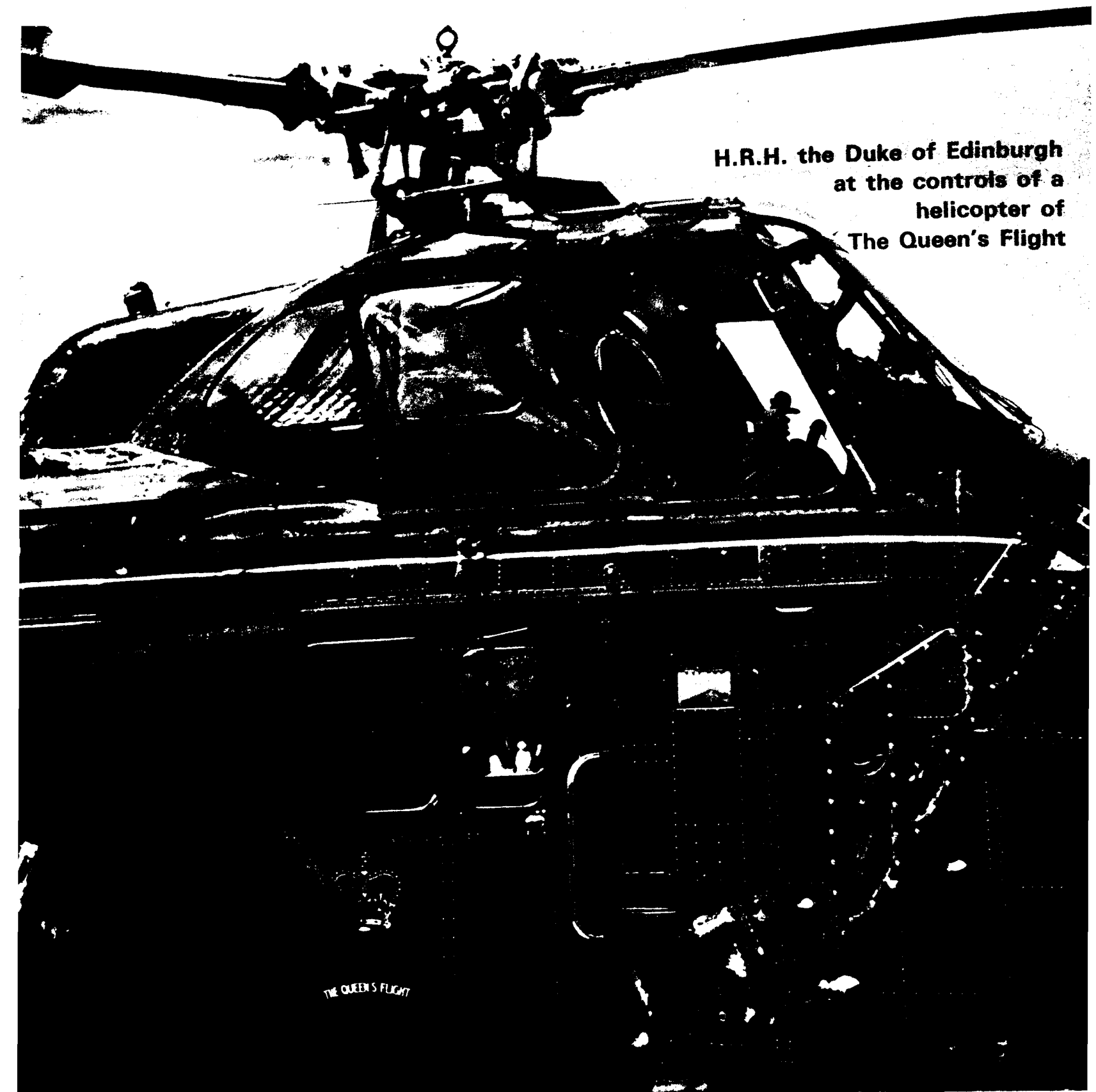
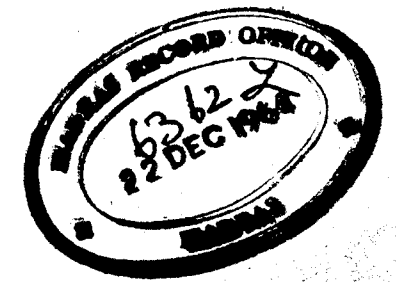


COMMONWEALTH
TODAY

R. R. No. 500



H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh
at the controls of a
helicopter of
The Queen's Flight

THE QUEEN'S FLIGHT

Viewpoint

THE PURPOSE OF THE COMMONWEALTH

By the Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, P.C., M.P.

