Halsbury *director*, Sir John Wrightson *chairman*, and Sir Cyril Hawker *director*, some details of progress at Invergordon.

President of the Iron and Steel Institute, only the second time in 100 years that a plantmaker has occupied this position. An HW plating apprentice, 19-year-old Kenneth Poole, has been selected to be British representative in the 19th International Apprentice Competition in Tokyo. Backing up these two individual successes there are 4,000 people who have helped the company to make progress in the last year. We thank them for this. At this time when we need and intend to expand we shall continue to do our best to make HW an interesting and attractive company for which to work.

Present position

All our home companies are reasonably well loaded – all need more work to be really busy and all need to maintain a high level of orders if they are to be busy during 1971/72. So far, in the four months of the present year, orders have continued to come in at the same rate as last year. We are bidding for some very interesting projects and know of a number of developments planned by our customers, particularly the British Steel Corporation in which we shall take part. Our major

problem, in common with others in our industry, is the rapid rise in costs. This rise has been about 1% per month for the past year – a truly formidable increase, greater than we expected and difficult to absorb by higher productivity within present selling prices. This rapid cost escalation is bound to make the export of plant and equipment hazardous. Many export opportunities take months and even years to mature. It is common for orders to be placed six to nine months after the first tender goes in and with foreign competition forcing us to quote fixed prices a rise in costs as rapid as we have experienced is serious.

Prospects

The progress made last year was considerable and the present order book and market prospects are both encouraging. This year we have budgeted for a useful increase in profit. It will, however, be wiser to wait until we publish our interim results in November before giving you a firm indication of the expected profit for the year. As for the longer term, our policies are sound, our employees skilled and in good heart and I believe that your Company's performance will justify my optimism.

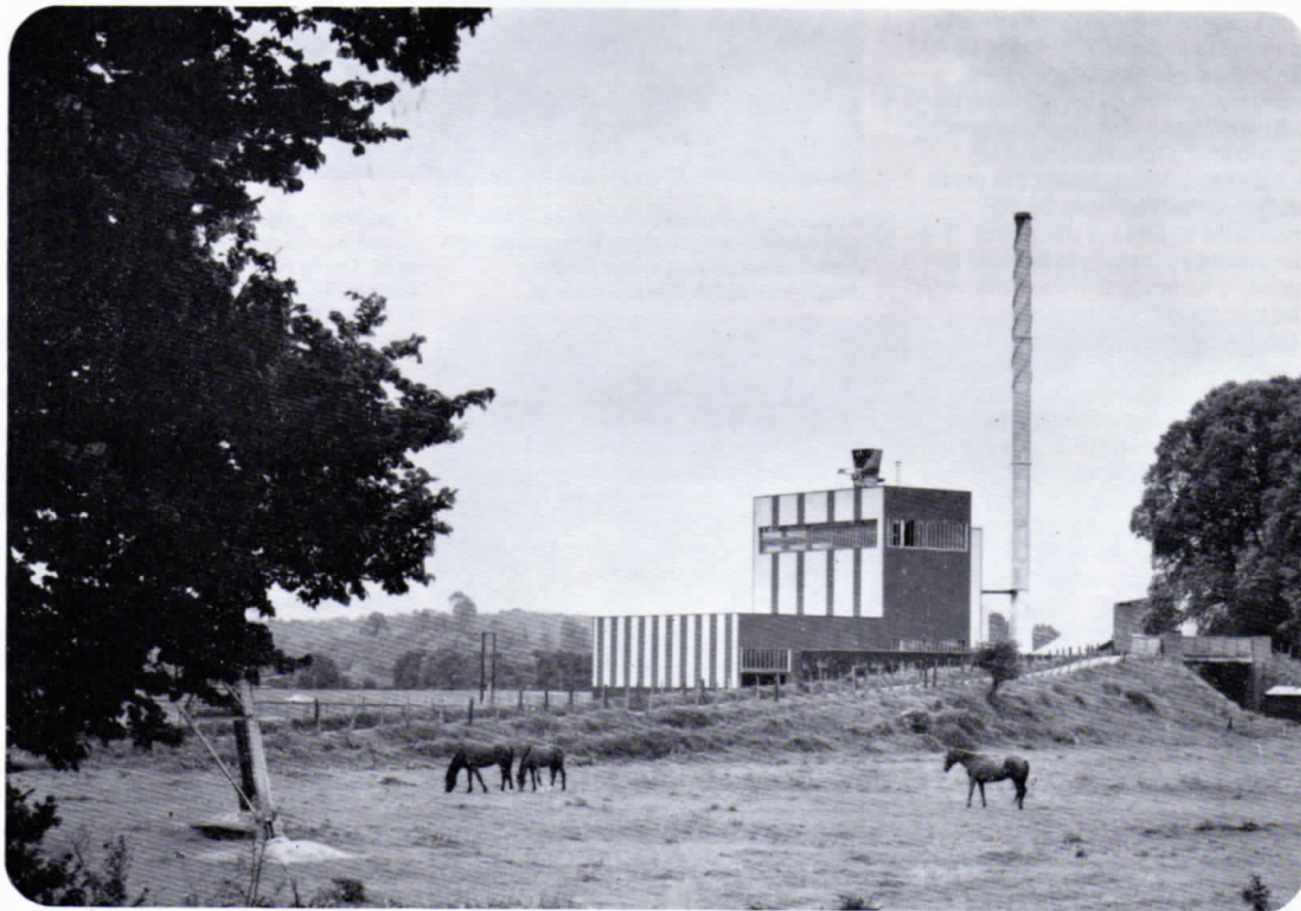
HW incineration plant opens at Exeter

A fine example of modern architectural engineering can now be seen by rail passengers passing through Exeter. On Thursday 9 April the new £600,000 municipal refuse

incineration plant designed and built by HWPEL was officially opened by the Mayor of Exeter, Alderman W J Hallett. The Company was represented at the opening by Mr P E Rooksby.

This plant is the first of its type to be built in the United Kingdom incorporating the Martin continuous burning grate. This high-efficiency grate is exclusive to Head Wrightson in the UK but is widely used on the continent. Refuse is reduced in bulk by 90% and deposited as a small, sterile clinker which is completely odourless and can be used in roadmaking. It can incinerate up to

eight tons of refuse per hour. Electrostatic gas cleaning equipment cleans and purifies effluent gases to produce an emission of clean air. The plant also separates the tins and other metal objects, which are compacted and sold as scrap metal. Head Wrightson, the main contractors for the entire plant, including roads and amenity blocks, have designed a modern plant of pleasing appearance which is the most advanced of its kind and is a notable contribution to the ever growing campaign for a cleaner environment.



Cleveland Potash

Cast iron segments from HW Iron Foundries are to be installed under the North Yorkshire moors. The order for tunnel segments for the Cleveland Potash mine at Boulby was received on Monday 8 June 1970 and is for 222 rings of segments, ten segments in each

ring. Each segment weighs approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons depending on type. They are cast in G17 and GGG50 cast iron. These are the largest size of segment so far made by HW and the machine shop in the foundry has been re-equipped. The existing machines have been replaced by more modern machines capable of working to closer tolerances. The first delivery date for segments is scheduled for November 1970 and the contract should be completed by September 1971.

This manufacturing order was placed independently of the main management contract already placed with HWPEL. The chief responsibility for the work was given to Head Wrightson by the Mine Construction Consortium and involves the whole of the engineering and procurement of surface equipment for the mine processing. It is being engineered in the London office of HWPEL and is already well advanced. The mine belongs jointly to ICI and Charter Consolidated.

