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THE OBSERVER

20 OCTOBER 1968

Unions postpone strike

by DAVID HAWORTH, our Industrial Reporter

THE national engineering strike which was due to start at midnight tonight has been suspended by the rank-and-file committee of the Amalgamated Engineering and Foundry Workers' Union.

After a day of fierce argument and recrimination they decided by a narrow majority to put off the decision whether to strike until Monday, 4 November.

In the first of two votes the AEF national committee declared against the earlier recommendation by Mr Hugh Scanlon, the union's president, that the strike should start tomorrow.

In the second vote (29-23) they agreed to meet again in two weeks' time. After the AEF decision the 29-strong Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions endorsed the strike postponement decision. But they will question whether to continue formal negotiations with the employers or bargain in future with individual firms.

Mr Scanlon was grim-faced after the 3-hour meeting during which there was a lot of shouting with cries of 'Shut up' and 'Sit down'.

The postponement has brought great relief to Government Ministers and officials. They now hold out hopes that there could be an amicable settlement between now and 4 November when the AEF national committee meets again.

Mrs Barbara Castle, Secretary for Em-

ployment and Productivity, said 'It's a triumph for common sense and the national interest. The trade unions' attitude to the employers' offer was 'very confused' and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions wanted more time to consider it.

The executives of the 29 unions within the confederation will meet next Friday to consider their next tactics.

The rank-and-file decision is a severe setback for Mr Scanlon and his more militant pro-strike supporters who had almost convinced themselves that some 3,500,000 workers would be idle from tomorrow morning. Mr Scanlon, the man who refused to take a strike ballot among his members, has now been repudiated by the rank-and-file representatives at the first opportunity they had to give their verdict since the original strike decision of 31 August.

The Amalgamated Engineering and Foundry Workers' Union national committee meeting in Transport House, London, had taken a gloomy view of the settlement proposals thrashed out during last week's marathon negotiating sessions.

Mr Scanlon outlined to the committee large concessions he had made to the employers in restrictive practices, hours of work and training in return for higher minimum rates and longer holidays.

The employers said they had made their 'final offer', but many union delegates

felt there were too many 'strings' attached to it for them to be able to sell the deal to their shop floor members.

Furthermore, the talks had broken down the previous evening on the question of women's pay. Agreement had been near when a woman on the union negotiating team accused her colleagues of 'selling the women' by giving skilled workers more money at their expense.

Mrs Castle was furious that this crucial issue had not been brought into the negotiations much earlier in the week. In employers' minds it abundantly clear that there was no more money 'in the kitty' to give women workers £13 or £14 a week after three years (compared with £15 for unskilled men and £19 for skilled men).

The union delegates have still to decide whether they are prepared to stage a national strike—which the Prime Minister has said could be 'disastrous'—on behalf of women workers.

Seven women, representing the industry's 500,000 women workers, said yesterday they would be in favour of a national strike, although they were suspicious that their male colleagues, despite good intentions, would not want to strike on their behalf alone. These fears have now been confirmed.

Mrs Castle said there was never any question of achieving equal pay at one blow in these negotiations. It was merely a question of narrowing the differentials



Mr Scanlon holds a last-minute kerbside conference.

between rates for men and women. 'It was and still is open to the trade unions to get differentials more favourable to women in this package deal.' The employers, Mrs Castle said, had offered to set up a committee to examine how, by job evaluation schemes, to measure women's pay. 'The real answer on equal pay is to get away from the whole concept of a special rate for women.'

It has emerged that the AEF has agreed 'unreservedly' that production and manpower in the industry should be deployed and used more efficiently. This is regarded as a substantial victory for the employers who had previously always been told by Mr Scanlon that there could be no discussions on productivity until the basic pay questions were settled.

Just how this union undertaking to co-operate in the removal of restrictive

practices is to be organised remained unclear last night. Nevertheless the promise is a firm one. The union pledges not to resist in principle the introduction of shift working, the planned use of working hours and to co-operate in dropping restrictive practices such as the over-manning of machines and production lines.

