The Times

The Times

The Times, June 10, 1963

DR. STEPHEN WARD IN COURT TODAY

Dr. Stephen Ward, aged 50, the osteopath who has been one of the central figures in the Profumo affair, will appear before the Marlborough Street Magistrate today charged with living on immoral earnings. He was arrested on Saturday in the street, and spent the weekend in custody at Marylebone Lane police station.

The charge he faces has been laid under section 30 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956. It alleges that "he, being a man, on diverse dates between January 1, 1961, and June 8, 1963, knowingly lived wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution at 17, Wimpole Mews, W.1".

Section 30 states:—

(1) It is an offence for a man knowingly to live wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution.

(2) For the purpose of this section a man who lives with or is habitually in the company of a prostitute, or who exercizes control, direction, or influence over a prostitute's movements in a way which shows he is aiding, abetting, or compelling her prostitution with others, shall be presumed to be knowingly living on the earnings of prostitution unless he proves the contrary.

The charge can be dealt with summarily before a magistrate or be heard before a jury. The choice of court is within the discretion of the prosecution alone.

It was a few minutes after midday when Chief Inspector S. Herbert and Detective Sergeant J. Burrows arrested Dr. Ward in Hempstead Road, North Watford, near a cottage where he was spending the weekend. He was wearing blue trousers, carpet slippers and sunglasses.

The officers had first gone to Dr. Ward's home in Bryanston Mews, but after waiting for some time left and went to Watford. Later police officers went to the mews house again and examined the rooms.

Dr. Ward is the son of Canon Arthur Evelyn Ward, a former Canon of Rochester Cathedral, who died in 1944. He qualified as a doctor of osteopathy in America and is on the register of osteopaths there. Among those he has treated are Sir Winston Churchill, Mr. Paul Getty, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, and Miss Elizabeth Taylor. He has a consulting room in Devonshire Street, Marylebone.

He has a reputation as an artist. In 1960 he held an exhibition of his drawings in London. His sitters have included the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Gloucester, Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, and Princess Alexandra.

LISBON INTERNATIONAL ... MR. CALWELL ASSURES

The Times, June 12, 1963

the outbreak, said Dr. Ash. aged 40 is in hospital at typhoid case. His wife, , aged four, are confirmed typhoid.
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WORKERS TOLD ... COMMITTEE

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ACCUSED OF MITCHAM CO-OP. ROBBERY

The trial opened at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of Charles Connelly, aged 38, a painter, of Walworth Road, S.E., who pleaded Not Guilty to a charge that being armed with firearms he was concerned with others in robbing Alan Davies on November 17 last year of £519 10s. belonging to the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society at Mitcham.

Mr. M. Griffiths-Jones, for the prosecution, said the charge arose out of a robbery, and indeed a murder, which took place at the society's dairy depot, Mitcham, just before 9 p.m. on November 17. "But you are not concerned with the murder", said counsel. What was alleged was that Connelly and three other men named Kelly, Hilton, and Thatcher drove to the dairy depot armed with guns. Whilst Thatcher stood guard outside it was alleged that the other three, wearing masks, and holding pistols, held up Mr. Davies and another cashier who were behind the counter.

During the raid another dairy employee walked past the entrance to the office, and Thatcher, thinking this man might interfere with what was going on, fired several shots and killed him. Thatcher then called to his companions and after seizing more than £500 all four made good their escape.

The trial is expected to last several days.

ALOYSIUS GORDON TO APPEAL

Aloysius Gordon, aged 31, Jamaican jazz singer, is to appeal against the three-year prison sentence imposed on him last week for an assault on Miss Christine Keeler, aged 21, a model. His solicitors, Lincoln and Lincoln, of Holborn, W.C., said yesterday that the appeal had not yet been lodged.

Gordon, who is in Wandsworth prison, was sentenced last Friday at the Central Criminal Court. After considering their verdict for 13 minutes the jury found Gordon Not Guilty of wounding Miss Keeler with intent to cause her grievous bodily harm, but Guilty of assaulting her by punching her in the face and kicking her in the chest, thereby occasioning actual bodily harm.

DR. STEPHEN WARD SEEKS BAIL

An application for bail on behalf of Dr. Stephen Ward, aged 50, the West End osteopath, is listed for hearing before Mr. Justice John Stephenson in the High Court Chambers today. He was remanded at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court on Monday, charged with having "lived wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution", at 17, Wimpole Mews, W.1. An application for bail was then refused.

The Times, June 24, 1963

DR. WARD MUST NOT ADVISE ON PORTRAITS

Dr. Stephen Ward, who is on remand in Brixton Prison, has been refused permission to identify any of the portraits he has painted which it is understood, were to be sold.

A Home Office spokesman told *The Times* last night that Dr. Ward's literary agent, Mr. Pelham Pound, visited the prison on Friday. "There is a rule that prisoners are not allowed to conduct business from prison", the spokesman said.

"The decision was made because it was understood that Mr. Pound's reason for wanting Dr. Ward to see them was to write captions and identify them in order to publish and sell them."

The Times, June 25, 1963

CHARGE AGAINST DR. WARD REFERS TO MISS X BEING PROCURED

ACCUSATION "A MYSTERY": BAIL REFUSED

Eight new charges to be made against Dr. Stephen Ward, aged 50, include one which "refers to a lady, Miss X, being procured on January 5, 1963", according to Mr. James Burge, appearing for the defence of the osteopath at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, yesterday.

Mr. Burge, applying unsuccessfully for bail, said the first five of the new charges—which were not read to the Court—were really detailed instances of the holding charge. They did not take the matter any farther.

He added: "It shows a certain degree of uncertainty in the prosecution. The sixth charge is a complete mystery to the accused.

"It refers to a lady, Miss X, being procured on January 5, 1963, and is all really a part of the same allegations."

THE TWO OTHER CHARGES

Mr. Burge went on: "The other two charges have nothing to do with security and have nothing to do with blackmail, which was one of the other matters hinted at. They are simply that he counselled and procured the commission of a felony by an unknown person—whether it is a good charge I do not know—of unlawfully using an instrument to procure the miscarriage of a woman."

They were not charges of such gravity that would in themselves be reason for refusing bail, Mr. Burge submitted.

inspector had mentioned Miss Keeler and Miss Rice-Davies, but Detective-chief-inspector Herbert said he had not mentioned Miss Rice-Davies.

Mr. Burge.—You did by inference.—I said possibly a witness had been advised to leave the country.

Are you saying that it is not Miss Rice-Davies?—That is so and it is in fact not Miss Rice-Davies.

Detective-chief-inspector Herbert said Miss Rice-Davies had not been charged. It had been suggested she would be charged.

"With what offence?", Mr. Burge asked.

Detective-chief-inspector Herbert replied: "They are still being investigated, sir." It had nothing whatever to do with the present case. He said that Miss Rice-Davies had been bailed to appear at Marylebone Magistrates' Court on June 28.

He agreed that that was the date for this case.

Mr. Burge.—Mr. Herbert, are you telling the truth?

Detective-chief-inspector Herbert.—Yes.

Giving his decision to refuse bail, Mr. Gradwell said that when a charge was very serious, particularly so for a man in Ward's position because he was doctor, there was a very great temptation to abscond.

HOME OFFICE EXPLAIN PAINTINGS BAN

A Home Office official, who was asked to comment yesterday on a report that

The Times, June 25, 1963

Ward, charged with living wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution, was making his third appearance in court. He was remanded until Friday, when the case will be heard at Marylebone Magistrates' Court.

Mr. Oliver Nugent, for the prosecution, said in applying for the remand in custody that he did not think it was necessary to read the new charges that were to be made.

Mr. Burge said in applying for bail that he had been handed that morning a copy of the proposed committal charges. He spoke of the first five charges as not taking the matter further, and added that it showed a certain degree of uncertainty in the prosecution in that they had invoked every section of the Act of Parliament—including the management of a brothel and living on immoral earnings, but they all arose out of the same circumstances and therefore did not affect the position.

"SHUTTLECOCK SERVICE"

When Mr. Leo Gradwell, the Magistrate

Mr. Leo Gradwell, the Magistrate, said his real grounds for refusing bail yesterday would be that the matter ought to be considered by Mr. Justice John Stephenson, as he had refused an earlier application, Mr. Burge said: "One tends to get a shuttlecock service between a magistrate and a Judge in chambers."

Detective-chief-inspector S. Herbert, who said his objections to bail were that Ward might abscond or interfere with witnesses, agreed with Mr. Burge that Ward's first interview with the police was this month and arose because he had communicated with them.

Mr. Burge said: "He wrote what has not been before any tribunal before—he wrote to Commander Townsend before he was interviewed asking for a full inquiry of the circumstances and that the inquiry should be as complete as possible?"

Detective-chief-inspector Herbert. — I believe that was in the letter, yes. The relevant part as far as I was concerned was an invitation to inspect his accounts. He wrote us in view of the rumours and the unpleasant allegations that were made.

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The Times, June 25, 1963

He wrote us in view of the rumours and the unpleasant allegations that were made.

Mr. Burge.—He asked for the fullest inquiry, as complete as possible, and offered all his documents and records to be inspected?—Yes.

Referring to possible interference with witnesses, Mr. Burge said the chief-

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Miss Christine Keeler tells Court: "My life really revolved around Stephen"

PROSECUTION OPEN CASE AGAINST DR. WARD

"NO WISH TO HUSH THINGS UP"

Miss Christine Keeler, giving evidence at Marylebone Magistrates' Court yesterday, agreed that she had had intercourse with "a Russian called Ivanov" and with Mr. Profumo.

Miss Keeler was the first witness in the case in which Dr. Stephen Ward, aged 50, an osteopath, faces eight charges.

Ward, who has been in custody since June 8, was originally charged that "he, being a man, did on divers dates between January 1, 1961, and June 8, 1963, knowingly live wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution at 17, Wimpole Mews, London, W.1, contrary to Section 30 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956".

Mr. James Burge, his counsel, on Monday was handed a list of eight additional charges.

The eight charges were put to Ward when he arrived at the court.

Mr. Mervyn Griffith-Jones, opening the case for the prosecution, said: "The nature of this case is of course only too well known to all of us—the general nature of it—and the chief actors.

"There are, or there will be, in the course of the proceedings a number of names both of men and women mentioned. If this were an ordinary case I would suggest to you that the appropriate way of dealing with it would be the usual one of referring to those persons by a letter.

"But I do not ask in any way to hush things up and I am not—nor will I give that appearance.

"On the other hand some of the people are perfectly respectable people, others perhaps less so. I should like to take your ruling or direction on this. Certainly there is one perfectly respectable lady and I shall certainly ask that her name should not be mentioned."

MAGISTRATE SAYS FAIRNESS TO ALL

Mr. Leo Gradwell, the Magistrate, invited Mr. Burge for his view on this and Mr. Burge replied that it was a little early to commit himself.

Mr. Gradwell said that everything should come out where possible, but to save unnecessary pain, if it was fair to everybody, he thought it might be done.

Opening the case, Mr. Griffith-Jones said that from some time in 1958 until early 1961 Miss Keeler and Miss Davies were associating with Ward at an address in Orme Court. "Early in 1961 Miss Keeler and Miss Davies went to share a flat and there the defendant continued to associate with them.

"On the evidence it would appear that he introduced a number of men to them, as the prosecution suggests, quite clearly for the purpose of sexual intercourse. That period forms the prelude to what follows.

"In June, 1961, the defendant took a lease of a small flat at 17, Wimpole Mews and at that date Miss Keeler went to live with him and the two of them lived together there until about February, 1962." It was in respect of this period, Mr. Griffith-Jones said, that the first two charges arose.

SHOOTING INCIDENT

Mr. Griffith-Jones continued: "After a time in 1962 Keeler left him at Wimpole Mews and in about September of that year the defendant and Davies lived together at the same address for a period of some few months from about September to December.