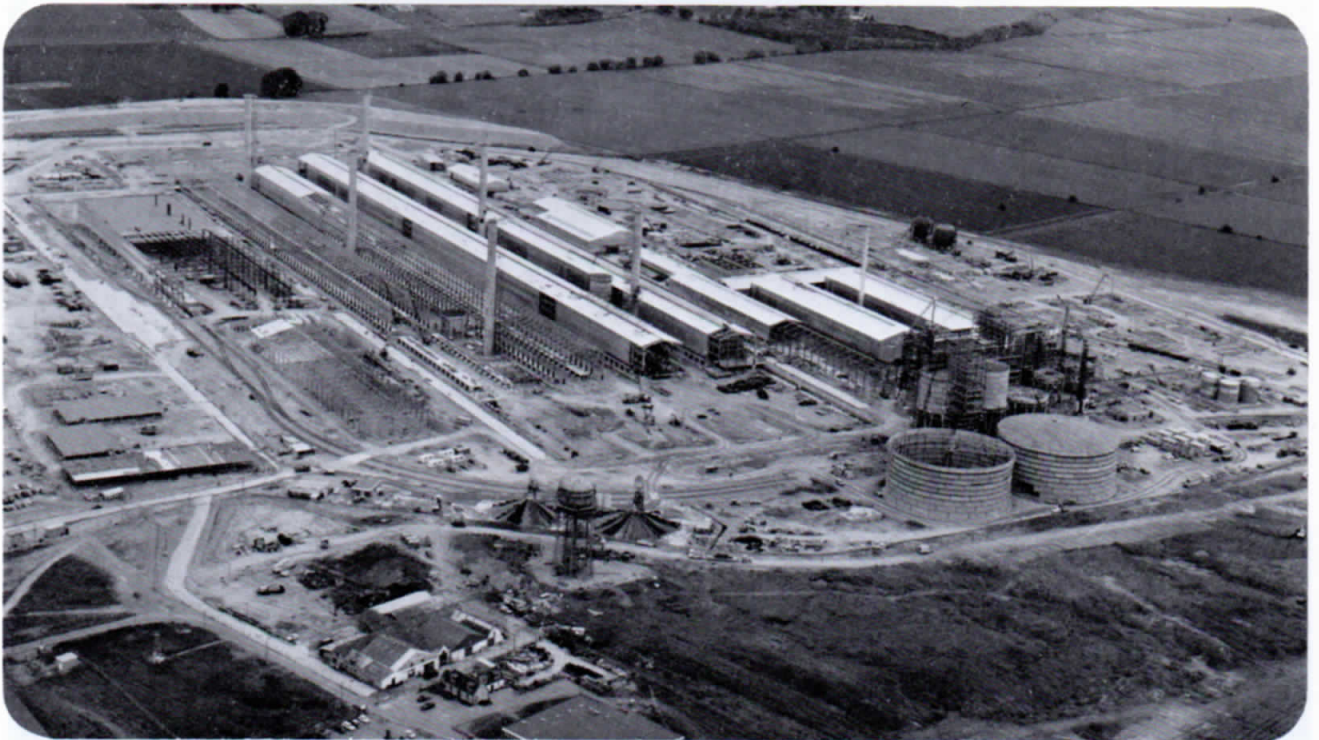
Invergordon progress report

Since our last report in January the site has gone through what was probably its most intensive period of build-up and activity. This is quite visible in the photograph of the site taken in July.

Head Wrightson strength at Invergordon has risen from 60 in January to a present 340. This is very close to our peak strength. Our project associates, Taylor Woodrow, are still operating at their peak, although they are now about to commence a run-down in strength. The total number employed on site exceeds 1,800, and with the addition of the Southall staff, there are now some 2,000 personnel working on the project. If one adds to this number sub-contractors' employees engaged on the manufacture of

various equipment, there must be over 3,000 people working towards the goal of producing aluminium at Invergordon early in 1971.

At Southall the engineering is in a clean-up stage, with completion in sight. Very soon the office will only be handling commercial matters. Despite acute problems with the delivery of key items of equipment, the project is still proceeding in line with programme and towards the production of aluminium in April 1971.



Continuous stretch levelling

Expert collaboration between the Research & Development division and The Head Wrightson Machine Company has achieved a significant improvement in the surface flattening of steel strip.

Before the advent of the continuous strip mill leading to the production of cold reduced strip in coil form, cold reduced sheets were rolled in sheet form in single stand mills. When super flatness was required, sheets were patent flattened by stretching in a hydraulic sheet stretcher in which the ends of the sheet were gripped by two heads and the sheet

stretched hydraulically to the extent needed to produce a flat sheet. Up to very recent times continuously rolled strip was still levelled in roller levellers of high precision, which became progressively more complicated in an effort to improve the standard of flatness.

The Head Wrightson Machine Company saw the necessity for a better method of levelling to meet the increasing standards of flatness being demanded, and as far back as 1960, commenced work on continuous stretcher levelling in conjunction with the Research and Development division.

The continuous stretch levelling technique which has been developed differs from the traditional sheet stretcher in that the material is handled in continuous strip form. Furthermore, strip is not stretched solely by direct tension; flexing rolls are employed which

cause the strip to yield in bending and this drastically reduces the tensile forces needed for stretch. This makes CSL a practical proposition. The amount of stretch applied to the strip can be controlled by adjusting the relative speeds of the exit and entry bridle rolls of the machine.

An experimental rig was built and installed in the R&D division into which could be placed a variety of arrangements of deflector rolls according to the type of products to be handled.

Over a period, a comprehensive series of tests and demonstrations were carried out on the material for a large number of customers, and in particular, different works of the British Steel Corporation. As a result of all this work, we received against strong competition an order for our first full-scale stretcher levelling unit for installation in the continuous

galvanising line which we had previously built for the Port Talbot works of the British Steel Corporation.

This unit was provided with a small 2-high mill for use with matt finish galvanised coatings in addition to the deflector roll assembly.

The unit has now been installed and is giving excellent results.

A second unit of this type is now under construction and will form part of the continuous galvanising line which HWM are building for the new Rautaruukki cold strip mill in Finland.

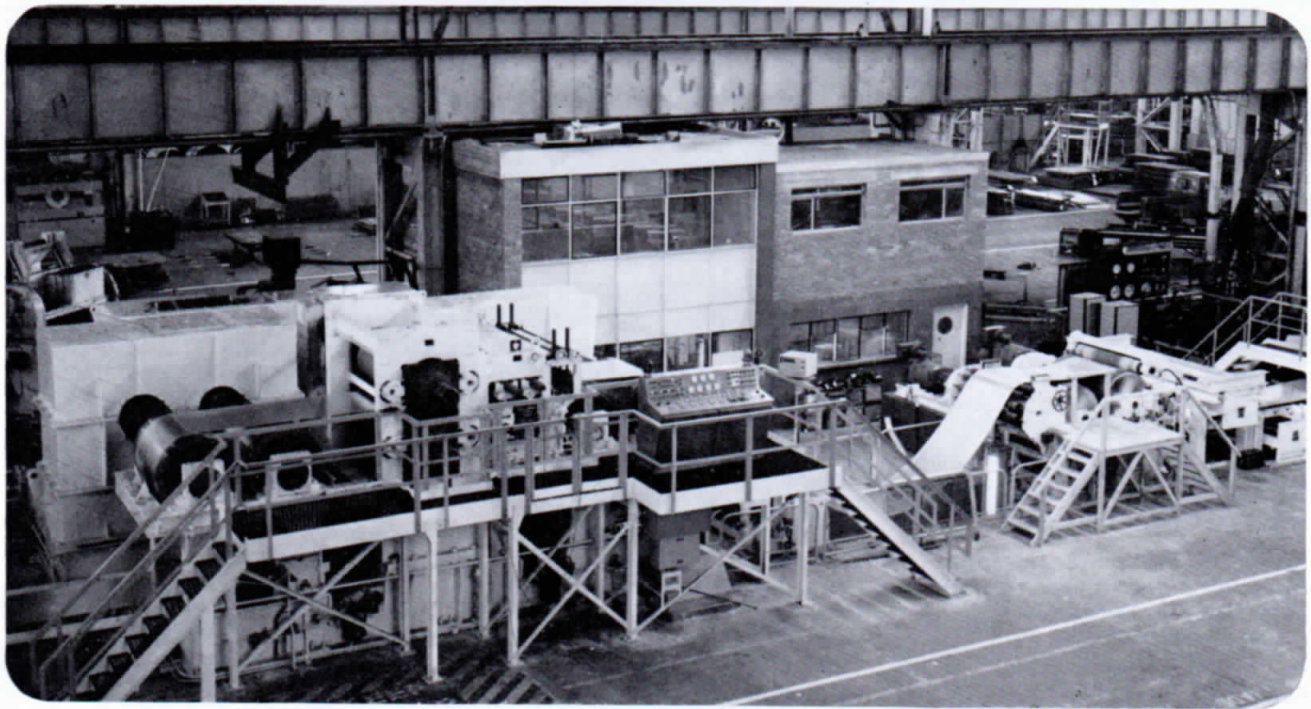
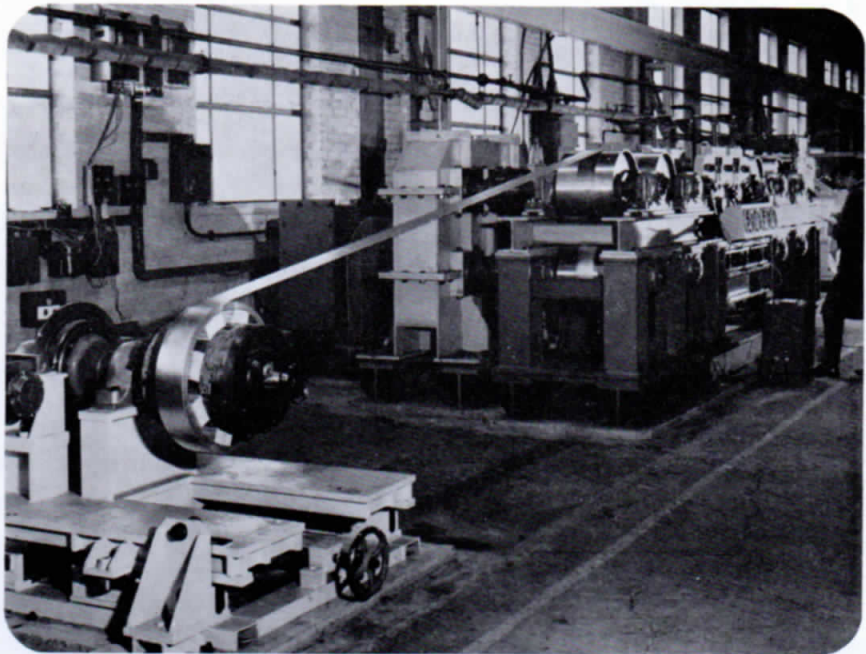
Demonstrations and tests on our experimental rig have been carried out for a number of customers and others including Demag, and this has resulted in our providing engineering to Demag to enable them to build three units for various customers.

right:
The R&D rig

below:
Continuous stretcher leveller in position in the galvanising line at the BSC Port Talbot works. The unit is on the left hand side of the photograph

A continuing programme of tests including work on aluminium strip and extra light tinplate as well as other elaborations have made the whole programme a most successful one and it has contributed significantly to the improvement of

the quality finish in strip products. Modern plant needs modern techniques and The Head Wrightson Machine Company in combination with Research & Development is providing it.