On training, the union has also agreed to a revision of the present age limits for apprentices and a redefinition of the craftsman's status. In return, the employers have conceded on 'mutuality' that is, the system of negotiating wage rates over and above rates decided by work measurement methods. They have always regarded this as an inflationary element in their wage costs but backed down after it looked as though the talks would be abandoned over this issue.

Police will appease marchers

by ERIC CLARK

LONDON POLICE want it to be known that they have decided on a policy of appeasement at next Sunday's anti-Vietnam war demonstration.

If demonstrators stage a sit-down in Whitehall, police will let them, adopting a patient, standing-by attitude. If protesters surge across the whole width of roads, police will divert traffic rather than try to force the marchers back.

Under no circumstances will they use tear gas, fire-hoses or erect barricades to cordon off buildings.

The key to police tactics will be to react to much of what happens, and to be seen to be doing so. Their aim is to show that they are in agreement with the demonstrators' right to protest, are actively helping to see that the organisation works, and will use force only when nothing else is possible.

Nearly 7,000 police will be on duty, but will be kept out of sight as much as possible. All are from the Metropolitan Police area; none is being drafted in from outside, and no troops will be used.

Many of the police on duty have recently been given special crowd-control training at Hendon—but only in traditional police methods, such as interlocking arms to face a crowd. Police horses will be used, even though the plan is to keep them hidden unless they are needed.

Up to 30,000 demonstrators are expected on the march. The route leads along the E1 main road, Fleet Street, Whitehall, Victoria, to Hyde Park, where there will be a mass rally. Key buildings on the route will be guarded in case demonstrators try to occupy them. The buildings include the Daily Express, the Daily Telegraph, Australia House, Rhodesia House, and Scotland Yard.

Less obvious targets for demonstrators will not have a special police guard. Senior buses and coaches who would only make them more obvious. Owners of these buildings have, however, been advised to lock doors and to have staff on duty inside, in case fire bombs are thrown.

Command HQ

A second march of more militant Maoists will split off at Trafalgar Square. The target is the American Embassy. Up to 6,000 are expected on this march. The buildings include the Daily Express, the Daily Telegraph, Australia House, Rhodesia House, and Scotland Yard.

With demonstrators travelling from all over Britain, buses and coaches will be stopped and searched for weapons. But police expect to find none. If any are being brought to London, they would be carried in private cars or vans separately.

The most likely time for violence will be in the evening—after the Hyde Park rally—when some protesters break off into small groups. Police will be placed at likely trouble spots throughout London-like American-owned hotels—but senior officers know that it is impossible to plan this stage of the day with precision.

Scotland Yard's officer in charge of demonstrators, Commander John Taylor, will be in command on the streets with the marchers. But, additionally, for the first time there will be a command headquarters in Scotland Yard. The Commissioner, Sir John Widdows, is expected to stay at the Yard all day.

All the Yard's plans are meant to prevent violence, even at the cost of great provocation. This, they believe, is of vital long-term importance. A violent demonstration could, many officers believe, be the start of a whole new sequence of similar events.

Roland Huntford reports from Stockholm. Vietnam negotiators have opened an 'information centre' here are working with the Vietnam committee of the Stockholm Vietnam Conference, an international body co-ordinating protest activities in Western Europe. The conference disclaims all connection with the London demonstration. From this, it would appear that Farquhar and the demonstration does not have the approval of Hanoi or the Vietnam



Stephen Pollock, 22-year-old heir of Viscount Hanworth, with Elizabeth Vambe, 21, a Rhodesian-born African, after their marriage yesterday at Edmonton register office.

They are both students at Sussex University and met two and a half years ago in a public library at Guildford.

She was given away by her father, Mr Lawrence Vambe, a former newspaper editor in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

After the wedding Mr Pollock said: 'We are both very strong-minded on the race issue and shall work together on it.' Lord Hanworth, the second viscount, said: 'We would have no race troubles if we had more of this integration.'

Space men get cabin drill

HOUSTON, TEXAS, 19 October.—Apollo 7's commander, Walter Schirra, turned drill sergeant and directed his two fellow astronauts in a comedy telecast from space today. 'Hup, two, three, four,' he shouted as Air Force Major Donn Eisele and civilian astronaut Walter Cunningham briskly went through military marching manoeuvres. 'About face, left face, forward march.'