In the past eighteen years the member nations of the Commonwealth have increased from five to twenty.

Since 1946 the population of the Commonwealth has increased more than eightfold: from 83 million to 716 million.

Discussing this changing Commonwealth on a B.B.C. television programme, the British Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, Duncan Sandys, said: "People talk nonsense when they suggest that the Commonwealth—this so very varied a Commonwealth—serves no purpose today.

CHANGING ALL THE TIME

"These people do not realise that the Commonwealth is changing. It has been changing all the time. But these people are worried because it is not a bloc of like-minded people, and it is not some kind of military alliance or trading agreement, or free trade area: the kind of thing which, by its very nature, it could not be.

"It is very hard to define Commonwealth relations and I would say first of all that there is no such thing as Commonwealth relations. There is a multitude of relationships—commercial, political, sentimental. Every sort of relationship between different countries, and different people which together build up the varied fabric of the modern Commonwealth.

ACCIDENT OF HISTORY

"The important feature of the Commonwealth is to recognise that the Commonwealth is an accident of history. Nobody devised it, but if it had not existed I think somebody ought to have created it: it is an unique, and in my view, a very important association.

"The accident of history is that all these people in all these countries, which represent about one-fifth of the population of the globe, have one thing in common: they have, in one way or another, shared in the British tradition. As a result of this they do feel in an indefinable way that they belong together and that they have something in common.

"And this is the really important thing about the Commonwealth. These people who are so entirely different from one another, different in background, different in outlook, different in race, feel that because they have this in common it enables them, as at the Prime Minister's conference, to talk to one

another in an intimate, informal and confidential way about the affairs of the world; in a way they would not dream of talking to other countries with a different approach and different background to themselves.

ITS REAL VALUE

"Wherever I go there is a very strong feeling of the importance and value of the Commonwealth. Its real value, in practical terms, in the political sphere—apart from the economic help that the people give to each other—is these important contacts, all sorts of people of all kinds meeting together under Commonwealth auspices. Unlike-minded people who are influencing each other's thinking—and it is a two-way traffic: we are influencing their thinking; they are influencing ours; and they are influencing each other's. That can only be an immense asset to the world.

BASIC STANDARDS

"I think we have got to have a certain amount of patience and understanding for the newer countries: and it would be dangerous to lay down basic standards.

"We have got to recognise that we have attempted to transplant political institutions, democratic institutions which it took us hundreds of years to work out and evolve for ourselves.

"In the case of India which has a long civilisation of its own, these parliamentary institutions of ours have taken root in a most remarkable and wonderful way. In other countries, which only had perhaps a few years' background, they haven't; they have undergone modifications and those countries, not unnaturally, since their only background really was a tribal system, have evolved more in the direction of one-party states which do, in some ways, conform to the tribal system.

ADDITIONAL OBLIGATION

"There is no doubt that we feel that because a country is a member of the Commonwealth we have an additional obligation to help them.

"One of the things we want to do very much is to encourage a greater number of relationships, the development of more relationships between other Commonwealth countries among themselves, rather than going to the centre of the wheel all the time, here in London."