"Charge number three is made in respect of that period—living on the immoral earnings of Davies. Davies then left and in December there was a shooting incident in the mews in connexion with a man Edgecombe, who was subsequently tried.

"As a result of that the defendant appears to have left the mews and gone to a friend's flat for a short time and in about January to the premises in Bryanston Mews.

"There, as with Wimpole Mews, women attended and were introduced to men and on a number of occasions intercourse took place at the flat, and in particular there is charge number four—attempting to procure another young girl, Miss X, to have unlawful intercourse."

Mr. Griffith-Jones said that charges five and eight were general conspiracy charges. Number five was conspiracy to procure a girl under 21 and number eight conspiring to keep a brothel at Wimpole Mews. Two more charges, six and seven, charged him with being an accessary before the fact to the unlawful abortion of two women.

VISIT TO COTTAGE

went off to live with him for a period, and Davies went off with Ratchman.

"Both kept in contact and associated with the defendant," counsel went on. On June 1, 1961, the defendant took the lease of the flat number 17, Wimpole Mews.

"Keeler, having tired of the Persian young man, went to join him there and defendant began asking her to find young girls for him. Indeed, she took up the employment of modelling for the purpose mainly of meeting young girls whom she could bring back to the flat and introduce to him.

"There were a number of young girls who were thus brought back and with whom the defendant apparently had sexual intercourse. He not only had sexual intercourse with them but invited a number of men back to the flat at Wimpole Mews and the cottage at Cliveden, where he introduced these girls.

GIRL "TOLD TO EARN MONEY"

"Keeler herself, who was living with him, had frequent intercourse at the flat with a number of men for payment.

"From the proceeds of that intercourse she paid part of the money she received—apparently half, she said—to the defendant and indeed on one occasion when the defendant was short of money he told her to go to one particular man and earn some money, telling her that it was all right for a girl to sleep with a man for money so long as she did not get the prostitute mentality."

Mr. Griffith-Jones continued: "Keeler returned to the defendant at Wimpole Mews while Davies returned to Ratchman. In July, 1962, Keeler left the defendant to go to live with Edgecombe. In October of that year Ratchman died.

"Charge number two is a specific example of the procuration of girls. It refers to a young girl, Miss R. She was an Austrian who was then 19 and came to London in 1960. She was employed as a saleswoman in a shop in Marylebone High Street. She was as far as the evidence goes a perfectly respectable lady.

"During June, 1961, the defendant appears to have noticed her through the shop window and on a Saturday in June he and Keeler drove up the road past the shop and stopped, and defendant told Keeler to go into the shop and get this girl, because he wanted her.

"HER BROTHER"

"Keeler went into the shop, pretended she wanted to buy something, got into conversation and told the girl her brother would like to meet her. She arranged that her brother would meet her later in the day when the shop closed.

"Defendant and Keeler were outside and the defendant was introduced as Keeler's brother. The three went to Wimpole Mews and had coffee. Then the true identity of the defendant was disclosed. He said he was going to his cottage at Cliveden and invited her to go with him. The lady refused. Thereafter the defendant started to telephone her, apparently frequently.

"He asked her out to luncheon but she refused at first. Eventually she met him and was taken to his flat where he made advances to her which she repulsed.

"He was not so easily to be put off and tested her for a further luncheon appointment and visits to the cottage. At last she

"In other words, she was being told the same as Keeler was, possibly in connexion with the same man. Defendant told Davies the man would only call round in the mornings and would not interfere with her work."

Mr. Griffith-Jones said the man was duly introduced and thereafter called regularly. "Intercourse took place, the man paying the girl £15 each time of which she gave the defendant £6.

Ward went to live some time in January this year in Ratchman's flat in Bryanston Mews. "At that flat Ratchman had had fitted up a two-way mirror and that was a mirror unfortunately since destroyed and only the hole in the wall exists now. The mirror was of such a design that one could sit in the living room and watch what was going on in the bedroom."

TWO-WAY MIRROR

Mr. Griffith-Jones said during that period the defendant was living at Bryanston Mews there was another example of procuration or attempted procuration which was the subject matter of charge No. 4.

He went on: "Certainly in this instance the young lady in question, then 19, is a young lady of the utmost respectability. She was living with an older friend in London and only came to know the defendant because the older lady with whom she lived had attended the defendant as a patient."

Here Mr. Griffith-Jones told the Magistrate that Ward carried on a practice as an osteopath. "The lady who had been his patient asked the defendant to her Christmas party unsuspecting what might result."

Defendant came to meet the girl there and at once began to contact her. He made a date she did not keep and wrote her a letter saying he would like to see more of her.

He told her he had a new flat at Bryanston Mews and told her—"and this is the only way she could have known about it"—that he had a two-way mirror by which one could see into the bedroom. "He said he hoped to make money from people who would pay to watch."

Mr. Griffith-Jones went on: "The girl said she was not in the least interested in watching that kind of thing and he said he never intended to suggest she should watch and implied his idea was that she should perform.

"FORTUNATELY FOR HER, THE END"

"The girl refused to have anything to do with it and after he had telephoned her again on a number of occasions she put the receiver down on him, and that was, fortunately for her, the end."

Mr. Griffith-Jones then turned to charges six and seven dealing with the alleged abortion. He said that charge six concerned a girl to whom he would refer as Miss W.

"She was a model. She became acquainted with the defendant and slept with him at Wimpole Mews. Whether or not it is the result of that one cannot say—and certainly the defendant denied it—but early in 1962 when the girl was in Jersey she became pregnant and she wrote to the defendant from Jersey and told him.

"The defendant asked Keeler to arrange for a woman called Connie to do the necessary operation. When Miss W came back, as she shortly did, she went to Wimpole Mews. Both the defendant and Keeler were present. The defendant denied he was the father, or rather was responsible for her condition, and at first refused to assist her by paying any money but subsequently gave Keeler £10.

"Keeler arranged for the woman Connie to go to Wimpole Mews. Connie attended. The operation was carried out at Wimpole Mews. Keeler paid Connie £10 which the defendant had given her for that purpose and later that same evening the defendant

"I then went back to Murray's Cabaret Club and met Marilyn Rice-Davies and later a Persian boy. Marilyn and I then went to live together at Comeragh Road. While I was living there I saw Ward. He used to bring his friends occasionally to that address."

Answering Mr. Griffith-Jones, Miss Keeler said she went to live with the Persian boy for about three months. Then she went with Dr. Ward to 17, Wimpole Mews. That was the beginning of June, 1961.

The Magistrate asked Miss Keeler if she would like to sit down and she replied: "Yes", and was given a chair.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—While you were at Comeragh Road were you—and Davies—making sufficient money to pay the rent of that flat?—Yes.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did you receive money from anyone else to go towards paying the rent?—Yes.

One or two people?—One.

Who handed you that money?—Well, nobody handed me the money. It was paid through the landlord.

Did you see that done?—No, I did not.

Miss Keeler added: "Dr. Ward told me that this was done."

Did he tell you who handed the money to the landlord?—Yes.

Who did he say actually handed the money to the landlord?—Lord Astor.

Miss Keeler said: "There was no ulterior motive behind the cheque that was handed to the landlord."

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did Ward tell you who actually handed the cheque to the landlord?—Yes, he, Ward.

Ward told you he, Ward, had handed the cheque to the landlord?—Yes.

Miss Keeler went on: "Ward told me that this was a cheque of Lord Astor's and I know it was. Asked if the cheque was payable to Ward, she answered: "I do not know."

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—You say there was no ulterior purpose behind payment of that cheque for your rent?—It was not for any ulterior motive.

Did you introduce anybody to Ward while you were living at Wimpole Mews?—Yes, I did. Usually girls.

Why did you do that, Miss Keeler? I am talking generally now.—Well, because he liked girls.

Did he say anything to you about introducing girls?—He used to tell me which girl he liked in a shop and say "Go and get her".

Miss Keeler said: "I introduced a few girls—say two or three—to Stephen. I took them to meet him for coffee at Wimpole Mews."

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Do you know what happened?—It was really just a meeting and it was up to the girl.

The Magistrate.—If a girl agreed, what would happen?—The girl then used to go out with Stephen as a friend.

Miss Keeler said that sometimes girls would stay with Ward.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—For the night?—Sometimes for the night.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—What was the position between Ward and yourself?—We were like brother and sister.

Miss Keeler said that she used to go down to the cottage at Cliveden occasionally. While she was living at Wimpole Mews occasionally another girl lived there. She said that there were more than one girl.—"They used to move in and move out."

Mr. Griffith-Jones asked her if while she was living at that flat she had intercourse with anyone, adding: "Again I do not want names."

Miss Keeler said she had a boy friend, one boy friend at a time.

There was a loud "Ho-ho-ho" in a man's voice from the public seats. The Magistrate looked over and quiet was restored.

Mr. Griffith-Jones continued his questioning, as to whether she had had intercourse with men coming to the flat and Miss Keeler replied: "With one, certainly—one I can remember."

She was then asked what she meant by "boy friend."

THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. WARD

The charges listed against Ward yesterday were:—

1. Between June 1, 1961, and July 31, 1962, at 17, Wimpole Mews, London, W.1, knowingly lived wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitution of Christine Keeler and other women, contrary to Section 30 (1) of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956.

2. On a day in or about June, 1961, within the jurisdiction of Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court incited Christine Keeler to procure Miss R, a girl then under the age of 21 years, to have unlawful sexual intercourse with a third person, to wit himself, contrary to Section 23 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956.

3. Between September 1, 1962, and December 31, 1962, at 17, Wimpole Mews, W.1, knowingly lived wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitution of Marilyn Rice-Davies and other women contrary to Section 30 (1) of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956.

4. On or about January 5, 1963, within the jurisdiction of Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court attempted to procure Miss X, a girl then under the age of 21 years, to have unlawful sexual intercourse with a third person, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

5.—Between June 1, 1961, and June 8, 1963, within the jurisdiction of Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court conspired with other persons to procure girls under the age of 21 years to have unlawful sexual intercourse, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

6.—On divers days in or about November, 1962, at 17, Wimpole Mews, W.1, counselled and procured the commission of a felony by an unknown person, to wit the unlawful use of an instrument to procure the miscarriage of a woman named Miss W, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

7.—Between November 1, 1962, and January 21, 1963, within the jurisdiction of Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court counselled and procured the commission of a felony by an unknown person, to wit the use of an instrument with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman named Miss M, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

8.—Between June 1, 1961, and December 31, 1962, at 17 Wimpole Mews, W.1, conspired with other persons to keep a brothel, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

money she used to give to Ward, she replied: "I was not paying the rent at the time and I used to give him more than half."

She said there was another man with whom she had intercourse at the flat who gave her money. "The acts of intercourse with these men I have named took place in my bedroom at Wimpole Mews."

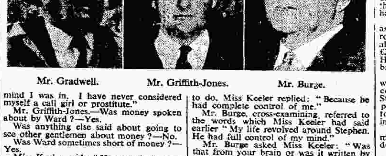
Once when she was "broke" Ward suggested she went to see a man. She had intercourse with this man and he paid her about £50.

"I really do not know what I did with the money. I most probably paid back money I owed to people. I owed Dr. Ward money and paid him what I owed him. I used to borrow money from Dr. Ward as spending money."

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Were there any other men from whom you received money while you were living at Wimpole Mews?—No, none.

She was asked to give a rough figure of the sum she received from Eynan over the period and replied: "Some hundreds of pounds."

Asked if Ward had ever said anything about the mentality of a girl, Miss Keeler replied: "Ward said I would not be a prostitute or call girl and I know this myself. He used to say it was the frame of



Mr. Gradwell. Mr. Griffith-Jones. Mr. Burge.

mind I was in. I have never considered myself a call girl or prostitute."