In their weightless world, they looked comical as they floated free in their roomy cabin.

100 m.p.h. Gladys

MIAMI, 19 October.—The hurricane Gladys, after a destructive crossing of Florida, was blowing at more than 100 miles an hour tonight towards the United States Atlantic coast. Emergency warnings were issued along the coast from Charleston, South Carolina, to Cape Hatteras, AP.

£25,000 Prize Bond

The weekly £25,000 Premium Bond prize, announced yesterday, was won by bond number 211, 297,554.

Hopes rise for cease-fire in Vietnam

from ANTHONY HOWARD: Washington, 19 October

THE United States appeared today to be on the brink of announcing a total bombing halt over North Vietnam—and it is also thought possible here that a total cease-fire may now be in sight.

Although hopes for a bombing pause, which were raised early this morning by a news agency report from Saigon that North Vietnam had already agreed to begin substantive peace negotiations, were dashed when the message proved to be without foundation, every public and private sign in the capital indicated that the long-awaited breakthrough in the Paris talks may now only be a matter of days, if not hours.

One particularly encouraging sign was seen in the Pentagon's estimate, already known to have been passed to the White House—that 30,000 to 40,000 North Vietnamese troops (or elements of five regular divisions) have been withdrawn from South Vietnam in the past few weeks.

This official admission was generally taken as lending a special meaning to the Administration's reiterated position that there has been no change in Hanoi in reply to the package offer that it is now admitted, President Johnson has made to stop the bombing. At least some Administration officials are ready to concede that Hanoi's answer could come by de facto actions as much as by public statements.

No Government source was pre-

pared even privately to confirm that a 'cease-fire' is what the diplomats in the past few days have really been about. But recent comings and goings—including Mr Cyrus Vance's surprise visit here a week ago and Le Duc Thu's sudden flight to Hanoi this week via Moscow—has necessarily suggested that the prize at issue may be greater than simply a consent by the US to meet what has always been North Vietnam's precondition for any serious negotiations in Paris.

The only man to have referred directly to the prospect of a cease-fire remains Senator Edmund Muskie, the Democratic Party's Vice-Presidential candidate in the election. But his words, certainly, had sufficient impact on Mr Richard Nixon, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, for him to announce yesterday that a Vietnam war was one which 'we all trust can be brought to a conclusion, an honourable conclusion, before the next President takes office.'

State Department officials believe it was immaculate timing by Mr Johnson that it took him 10 days ago that he had finally abandoned hope of a settlement before he left office.

They believe that Hanoi had become convinced that Mr Nixon, who it is known to have said, led to Mr Xuan-Thuy's statement from Paris that Mr Johnson still had the time and power to solve the Vietnam problem peacefully.

Briton shoots a Gold

BRITAIN won a second Gold medal at the Mexico Olympics yesterday when Bob Braithwaite, a 43-year-old veterinary surgeon from Preston, won the clay pigeon shooting competition.

Christopher Brasher, captain of the Black Power team at the Olympics, has cooled considerably. Tommie Smith and John Carlos, who demonstrated with 'black gloves' on the victory podium on Thursday and who were suspended late that night, are to be allowed to stay in Mexico until the end of the Games if they wish.

Athletically the American Negroes have done even better than usual in these Games. Of the 27 medals at stake in the men's track events, they have won 10, while Africa's Negroes have won nine, and whites have won eight.

Lee Evans was asked to explain why they had done so well. 'My own view,' he said, 'is that this is our only outlet. I wouldn't have won a scholarship to go to university, but I didn't run fast. Maybe the boy doesn't need to try so hard because his parents can afford to send him to school.'

Surviving babies make good progress

Three of the surviving Birmingham sextuplets have made such good progress that no further bulletin will be issued. Birmingham Children's Hospital, where the fourth baby, Lynne, is detained after two intestinal operations, said yesterday that there had been a further slight improvement in her condition.