John Pyatt of Watford, near London (right), is acting as Assistant Warden at a children's home at Nuwara Eliya in Ceylon under the V.S.O. scheme



Two sisters from Bombay, Pushpa and Gopi Jethwani, are studying beauty culture in London so that they can start their own beauty salon when they return home. Here, at the Du Barry Beauty School, they are using the latest electrical device to remove superfluous hair



Dr. Mohammed Jamil Akhtar, a demonstrator from Nishtar Medical College in W. Pakistan, is studying at Manchester University in England. He is a CENTO (Central Treaty Organisation) Fellowship student and will use his knowledge to tackle Pakistan's health problems when he is back home



Indian student Ram Dutt Sarwal is joined by his two-year-old daughter, Chaitanya, as he works on a thesis for his degree at his temporary home in London. He comes from Delhi University and is studying at the London School of Economics

YOUNG PEOPLE GETTING TOGETHER

The young people of the Commonwealth are showing the way to a worthwhile partnership

VOLUNTARY Service Overseas is an organisation started in 1958 to give young men and women between the ages of 18 and mid-twenties the chance to give their service for a year or more in the developing countries. It offers an exciting, but often tough, challenge to those who are looking for the opportunity of making a personal contribution to the jobs which really need doing in the world.

It gives young people an opportunity of seeing something of the problems confronting other peoples, to live and work alongside them and so to make friendships.

That they are doing a worthwhile job and meeting a real need is confirmed by the requests from the developing countries for more and more V.S.O.s, but perhaps the most important aspect is the incalculable effect of the friendships that are made; real, lasting friendships between young people who may have little in common as regards race, colour and creed, but who have everything in common in their desire to get together, help one another and form worthwhile partnerships.

The V.S.O. recruited nearly 700 young men and women from schools, colleges, universities and industry last autumn to work in over 50 developing countries and of this number 52 will go to India, and 33 to Pakistan. In many cases they will be replacing other young people returning to Britain after completing their year's service.

The greatest demand from developing countries is for teachers and technicians and the V.S.O. now operates a scheme to recruit young men who have completed their apprenticeship with industrial concerns willing to let them serve abroad for a year. There are over 30 ex-apprentices skilled in bricklaying, carpentry, plumbing, electrical and mechanical

engineering and other professions working in 17 countries.

In the year beginning September 1965 it is planned to send 1,300 volunteers overseas of whom 1,000 will have degrees or other similar qualifications.

A similar organisation to the V.S.O. is the International Voluntary Service who plan to send about 50 people to work on schemes in India and Pakistan later this year. About 40 of the workers will go to India and ten to Pakistan and they will work on schemes including the Kabauli Nursery for Tibetan Children and the Hatibari Leper Colony.

The British Government is contributing £270,000 towards V.S.O. in 1964/65 and in the following year the contribution is expected to be £650,000.

Businesses and local councils also contribute to the scheme; it costs between £300-£500 to send each of the volunteers who give their services free and receive their keep and a little pocket money.

Young people get together and cement long-lasting friendships in Britain, too: one student in every ten comes from overseas. They are from 142 different countries; there are 65,000 of them and the number is always rising. Over 51,000 are from developing countries and 42,000 of this number come from Commonwealth countries.

Most overseas students in Britain are financed privately but many are sponsored by government and private institutions. Britain this year is spending £3 million assisting students from developing countries with scholarships, fellowships and other awards. But whoever pays the fees, all overseas students at British universities and technical colleges receive a substantial subsidy from British public funds for the fees fall a long way short of the cost of providing the places for students.



Celia Bradshaw, an English V.S.O. worker, is helping to look after Tibetan refugee children at the "Save the Children" Fund home at Stirling Castle in Simla. Celia loves the work and has nothing but praise for the "Save the Children" organisation



Malaysian students studying at the University of Queensland in Australia, spend part of their holidays at a camp at Noosa, 100 miles north of Brisbane. Here, an Australian girl points out the landmarks. From right, Lim Ser Guan, Lili Khoo Kin Ean and her sister Florence Khoo Sin Ean and Chin Wen Hin

COMMONWEALTH TODAY

ASIA EDITION

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LOCAL NEWSPAPER Newbury Weekly News

An Editor explains the role of his newspaper in a southern England town of some 21,000 inhabitants. These excerpts from its pages record the typical day-to-day affairs of a lively, public-spirited community

The local newspaper plays an important part in the democratic life of a town and performs a vital service to the community. Week by week it records the daily happenings of the people in the area which its circulation covers. It mirrors their lives and tells how they spend their time. It weaves an unending tapestry of events of every conceivable kind. It depicts people's pleasures and their sorrows, proclaims their wise moves or their misdeeds. It aims to present facts with conciseness and clarity, candour and honesty. It believes in according equal treatment to reports of opposing political parties and to reports of varying religious sects or views.