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Was money spoken about by Ward?—Yes.

Was anything else said about going to see other gentlemen about money?—No.

Was Ward sometimes short of money?—Yes.

Miss Keeler said: "He sometimes complained about having no money and then I would say 'I will go and see Jim'. By 'Jim' I meant Eynan."

"MONEY GIVEN TO STEPHEN"

She said that of the money given to her by the men she had mentioned "I used to give Stephen more than half. I felt I should pay it to him because I paid no rent".

Asked if intercourse took place in her bedroom she said "Yes".

Was Ward ever in the flat when you had intercourse in your bedroom.—Never.

When you were having intercourse with another man was Ward in the flat?—No.

Miss Keeler said that Ward told her an Indian doctor wanted to rent a room at Wimpole Mews. "The object of the man's coming once a week was to make love. Stephen suggested I should be the girl friend this man was to have."

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—What was to happen to the rent for the room?—He (Ward) said the man only wanted a room to take a girl there and maybe if I was to see the man then he would keep the place on anyway. By this I mean pay the rent for my room.

Miss Keeler said she did not, however, go to the room although she met the man at Wimpole Mews later.

Miss Keeler was asked why she went to America and she replied: "I really did not have a life of my own. My life really used to revolve round Stephen from the moment I got up till the moment I went to bed."

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Why was that?—Well, he had full control of my life.

Tell us a little more about this.—I used to do more or less everything he said.

Why?—Because I admired him.

Why did you go away from time to time and eventually leave?—Because I knew he was bad for me in one way.

Why was he bad for you?—Because I thought I could never stand on my feet unless he was there to support me mentally.

MEETING GIRLS

Miss Keeler then spoke of an Indian who had taken her room at Wimpole Mews.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—While you were there did Miss Davies and the Indian go anywhere?—Yes, they went to the bedroom.

Ward had told her not to mention the matter or to tell it to the police. This was when she had returned from Spain about April.

Miss Keeler agreed with Mr. Griffith-Jones that she knew a girl called Vivienne. Counsel said that this dealt with charge number six.

Miss Keeler said that the girl had visited Wimpole Mews and Ward had told her on one occasion that the girl was pregnant. He said that she was in Jersey.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did he ask you to do anything?—Well, the girl had said it was his baby and he asked me to ring up a woman.

Did he give you the name of the woman?—No, but I found one for him.

She agreed that Ward had asked her to find a woman and when she asked for what purpose he replied: "To abort the girl."

"CONTROL OF ME"

Miss Keeler said that Ward was present when the girl's abortion was discussed. A woman with whom it had been arranged performed the operation.

Miss Keeler said she was in the flat at the time but did not see the operation. "Stephen gave the woman £10 and I gave her £10 which Stephen had given me to give to her but it was half of what she wanted." The girl stayed on in the flat for a week at Ward's suggestion.

Asked by Mr. Griffith-Jones why she had done the things that Ward asked her to do, Miss Keeler replied: "Because he had complete control of me."

Mr. Burge, cross-examining, referred to the words which Miss Keeler had said earlier "My life revolved around Stephen. He had full control of my mind."

Mr. Burge asked Miss Keeler: "Was that from your brain or was it written by a journalist?"

Miss Keeler hesitated and said: "I believe it came from Stephen."

Miss Keeler, who said she had written her memoirs for the press with the aid of ghost writers or authors, did not agree the more sensational she could make her memoirs the better price she could gain for them.

Miss Keeler said that she could not remember who it was who had given her about £50. She remembered when asked where he lived that she had gone to a mews house off Park Lane. His first name, she said, which was the only name she could remember, was Charles.

Mr. Burge.—Dealing with the introductions, it is right Miss Keeler, because this is a serious matter, you have never been a prostitute or call girl at all?—That is right.

And the accused introduced you to several possible sources of employment? Did he introduce you to Mr. Slater, of Devonshire Street, with a view to you taking up modelling?—Yes.

And he introduced you to a film producer, Mr. Pat Young, to see if you could succeed in films?—Yes.

And the purpose of your getting a job as a model was so you should make an income from it?—Yes.

She was then asked by Mr. Burge if she could name the models that she said that Ward made love to after she had brought them back to the flat. She said one was Sally Norie, one a girl named Christine, one called Grundy and one called Jane.

Miss Keeler said that she normally saw a Mr. Amon in the afternoons. Dr. Ward was at his surgery during the day. "I used to go out to restaurants and places of entertainment with Mr. Amon and he gave me presents from time to time."

Mr. Burge.—There was no evidence of prostitution? They were just presents?—None whatsoever.

MISS RICE-DAVIES

Miss Marilyn Rice-Davies was the next witness. She said she was born on October 21, 1944, and had come to live in London on her sixteenth birthday.

She said she was introduced to Ward by Christine Keeler. "He invited me out, including visits to the cottage at Cliveden and sexual intercourse took place between us."

She said that while she and Keeler were living at Comeragh Road Ward was a frequent visitor. He sometimes brought men.

Asked if she had intercourse with these men she replied: "No, not all of them. I

Questioned further, Miss Rice-Davies said that Ward mentioned Lord Astor and said: "We have always got Bill who can help us."

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Were other men mentioned. I am not particularly anxious to drag men's names out: I want to avoid it.

Miss Rice-Davies said that the only two men he mentioned were Lord Astor and Douglas Fairbanks junior.

Miss Rice-Davies said she did not say she would marry Ward. "When he suggested marriage he said that his friends and Bill would help us. After I had married him it would not have been an arrangement where he would have minded. I mean having love affairs with other men. I did not agree to this proposition."

Answering Mr. Griffith-Jones, Miss Rice-Davies said while she was living with Peter Ratchman she went to visit Miss Keeler. Sometimes Ward was there and they met. Ratchman died in October, 1962.

Before he died, Miss Rice-Davies said, she went to live with Ward at Wimpole Mews. That was in October.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did Dr. Ward say anything to you about the rent of the flat?—Yes, he said he was two months behind in the rent.

Questioned about how this should be paid and if anything had been mentioned, Miss Rice-Davies said: "He asked me to see if I could borrow some money off somebody."

He did not specify from whom. Miss Rice-Davies said she did not borrow any money.

Ward asked her if she could get the rent stalled and she told the Court: "I did not try to get it stalled."

Asked about an Indian, she said that one day Ward invited her to a coffee bar—at that time she was living with him. Ward had introduced her to the Indian, a doctor.

Miss Rice-Davies said that Ward had asked her if she would mind renting her room to a doctor. "I said no, I was out all day, anyway", she added. Ward had £25 and said it was for a month's rent. He said the doctor wanted the room to bring girls to.

"Next morning I went to the door and it was the Indian gentleman. He came up for coffee and then left. That afternoon Stephen came back and said, 'what happened?' I said that he just came round for coffee. He said, 'Why let outsiders get in?'"

Miss Rice-Davies said that by this he meant outside girls. Ward said: "Why don't you go to bed with him?"

She said she had gone to bed with the Indian about four times at the flat. "I never asked for any money but he left £15, £20 or £25 each time."

She added that whenever she had the money Ward used to ask for money for the rent and used to ask if he could borrow money.

"GAVE OR LENT ABOUT £40"

Miss Rice-Davies said that when she received money she gave or lent some to Dr. Ward—"£2 or £3 at a time".

She continued.—"While I was living at the flat I had intercourse with Lord Astor."

Mr. Griffith-Jones said he did not want names included on the deposition.

The clerk then dictated the essence of Miss Davies's evidence without reference to Lord Astor. The deposition read that Miss Davies had intercourse with other men and that Ward was at the flat when she met men there.

Asked if she could say roughly how much money she gave or lent to Ward during the time she was at the flat she replied: "I paid £6 a week rent and perhaps in all I gave or lent about £40."

She said at the time she was trying to start work as a model.

Asked if she was earning money she replied: "I was still with my boy friend until he died."

Mr. Griffith-Jones then questioned her about "Vivienne" and Miss Rice-Davies said that on one occasion she called at Wimpole Mews to see Miss Keeler and "Vivienne" was there with another woman called Connie.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did you see Connie make preparations to do anything?—Yes, preparations for an abortion.

"MEN AT THE FLAT"

Miss Rice-Davies said that she had nothing to do with the arrangements for that.

Asked if Ward had said anything about it she replied: "Afterwards he said he did not see why he should pay because it was not his baby. I had to put the rest of the money to stop her creating a fuss."

Miss Rice-Davies said while she was at the flat she did not see other men going to bed with the girls. After she left Wimpole Mews, Ward went to live in Bryanston Mews, which had been her flat.

Asked if there had been a mirror in this flat, Miss Rice-Davies said: "When I moved in one of Peter's friends had fixed up a two-way mirror there and I broke it."

She said the effect of the mirror was that you could look from the lounge into the

AT CLIVEDEN

Mr. Griffith-Jones told the Court that the defendant also had a cottage at Cliveden in Buckinghamshire where he used to visit and take friends.

In 1958 Christine Keeler first went to London. "She was then aged about 16 and lived with her family at Staines.

"She lived with them for a short time and then took a job in Slough—and then with a girl friend came to London and shared with her a flat in St. John's Wood and obtained employment as what has been described as a dancer in Murray's Club.

"It was at that club that the defendant apparently first met her. He invited her out and took her down to his cottage in the country, where intercourse took place. She said that at an early date he asked her to marry him. She was then introduced to another man called Peter Ratchman, who in fact died in October, 1962.

"It would appear that Peter Ratchman and the defendant were very much of a kind and closely connected with both these girls.

"As a result of the introduction to Christine Keeler of this man Ratchman, Keeler shortly afterwards went to live with him at an address I have already mentioned, Bryanston Mews, which was until Ratchman's death the place where he lived.

"MANDY" IN LONDON

"Towards the end of 1959 Keeler left Ratchman and for a time lived with another girl at a flat of their own. She still associated with Ratchman and the defendant. Indeed, in the summer of 1960 Keeler went to live with the defendant first of all, I think, at Orme Court.

"It was at the end of 1960 in October that the second girl, Davies—Marilyn—known as 'Mandy', came to London. She was then aged 16 and she took a flat of her own and also obtained employment at Murray's Club. It was there she met the girl Keeler and it was through Keeler that she was introduced to the defendant.

"The two girls became friendly early in 1961 and took a flat together at Comeragh Road. At that time Keeler was already being kept by another man other than the defendant, although she had in fact up to the period that she and Davies went to Comeragh Road, for a time been living with the defendant at Orme Court."

"MARRIAGE OFFER"

Mr. Griffith-Jones went on: "Davies was also introduced to the man Ratchman. While the two girls were living at that address at Comeragh Road the defendant brought a number of men there and again the prosecution suggests quite obviously for the purpose and with the knowledge that sexual intercourse between the men and the girls would take place and there could be no doubt, as we suggest, if not before then certainly during that period the defendant must have known the girls were having sexual intercourse for money."

Mr. Griffith-Jones said that Davies refused Ward's offer of marriage and shortly after, in March of 1961, the two girls gave up the flat in Comeragh Road and Keeler, who had by that time made the acquaintance of a Persian young man, agreed to go to the cottage for a day's outing on a Sunday and nothing improper took place."

SWIM IN THE POOL

Mr. Griffith-Jones went on: "She was invited to go with him to a party given by a friend in London which ended about 2 o'clock in the early morning.

"At the end of the party it was suggested that one or two other guests motor to Cliveden and have a swim in the swimming pool. They went down. They had their swim. The others departed save for one couple and she was then informed they were to stay the night. She asked where she was to sleep and he said 'With me'.

"In the end she agreed and slept with him. Thereafter there were further visits to the cottage and on one occasion in London he asked her to go to a party given by a woman, Maria Ella, who appears to be a most disreputable character because he informed this young girl, having at last got her to sleep with him, that at this party she would see girls tied up and whipped. The girl refused.