Gold plant for the Philippines

HWPEL have received engineering and procurement contracts for a new gold mill project in the Philippines – the Agusan project gold mill, managed by Lepanto Consolidated Mining Company by agreement with Manila Mining Corporation. The mill will be located in the north-eastern part of Mindanao, the

large island which forms the southern-most part of the Philippines group.

The plant, scheduled for completion early in 1971, will handle 200 tons per day of gold ore, but the design will allow for future expansion up to at least 400 tons per day, with the minimum disruption to production.

Four post furnace for Argentina

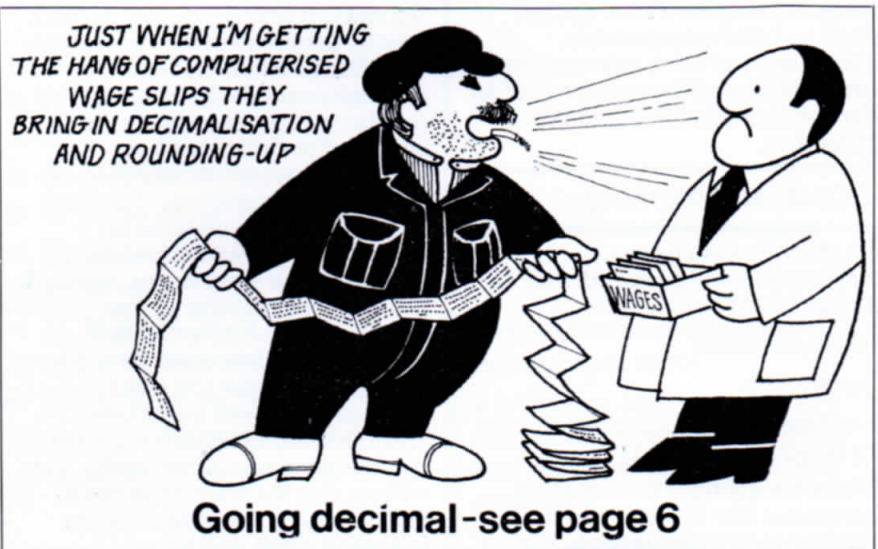
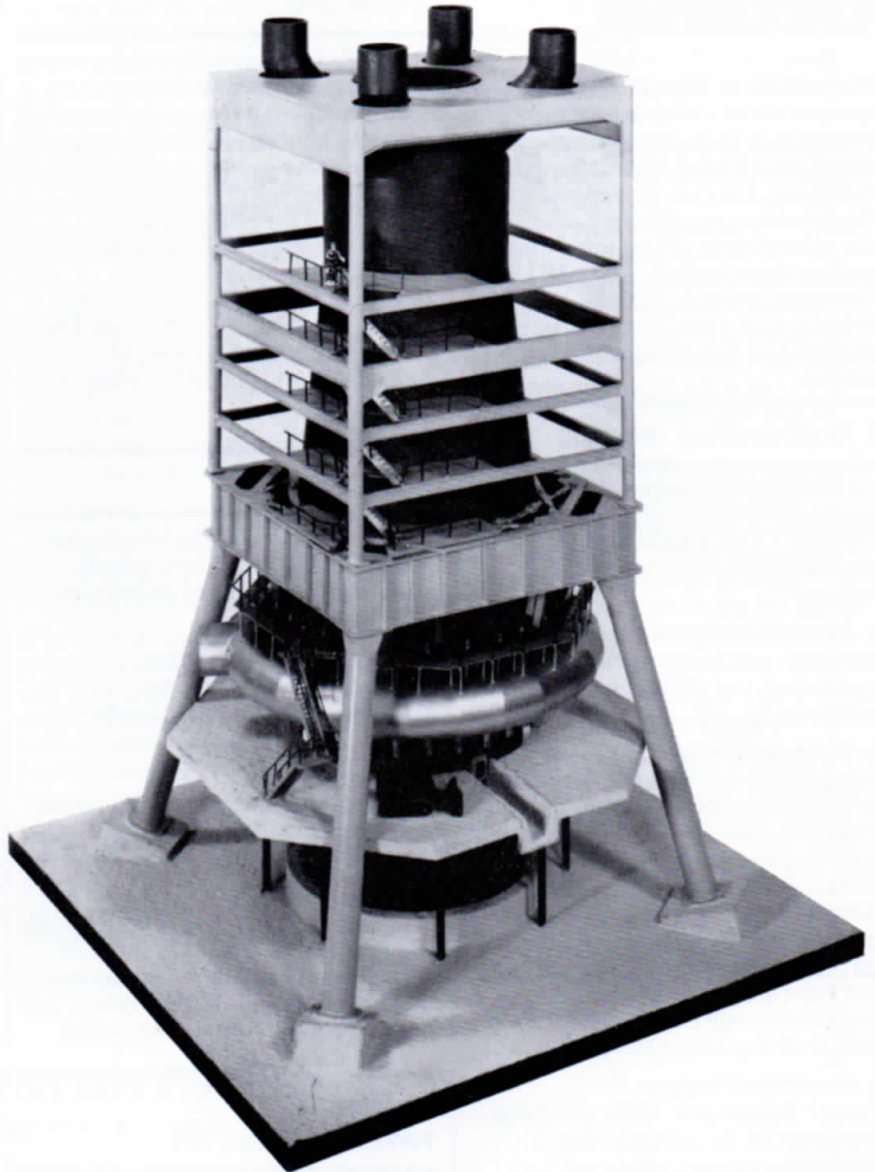
Chilean copper now Argentinian iron ! Head Wrightson have another large engineering contract in South America to follow the success of the ENAMI contract in Chile. SOMISA (Sociedad Mixta Siderurgia Argentina), the Argentine's iron and steelmaking industry, are expanding and HWPEL is to build the first four post blast furnace to be supplied by a British company anywhere in the world.

HWPEL were up against strong competition from Japanese, French, German and British companies when they tendered for the SOMISA contract, and lengthy negotiations took place in Argentina. SOMISA's President, General Pedro F Castineiras, recently paid a visit to Head Wrightson works on Teesside, where he met directors and staff involved in the project.

The plant will be installed at the General Savio Steel Plant, San Nicolas, about 130 miles north-west of Buenos Aires, and is scheduled for completion in 1972. The 32 ft hearth diameter furnace will have a capacity of 3,500 metric tons of iron per day, and will be capable of expansion up to 34 ft hearth diameter and an output of 4,500 metric tons. We believe that this installation will be the largest single unit ever built by a British blast furnace contractor.

The four post design for blast furnaces is one of the latest and most far-reaching innovations in iron-making. Developed by our American associates, Arthur G McKee & Company, the new design of furnace overcomes some of the major problems associated with conventional furnaces. The whole weight of the structure, and the 'burden' of iron and other ores is carried by four splayed columns or legs. This allows much greater freedom in designing the component parts of the furnace. There are better allowances for expansion, and the design gives unrestricted access for mobile equipment around the furnace hearth. As a result, the plant can handle high daily outputs of iron and can overcome many technical problems.

Up to now, the four post furnace has been built only in the United States and Japan, but is certain to be a strong contender for future iron-making contracts around the world.



Going decimal

This edition of 'Wright Ahead' is the last one we shall see before our changeover to decimal currency is introduced from 2 November 1970. However, this cannot be a one day 'happening', and different phases of the changeover will be introduced at various dates before D Day 1971. Our programme is outlined as follows, and it can be seen that the changeover has in fact already started.