G. E. WILLIS,
Editor, Newbury Weekly News

It is the medium by which local government debates and decisions are made known publicly. It is, too, the voice of the people, for its readers are invited to express their opinions on all sides in a controversy. By this means it reveals their moods and manners, their acclaim or discontent. It can give a lead in provoking thought or creating interest in a subject or a cause, and because in a democratic country it is a "free Press", it can just as readily criticise or condemn.

Editors and reporters live in the environment of their readers, and, being friendly folk, are usually on the best of terms with them. To them they become a fount of knowledge. Journalists, too, by faithfully recording the history of their town inevitably become good citizens themselves, proud of its achievements, enthusiastic for its welfare and keen for its future progress. Many thus engage in public work in addition to their daily duties.

Summing up, a local newspaper is a trustee of the public conscience, a stimulant to balanced thought, a vital aid to democracy, and as essential as one's daily bread.

NEW CITY NEAR NEWBURY? TALKS GO ON

Local controversy continues to rage on the proposed new city to be built in the Newbury area as part of the scheme outlined in "The South-east Study 1961-1981" presented by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in February 1964.

Below we print two more letters from readers giving their views on the scheme.

The Study, it will be remembered, examined what provision should be made for the big growth and movements of population that are likely to take place in South-east England over the next 20 years and what could be done to tackle the major problem of the strong population and employment growth of London and the area immediately surrounding it.

Population in the south-east is expected to increase by a further 3½ million during the next 20 years. Room must be found for these people. Proposals in the report include the development of major new cities in the Southampton-Portsmouth area, the Bletchley area and the Newbury area.

Should the present proposal for a new city near Newbury materialise, then there will eventually be a concentration of a quarter of a million people in the area.

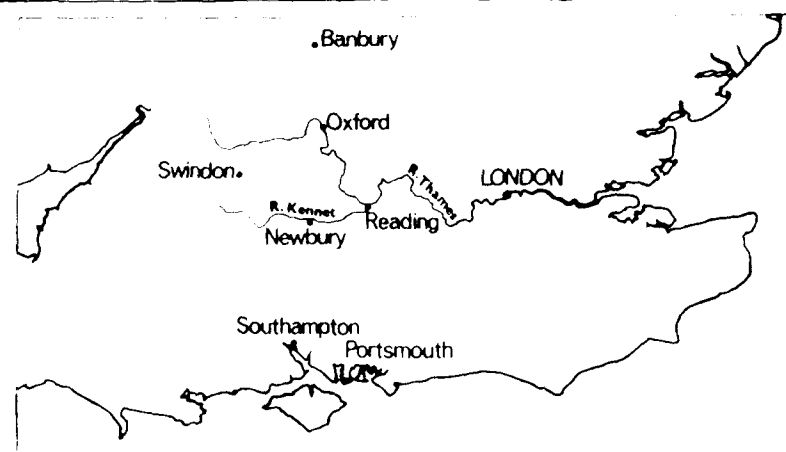
But so far all is still at the talking stage. Indeed, one of the main purposes of the South-east Study was to provide a basis for discussion with local planning authorities.

Already, Ministry officials have met representatives of the Berkshire County Council, Newbury Borough, and Newbury and Hungerford District Councils, as well as Parish Council chairmen and clerks in the Newbury and Hungerford districts. Debates and discussions are being

held in council meetings throughout the area. The Berkshire County Council have come out against accepting "on the present evidence" the Government's South-east Study proposals for a new city in the Newbury-Hungerford area. But, recognising the urgency of the population problem, it has agreed to join with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Ministry of Agriculture in examining the development possibilities of a much wider area that of Hungerford, Thatcham, Didcot and Swindon, provided that it was understood that by such collaboration the council were not committed to supporting the proposal.

Local people against the scheme include those who resent interference with the tenor of their ways and those who are dedicated to preserving the lovely Berkshire countryside. Farmers are likely to oppose the sacrifice of good and attractive agricultural land to urban development and many shopkeepers in Newbury would not like to see the establishment of a rival centre in an area which for centuries has been their traditional and legitimate market. A new city, not based on Newbury itself, and many local people do not see why Newbury itself could not be enlarged—might mean that Newbury become a moribund dormitory suburb with no individuality and dwindling trade.