"Shortly after, however, she was invited for the weekend to the cottage and found this lady Maria Ella and her equally disreputable husband were also to go down. She went down for the day and returned.

"During the course of these visits to the cottage she was introduced to the man Ratchman and to other men and eventually she decided to break with the defendant.

"AN INVITATION TO MISS Q"

Mr. Griffith-Jones then said he had a matter to raise. There was no specific charge laid but the matter referred to a girl "whom I shall mention as Miss Q.

"Miss Q was on a day during the summer of 1961 having a meal with a boy friend in a restaurant in which the defendant and Keeler were also having a meal.

"I think the girl's boy friend knew she was acquainted with the defendant. Anyway, the defendant told Keeler at their table that he would like to meet the girl he saw over there. It so happened that the girl and her boy friend went over to the defendant's table, sat down and started talking.

"Miss Keeler having been given her instructions, similar to the instructions given in the case of the last young lady, then, to use her own expression, made eyes at the girl's boy friend and asked him to take her home.

"That left the defendant and the girl alone in the restaurant. The defendant said he would like to sketch the girl—he is apparently a talented artist—and invited her down to the cottage next weekend. Thereafter a number of visits to the cottage took place and intercourse between himself and the girl."

"£15 EACH TIME"

As was becoming normal routine, counsel said, there were introductions to the girl of a number of other men.

Mr. Griffith-Jones said that in September of 1962 Davies took her place at Wimpole Mews. Defendant told her he had a man who would pay £6 a week towards the rent of the flat if he could use a room and a girl.

[...] came home to Wimpole Mews.

"He had at least made himself absent during the time the operation was being performed.

"In November, 1962", counsel went on, "Miss M, who met defendant in 1961, became pregnant and telephoned the defendant to ask if he could help her. He told Miss M that he knew people who could do it for £200, £100, or for much less. She asked him if it was safe for it to be done by the cheapest way. He said it would be and the necessary arrangements were made."

Mr. Griffith-Jones said that the abortion took place and later the girl was taken to hospital.

In an interview with the police, counsel went on, Ward was asked about payments which it was alleged the girl Davies had made to him. He was asked if he recalled when she was living with him and if she paid him any money. Ward had replied: "She used to give me £6 a week towards the rent."

Asked if sexual intercourse had taken place at his flat and if he (the accused) had received money for it, Ward had replied, Mr. Griffith-Jones said: "I thought she might have done."

MISS KEELER IN WITNESS BOX

Miss Christine Keeler, in evidence, gave her address as 33, Devonshire Place, W. She said she was born on February 22, 1942.

She said that when she came to London she worked at a restaurant-club for four or five weeks. "I then went to Murray's Club as an artist. I was a showgirl. At Murray's Club I met this defendant and after my initial meeting he contacted me first by phoning and then arrived at my mother's house."

Miss Keeler said Ward had taken her out and mostly they went to coffee bars and places like that. He also took her to his cottage.

Asked by Mr. Griffith-Jones if he had made any suggestion as to her future life, she replied: "Not at that particular time."

When Mr. Griffith-Jones asked if she went to live with Ward at Bryanston Mews Miss Keeler replied: "No, I never lived with him. He used to see me every day".

She said that she went to live with the girl already living at Bryanston Mews and Ratchman visited her more or less every day.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Had you by this time started to have intercourse with Ward?

Mr. Burge asked: "Can one have anything more leading than that? Surely the witness must be allowed to give her own evidence?"

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—During that period had Ward said anything to you about the future? "Well, we were going to live at 1, Bryanston Mews together and that was when I met Peter Ratchman and I broke off with Ward."

Ward continued to see her but he did not make any proposition to her.

Miss Keeler said that while she was living with Ward at Orme Court she used to meet his friends but did not have intercourse with any of them.

[...] boy friend".

MEETING WITH A RUSSIAN

The Magistrate.—Do you mean you have intercourse with him or not?

Miss Keeler replied: "Yes, I do."

When she used the term "boy friend" she meant she had intercourse with him.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did you meet while you were living there a Russian called Ivanov?—Yes.

Did you have intercourse with him?—On one occasion.

Did you meet while you were there with Mr. Profumo?—Yes, I did.

Did you have intercourse with him?—Yes, I did.

Did you meet a gentleman from India or Pakistan?—Yes.

Miss Keeler added she did not have intercourse with him.

Mr. Griffith-Jones broke off his cross-examination to tell the Court that there was a man he wished to ask about. He asked for his name to be written down on a piece of paper.

Mr. Griffith-Jones said: "He is a man of no particular public interest. He is a businessman who no doubt was indiscreet."

Miss Keeler said she did not have intercourse with the man whose name was on the piece of paper, at the flat.

BUSINESSMAN NAMED

Mr. Burge then said: "I do not know why this name should be kept secret."

The Magistrate.—I do not particularly see why really. But I suppose it is rather hard on the man. It is a matter of discretion. Is there any advantage to anybody, either to your client or to him?

Mr. Burge.—In the interests of justice I think the name should be given.

The Magistrate.—I quite agree.

The name was then read out by Miss Keeler as a "Mr. Eynan".

Miss Keeler was asked if she received any money from any of the men while she was at the flat, and she said she did receive money from Mr. Eynan, who was a friend of hers.

Asked if she received money from any of the others referred to, she said: "In which way do you mean?"

Mr. Griffith-Jones questioned her further on this point and she agreed that she had received "one or two presents, small ones" from one of the men. She said they were presents which would be given to any girl friend.

Asked which man it was who gave her money while she was living at the flat she said it was Mr. Eynan.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Was that the only man who gave you money?—One of these men who gave me these presents did give me money, but not for myself: it was for my mother.

Asked who the man was she said: "It was Mr. Profumo."

Miss Keeler said she gave the money that Mr. Profumo gave to her to her mother. Of that given to her by Mr. Eynan she used to keep some herself and gave some to Ward. She said Mr. Eynan was "purely a friend".

Miss Keeler said he used to give her about £20. Asked what proportion of the

Miss Keeler said that Ward told her not to mention the Indian man or that he went to Wimpole Mews.

"When I was living at Wimpole Mews I took up employment as a model so that I could meet some girls for Dr. Ward", she went on. "He said to me that if ever I met someone whom I thought he might like that I should bring them back. It was his idea as well as my own that I should go modelling. At the auditions there were many girls and Stephen suggested to bring them back."

Asked what the original reason was for modelling, Miss Keeler said it was to start work as a model. "But I used to go for the auditions and never turn up for the test shots. I would meet a girl and bring her back for Stephen."

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—How many girls altogether would you have brought back to meet Dr. Ward during the time you were living at Wimpole Mews?

Miss Keeler.—About five or six.

Miss Keeler said that Ward sometimes discussed the girls with her afterwards. He would say: "She is good. She is not bad. She is fantastic, something like that."

When Mr. Griffith-Jones pressed Miss Keeler as to what they had discussed in reference to the girls, she said: "He used to discuss what he and the girl had done. He used to say: 'That was wonderful'."

What had he and the girl done?—I would not know, whatever they had done. If they had made love he might remark on it—"That was good" or "That was bad".

RESTAURANT MEETING

Miss Keeler said that she thought that Ward made love to only about four of the girls she brought to the flat.

Miss Keeler then spoke of an incident in the Brush & Palette restaurant when, she said, Ward described a girl there named Sally as very attractive.

Miss Keeler said that as a result of words spoken by Ward she flirted with the man the girl was with and he gave her a lift. That gave Ward enough time to make arrangements with the girl.

Afterwards Ward said he had made a date with the girl. Later she saw the girl at Wimpole Mews. Ward told her that he and the girl had made love.

Mr. Burge asked the Magistrate: "I wonder if you would rule on the relevance of this evidence. I quite agree that even a honeymoon would seem obscene in the hands of my learned friend. Here is a case where a man, looked at in its worst context, asked a girl he was with to get him an introduction to another girl.

"Then it is suggested that they made love. It is said that this is a criminal offence. We must not take leave of our senses even in a case of this nature. How can it be a criminal offence for two persons if they choose to enter into an intimate relationship? What is the relevance?"

The Magistrate.—"It is quite clear that you have to keep the matter within bounds otherwise anybody introducing anybody to a girl under 21, whether there was any subsequent intercourse. . . ." At this point the Magistrate broke off.

The Magistrate said that if one introduced somebody knowing it was for the purpose of intercourse it became procuring. He had taken note of Mr. Burge's objection.

had intercourse with one of them.

She agreed that Ward mentioned marriage to her saying: "We ought to get married some time." He did not say why or how they were to live. "He always said he did not have any money and he just said he had lots of friends."

bedroom without anyone in the bedroom knowing you were looking.

Replying to the Magistrate, she said that from the bedroom it looked like an ordinary mirror. She had broken it about six months after she moved in.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

IN THE SALE ROOMS

84 LOTS OF FRIBOURG FURNITURE FETCH £324,000

From Our Sale Room Correspondent

The third sale at Sotheby's yesterday of the Fribourg collection of works of art dealt with the first part of the furniture and 84 items were sold for £324,510. Four more sales will be held in October. The 224 lots of porcelain, paintings and furniture dispersed this week have fetched £651,340.

The lowest price of the morning was £300 given for an ormolu-mounted Louis XV clock: the highest was £28,000, paid by an anonymous purchaser for a small Louis XV marquetry secretaire-toilet table containing its original porcelain and glass fittings and signed R.V.L.C., Roger Vandercruse, the cabinet maker of Flemish origin, better known by his French name Lacroix.

Seligman, Paris, paid £20,000 for a small writing table attributed to Riesener. Among many purchases by anonymous bidders, £17,500 was given for a Louis XVI work table by Martin Carlin, £9,200 for a pair of seventeenth-century bronze horses with Louis XV ormolu bases, £9,000 for a marquetry cabinet by Migeon, £7,000 for a mahogany console-dessert by Pafrat, and the same sum for a suite of Regence furniture covered with Beauvais tapestry.

£18,800 FOR TABLE

Frank Partridge gave £18,800 for an oval centre table in the manner of Carlin with a flower painted Sèvres plaque above and a painted metal tray beneath, £5,000 for a small Louis XV kingwood centre table, and £2,900 for an ormolu clock supported by two bronze Negro boys.

Inchbald secured a pair of Louis XVI ormolu-mounted celadon vases for £5,200, Bizet a single Louis XV ormolu and Chinese celadon pot-pourri vase and cover for £8,000 and a Louis XV ormolu and *famille-rose* parrot candelabrum for £3,400, Nogatch a Louis XV small marquetry commode in the manner of Delorme, its tooled leather top centred by the royal monogram of interlaced Ls, for £3,400, and Bensimon a great library table in black tortoiseshell and cut brass attributed to Andre Charles Boulle, which had once belonged to Queen Victoria, for £4,600.

ORMOLU FIRE-DOGS

A Louis XIV ormolu chandelier fell to an anonymous purchaser at £4,900, a pair of early eighteenth-century ormolu candelabra, each with a Japanese figure in lacquer, to Linsky at £6,400, an ormolu bust of Louis XV to the Antique Porcelain Company at £6,800, and a Louis XV ormolu mounted rock crystal ewer to Peel and Humphris at £3,800.

Mrs. Heinz gave £2,200 for a pair of Chinese porcelain rabbits on Louis XV ormolu bases, S. and R. Rosenberg £3,200 for a pair of ormolu fire-dogs in the form of fierce lions

Anonymous purchasers paid £5,500 for a marquetry table attributed to Joubert, £7,700 for a set of seat furniture—a settee and four armchairs—signed by Foliot, and £4,400 for a pair of early Louis XV bergères.