1 Accounting records

All accounting books will be completely balanced off at the end of October 1970. Balances will then be converted into £p amounts as follows:

a General ledgers

Balances will be immediately converted, and thereafter all entries will be in £p.

b Debtors' ledger

All selling prices must be expressed in £'s decimal by 1 October 1970. From this date, all sales invoices will be in decimal currency for unit prices, extensions and invoice totals, however the invoice total will also be shown in £sd. These invoices will be processed in decimal amounts, but sales statements (sent to customers) will be still produced in £sd, until the end of the year.

c Creditors' ledger

From 1 September 1970, purchase invoices can be processed in whichever currency they are received, ie either £sd or £p, but must be batched separately. Remittance advices, payment lists, and cheques will be prepared in £sd up to 6 February 1971 and £p thereafter.

2 Cash and banking

All the following types of transactions will be in £sd until D Day 1971:

a bank accounts

b petty cash

c canteen sales - prices will change to £p equivalents on D Day.

These transactions must then be converted into £p values for entry into the accounting records, during

the period from 2 November 1970 to 15 February 1971.

3 Costing

Subsidiary companies which receive complete work in progress tabulations from the computer will receive October 1970 information in the normal way, and in addition, a second tabulation showing the balances at the end of October, expressed in £p. Thereafter all tabulations will be decimal. Other companies which are still maintaining WIP records manually will be required to convert all balances at the end of October into £p equivalents.

4 Payroll

The introduction of decimalisation into the Head Wrightson wages system is programmed as follows:

2 August 1970

Decimal rates of pay were introduced but actual pay calculations continue to be shown in £sd

September 1970

A sample of the new decimal payslip will be issued with an existing £sd payslip for one week

1 November 1970

The new decimal payslip will replace the £sd payslip. This will show all calculations in decimal, including the 'net pay' amount. The receipt will however show the net pay in £sd.

Rounding to two shillings (10p)

No amount which includes pence is exactly convertible into £p, and only multiples of whole shillings have exact equivalents. To eliminate this problem it is proposed with the advent of decimalisation to introduce a system of rounding-up to the next two shillings (10p) unit for the net pay. In addition to eliminating conversion problems, there are other advantages, ie less risk of error in making up pay packets and checking contents, as fewer coins will be used. Only 50p (ten shillings) and 10p (two shillings) coins will be included. The following example shows how the rounding-up system works. You will see that the amount added to the 'net pay' is then deducted the following week, and so on:

Week one

net pay	£20.38
add round-up c/f	£ 0.02
total paid	£20.40
£sd net pay	£20. 8. 0

Week two

net pay	£20.59
less round-up b/f	£ 0.02
	£20.57
add round-up c/f	£ 0.03
total paid	£20.60
£sd net pay	£20.12. 0

Comparisons of £sd and £p in wage slips

	£	s	d	£	p
Time earnings	19.	5.	5	19.27	
Lieu wages		11.	1	0.55	
Taxed extras		1.	5. 0	1.25	
Total	21.	1.	6	21.07	
National Insurance Tax	1.	0.	1	1.00	
Graduated Pension		2.	11	0.15	
Pension		2.	6	0.13	
Savings	1.	0.	0	1.00	
Q Scheme		3.	0	0.15	
Other deductions		1.	3	0.06	
	5.	8.	9	5.44	
Net wage	15.12.	9		15.63	
add round-up c/f		1.	3	.07	
Total Paid	15.14.	0		15.70	

Wages packets

A redesigned packet is to be introduced in the immediate future. The improvements, when compared with the present packet, are:

a 'tear-out panel' is repositioned to provide greater security and easier checking of contents

b a transparent back to enable coins to be checked

In addition, the officially recommended new-penny conversion table is printed on the packet.

Facts to remember

1 D. Day is Monday 15 February 1971; the United Kingdom starts the changeover to decimal currency on that date.

2 The pound (£) is unchanged. It will be divided into 100 new pence (100p) each worth 2.4 times our present pence. The lowest value coin will be the new half penny, worth 1.2 times our present pence.

3 Cupro-nickel ('silver') coins of 5p and 10p came into circulation in 1968, and the 50p in 1969. There will be three new bronze ('copper') coins: $\frac{1}{2}$ p, 1p, and 2p. These will not be issued until D Day 1971.

4 The banks will be closed for public business from Thursday 11 to Sunday 14 February 1971. From D Day all banking documents, including cheques, will have to be written in decimal currency, using the new £p system in place of £sd.

5 Most Government departments will change to decimal working on D Day, and income tax, social security deductions and benefits, etc. will be decimalised. The Post Office and many shops and businesses will also switch immediately.

6 A total overnight switch to decimal currency is, however, not practicable. It is impossible to convert or replace so quickly all the machines which record only £sd amounts or operate with £sd coins. About 2½ million business machines such as cash registers, accounting machines and price computing scales will be affected and about the same number again of slot machines. These include vending machines for cigarettes, chocolate and drinks, parking meters and telephone coin boxes.

7 D Day will be followed by a changeover period not exceeding

18 months in length during which it will be legal to conduct business (except banking) in either £sd or £p and businesses will select the date for their own conversion change-over. At the end of this period, pennies and threepenny bits will be demonetised, however, the Government has yet to make a final decision about the sixpence.

8 In the changeover period, some shops will still trade in £sd – with £sd prices, £sd cash registers and change giving using sixpences, threepenny bits and pennies. Other shops (rapidly increasing in number) will trade in £p – with £p prices, £p cash registers and change giving using 2p, 1p and $\frac{1}{2}$ p coins. All the 'silver' coins will be useable in both £sd and £p shops as they have exact equivalents in the other system.

Even the lower value coins – which will not have exact equivalents – can be used in either £sd or £p shops in multiples of 6d or 2½p.

9 To help shoppers to judge £p prices in familiar terms, many shops will 'dual price' articles for sale. But they will only sell at one price; the second price will simply be a translation for guidance.

10 In the £p system, there is no payable exact equivalent of any £sd sum which is not a multiple of 6d. Official conversion tables will give recommended decimal equivalents. Some penny amounts will be

rounded up; an equal number will be rounded down so that the losses and gains balance. But many £sd amounts (eg wholesale unit prices and hourly wage rates) can be converted exactly – on the basis that one penny equals 5/12 new penny – because they are units of calculation not payable amounts.

11 The new halfpenny conversion table or 'shoppers table', rounds to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ p. All those responsible for prices will be expected to follow it wherever practicable in repricing their goods and services. This will be the table displayed in shops and used in dual pricing. The use of this table coupled with competition and goodwill of traders will ensure that decimal currency does not put up the cost of living.

12 The whole new penny table or banking and accounting table rounds to the nearest 1p. It is needed because the banks will not record new $\frac{1}{2}$ p and there will be no point in writing them on cheques. For some purposes, this table has statutory force.

13 During the last few months before D Day, there will be an intensive public information campaign using all mass media including the press, television, films and posters. This campaign will be supported by a general distribution by the Decimal Currency Board of an explanatory booklet and conversion table.