Those who welcome the scheme talk of "woolly parochial attitudes". A new city would provide many more work opportunities and social amenities for young people. They would no longer have to go to Oxford or London if they wished to visit a theatre. A University or College of Advanced Technology might be



Newbury's position in relation to the Government's South-east Study area.

established. A decisive scheme could, in fact, help to preserve the little villages of the Berkshire Downs by preventing a sprawl of houses developing around them as building would be concentrated in the new city. South-east Plan, one thing is certain: we living in the Newbury area are having our ideas stirred up.

Letters from readers

Housewife says: "Let's build a wonderful city"



Mrs. M. Shepherd

SIR, I am 23 and the mother of three small children. I have read with great interest in your paper

of the plans for a new city. I have lived in nearby Inkpen all my life. I love my village, the Mills, the woodlands and the narrow country lanes. I also love my beautiful children, but I cannot keep them as they are. They will grow in the same way that a village grows into a town and a town grows into a city.

It is up to us now to lay the foundations of a wonderful, beautiful and prosperous city—one in which our children will be proud to live and in which they will be proud to bring up their children: a city where they will have amenities denied to us. We must make them a better world to live in, and not let Newbury and Inkpen straggle outwards to nowhere.

I think this opinion will be shared by many young people. The older folk will not be with us long enough to see the city grow, but by giving us the benefit of their knowledge and experience they can help us plan a city of which we can all be proud.

Personally, I hope one day to hear it said: "Newbury—one of the most beautiful cities in the whole of England."

RITA SHEPHERD (Mrs.),
19, Great Common, Inkpen



J. M. Laycock

"Countryside will vanish in a sea of concrete"

SIR,—So the faceless, nameless, planning experts have resumed their attack on our town with the clearly defined objective of annihilating it finally. The town we know with its kindly countryside will vanish without trace in an engulfing sea of concrete—the planning experts' answer to one of the most serious economic and social problems of our times—the drift of population from the North and West into the already over-crowded South-eastern corner of this island.

Then, our hedgerows uprooted, our woodlands felled and our fertile farmland lost for ever, the planning juggernaut will roll on elsewhere to crush all trace of individuality out of some other quiet country town, abandoning us to find our own answers to the problems of inadequate water, inadequate sewerage, inadequate transport and inadequate employment.

J. M. LAYCOCK,
Moonrakers, Enborne



Newbury Borough Council discusses the South-east Plan

400 people attended Fete and Flower Show at Hermitage



Hermitage Horticultural Society had their annual summer show combined with a fete on the playing field of the Hermitage County School on Saturday. A separate committee was responsible for the fete, the proceeds of which were approximately £50 and are being given to Hermitage Village Hall Fund; 400 people attended.

Entries for the flower show totalled 500, and the exhibits in all classes were of a very high standard.

Judges for the vegetable and flower classes were Mr. J. Hodnett, of Hollington Gardens, Woolton Hill; and Mr. C. W. Tate, of North End, gardener to Lieut.-Colonel Pearce.

Trophies were won by Mrs. F. Dorling, who was presented with the West Cup for the highest number of points; and Mr. G. Whales received the Daniel-Dorling-Tursley Cup for the runner-up. Mrs. Dorling also won the Dew Cup for an arrangement of flowers in an egg cup.

In the children's classes, Mary Billing won the Fairfield Rosebowl for an arrangement of garden flowers and foliage. National Rose Society certificates went to Mr. J. Warde and Mrs. F. Dorling.

Flower show secretary was Mr. N. J. M. Wilkins, and treasurer was Mr. J. C. Culpeck. The fete treasurer was Mr. G. E. Johnson.

Appeal Fund for the Old People's Centre now stands at £10,000

"The Appeal Fund for the Old People's Centre now stands at £10,000," says Mrs. H. K. Potter, Chairman of the Newbury and District Old People's Welfare Association, "but we must make greater efforts if we are to reach the target of £30,000."

Once more we confidently appeal to the generosity of our readers to support the fund—all of which will go towards the cost of erecting an Old People's Centre in Newbury.