At Christie's English paintings and drawings realized £56,366. Koetser gave 11,000gns. for an interesting record by Samuel Scott—a view of St. James's Park looking across Rosamond's Pond (long since filled in) to Westminster Abbey—a painting sold for £1,300 in the Alan Good sale in 1953.

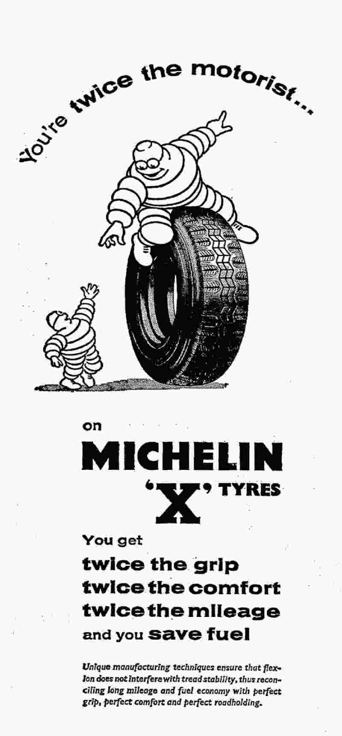
From THE TIMES of 1863

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1863. Price 3d.

[18 pages]

(Lancashire Puzzle)

If the manufacturers had said two years ago that a terrible crisis would have to be encountered, but that after that the trade would gradually rally, we could have understood them. But here is a winter of stagnation and destitution past and gone, and trade has been rallying without a drawback ever since. Time has been given for the exploration of new sources of supply, and though that work has, of course, been but imperfectly performed, yet cotton has come in from many fresh quarters, and the machinery of the mills has been adapted to the new material. The results are precisely what we should expect—renewed employment and diminished pauperism. Now, if the manufacturers had warned us that all this was delusive, that it could not last, and that without the old cotton supplies there must be an end of the trade, we could have comprehended this also. But they have done nothing of the kind. They declare, on the contrary, that the revival we now witness is nothing to the revival which will be seen by and by; only there is a chasm in these pleasant prospects which swallows up all present hopes. The trade is now running at half speed; it will run, we are told, at full speed another day, even if no American cotton is brought to our shores, but in the interval we are to be worse off than at first. We submit that this is a perplexing account of things. We can understand confidence in the present or confidence in the future, but not confidence in both with despair halfway between.



the only

HOME NEWS

QUESTION TO BE PUT ON WORKS CLOSURE

£900,000 ORDER

FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT

DARLINGTON, JUNE 30

"Aye, the way things are going they might as well put a new diesel on the station platform as a museum piece alongside Stephenson's old Locomotive Number 1. . . ." Angry reactions like this from a young fitter have come rippling this weekend from the shock announcement that a further locomotive works in this busy town—where railways and their equipping is not so much an occupation as a way of life—is to close at the end of this year.

More than the 900 men who will become redundant are finding it hard to understand why the English Electric Company has chosen its Stephenson works here for closure. First intimation of the news was an announcement pinned on the works noticeborads. "It was a thunderbolt to our members", said one union official.

Familiar measures have been put in hand. Tees and Hartlepools district of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions has pressed Lord Hailsham to do all in his power as Minister for the North-East to prevent a shutdown. Yesterday the Tees-side Federation of Trades Councils, sourly observing that Lord Hailsham was reported to have "noted" the closure, claimed it was "idiotic that a modern up-to-date factory geared for the production of diesel-electric locomotives should be wiped out at the whim of big business".

"SIMILAR CHANCE"

More politely, the town's development committee is seeking a meeting with English Electric directors in an effort to avert closure or at least defer it until new industries can be established to offer jobs. If the meeting does take place, searching questions will be asked about a £900,000 order from East Africa—a locomotive contract firmly expected to keep the plant going for 13 to 18 months.

"A number of the 360 redundant men from British Railways' Faverdale works sacrificed their severance pay to take jobs at Stephenson's", said a committee member. "The local management cannot tell us what is happening to the order but we believe it is being transferred to another works in the English Electric group. If that order were retained in Darlington at least we would have some time to attract other employers. When Faverdale closed earlier this month we had managed to get a steel construction firm and an engineering component maker in. English Electric ought to give us a similar chance."

By strenuous efforts on these lines, Darlington has so far avoided the high unemployment suffered by the rest of the north-east. The community's representations gained a three-year breathing space, until 1965, before British Railways' other locomotive establishment, the North Road Works, employing 3,000 men, is to wind up.

"We shall be joining the distressed areas before then unless we are lucky", said a councillor.

53 ARRESTS AT GERM RESEARCH CENTRE

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

SALISBURY, JUNE 30

Porton microbiological research establishment on Salisbury Plain was the target yesterday for about 250 demonstrators, led by anti-germ warfare members of the Committee of 100, who wanted to draw attention to what they called "the frightening work, a crime against humanity" being carried out at the centre.

An R.A.F. helicopter from Tangmere hovering during the rescue on Saturday of 17 children and six adults from a ledge under Seaford Head, Sussex, as the tide raced in. It made four journeys to complete the rescue.

BALLIOL CELEBRATES IN THE RAIN

KING OLAV AT REUNION

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

OXFORD, JUNE 30

Balliol's day of glory yesterday, when nearly 2,000 old members of the college and their wives poured into an over-crowded city to join in the celebrations to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the college's foundation, ended as it had begun in a downpour of rain.

A crowded day began with a service in the university church of St. Mary the Virgin and ended with a fireworks display on the Master's Field, with rockets showering the sky with stars in the college colours, red, silver, and blue, and a magnificent set-piece of the college arms.

In the three giant marquees where the champagne corks popped great men rubbed shoulders with humbler contemporaries whose names are found only in the Balliol register. Mr. Macmillan, unable to attend because of President Kennedy's arrival, sent a message, which the master, Sir David Lindsay Keir, read. Sending greetings for the great occasion and his apologies, he said: "This is, however, an occasion on which public duty must oblige me to forgo a personal pleasure."

NORWAY'S GIFT

The oldest living Balliol man with memories of Benjamin Jowett, Sir Stuart Fraser, a former distinguished Indian civil servant who was 99 four weeks ago, sent in his own handwriting "my congratulations on Balliol's grand past and many sincere and good wishes for a splendid future".

Then Sir David announced that the people of Norway had decided to commemorate their royal association with the college by presenting to the fund the money needed for the reconstruction of the Junior Common Room, which would be called the Norway Room. "I hope", he added, "the college will accept and cherish this as a permanent link between themselves and the reigning house of Norway." King Olav was late for his supper, lost in the crowd, while he chatted with old contemporaries.

ONE UNION FOR ONE INDUSTRY

T.U.C.'s LONG-TERM AIM

One union for sections of industry, if not for one industry, is the long-term target of the T.U.C.'s inquiry into trade union structure and functions, according to a T.U.C. report *What the T.U.C. is Doing*, issued today. The report states: "What we will not do is to engage ourselves in a theoretical exercise which would serve no practical purpose." They knew from the beginning that the inquiry the last Congress asked them to make would take a long time.

"Today developments in industry and commerce are taking place at a much faster rate—and there can be no doubt that there will be, on the initiative of unions themselves, corresponding developments in union structure and practices," the report states.

"We are anxious to encourage this process and where necessary to assist it, for in the past the changes have tended to come rather later than the need for them was seen."

CHANGING LAW

Recalling that the T.U.C. are at present consulting affiliated unions about their views on the possibility of amalgamations or closer working, the report adds: "We have in mind that out of our future investigations and discussions the prospect may emerge of identifying sections of industry in which organizing responsibility might be assigned to one union."

The T.U.C. have already asked Mr. Hare, Minister of Labour, for talks on the possibility of changing the law to facilitate amalgamations.

In a chapter on Britain's economic future, the report points out that the Government's economic planning process "is still at a very early stage". It adds: "From now on constructive planning, based on the generalized conclusions of the National Economic Development Council's reports, must shape the raw material in the reports into an operational plan.

"Sustained economic planning will

SECOND DAY OF WARD CASE

MISS RICE-DAVIES TELLS OF SUICIDE ATTEMPT

FREE TO GO ABROAD: SURETY RAISED TO £500

Miss Marilyn Rice-Davies gave evidence at Marylebone Magistrates' Court on Saturday that she tried to kill herself last November and was taken to Middlesex Hospital. Miss Rice-Davies was one of five young women who gave evidence in the hearing of eight vice charges against Dr. Stephen Ward, the osteopath and artist.

Mr. Leo Gradwell, the magistrate, adjourned the hearing until Wednesday. It had been expected that the court would sit today and tomorrow, but Mr. Griffith-Jones, prosecuting, said: "I think I can promise you we shall finish in another day, and possibly very much less."

SURETY RAISED

No objection was raised to Miss Rice-Davies returning to Majorca until Dr. Ward stands his trial if he is committed, but Mr. Gradwell raised the surety for her attendance from £40 to £500. In reply to Miss Rice-Davies, he said: "Certainly you can have your passport back."

Miss Rice-Davies, aged 18, was cross-examined by Mr. James Burge, defending, when the hearing was resumed.

Her evidence followed that of Miss Christine Keeler, aged 21, of Devonshire Street, W.1, who spent two and a half hours in the witness box on Friday when the hearing opened.

Mr. Burge reminded her that she had given evidence that she went to live in Wimpole Mews in September or October, 1962. He asked her which it was, and she replied: "It was about six weeks before my boy friend died; it was in October."

She agreed that before this she was living for nearly two years with Peter Rachman and that she paid Ward £24 rent in advance at £6 a week when she went there in October.

JAGUAR CAR GIFT

She agreed she had lived with Peter Rachman as man and wife. "He was a very rich man. He kept me amply supplied with money and presents, one of which was a Jaguar car."

Rachman died on November 30, 1962. She denied that she expected to receive a substantial sum from his estate.

Questioned about a two-way mirror in Rachman's flat, she agreed that she destroyed it six months after she went to live with him. "That would be some time in 1961", she added.

Mr. Burge: You found, whether you were interested or not, that Mr. Rachman had not left you any money?

Miss Davies replied that Rachman had not left a will.

You found his estate went to his wife and you got nothing?—Yes.

Miss Rice-Davies said that in November, 1962, she attempted to kill herself. She was taken to hospital and her parents came and stayed with Ward.

She was asked: You knew that Ward had said to your parents that the reason you had attempted to commit suicide was because you were disappointed over the money question?—Yes.

NO MALICE

She said this was repeated to her friends. "I proved it untrue. I had enough in jewelry and mink to keep me over the next years."

She added: "I have no malice against Ward any more." Waving her gloves, she said: "I didn't want to come here any more than anyone else."

Mr. Burge continued: You were pleased to drag in the names of Douglas Fairbanks and Lord Astor yesterday. In fact, you never had any meeting with Mr. Fairbanks at all, did you?—Yes, I did.

Except in connexion with a film test?—No. Twice I had a meeting with him, not in connexion with films and twice with Christine Keeler.

met her only once when Vivian was having an abortion. "At the same time Lucky Gordon came banging on the door and we had to call the police."

The next witness, Miss "X", was described by Mr. Griffith-Jones, for the prosecution, as "a perfectly respectable young lady". The Magistrate said she could write down her name and address.

She said she met Ward at a party. At a later meeting Ward mentioned a flat and "something about a two-way mirror".

"VOLUNTARY AFFAIR"

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did Ward say what he was going to do with that mirror? Miss X.—He said he could sit and watch people, I imagine making love, in the bedroom. He made a little joke: he said he could make a little money if people sat round and watched.

She told him she would not want to watch. Ward had said: "My darling, I don't want you to watch, I want you to perform." She told him it was out of the question.

The next witness was Miss Sally Joan Norie. Her name was given after an exchange between Mr. Griffith-Jones and the magistrate, who said: "You should not extend this principle too far—secrecy."