Jackie: We're very happy

SKORPIOS ISLAND, 19 October

MRS JACQUELINE KENNEDY posed for photographers today on this tiny Greek island where she marries Aristotle Onassis tomorrow and said: 'Tellis and I are very happy.'

Tellis is apparently Mrs Kennedy's nickname for 52-year-old Onassis. She looked radiantly happy as she came ashore from Onassis's yacht Christina with her children, Caroline, 10, and John, eight. Onassis stayed aboard. Later he took her and the children on a motor-boat cruise.

Tonight, Mrs Kennedy issued an appeal to the world's Press to respect the privacy of the marriage ceremony. 'We wish our wedding to be a private moment in the little chapel among the cypresses of Skoprios with only members of the family present, five of them little children,' she said.

Earlier, there had been fist-fights on Skoprios between Pressmen and members of Onassis's staff.

CHARLES FOLEY reports from Rome: It was suggested in the Vatican today that the Greek Orthodox Church may have granted Onassis a dissolution of his first marriage, thus removing the religious barriers to his marriage to Mrs Kennedy. It is thought that this may have been done at a private hearing in Athens or Salonika, and that the rush wedding follows a period of careful preparation.

The intention, it is believed, was to keep the wedding secret until after the ceremony, but this was frustrated when the news broke in America.

Onassis's divorce from Tina Livanos, now the Marchioness of Blandford, was granted by a civil court in Alabama, US, in 1960. It was not, however, recognised by the Orthodox Church which married them in 1945. If therefore, Onassis married Mrs Kennedy without further formalities he would be regarded by his Church as a bigamist. For her part the second Mrs Onassis would be regarded by the Roman Catholic Church as a concubine and would

almost certainly be excluded from the sacraments.

Mrs Kennedy is well versed in her Church's views on the marriage bond. Her attempts from the White House to help obtain an annulment of the first marriage of her sister Lee (now Princess Stanislas Radziwill) who lives in London) caused some embarrassment at the Vatican during the summer of 1961. The case was re-examined by the Sacred Rota in the following year and an annulment was granted, but it was emphasised to Mrs Kennedy that her intervention had not been helpful.

The Orthodox Church, however, is far less concerned with its image abroad and much more susceptible to influence, especially from a quarter as powerful as Onassis. Dissolution of his church marriage to Tina Livanos would free him to marry Mrs Kennedy and she, in turn, would merely need a dispensation from her Church for a 'mixed marriage'. This is fairly easily granted and it would allow her to marry either in a Catholic or an Orthodox church.

Both Churches would insist that the children of the marriage should be brought up in their faith. Presumably the parties would each make a nominal promise to this effect.

Mrs Joseph Kennedy, mother of the late President, said in Chicago she believed the couple would live in New York.

Why she chose Onassis

by a Staff Reporter

GREEK shipping tycoons aren't the most lovable breed of businessmen. The rich ones are so disgustingly rich, and their buccannery approach to tax and exchange control is so peculiarly virulent.

Onassis runs beautifully-kept ships and so does Nearchos, his rival and thorn in the flesh. But his speech, the more mature he was, the more likely they were to let him in. The family were tobacco merchants in Smyrna, living under Turkish oppression after the Turks captured it in 1922. Onassis went off to rebuild their modest fortunes, and did rather better than expected.

Having clocked up his first million dollars in the import-export business by the time he was 25, he bought some laid-up freighters when the slump was at its worst in 1931, built his first tanker before the war, and

but that they go about it more discreetly and politely than Aristotle Onassis: both to his advantage.

His life business and private success now builds up a red-blooded image—that American tycoons are generally too boyish or naïve to achieve. If it's true, as gossips and friends say, that Onassis is fed up with the Kennedy clan, and with being part of a legend that freezes her at a deadly moment of time, then 'one can see how she might be attracted to her as an ideal choice for a modern protector—committed to looking after her for ever and ever, in a zone of society where she feels at home with the rich, the talkative, the travel and the worldly-wise. But as one commentator remarked, it's the worst insult to American manhood since Pearl Harbour.