The project has the wholehearted approval of the Local Authorities. Newbury Corporation has prepared the plans and will supervise the construction of the new building. It has agreed to make available the site at Fair Close, near the centre of the town, alongside the new block of flats it is building primarily for the elderly.

The Corporation and the Berkshire County Council have also promised to help with the cost. But it is still up to all of us to see that the project goes through.

The Old People's Centre will be owned and managed as a voluntary and personal service by members of

DRAMA AT THE WATERSIDE YOUTH CENTRE

Young people, members of the Waterside Youth Centre, Newbury, entertained their friends on Sunday with a demonstration of various acting techniques and made up a sketch on the spot.

They had just completed a drama course which has taken place over the last eight weeks under the guidance of Mr. M. Turner, the area instructor in drama.

Pupils were encouraged to try to represent inanimate objects suggested



by the audience. Such suggestions ranged from a coffee pot to a rubber ball, from a corkscrew to a broken pane of glass. After attempting some of these, an ordinary characterisation can seem relatively simple.

As part of the demonstration, the young people were given characters, a basic situation and then encouraged to evolve their own miniature playlet. This enables them to build a character and interpret its reactions to any given circumstance.

A new drama course will start in September with the intention of producing a play later in the year.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

BOROUGH BENCH

Friday: Before Mr. F. L. Shergold (presiding), Mr. G. E. Willis and Mrs. A. N. Spiller.

NO OBSTRUCTION

The magistrates dismissed a summons against Mrs. Margaret Elsie Hickman, The Spinney, Andover Road, Newbury, alleging she caused obstruction with her car.

Police Constable Robert Harrington said Mrs. Hickman's car was double-banked outside the Old Bear public house. It was 15 ft. into the road and buses coming from Bear Lane had difficulty in making the turn. The car was 6 ft. from the junction.

Mrs. Hickman told the magistrates she had driven for 32 years. It was pouring with rain, she parked where she saw a space and ran to the market. Two other cars were parked in front of her vehicle and market stalls were further into the road. Near Bear Lane they obstructed the road more than her car.

BOYS HAD NO LIGHTS

Three boys were fined 10s. each at a Newbury Juvenile Court on Thursday for riding bicycles at Chieveley without lights.



The Magistrates' Court

PUBLIC NOTICES BOROUGH OF NEWBURY

REFUSE COLLECTION AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY

Trade and household refuse normally collected on August Bank Holiday Monday will be collected on Tuesday, 4th August. Household refuse normally collected on Tuesday, 4th August, will not be collected that week but on the previous collection a paper sack will be left for one week's refuse. Both bin and paper sack will be collected on Tuesday, 11th August.

Leslie Southern
Town Clerk

Municipal Buildings,
Newbury, Berks.

FOCUS ON INDIA

LINK BETWEEN TOWNS

TWO YEARS ago Mr. Thacker, Deputy Municipal Commissioner of Ahmedabad in India, studied in Britain under the Colombo Plan and prepared a thesis on the working of Local Government as seen in Bolton, Lancashire. He presented a copy to the Mayor who, in return, gave to Ahmedabad a silver salver in appreciation of Mr. Thacker's interest in his town. Now, in a reciprocal gesture, the Mayor of Ahmedabad has presented Bolton with a replica of the window tracery of the Sidi Sayed mosque in Ahmedabad. The picture below shows the British Deputy High Commissioner in India, Mr. Reynolds, receiving the gift forward to England.



TECHNICIANS FOR THE NEW INDIA

Men and women equipped with scientific knowledge and technical skill are required in their thousands to erect and run India's new industries, to build the power and transport systems, to enrich agriculture and exploit the immense natural wealth of the country. Training of scientists, engineers and technicians is a vital task, and the facilities for training and studying in colleges and universities are being increased by leaps and bounds. Pictured here, trainees in the Bharat Electronics, Bangalore, assembling radio sets.