Miss Norie said she was born in 1941. She told Mr. Griffith-Jones how she met Ward and Miss Keeler in the summer of 1961, when she was with her boy friend in a restaurant.

She said Ward invited her to Cliveden and she accepted.

SWIMMING PARTY

Mr. Burge asked: "You met the accused and went about with him and other people and after a certain time you quite voluntarily had an affair with him?—Yes.

And that is all there is to it?—Yes, as far as I am concerned.

Miss R, aged 22, said she was Austrian by birth. She said she was intimate with Ward at the Cliveden cottage after Miss Keeler had introduced Ward as her brother. At first she repulsed his advances but after a late party and a swim at Cliveden she slept with him.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did the defendant ever mention to you someone called Marie Ella?—He asked me if I would like to go around to where she lived.

Miss R said: "The effect of what Ward said about her was that there were some very strange parties going on at her place. He said Marie Ella whipped girls and so on."

Did you go round to Marie Ella's?—No.

Asked how the association ended, Miss R said: "I didn't like any of the people. I didn't want to see him any more."

"ABORTION MENTIONED"

Miss Margaret Ricardo, aged 23, of Queensway, W., said she first met Ward late last summer. Later she went to his flat in Bryanston Mews. She saw a hole in the wall. Ward had said that a mirror had been put there by the people who had the flat before him and he was hoping to replace it.

Ward told her it was a two-way mirror and Miss Ricardo added: "I knew what it was." She explained that she had one herself in her previous flat.

Miss Ricardo said there were two or three occasions when she visited Ward at the flat and was asked to stay behind to meet somebody. On each occasion men arrived.

Mr. Griffith-Jones: On each occasion what took place?

After a pause, Miss Ricardo said: "I went to bed with him."

Miss Ricardo said Ward asked her if she knew anybody who could do an abortion, because a girl was pregnant. "I referred him to a girl friend."

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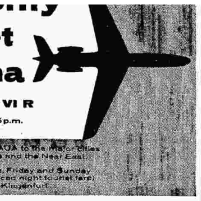

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For full particulars apply to The Photographic Sales Department, The Times, London, E.C.4.

In almost continuous heavy rain throughout the afternoon, they first assembled on The Greencroft, Salisbury, when they numbered fewer than 100. Later more demonstrators arrived from the London area in coaches, and swelled the numbers for the trek to Porton.

When they arrived there they were faced with a force of some 1,500 police—civilian, military and War Department—and soldiers from three regiments. Porton has 22 miles of perimeter, and is a prohibited area.

THROUGH THE FENCES

About 150 of the demonstrators made their way along the fringes of the establishment and got through fences into fields surrounding the main laboratory buildings. Only a few, however, came within sight of the buildings, and most were turned back by troops and armoured vehicles before they had gone very far.

By evening a total of 53 had been arrested and they were subsequently charged under the Salisbury Plain by-laws with trespassing on War Department land and refusing to quit when requested.

Eight were discharged, including four juveniles; five were remanded on bail for one week; one who refused to give his name was remanded in custody until Tuesday; and 35 were fined sums ranging from £2 to £5 and bound over to keep the peace. Four who refused to be bound over were sent to prison for periods varying from two to three months.

TYPHOID SOURCE "STILL IN DOUBT"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, JUNE 30

There were no further cases today in the typhoid outbreak at South Shields. The total reached 42 on Saturday, when four more suspects were reported. So far 11 cases have been confirmed.

Dr. I. D. Leitch, medical officer of health for the town, said on Saturday of the source of the outbreak: "There is still some doubt but the tendency is to regard it as a meat product. The department is still trying to pin-point the actual food."

A shop concerned had not been closed but full precautions were being taken there, Dr. Leitch said: "We have no justification for closing the shop. It could be that the food was infected before it reached there and the shop may be an innocent victim of the outbreak."

£24M. LOCAL AUTHORITY AID TO STUDENTS

More than 2,000 students awarded state scholarships last August came from maintained schools, the Ministry of Education announced on Saturday. Nearly 750 were from independent schools, 618 from direct grant schools, and about 200 from further educational establishments. The number of awards taken up last autumn was 3,966, compared with 3,907 the year before.

In the academic year 1961-62 there were 100,379 local education authority awards current. Of these, 59,226 were in universities and 41,153 in further education establishments. The cost to the authorities was £24,647,100, of which £19,023,400 was for maintenance.

COUNCILLORS TO PAY FOR CRISIS TELEGRAMS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

DERBY, JUNE 30

The district auditor has surcharged the eight members of Castle Donington parish council, north Leicestershire, 17s. each, the cost of telegrams they sent to President Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev at the time of the Cuba crisis appealing to them to preserve world peace. The members have taken a collection among themselves to meet the district auditor's bill.

old contemporaries.

Two Cabinet Ministers were among the guests, Mr. Brooke, the Home Secretary, who was accompanied by his two sons, and the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Heath.

CHAMPION DOGS AT WINDSOR

Windsor championship dog show was held in the Home Park on Saturday, but rain and thunder reduced the grounds to a morass and exhibitors had to parade their dogs in the marquees. The weather eased sufficiently for Mr. F. Cross to do the final judging in the open, when he made Mr. and Mrs. Eves-Thorpe's black toy poodle bitch Leander Tia Maria best exhibit in the show.

The group winners were:—

HOUNDS.—Mr. Pinches's standard smooth-coated dachshund dog Turishill Highwayman.

TERRIERS.—Mr. Dale's Airedale terrier bitch ch. Margaret of Burdale.

GUNDOGS.—Mrs. Howes's Irish setter dog Brendower Bounty.

TOYS.—Mrs. Pownall's Pekingese dog ch. Linsown Ku-Che-Pei.

NON-SPORTING.—Mr. and Mrs. Eves-Thorpe's toy poodle bitch Leander Tia Maria.

Among the best of breed winners were:—

Fox terriers (smooth).—Mrs. Blake's dog ch. Watteau Snuff Box. Curly coated retrievers.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Till's bitch ch. Darelyn Delilah. Bassethounds.—Mr. and Mrs. McDermott's bitch Barnspark Doleful. Welsh springer spaniels.—Miss West's dog sh. ch. Deri Darrell of Linkhill. Clumber spaniels.—Messrs. Hall and Evans's bitch Alansmere Eastway Marigold. English setters.—Miss K. Lewis's Flying Star of Fermanar. Gordon setters.—Miss Hoffman's bitch ch. Young Dawn of Calbrie.

West Highland white terriers.—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis's bitch Stirrig Shining Star of Lynwood. Bull terriers.—Mrs. Mankin and Miss Vick's dog Harpers Hatrick of Lenster. Airedale terriers.—Mr. G. Dale's bitch ch. Margaret of Burdale. English springer spaniels.—Miss Bolton's dog Penloe Driftwood. Cairn terriers.—Mr. Bradshaw's dog Redletter My Bobbie. Dandy Dinmont terriers.—Miss M. M. Clarke's dog Heathcedell Nicholas. English toy terriers.—Mr. and Mrs. Voce's bitch Bordesley Belinda.

Pugs.—Mrs. G. Stephens's dog ch Bomza Fabian. Dachshunds (miniature smooth).—Mr. and Mrs. Newbury's dog Dalegarth Charleston. Bloodhounds.—Mrs. and Miss White's dog Dolburn Buccaneer. Sussex spaniels.—Misses Scarr and Harris's bitch Sunreef Harvest Glow. Dalmatians.—Mrs. McClellan's dog ch. Washakie Heirloom. Dobermanns.—Mr. F. Williams's dog ch. Tavey's Stormy Nugget. Standard poodles.—Mrs. O. Bailey's bitch Annabell of Olingborne.

Shetland sheepdogs.—Mrs. Goodwin's dog Hildane Twilight of Callart. Kerry blue terriers.—Miss Parry's bitch ch. Muircroft Asta of Liadhu. Scottish terriers.—Mr. Gee's dog Glenview Silver Gilt. Griffon Bruxellois.—Mrs. Gaine's bitch Gaywock in Fable. Labrador retrievers.—Miss Tomkins and Mrs. Trotter's bitch ch. Guildown Wagtail. Cavalier King Charles spaniels.—Mrs. Patten's bitch Barings Claramara. Chihuahuas—Mrs. Friedeberg's dog Setrose Pecio Carnecious.

Miniature Pinschers.—Mrs. Lennox's dog Batyam Black Ice. Welsh Corgis.—Mrs. Lepper's dog Hi-Fi of Olantigh. Miniature poodles.—Mrs. Gibbs's dog Montravia the Cherokee. Alsatians.—Miss S. Godden's dog Fenton of Kentwood. Boxers.—Mr. Barlow's dog Cuckmere Jo. Collies.—Mr. Westby's dog Lowerpark Black Buccaneer. Norwich terriers.—Miss Macfie's dog ch. Colonsay Orderly Dog. Pointers.—Mr. Eggleston's bitch Pennine Pleasure. Golden retrievers.—Wing-Cmdr. Iles's bitch Glenessa Waterwist of Stenbury.

CONSERVATIVES SELECT TRADE UNIONIST

Bath Conservative Association executive on Saturday recommended Sir Edward Brown for adoption as prospective parliamentary candidate in succession to Sir James Pitman, who is to retire at the end of the present Parliament.

Sir Edward, a member of Tottenham Borough Council since 1956, is chairman of Enfield branch of the Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians. Sir James had a majority of 6,533 in a three-cornered contest at the last general election.

FORMER C.I.D. CHIEF DIES IN CRASH

A former Chief Constable of C.I.D. at Scotland Yard, Mr. Percy Edward Worth, aged 75, of Port Way, Ewell, Surrey, died on Saturday night when the car in which he was a passenger was in an accident with another car at Ewell.

The driver of the other car, Mr. Edward Searle Berwick, of Lynwood Drive, Worcester Park, was also killed. Mr. Worth, who was in the Metropolitan Police for 36 years, left in 1948 to become chief of the greyhound race track security police.

GRANDFATHER'S CHURCH.—Sir Robert Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, yesterday attended the parish church of his grandfather at Weem, Perthshire.

require adaptations in trade union functions, while for its part the Government must develop its departments into active instruments for coordinated planning."

On productivity, the T.U.C. state that the present one-year campaign is not enough.

The T.U.C. also make it clear that it would like a bigger hand in economic planning. "As economic planning develops, there will be a growing need to ensure that the people affected by planning have the opportunity of shaping those decisions at every stage. For our part, we intend to see that the opportunity is not denied to trade unionists."

NO INCREASE IN STRONTIUM-90

Results of analyses of strontium-90 in human bone samples, mostly from persons who died during the first six months of 1962, have shown no significant effect on the radioactive content of bone although nuclear weapon testing was resumed in the autumn of 1961.

The analyses were carried out by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Research Establishment and by research workers in Glasgow and Cambridge, and full details of their studies are given in a Medical Research Council report, published today.

Some additional results for 1961 are also included; these represent the first instalment of a new project designed, in collaboration with the West London Coroner's Office, to give information about the population of London and its environs.

For all age groups the results indicate that the average amounts of strontium-90 in bone were about the same during the first half of 1962 as during the previous six months.

Assay of strontium-90 in human bone in the United Kingdom: Results for 1962, part 1, with some further results for 1961. M.R.C. monitoring report series No. 6 (Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.).

PRINTER ACCUSED OF WOUNDING RECTOR

A few hours after the Rev. Harold Butler, aged 70, Rector of Kettlebaston, near Ipswich, was taken to hospital dangerously ill after a shooting incident, a man appeared at a special Magistrates' Court on Saturday at Sudbury, Suffolk, charged with unlawfully and maliciously wounding the rector with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

He was Esmond Ernest Stanley Jeffery, aged 36, self-employed printer, of School Cottage, Kettlebaston.