HEAD WRIGHTSON

DECIMAL CONVERSION TABLE

SHILLINGS

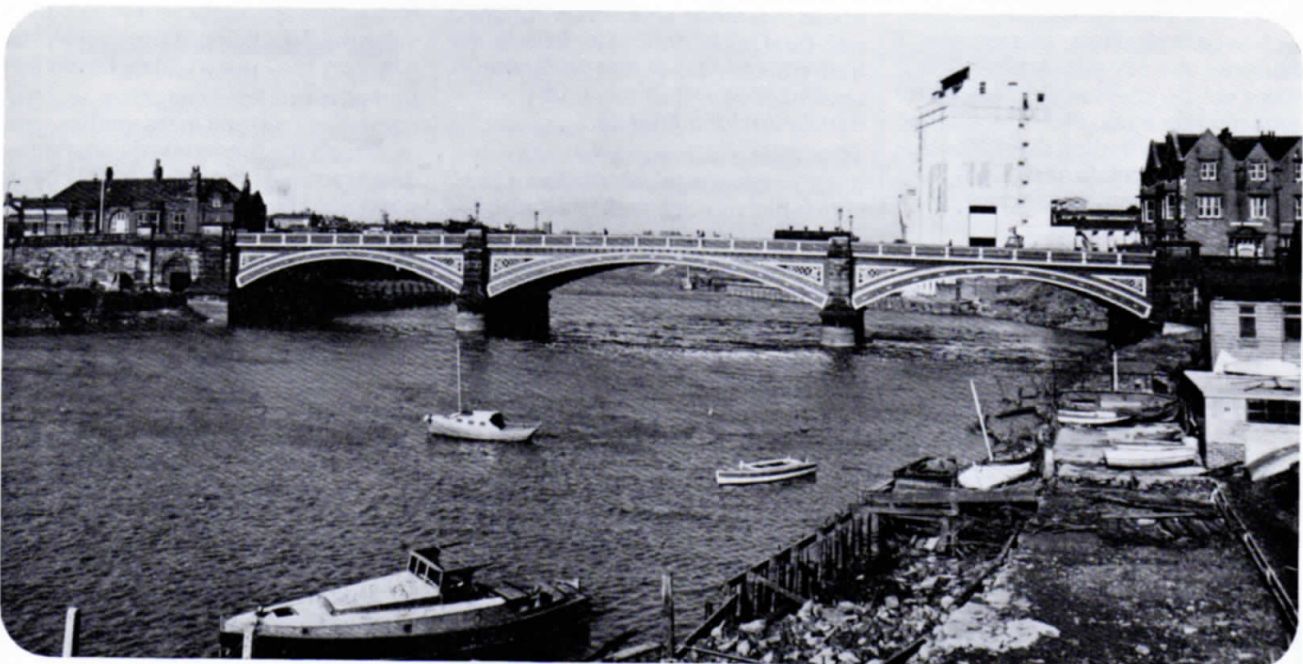
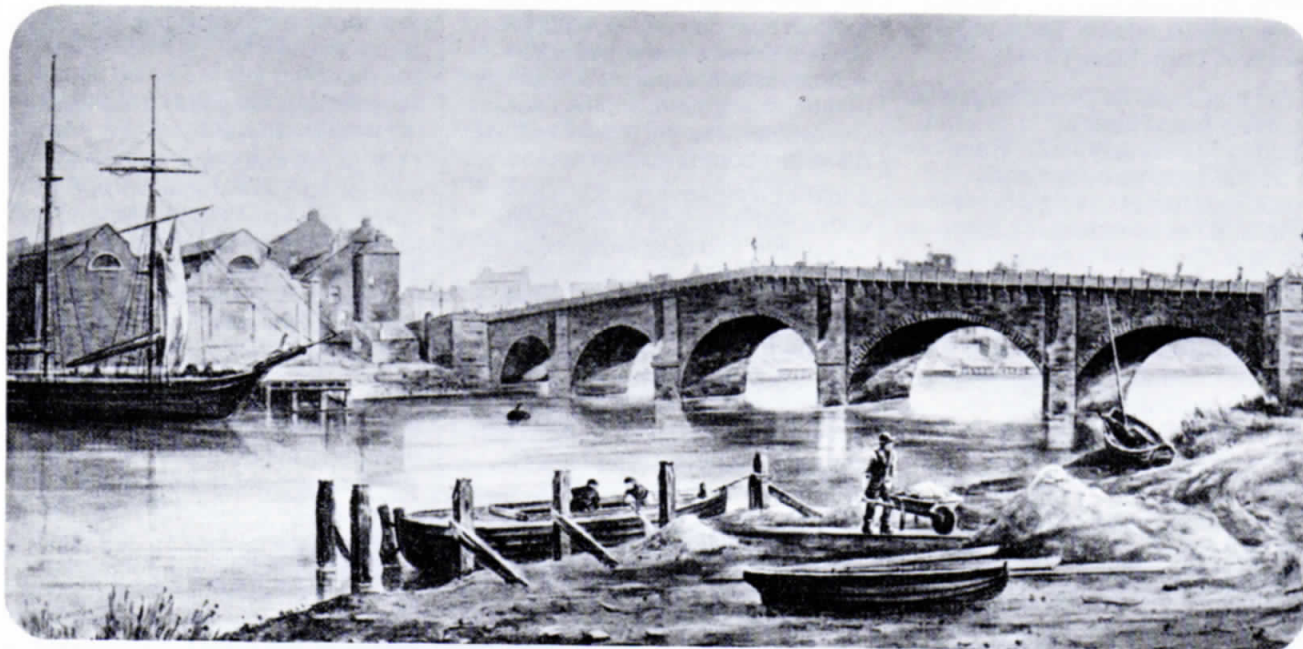
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1	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
2	1	6	11	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96
3	1	6	11	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	91	96
4	2	7	12	17	22	27	32	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97
5	2	7	12	17	22	27	32	37	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97
6	3	7	13	17	23	27	33	37	43	47	53	57	63	67	73	77	83	87	93	97
7	3	8	13	18	23	28	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98
8	3	8	13	18	23	28	33	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98
9	4	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99
10	4	9	14	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	69	74	79	84	89	94	99
11	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100

FOLD ALONG LINE

TEAR OUT THIS PANEL IMMEDIATELY TO CHECK BANK NOTES.

IF INCORRECT RETURN PACKET AT ONCE TO OFFICE UNOPENED OTHERWISE NO RESPONSIBILITY CAN BE ACCEPTED.

The bridge at Stockton



top: the old stone bridge at Stockton, completed in 1771. The only road-link between South Durham and Cleveland.

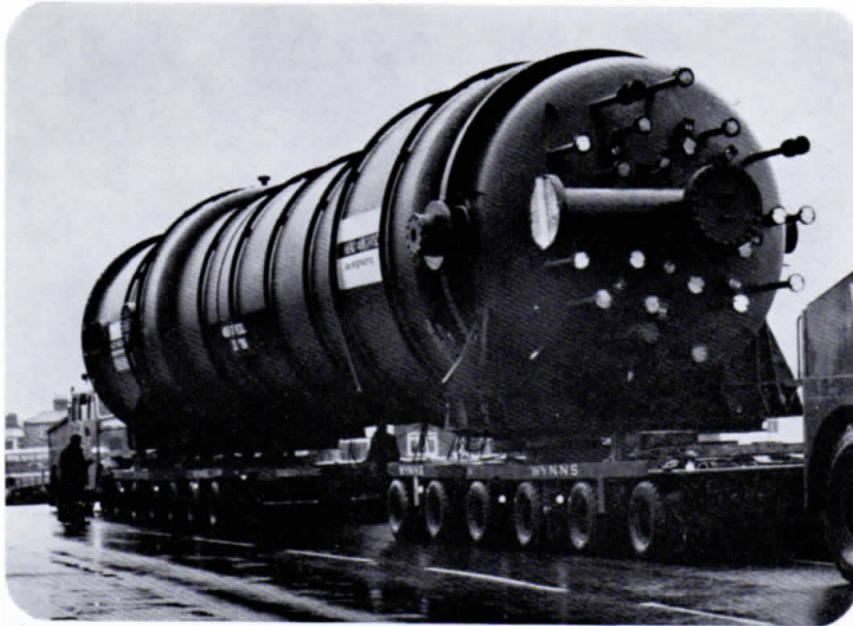
bottom: the Victoria Bridge, which replaced the stone bridge in 1887. The photograph was taken earlier this year prior to the demolition of the flour mill silo.

page 9: the heaviest load ever to cross the Victoria Bridge – a 220 ton reactor built by HW Teesdale for ICI.

One of Teeside's busiest traffic points is the Victoria Bridge, Stockton, the crossing point of the Tees between Stockton and Thornaby close by the Teesdale Works. The present bridge and its predecessor played an important part in the development of the two towns in the past two hundred years and our article in the Spring issue referred to it as a major factor in their rise as industrial centres. The present bridge was built in 1887. Named to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in

that year, the builders intended it to carry burdens of up to a mere 40 tons. This was adequate in those days of horse-drawn transport and no-one could have envisaged the need by today's industry to carry loads of many times that weight.

Last December, when Head Wrightson Teesdale delivered the heaviest load ever to cross the bridge, permission had to be obtained from the Ministry of Transport, and strain gauge tests were carried out for the local council



by HW Research and Development division. This record load was a 220 ton ethylene oxide reactor built by HW Teesdale for ICI Wilton. The total weight, including bogies, was over 250 tons – over six times the maximum weight suggested by the bridge builders.

Much to the credit of the bridge builders, the 75 ft reactor crossed the bridge without difficulty ! It is doubtful whether the first bridge over the Tees at Stockton could have carried such a weight, but it was this bridge which had the greater significance in Stockton's history.

The Bishop's Ferry

Until 1762, the only bridge over the Tees for local travellers was at Yarm, then the major port. The only direct link between Stockton and Thornaby was the Bishop's Ferry belonging to the Bishop of Durham, which operated to and from the bottom of Castlegate, Stockton to a landing on the South Side, which is now part of Head Wrightson's river frontage. By an ancient custom, each inhabitant paid twice a year, on Easter Monday and St Stephen's Day, for the privilege of using the ferry. The traditional 'currency' was a cake valued at 4d, and there were extra charges for horses (½d each) and sheep (6d per score) as well as various other 'passenger' tariffs.

The old stone bridge

As a result of local pressure, an Act of Parliament was obtained in March 1762 'for building a bridge across the River Tees at or near the ferry at Stockton'. There were great festivities in the town when the Act

was passed.

The foundation stone was laid in 1764, and the last of the five arches completed in 1768. The bridge, built entirely of stone, was 72 ft long and 23 ft high from low water mark.

There was a roadway 21 ft wide, including 3 ft for pedestrians.

Records disagree about the opening date of the bridge. The official opening is recorded as taking place in 1771, but the bridge was certainly in use in 1769. From the start, tolls were charged for crossing the bridge so that the Bishop of Durham's rents, amounting to £93 per annum as well as the cost of building the bridge, some £8,000, could be repaid. Tolls varied from ½d for pedestrians to 8d for horse-drawn carriages.