Everyone agrees that Onassis is a charmer who knows how to flatter and especially women by giving them great blasts of concentrated attention. When in Athens he anchors his yacht Christina off Glyfada, a seaside area just east of the airport, and whoops up in moderation at one of the local night clubs. More than one Athenian tavern has made a name for itself on the strength of rowdy evenings inspired by Onassis who smashes blocks of plate glass and plays guitar-type music of the bouzouki.

Onassis is to be 60 years old and not 68 or 69, as some papers say. According to Will Frischauer in his 1968 biography, 'Onassis, he added years to his real age when, as a young man, he emigrated from Europe to make his fortune in the Argentine—the more mature he was, the more likely they were to let him in.

Onassis has been involved in a few scuffles with the authorities. The US Government indicted him (and others) in 1954, alleging that he controlled a company which bought 20 surplus US tankers, thus violating a law which said that the purchasers must be American. The eventual settlement cost him \$7 million. In the same year his whaling factory ship, the Peruvian, was bombed by the Peruvian Navy. Onassis and Nearchos married.

The laconic ease with which he sails through both this sort of crisis and personal matters, like his engagement with Maria Callas, give him a suggestion of coolness and perhaps contempt for the tiny bureaucrats and moralists who live in that other world of frontiers and income tax. He takes as if he enjoys the tension—as he seems to enjoy his endless feud with his fellow-shipowner Stavros Niarchos.

Onassis and Nearchos married sisters, daughters of the Greek shipowner, Stavros Livanos. Onassis was divorced by Athina (or Tina) in 1960. Nearchos was divorced by

after 1945, taking everything on the oil-tanker business.

His personal wealth accumulated and 'zoomed' into the tens of millions. He was a good gambler, especially at roulette, where he rates money quickly, especially when there are wars and political unrest; and, like other financiers on the international circuit, he can change his mind in a matter of days.

Many, probably most, companies that make and sell worldwide use countries like Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Curaçao, the Bahamas, and Panama as collecting grounds for income. They can't avoid all tax, because the money will be taxed in the first instance by the countries where the business is carried on. But the businessmen must be able to get their money out of the country in ships, which spend most of their time at sea.

For tax purposes the ship is held in a 'shell' of whichever country it is registered in. By using flags of convenience and registering his ships in a low-tax country like Panama, the owner avoids tax. As a shipowner, Onassis has been involved in a few scuffles with the authorities. The US Government indicted him (and others) in 1954, alleging that he controlled a company which bought 20 surplus US tankers, thus violating a law which said that the purchasers must be American.

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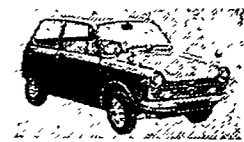
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JACKED-UP FASHION
CRAZE FOR NOSTALGIA

WHITEHORN
JANE'S ECONOMY KICK

THE OLYMPICS



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TODAY'S WEATHER

S.E. ENGLAND will be dry with some bright intervals. Other parts of England will be mostly cloudy, with outbreaks of rain but brighter weather will spread into extreme western areas later.
LONDON, S.E. ENGLAND: Rather cloudy and misty at first, but bright intervals developing. Dry. Wind S. light or moderate. Rather warm, 16C.
CENTRAL S.E. N. ENGLAND: Rather cloudy and with outbreaks of rain. A few bright intervals. Wind S. moderate. Rather warm, 15C., 59F.
S.W. and N.W. ENGLAND: WALSLEY: Mostly cloudy at first, with rain in places. Becoming brighter from W. later. Wind S. moderate or fresh. Rather warm, 15C., 59F.
OUTLOOK: Mainly dry in the S. and E. with sunny intervals. Showers or longer periods of rain in the N. and W.

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V. Marshall's S/F 15 denier
W. Marshall's S/F 15 denier
X. Marshall's S/F 15 denier
Y. Marshall's S/F 15 denier
Z. Marshall's S/F 15 denier

4/11 pair
C. Marshall's S/F 30 denier
D. Service-weight S/F 60 denier
E. Christian Dior S/F 15 denier
F. Marshall's S/F 15 denier
G. Marshall's S/F 15 denier
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5/11 pair
D. Service-weight S/F 60 denier
E. Christian Dior S/F 15 denier
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