Detective-sergeant Douglas Count said that when charged Jeffery said: "I may have done it unlawfully but I did not do it maliciously. There was no intent to do him any grievous bodily harm. That it happened unlawfully I don't deny. I usually make an idiot of myself."

SUBNORMAL NEED MORE INDUSTRIAL WORK

There is scope for great expansion in industrial work in training centres for mentally subnormal adults, Miss M. A. Straton states in a study published today by the Department of Social Administration of Manchester University. Many centres do not carry on productive work because of a failure to appreciate the capacities of the mentally subnormal.

Work should be useful rather than diversionary. All grades should join in useful work to the best of their ability and low grades should not be relegated to "occupations" or "minding". Work with contracts for industry or local authorities should have an industrial content, and well-made craft articles should be sold at more realistic prices.

It is quite untrue for you to suggest that you have had relations with Lord Astor?—Of course it is not untrue. I am not going to perjure myself in court.

Mr. Burge then asked whether she had met Lord Astor with Ward and gone to his house in Upper Grosvenor Street and met Lord and Lady Astor there. Miss Rice-Davies said she had, at the beginning of 1961. She said she was introduced to Lord Astor first after he had just seen Christine Keeler.

PUBLICITY ASPECT

You may have seen that you hit the headlines over Lord Astor yesterday and referred to a cheque paid for the rent of the flat in Fulham. Have you seen that cheque?—Yes.

Who was it made payable to?—Cash.

You know perfectly well that was a loan to the accused?—No, I don't.

Then Mr. Burge asked whether she was concerned with the publicity aspect in the case from her point of view. She answered: "Once you are in it you cannot very well get out of it."

Are you concerned to get as much publicity as you can from this case?—No, not the best publicity.

Did you know Keeler had sold her story to the *News of the World* for £15,000?—Yes. (Later she amended this to £23,000.)

Asked if she (Miss Rice-Davies) had been approached or been in contact with a view to selling her story, she answered: "All the newspapers in Fleet Street. I have not been in contact with them, they were in contact with me"

She agreed that she knew Michael Bell, "unfortunately".

"HAWKING STORY"

Was it Michael Bell who was hawking your story?—When I was in Holloway he approached me. I did not know where he came from and he said he was a friend of somebody whose name I do not want to mention. He said he would help me through the court proceedings.

Mr. Burge.—You know the more sensational you can make your story the greater value it would have?—Every person in this case is under contract to some newspaper. I am under contract to several newspapers at the moment.

Miss Rice-Davies said that at London Airport on June 16 two police officers stopped her and asked her to stay. They said a charge might be made about a television set which she rented. She told of being taken to Marylebone Lane police station and leaving at 2 a.m. next morning.

Mr. Burge.—Were you only allowed to go when you entered into a recognizance of £1,000.—Yes.

She said this charge was to be kept hanging over her head until she had given evidence in the Ward case. "It was cooked up, anyway."

LORD ASTOR'S STATEMENT

Were you told that if you gave evidence implicating Ward you would not be proceeded against?—No.

After the evidence given by you yesterday, you were told the charge would not be proceeded with?—I phoned up a man from the TV company at lunchtime and asked him to come here at 4.30. I cleared it up and I told the police and then they said there would be no charge against me.

Then Mr. Burge asked: Do you know Lord Astor has made a statement to the police saying that these allegations of yours are absolutely untrue?

Miss Rice-Davies: "He would, wouldn't he?"

TWO-WAY MIRROR

Mr. Burge.—Do you know the Indian doctor has made a statement to the police saying these allegations are absolutely untrue?—I can't help that, can I?"

Miss Rice-Davies was then questioned about the girl called Vivian. She said she

"John" was mentioned. "Ward asked 'John' to go over to the girl's flat and stay there." Miss Ricardo said John's surname was Marshall.

HOSTILE WITNESS

Miss Ricardo said in reply to Mr. Burge: "I did not refer Stephen to an abortionist, I referred him to someone who might know an abortionist."

The first man to give evidence, John Andrew Hamilton Marshall, a salesman and antique dealer, of St. Stephen's Gardens, W., said he first met Ward 18 months ago.

Mr. Griffith-Jones asked him: "Were you ever asked to go and see a girl by Ward?"—Yes.

Mr. Marshall said: "I was with Stephen when he received a phone message and the girl was supposed to have been feeling sick or not too good. It was sort of suggested, not that I would, that I might be of help to her. I did not hear her name mentioned."

Mr. Griffith-Jones applied for Marshall to be treated as a hostile witness. A long legal argument followed. The Magistrate granted permission.

Cross-examined by Mr. Griffith-Jones about a statement he dictated to the police on April 10, Mr. Marshall said that what appeared above his signature was not correct.

SIX HOURS WITH POLICE

Questioned by Mr. Burge, Mr. Marshall said he was seen by the police for five or six hours. There was no truth in a paragraph in the statement saying that Ward asked him to go and see a girl and she had just had a abortion.

Asked by the Magistrate why he had signed the statement, Mr. Marshall said: "I was there for six hours. I skimmed through because I was glad to get out."

Mr. Marshall agreed with the Magistrate that the statement said he knew of an abortion and that Ward knew of an abortion.

The Magistrate: That was a serious matter to sign to?—Yes.

It is the only thing in the whole document that could possibly hurt you later?—Yes.

The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday.

News in Brief

SMOKELESS ZONE.—Derby's largest housing estate, at Mackworth, with a population of 10,000, together with the adjoining prewar Kingsway estate, becomes a smokeless zone today.

AIR-RAIL LINK.—After operating for one month, British United Airways' new Silver Arrow rail-air-rail service between London and Paris has had a total of 8,857 seat bookings.

STRIKE TO END.—Five hundred Mersey Dock and Harbour Board men on dredgers and similar craft who have been on unofficial strike for a week are to return to work today so that there can be talks on the transfer of a quartermaster, which started the dispute.

£10,000 COLLEGE GRANT.—A grant of £10,000 towards capital costs of expanding the Atlantic College at St. Donat's Castle, Glamorganshire, this year to accommodate the additional student entry in September, has been announced by the council of the college.

BOLSHOI VISITOR.—Mrs. E. A. Furtseva, Soviet Minister of Culture, is due in London today to attend the opening night of the Bolshoi Ballet season at Covent Garden. She will spend a few days in Britain as guest of the British Government.

STONE TREATMENT.—An experiment in preservation of stonework by a new method using silicones is to be made on the famous Shobdon arches in north Herefordshire, it was stated on Saturday at the annual meeting of the Ancient Monuments Society at Westminster School.

CARRON COMPANY

FALKIRK

Ironmasters

On the opening of the tunnel under the River Clyde, Carron Company, Falkirk, puts on record with pride its share in this venture.

Although the waters of the Clyde

Osteopath Given £3,000 Bail in Spite of Objection by Police

DR. WARD SENT FOR TRIAL ON SEVEN CHARGES

Stephen Ward, aged 50, an osteopath, left Marylebone Magistrates' Court yesterday by taxi after having been committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court on six of the eight original charges against him and on a ninth—of living wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution.

After the police officer in charge of the case had objected to bail, saying he felt that Ward might interfere with witnesses, the Magistrate granted Ward bail in his own recognizance of £1,000 and two sureties of £1,000 each.

"CONTEMPT IN U.S. MAGAZINE"

When the Court opened, Mr. James Burge, for the defence, said there was a matter to which he was obliged to draw the attention of the Court.

"As you know there has been a background of unrestrained political discussion about this case. The British press, on the other hand, have dealt quite factually with the evidence. But my attention has been drawn to an edition of an American magazine circulating in this country—*Time* weekly newspaper magazine, dated July 5.

"It indicates a gross contempt of this

I could have a very expensive abortion which would cost about £200 or that I could have one cheaper.

She added that the cheaper one would cost about £5 and went on: "I said I could not afford £200. I asked him how it would be done and he said he did not really know and told me to phone the girl."

Asked if she was happy about the cheaper abortion the girl said: "Not really, but there was no alternative."

Ward had told her it was all right. She telephoned the number and spoke to Norma, as far as she knew. No arrangements were made at that time and Norma and she would get in contact with another woman.

About January 5 she again telephoned to Norma and received from her the name and address of a woman to whom she wrote. The woman then telephoned her and later she had an abortion done by that woman. The girl said she paid the woman cash. The abortion did not take place at 17, Wimpole Mews.

Mr. Burge.—When you found you were pregnant you went to the accused as a friend and asked him if he could help?—Yes.

And he said he would have absolutely nothing to do with it?—That is so.

He said that if you were pregnant, you should marry the man?—Yes, and I said that was impossible.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. WARD

The charges listed against Ward are:—

1. Between June 1, 1961, and July 31, 1962, at 17, Wimpole Mews, London, W.1, knowingly lived wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitution of Christine Keeler and other women, contrary to Section 30 (1) of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956.

2. On a day in or about June, 1961, within the jurisdiction of Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court incited Christine Keeler to procure Miss R, a girl then under the age of 21 years, to have unlawful sexual intercourse with a third person, to wit himself, contrary to Section 23 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956.

3. Between September 1, 1962, and December 31, 1962, at 17, Wimpole Mews, W.1, knowingly lived wholly or in part on the earnings of the prostitution of Marilyn Rice-Davies and other women contrary to Section 30 (1) of the Sexual Offences Act, 1956.

4. On or about January 5, 1963, within the jurisdiction of Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court attempted to procure Miss X, a girl then under the age of 21 years, to have unlawful sexual intercourse with a third person, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

5. Between June 1, 1961, and June 8, 1963, within the jurisdiction of Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court conspired with other persons to procure girls under the age of 21 years to have unlawful sexual intercourse, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

6. On divers days in or about June, 1962, at 17, Wimpole Mews, W.1, counselled and procured the commission of a felony by an unknown person, to wit the unlawful use of an instrument to procure the miscarriage of a woman named Miss W, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

7. Between November 1, 1962, and January 21, 1963, within the jurisdiction of Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court counselled and procured the commission of a felony by an unknown person, to wit the use of an instrument with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman named Miss M, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

8. Between June 1, 1961, and December 31, 1962, at 17, Wimpole Mews, W.1, conspired with other persons to keep a brothel, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her crown and dignity.

9. Being a male person unlawfully and knowingly lived wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution between and including January 1, 1963, and June, 1963.

Court. I do not propose to repeat what it says but I will hand up a copy of the paper and I think it would be sufficient if you read the first sentence. The defence have handed the paper to the Law Officers of the Crown so that such action can be taken as they deem proper."

Mr. Leo Gradwell, the Magistrate, looked at the magazine and then said: "This is grossly improper but I do not think that sort of thing is going to hurt your case. If this case were committed I think you

Miss Ricardo who was then recalled to the witness box was asked by Mr. Griffith-Jones.—"On occasions when you had visited Dr. Ward and there had been others there, did you sometimes stay behind after the others had left?—I only stayed once.

On that occasion did somebody come to the flat later?—No, no one came to the flat on that occasion.

Mr. Griffith-Jones asked the witness to tell the Court what happened between her

Mr. Burge.—Does that mean as you were thought to know where she was this charge was to be used so as to ensure she should give evidence for the prosecution?—Not at all.

Had you a charge in mind against her at this moment?—I had an allegation that I was required to investigate.

The Magistrate.—I suppose what you had in mind was that if you had evidence you would bring a charge of larceny, and if you had not, you would not bring a charge?—Yes.

Mr. Burge.—Did you stop her at London Airport on June 17?—Yes.

The Chief-Inspector said that he told her he was making inquiries into allegations that she had stolen a television set.

Mr. Burge.—Was that the truth?—That was the truth.

So that your sole reason for detaining her was that you were making inquiries into the alleged larceny of a television set?—Yes.