The bridge was a great success and income from tolls exceeded expectations. The debt was cleared in 1813 and Stocktonians expected their bridge to become a free bridge, but they were to wait another eight years, patiently and otherwise, for the tolls to cease. In the meantime, Stockton Bridge had become a subject of great controversy between the towns of Yarm and Stockton. An incident is recorded in a private letter of 1813, which implies that the Stocktonians had bribed the pilots of two ships bound for Yarm to delay their delivery, and that they lived in fear of reprisals being taken by the people of Yarm against the bridge. It was said that the arches of the bridge had been made deliberately low so that ships for Yarm had difficulty in passing. Towards 1820, the controversy over

the bridge tolls reached boiling point and democracy broke out ! On September 24, 1819 a number of carts returning from the coal pits met at the bridge. Encouraged by a group of locals drinking at the Bridge Inn, they refused to pay the tolls and forced open the gates. A crowd gathered ; tore down the gates, threw two of them into the river and carried the rest to the market place, where they were burned in triumph.

The following day several of the offenders were brought before the magistrate and imprisoned, and a special force of 113 constables was set up to protect the bridge.

However, the incident had some influence in persuading the trustees to pay off the accrued sum of £2,643 to the Bishop in 1821 and declare the bridge free.

From then on, the bridge enjoyed even greater usage as the towns of Teesside grew. In 1858 it was widened and the road improved to cater for the increased traffic. Thus it remained until the Stockton Bridge Act of 1881 made provision for the new bridge to be built. It was built almost adjacent to the old one and was formally opened on 20 June 1887, the Golden Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria.

Fall of a Teesside landmark

The many thousands of Teessiders crossing the Victoria Bridge now miss one of the more noticeable landmarks : the old Clevo flour mill silo on the Thornaby side of the Bridge.

Richard Appleton, son of the mill owner Richard Appleton who had extended his Yarm grain business to Stockton in 1852 opened the mill at South Stockton in 1871. The elder had built the highest windmill in England at Yarm in 1827. They marketed 'Cleveland White' and 'Cleveland Lily' flour. The silo twice changed hands and became part of the Joseph Rank Organisation in 1929 and they marketed 'Clevo' flour. The silo, erected in 1911 was thought to be the oldest reinforced concrete structure in Teesside. The 'Clevo' site in Teesdale Works is being cleared by demolition contractors for future development by Head Wrightson. The rubble has been used to fill in the river bank. Considered by some with affection and by others as a local eyesore, the silo weighed 2,500 tons and stoutly withstood 250 lbs of explosives during the week beginning Sunday 7 June, until it finally collapsed on Wednesday 10 June.

Manor House Hospital

For more than fifty years, the Manor House Hospital has provided a private specialist hospital service exclusively for its members. It is a modern and up-to-date hospital set in delightful surroundings near Hampstead Heath, in North London, and it offers specialised treatment for a wide range of injuries and diseases to any worker, administrative or manual, who cares to pay sixpence a week. Here, in a friendly atmosphere, thousands of patients from all over the country receive treatment, either as out-patients or, if necessary, in-patients. There is no extra charge for any service – all is covered by the weekly contribution. Membership of Manor House entitles the member to the following, without further payment:

specialist examinations; X-rays; laboratory tests; out-patient treatment; medicines; drugs and dressings.

In-patients services covering all prescribed operations or treatments; nursing; maintenance; drugs and dressings and even laundry.

Physiotherapy treatment and rehabilitation services.

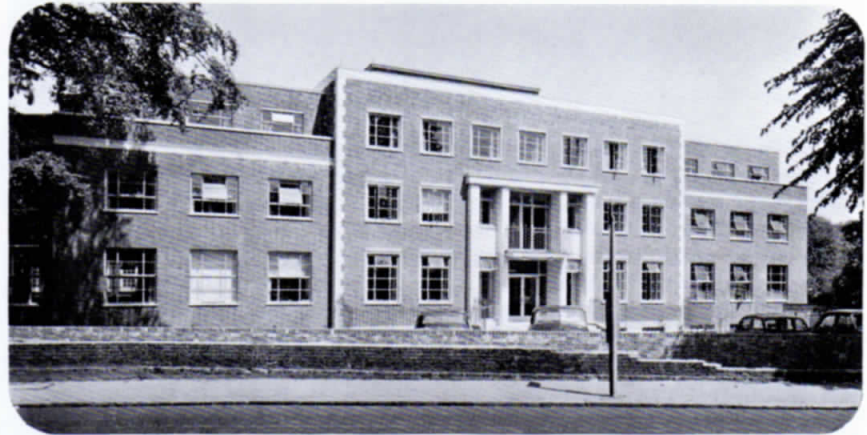
Return rail fare to and from the hospital when being admitted for in-patient treatment.

Advice or assistance under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946.

A relationship between the member and the Medical Staff to give the utmost sympathy, co-operation and satisfaction.

It all began many years ago, at the outset of the Great War in 1914. A hospital at Yvetot, manned by a volunteer staff sent out from England, helped to relieve the suffering of the many wounded. Workers at war factories donated 1d per week of their earnings to support their efforts, which continued at Yvetot until 1917.

By this time, in England, hospital accommodation was needed desperately. Two elderly ladies who lived in the Manor House of the North End village of Hampstead offered their home for use, and the Yvetot team were asked to man it and continue their specialist work in



top: the Womens Hospital, Manor House, and the gardens.

bottom: Manor House Hospital, main entrance.

the orthopaedic field. Patients needing a great deal of individual care were diverted from the London Military Orthopaedic Hospital to Manor House, which rapidly gained a reputation throughout the country for being a 'home from home'. In 1919, the War Office indicated its intention of closing Manor House down, in spite of hopes that the decreasing number of war casualties could be replaced by injured employees of the firms whose members were contributing to the upkeep of the hospital. A three-day council was held, and at the end of that time the Industrial Orthopaedic Society was born. This society was to be financed by the weekly contributions of 1d already forthcoming from the present contributors, and in return, they would have the right to attend the Manor House Hospital for free advice and treatment. Support was enlisted from the industrial and administrative employees from firms and undertakings throughout the country and help and publicity were

willingly given. Voluntary labour, teams of builders, plasterers, etc helped regularly in order to improve the facilities of their hospital and in 1924, the Trades Union Congress, meeting in Hull, unanimously passed a resolution calling upon trades union members to support this work.

Manor House went from strength to strength. Many generous donations were received, and the services were expanded and in 1931, HRH Duke of York, KG opened the first brick wards.

In spite of being bombed on two occasions in the Second World War, the hospital kept going, and made its own valuable contribution to the war effort.

When, in 1948, the National Health Service was introduced, the Ministry of Health, after long deliberation, decided that the Manor House Hospital should remain independent, by reason of its specialist treatment and national character, and it was found, by referendum, that seventy-five per

cent of the members supported this. Expansion continued, and in 1955, the magnificent gift by Founder Member Lord Inverforth, of his superb mansion and grounds overlooking the Heath, decided the Hospital authorities to develop this building as the long-awaited Women's Hospital, and in 1960, Inverforth House was opened by HM Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Policy has changed, and Inverforth House is now an up-to-date Recovery Unit, catering for both men and women. The hospital continues to expand. A new wing was opened on October 30 1969. This cost £250,000 and consists of operating theatres, kitchens and two completely new wards. Five existing wards are also being improved and up-graded to bring them up to the

standard of the new wing. And so the history of Manor House Hospital is brought up to the present day. This hospital offering unique services, has been built and developed over the years by dedicated men and women, devoted to the cause of the sick and needy.

Head Wrightson employees have contributed to Manor House since 1919 and all contributors to the Employees' Council are full members of the Hospital scheme. Any HW member wishing to be admitted for treatment can obtain an application form from Mr G Doidge, *HWT/Bridge Yard* or Mr T Briggs *HWT/Stockton Works* who are the Manor House representatives of the HW Employees' Council. The employee can then be examined either by his own family doctor, or

by one of the hospital medical referees, the completed certificate being forwarded by the area office to the medical staff in London. The area office then notifies the member of his acceptance and makes all the necessary arrangements sending full details, together with travel warrant, approximately one week before the date of admission, and in the case of those members who have difficulty in walking, arrangements are made for them to be met by car or ambulance at Kings Cross station. Employees having any query whatsoever about Manor House can approach George Doidge or Trevor Briggs or the Personnel department who if unable to answer the query will contact The Industrial Orthopaedic Society area office in Sunderland on their behalf.

Ropner Convalescent Home



Ropner Convalescent Home stands in a beautiful situation near Darlington and represents Teesside's own place of recuperation and rest. It is close to the village of Middleton-One-Row, aptly named, as it lines one bank of the winding river Tees and commands a magnificent view.

Head Wrightson employees have for many years contributed to the Home, and the Employees' Council sponsor employees or members of their families who are in need of convalescence and wish to avail themselves of the amenities of the Home.