The officer said that Miss Davies was taken to Marylebone Lane police station. The value of the television set was £80. He did not know what was the value of the outstanding payments on it at the time.

Mr. Burge.—On this very grave charge was she kept in Marylebone police station until 2 a.m. the following morning?—No.

He said that she was released at 12.15 a.m.

BAIL FOR GIRL UP TO JUNE 28

He disagreed with Mr. Burge that he made it obvious to Miss Davies that the result of his inquiries into her offence linked it with Ward.

He said that there was no fixed period in criminal cases of the nature of the one alleged against Miss Davies for a time to be fixed for the person concerned to be bailed.

He said that he bailed Miss Davies up to June 28, having explained that the present case would begin on June 26 and that he would then be free to deal with the matter affecting her.

Did you inform her after she had given evidence that the charge would be dropped?—I informed her that the matter was a civil matter and no charge was involved.

Did you appreciate that she was then under oath in the witness box and her evidence had not been completed?—No.

Was it upon anyone's instructions that you dropped the charge against her?—No.

Until she gave her evidence for the prosecution she was under the pressure of a possible criminal charge?—I would not say under the pressure of a possible criminal charge, No. She knew that would be dealt with on June 28.

Up to the time she gave her evidence she had a criminal charge made by you, the officer in this case, suspended for decision over her head. She had been asked as a condition of her liberty to enter into a recognizance of £1,000?—Yes.

After she had given her evidence for the prosecution she was relieved of that liability, was she not?—No, she was relieved of that liability when she surrendered at the time given.

What was the time fixed for her to surrender on the 28th?—9 a.m.

Did she surrender at Marylebone Lane police station?—I do not know. I first saw her here at 10 o'clock. She did not come here with a police officer.

Mr. Burge then asked about Ward, and Chief-inspector Herbert agreed he was a man hitherto of good character. Ward was cooperative in every way. The officer said the abortion inquiries arose from an anonymous letter.

abortion was when he was at Marlborough Street on June 24.

The next witness was a girl Mr. Griffith-Jones said was the person referred to as Norma.

The girl then gave her name Norma Lindsey, of Linden Gardens, W. She said she met Ward three times, the first this January, at Miss Ricardo's flat in Ladbroke Grove.

Ward asked her if she knew anybody who could help a friend of his who was pregnant and she said that she did not.

Mr. Burge.—Miss Ricardo said she did not know anybody, but you did?—I said I did.

What did he say?—He said the girl could not afford very much and I said I knew someone who could do it cheaply.

Miss Lindsey said that Ward gave her the girl's telephone number and she made arrangements over the telephone with the girl who wanted to be aborted.

Did you mention any money?—I mentioned a sum of £5.

Her birthday was on January 23 and Ward was at the party. He said to her: "Thank you for helping my friend."

A NEW CHARGE

Mr. Griffith-Jones said that on the evidence he would ask the Magistrate to commit Ward on charges 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7. He did not think it necessary to ask for a committal on 5 and 8.

"I shall ask for a committal on what I call number 9—living on immoral earnings in January, 1963, and June, 1963, at Bryanston Mews", he said.

Mr. Burge said that he thought it would be quite wrong to say that there was a *prima facie* case on charge number 9. This was the uncorroborated evidence of a woman who had said she was a prostitute.

Mr. Burge said that there were clearly issues both of fact and law in connexion with the charges on which the prosecution were asking for committal.

The position over the unformulated face charge number 9 was difficult and he wanted to resist strongly committal on this charge.

In a legal argument about the admissibility of Miss Ricardo's evidence so far as it supported the new charge 9, Mr. Burge said: "If one forgets the background, all the publicity, all the politicians fighting for power in this case and the other charges, you simply have Miss Ricardo going into the witness box and saying she used to be a prostitute in 1957 and 1958."

"ISSUES OF FACT AND LAW"

Miss Ricardo had said she knew this man, never gave him any money, and on a couple of occasions went to parties because he rang her up and there met somebody and slept for money.

"How can one say there is a *prima facie* case, when it is dragged in at the last moment, of living on immoral earnings?", Mr. Burge asked.

The Magistrate ruled that there was a *prima facie* case on charge number 9.

Ward was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on charges 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and the new charge—number 9—of "being a male person you unlawfully and knowingly lived wholly or in part on the earnings of prostitution between and including January 1, 1963, and June, 1963".

Ward said: "I deny all the charges completely."

Mr. Burge said: "He pleads Not Guilty, reserves his defence, and calls no evidence."

Ward was granted bail in his own recognizance of £1,000 and two sureties of £1,000 each. One of these was Mr. Pelham Pound, a literary agent.

Objecting to bail, Chief-inspector

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If this case were committed I think you can take it for what it is—sensational journalism. I must say my experience of jurymen reading preliminary hearings has been very good."

AMUSING COMPANION

A middle aged, smartly dressed and well-spoken man, who was allowed to write down his name and address, said in evidence that he met Christine Keeler early in 1961 and thereafter saw her on a number of occasions.

"During that time she was living at 17, Wimpole Mews", he added. "I visited her at that flat about three or four times and had intercourse with her. On one occasion I paid her £10 and the others, £15.". He said that no one else was in the flat when he was there.

Apart from the money he had paid Miss Keeler, he had also lent her money. He referred to one occasion when she had telephoned him about money.

Asked by the Magistrate if he had been paid back the loans, the witness replied: "I was never paid back."

Mr. Burge.—Did you take her out to restaurants and places?

The witness.—Yes.

Quite apart from intercourse, she was an attractive and an amusing companion?—Yes.

Over the two years he gave Miss Keeler £100 to £120 in all. He saw Ward on one occasion at Wimpole Mews.

GIRL'S RETURN FROM JERSEY

The next witness was a young girl who was allowed to write her name and address.

Mr. Mervyn Griffith-Jones, for the prosecution, said that her evidence was concerned with charge number 6: alleging the commissioning of the unlawful use of an instrument to procure the miscarriage of Miss W.

The girl said that in January, 1962, she was working as a model and was introduced by a friend to Ward at 17, Wimpole Mews.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—After that did intercourse take place between you?—Yes.

She said that while in Jersey she discovered she was pregnant. She telephoned Ward from Jersey in May (1962) and told him that she had to come back to London immediately but did not tell him why.

She returned to London and went to see Ward at Wimpole Mews and told him about her condition. She was invited by Ward to stay at Wimpole Mews.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—For what purpose?—So that I could have an abortion.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Who said anything about an abortion, or made arrangements?

Miss W.—Christine Keeler. She was living at the flat at that time.

The girl said no one else was present when she discussed it with Christine Keeler. The abortion took place at 17, Wimpole Mews. It was a woman who came to the flat. Christine Keeler was present.

FRIEND OF FAMILY

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did you pay anybody any money for it to be done?—No.

The girl, replying to further questions, said she did not know if the woman was paid any money. After the operation she stayed in the flat for about four days.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did you speak to Stephen Ward about it or did he speak to you about it?—He said 'was I well'. That was the day she aborted.

There was nothing else said about it and she did not have conversation with anybody about payment.

In reply to Mr. Burge the girl said that Ward knew her mother, her grandmother and her sister.

Mr. Burge.—And has been a friend of theirs for many years?—Yes.

And has known you since you were five years old?—No.

The next witness was also a young girl who was allowed to write her name and address.

Mr. Griffith-Jones indicated that her evidence related to charge number 7 (the use of an instrument to procure the miscarriage of a Miss M).

She said that she first met Ward late in 1961. Late in August, 1962, she telephoned to Ward. She added: "I told him I was pregnant and asked could he help me in any way. He asked me to see him and I went round to see him at his surgery. He said he could not do anything himself but he would put me in contact with someone who could and he mentioned a name and gave me a telephone number. The name mentioned was Norma.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Was anything said about the cost of the operation?—He said and others.

She replied: "I do not want to. It is not that I am shy. Do you mean I went to bed with someone literally or on the couch or on the floor. I do not want to tell you what I did with him."

The Magistrate said that there was no need to say literally what happened and asked if anything improper took place.

Miss Ricardo did not answer.

In reply to Mr. Griffith-Jones she said she was a dancer.

Do you earn money in any other way?—Yes.

How is that?—By visiting men.

And being paid by them?—Yes.

"ACCUSED NEVER GIVEN MONEY"

Miss Ricardo told Mr. Griffith-Jones that she had two convictions for prostitution. She said that she went to bed with men at the flat and had intercourse with them.

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—Did you receive anything from them?—Only money.

She said she had been invited to go there by Ward. When she went to the flat in the evenings there would sometimes be somebody there or they would come later.

Asked how often she went to Bryanston Mews and had intercourse with men, she said: "It was not that often because I was not very interested. It was only once or twice."

Mr. Griffith-Jones.—How many times, all told, did you have intercourse at that flat?—It was several occasions.

She said she was not always paid money but was generally given money.

She said that Ward was in the flat on the occasions she had intercourse there.

She said to Mr. Burge in answer to his only question in cross-examination: "I have never given the accused any money at all."

ARREST OF WARD

The officer in charge of the case, Chief-inspector S. Herbert, said that on June 8, with Sergeant Burrows, he saw Ward at Watford, Hertfordshire, and said to him: "I have been making inquiries about you for the past few weeks. As a result I am now arresting you for living wholly or in part on the immoral earnings of prostitution on divers dates since January 1, 1961.

He cautioned Ward, who said: "Oh my God, how dreadful. I shall deny it. Nobody will come forward to say it is true."

Replying to Mr. Burge, Chief-inspector Herbert said he began his inquiries on April 2, and between then and June 7, when Ward was arrested, he interviewed 125 to 140 persons. One was Miss Keeler, who had been seen on 24 occasions.

He agreed that Miss Keeler had been seen on 14 occasions in connexion with a case concerning Edgcombe and a case concerning Gordon either by himself or other officers. His first interview with Miss Keeler was on April 4.

Mr. Burge.—How many times have you interviewed the witness Rice-Davies?—In connexion with this matter, twice.

The officer said the second occasion was about June 14, he thought.

Mr. Burge.—You also interviewed her on the afternoon of June 28 in this building?—No, sir.

PRACTICE ON LARCENY

Is it quite wrong you spoke to Miss Davies on June 28?—I spoke to her but I did not interview her.

Asked if he was in a room at the court with Miss Davies and a representative of a TV firm, Mr. Herbert replied: "I was in the same room but I was not with them. I was using a telephone at the time.

The Magistrate.—You were taking no part in it?—No.

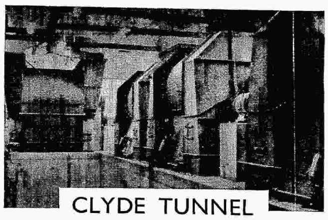
In answer to Mr. Burge the officer said that he interviewed Miss Davies on June 17, but it was not about this case. He agreed that he was a uniformed chief inspector and that the universal practice if there were charges of larceny or receiving to be investigated, it was dealt with by the C.I.D.

Mr. Burge.—When was a charge or the possibility of a charge first raised against Miss Rice-Davies in respect of a television set?—I cannot remember the exact date but it was sometime after she came back from Spain.

Chief-inspector Herbert said that the matter was brought to the notice of the C.I.D., but it was not in the hands of the C.I.D. at Marylebone Lane police station. The information was passed to him because he was in contact with Miss Davies. "It was thought I was aware of her whereabouts."

Chief-inspector Herbert said the abortion investigations were made concurrently with the other investigations. The first time that any charge was made about

Herbert said Ward was a single man with no home ties and the lease of his flat and surgery had expired. He went on: "I still feel he will interfere with witnesses."



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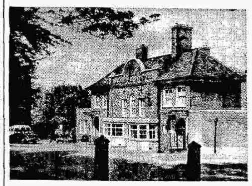

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