Ropner Home was originally built as a boarding school. The house faces south and stands in about four acres, attractively laid out in landscape design. It was presented to the people of Teesside through the kind generosity of Colonel (later Sir Robert) Ropner and Mrs Ropner of Preston Hall. The Home was opened on 14 May 1898, by the Lord Bishop of Durham in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The management of affairs is vested in an Executive Committee largely comprised of representatives from many local firms, whose employees regularly contribute to the Home's

funds, or who otherwise donate towards its upkeep. Patients are nominated for vacancies if they are in need of convalescence. Accommodation is provided for forty patients, both male and female. Patients usually stay at the Home for two weeks, longer if necessary, without any charge, other than their company sponsorship. The Home provides comfortable, well appointed accommodation, good food, TV room and a billiards room, and rest and recuperation under kindly care, but there is no provision for medical treatment and no doctor or nursing staff are resident. Ropner Home, therefore, gives healthful, near-at-hand assistance to Teessiders in need of help after illness or accident.

During the years many HW personnel or their families have used the Home's services. Mr. Trevor Briggs *HW Teesdale/Stockton works* is our official representative. Any employee wishing to have further information about Ropner Home should approach either Trevor Briggs or the Personnel department.

■ In requesting the photographs, etc to illustrate this article the Secretary of the Ropner Convalescent Home replied 'We must express our most sincere appreciation and thanks to all Head Wrightson folk for the loyal support and interest shown us down the years, and we look forward to many future years of service to you all'.

Training news

IBF prizewinners

Further successes for HW training resulted in our apprentices winning six out of nine prizes in the 1970 Institute of British Foundrymen's Apprentice competition.

The prizewinners were:

John Sanderson
aged 17 1st prize
wood-patternmaking section
John was second in the 1969 competition, after only 7 months training.

David Frank
aged 15 1st prize
non-ferrous section
This was a remarkable achievement by David in winning this section's competition against much older competitors.

During the prize presentation ceremony it came as a wonderful surprise to the HW contingent present when it was announced that David had also won the IBF Premier Award for the best apprentice in the IBF competitions – well done David.

John Dolan
aged 17 3rd prize
non-ferrous section
John only joined the HW Training Centre last September.

Really scooping the board in the cast-steel section were:
Terry Simmons aged 20
John Watson aged 19
Arthur Cairns aged 20
who won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes respectively.

Sandy Muir Award

The Sandy Muir Memorial Fund award to the best apprentice boilermaker was this year awarded to **Kenneth Woodhouse**, aged 20 *HW Teesdale bridge yard*. Kenneth was fourth in last year's International Apprentice competition and top apprentice in the Northern Region competition. He is now working for his Advanced City & Guilds in fabrication and steelwork.

Prizewinning twins

Michael and John Walsh, twin brothers, receiving 1st year training in the HW Foundry Training Centre



Mr John Finn foundry craft instructor with HW prizewinners of IBF awards. David Frank is centre holding his certificate and Premier Medal.

were both winners of first prizes in the Teesside Youth Clubs 1970 handicrafts competition. Both entered castings made of aluminium, one a decorative wall mask and the other a hollow boot.

Record applications for HW training

This year the applications for both technical and commercial places with HW from school leavers has been a record. Over 600 young people applied for craft and technical apprenticeships, and over 200 applied for posts as commercial trainees. These numbers are far in excess of the number of places we have available.

Industrial training now forms part of many degree and other courses of higher education, not only in Britain but abroad. We are receiving an increasingly large number of applications from companies, universities, and individuals for industrial training places. This year, in addition to a large number of applications from the UK, we have received requests for training from the following countries:

Bolivia, Brazil, France, Germany, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya,

Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Arab Republic.

Language courses

HWIF are looking to closer cooperation in Europe and the following HWIF staff are currently taking language courses:

B Winstanley *Spanish*
N Shields *French*
D Dasghose *German*
T Bowen *German*
B Slee *German*

Management courses

The third of our Management Courses, held with the assistance of Durham University Business School, took place in June. The following personnel participated:

D P Jowett *Yarm*
P Gaunt *Yarm*
A Harvey *R & D division*
J W D Pictor *R & D division*
G M Elliott *HWPEL*
P E Galloway *HWPEL*
D Cross *HWPEL London*
J E Fuller *HW Iron Foundries*
H Morris *HW Teesdale*
J Walburn *HW Teesdale*
P E Pugh *HW Stampings*
D Neville *HW Stampings*
A Milner *The HW Machine Co*

Jeffrey Rackham, lecturer/DUBS during one of the tuition sessions at the HW management course.



Works visits

In recent months our Teesside works have received visitors from Argentina, Chile, Holland, Hungary, Mexico, Rio De Janeiro, Russia, and Sweden. The visitors included :

General Pedro F Castineiras
President of Sociedad Mixta Siderurgia Argentina (SOMISA)
Mr M J Marshall *HM Consul General in Cleveland, Ohio*
Senior officials of Hoogovens
Royal Dutch Steelworks

Mr Ian McDowall *R & D division* explains the working of the powder coating rig to Mr M J Marshall *HM Consul General in Cleveland, Ohio* whilst Mr D Dick and Mr M J Maddigan *Board of Trade Export Department* also listen.



Anglo-German exchange visit

From 8 to 17 May 1970, a party of seventeen Teesside managers and shop stewards visited Gelsenkirchen in West Germany. The trip was organized by the Teesside Industrial Mission as part of their regular programme of exchange visits with the Continent. A party from Gelsenkirchen had visited Teesside in September 1969, staying in the homes of managers and shop stewards. The English party in turn stayed in the homes of the Germans who had been their guests on Teesside last year.

Most of the main industrial firms in the Teesside area took part, and Head Wrightson were represented by Joe Doran *group personnel manager* and Jack Hunter *senior AEF shop steward/HW Teesdale*. The central theme for study during the visit was the German system of 'co-determination' or worker participation in management. The week's programme provided many opportunities for discussion of this topic with groups of German managers and trade union officials, and included visits to key industrial plants to study the system in

operation. Visits were made to a large steelworks, a chemical works, the Opel car works, and the largest coal mine in Western Germany. Co-determination is prescribed by law in West Germany and it is most strongly established in the mining and steel industries. The board of directors of every company must comprise half nominees of the shareholders and half nominees of the employees, normally trade union officials. Another interesting feature is that the appointment of the personnel director, in particular, must be approved by the workers' representatives.

Co-determination in German industry was a very big subject to study in a week, but the main impressions the English visitors had was that the German unions are undoubtedly powerful and have a very influential role in the control of industry. It was also apparent that the unions are very well disciplined. Unofficial strikes are very rare and trade union officials have more

authority over their members than is normal in this country, but there seems to be a danger from the average workman's point of view that participation in management has only been won by accepting a more autocratic structure in the unions.

No account of the visit, however brief, would be complete without mention of the hospitality provided by the German hosts. No effort was spared to make the visitors comfortable and welcome. The English group thought they had given the Germans a right royal Teesside reception last year, but they had to admit that the Germans outdid them by the warmth and lavishness of their hospitality. Altogether a splendid week, exhausting both mentally and physically, but a visit that will long be remembered by those who took part.

The party of Teesside managers and shop stewards with the Lord Mayor of Gelsenkirchen *front centre*



Sport & social

The 1970 Interdepartmental Competitions

As the following table shows, the 1970 interdepartmental events were well supported and provided a wealth of entertainment at Teesdale Park both for the players and the many spectators who endeavoured to cheer (and jeer) their own team to victory. Thanks are due to all the competitors and their departmental 'team managers' and of course to the various competition secretaries namely:

bowls/Derek Branson
HWM estimating dept

cricket/Maurice Pratt
HWT shipping dept
darts/John Barker HWSF office
football/Bob Nicholson
HWT bridge yard
Not forgetting Sam Ferguson
HW/works engineers who as social secretary is always in attendance when needed.

The results of the football and darts matches were:

football
winners HWT Bridge Yard
runners up HWSF Thornaby Foundry

competition	no of teams entered	no of players	no of matches
football	13	143	12
cricket	17	187	16
bowls/1 rink	15	60	14
bowls/3 rink	12	144	11
darts/team	20	120	18
darts/individual	—	47	45

darts
winners HWSF Stockton Foundry
runners up HWIF staff

darts individual
winner R Humphrey HWT Bridge Yard
runner up M Robson HWT Machine Shop
Mr A Snaith HWT production director presented trophies to the above prizewinners during a special social evening in the Club on Wednesday 8 July. At the time of going to press the bowls and cricket competitions were still in progress.

HW works band concert dates

Following the enormous success of the massed bands and choir concert held in Middlesbrough Town Hall earlier this year it is announced that a similar concert will be held on 10 April 1971.

7 October	7.30 pm	concert for Red Cross at the Little Theatre, Middlesbrough, with The Apollo Male Voice Choir
30 October	8 pm	concert for Multiple Sclerosis Society at Thorntree Community Centre, Middlesbrough
28 November	7.30 pm	Woodlands Road Methodist Church Middlesbrough
2 December	7.30 pm	York Road Methodist Church Hartlepool

HWM Chess Club

A lunch time chess club was formed earlier this year by members of HWM office staff. The object of the club was to teach the game of chess to learners and provide more variety of competition to the experienced players. Eighteen people expressed interest in the club of which seven had no knowledge of the game. A league was formed and is now operating quite successfully, the new players quickly developed their play and are now giving good opposition to the more experienced players.

Plans are now being made for the future, and it is hoped that club membership will increase and that two leagues will be formed in September. A chess evening has been arranged for the 21 October in the Grove Hill Community Centre when all the members of the club will play a local chess celebrity.

HWM bowls drive

On 5 June the Teesdale Park bowling greens were invaded by 28 members of the HWM Staff Benevolent Fund competing in their 2nd Annual Bowls Drive. This event is becoming increasingly popular since it is possible for the inexperienced player to be the overall winner.

Excitement mounted at the end of the tournament when it was discovered that Stan Marshall, Alan Booth and George Gill each tied for first place with 27 points. A play off was quickly arranged and as the losing players cheered and gave advice Stan's final wood came through to take first place from Alan. The evening was voted a tremendous success and by popular request a further bowls drive was arranged for 6 July.

HWT staff social committee

The first event of the summer was a car treasure hunt which took place on 27 May. A most enjoyable evening was spent by members competing for the Edith Gronshaw trophy.

Prizes were presented to the following by Mr E J Robinson sales director:

1st prize	the Edith Gronshaw trophy, plus £2 – Ron Childs, John Trenholm, Barry Herrell and Brian Pearson
2nd prize	£1 to Steve and Rita McNally and Malcolm and Barbara Marlowe
Booby prize	the Denis Hagworth cup to Allen Woods, Diana Forster and Paul Philpot

The committee are preparing further events to follow, including :
 fishing competition
 children's outing
 social evening
 ramble over the North Yorkshire moors
 another treasure hunt
 The committee also advise that the Christmas dance and the children's christmas party organisation is well under way.

Long service awards

The annual presentation of long service awards was made on 19 June by the Chairman, Sir John Wrightson. The awards this year

included Mr R Purnell and Mr George Gowthorp, directors of subsidiary companies.

50 years

R D Clayton *HW Teesdale bridge yard*
 A L Clemmitt *HW Teesdale bridge yard*
 G Meynell *HW Teesdale bridge yard*

40 years

L Bell *HW Teesdale planning department*
 H Coverdale *HW Teesdale machine shop*
 F Eiles *HW Teesdale bridge yard*
 G Gowthorp *HW PEL commercial director*
 R L Hadman *HW Steel Foundries Thornaby*

A Johnson *HW Teesdale bridge yard*
 L J Mogridge *HW Stampings sales representative*
 R Purnell *HW Teesdale director & general manager*
 T E Smith *HW Steel Foundries Stockton*
 F Wilson *HW Steel Foundries Thornaby*
 T H Wood *HW Steel Foundries Thornaby*

below left

A group photo taken at the 1970 long service awards presentation

below

Sir John presents Reg Clayton with his 50 year award



Retirements

We wish each of the following a long and happy retirement :

HWPEL London

W J Coad *18 years service*
 B G Grassly *20 years service*

HW Steel Foundries

C Andrews *23 years service*

HW Stampings

R R Lobb *11 years service*
 J W Sanderson *9 years service*
 F Smith *10 years service*

HW Teesdale

A L Clemmitt *51 years service*
 E Daglish *43 years service*
 G Meynell *51 years service*
 W H Saunders *42 years service*
 T Turnbull *37 years service*

Mr and Mrs W H Saunders receive retirement gifts presented by Mr R Purnell director and general manager HW Teesdale on behalf of Harry's many friends at HW. A farewell party with nearly 100 colleagues proved the esteem and affection in which Harry is held by HWT generally but particularly the DO in which he worked



Mr and Mrs Ted Daglish and Mr and Mrs Tommy Turnbull at the dual celebration retirement party attended by over 400 of their friends and colleagues. During this gala evening Mr A Snaith production director HW Teesdale presented retirement gifts to Tommy and Ted. Ted, a Geordie, was foreman fitter for over 25 years, while 'TT' was foreman plater for 17 years. Together they had over 80 years service at the 'Forge'.



HW First Aid Group 1969 awards

Mr A J Reed *director & general manager HWIF* made the presentation of awards to HW First Aid Group candidates during a social evening held in June. Awards were presented to :

Initial candidate

P Kobayashi *HWM/DO*

Proficiency plus candidates

F Johnson *3rd year HWT/machine shop*

R Wilson *3rd year HWPEL/DO*

J Gregson *4th year HWSF/maintenance*
D Walton *4th year HWM/machine shop*
P White *4th year HWIF*
C J Hope *13th year HWT/joiner's shop*
J W Bullock *19th year HWSF*
S R Duckett *31st year HWT/bridge yard*

Awards were also presented to A Butters (initial), W E Bell (5th year) and J A Bradley (8th year).

right Mr A J Reed presents Mr Syd Duckett with his 31st year First Aid Award



HWM Safety Week

A Safety Week was held at HWM during the week commencing 18 May 1970.

The programme for the weeks events, organised by the Safety Committee included films in the canteen each lunchtime, an exhibition of safety equipment and some competitions.

Two weeks previous to the Safety Week a slogan competition was launched and the winner was declared on Wednesday 13 May.

Several posters were then produced of the winning slogan :

'Safety means security - use your HEAD-WRIGHT-SON' and these were displayed throughout the factory.

A 'what's wrong' competition was also held. From a large number of entries to the competitions the following were successful and were presented with prizes by Mr P J Llewellyn *director*.

Slogan for the week

B Durant	1st	voucher for 1 pr Totector footwear 1 pr day glasses 1 pr night glasses
A Smith	2nd	2 gall Duckhams 20/50 oil
J Crabtree	3rd	1 gall Duckhams 20/50 oil

Apprentices

R Cook	1st	1 pr day glasses and 1 gall oil 1 pr night glasses
J B Murray	2nd	1 gall oil
J Hastings	3rd	1 gall oil

} joint

What's wrong

T Agar	1st	2 gns cash and 1 pr Deputy footwear
A Smith	2nd	1 pr day glasses 1 pr night glasses 1 gall Duckhams 20/50 oil
A Gallacher	3rd	1 gall Duckhams 20/50 oil

A first class display of safety equipment was shown in the exhibition and grateful thanks is expressed to Messrs Parmalee, Duckhams, Century Oils, Dunfords and Totectors. The exhibitors also donated prizes for the competitions. Generally the safety week impressed all at HWM and they hope that during the ensuing year all HW employees use their 'HEAD-WRIGHT-SON'.

Exhibitions

'Head Wrightson are established in Spain' was the message given in Madrid in June. The wide range of engineering and contracting services in the mining industry formed the theme of the display in our stand at the World Mining Congress and Exhibition, which took place in Spain for the first time.

Included was an automatic unit for transparencies and large mounted photographs, depicting many of the processes involved in mining and ore preparation.

Head Wrightson's ability to provide a comprehensive service to Spanish clients for industrial plant contracting and supply through our new associate company, Indein-Wrightson SA of Madrid was strongly put across to Spanish industrialists.

Also in June, HWPEL exhibited at the Institute of Public Cleansing at Torbay. Our display projected Head Wrightson plant for municipal refuse incineration, gas cleaning, water and effluent treatment and refuse composting.

Opening day at the World Mining Congress and Exhibition in Madrid. G Devereux *ABMEX Executive Committee* (left) with Don Lopez De Letona *Minister for Industry* (centre) and T Jariez *Exhibition Director General*. Mr P Whitton *assistant marketing manager* is on the stand



Marriages- best wishes

The Friarage

Mr P Bates *purchasing* to
Jacqueline Nobbs
Mr K Walker to Linda Morren
computer section

HW Iron Foundries

Mr R Mallaby *caster* to Miss S Fleck

HW Steel Foundries

Mr H Styan *moulder/Stockton
Foundry* to Marie Davies

HW Teesdale

Mr A Phipps *DO* to Josephine
Barker *purchasing*



above Mr & Mrs Walker
left Mr & Mrs Bates
below Mr & Mrs Phipps



1970 amateur snapshot competition

Sponsored by the Senior
Staff Guild
in association with 'Wright Ahead'

Open to all employees of the
Head Wrightson group of
companies

Entries may be
black and white prints
or colour prints
or transparencies

The subject
holiday happiness

All entries will be viewed by a
panel of selectors, who will be
looking for pictures portraying
the sheer joy of the holiday spirit
rather than technical merit,
although of course the pictures
must be sharp and have reasonable
composition

1st prize £5
2nd prize £3
3rd prize £2

each employee may submit four
pictures

Send your entries with your name,
company and department to :

F Mothersdale
Purchasing department
Head Wrightson Teesdale Ltd
PO Box 10
Stockton-on-Tees
Teesside
TS17 6AZ

Please mark envelope '*snapshots*'

Closing date 30 September 1970

Please note the organisers cannot
accept responsibility for damaged
or lost photographs.

All entries will be returned.