TRADE NEWS IN BRIEF

British loans

AMONGST recent commitments by the Commonwealth Development Finance Co. is a £150,000 loan to Usha Martin Black (Wire Ropes) Ltd., with the object of helping the company to double its production of high-tensile steel wire and wire ropes. There is an urgent need for the higher grades of steel wire and rope in India for the coal and engineering industries and port development. A £195,000 loan goes to the Indian Tube Co., of Jamshedpur, Bihar, towards the cost of installing a second leg to the existing pigler mill to almost double the company's capacity for the manufacture of seamless steel tubes. This loan is in addition to the £300,000 made to the company in 1963.

Joint expansion scheme

Projects costing over £4 million are on hand to increase the size of Leyland's vehicle-producing factories and foundries in Madras to nearly double the number of employees, and bring more powerful trucks and buses to

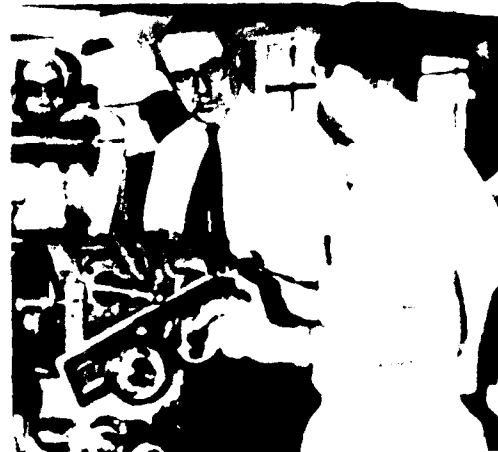
Indian operators. Leyland's investment in the new projects, amounting to £2½ million, is in the form of special plant and machinery. The £1½ million Indian capital will finance new factory buildings. When the work is completed the labour force will be increased to nearly 6,000.

New textile machinery

Following the loan agreement signed in London by the Midland Bank Ltd. and the State Trading Corporation of India, textile machinery worth over £7½ million will be supplied by Platt Bros. Ltd., of Oldham, England. Through this agreement the State Trading Corporation is financing seventeen different private textile firms so that they can have the most up-to-date equipment.

Industrial progress

In the ten years, from 1952 to 1962 organised industrial progress in the Indian Union went up by as much as it did in the hundred preceding years.



LOW-PRICED BOOKS MOST WELCOME

DR. TREVOR WILLIAMS, member of the advisory committee on the selection of low-priced British books for overseas, said in New Delhi at the end of his tour, that low-priced British books are most welcome in India. More than a million copies have been sold; they are being well used and most sought after. Dr. Trevor Williams is shown here in a workshop of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, watching a British gear-cutting machine in operation.

THE STORY OF "THE PIONEER"

— the paper with a hundred years of unbroken publication

"THE PIONEER" was the first British-owned and British-edited paper in Northern India. It was started by George Allen in 1864, and he was not only Editor but also manager and distributor of the paper.

This was a leisured age and the readers had plenty of time to browse through the forty-eight pages of advertising matter and the column of Personal Notices of sales of ponies, pets and wearing apparel.

Under the editorship of the Rev. Julian Robinson, the news consisted mainly of letter-writer gossip and cuttings from belatedly received newspapers from England. Then in 1872 A. P. Sinnett became "The Pioneer's" Editor and much literary talent was attracted to the paper. While he was working on "The Pioneer," Rudyard Kipling wrote some of his best work and produced verses, sketches and stories that lie buried in the back files of the paper, and perhaps one day will be unearthed and republished.

"The Pioneer's" most famous war correspondent was Sir Winston Churchill, then a young subaltern in the First Tirah Expeditionary Force. One of his dispatches published in "The Pioneer" dated 1897 reads: "The Tirah Expeditionary Force. The Skirmish at Chagru Kotal. Fort Lockhart, 14th October. Now we shan't be long! Sir William Lockhart has arrived and we are within measurable distance of the advance. Even the Afridis, I imagine, will be glad that this long wait is over. Their interminable 'jirgahs' must be as tiresome and dull as House of Commons' debates..."

Maitland Park, Sir George Chesney, Clive Rattigan, John Woacott, Edwin Howard, F. W. Wilson are some of the other distinguished "Pioneer" Editors who are still



At the daily conference of the senior staff members in the Editor's office, the last issue of "The Pioneer" is discussed and the next one planned

remembered in India as master craftsmen of their trade. Under their guidance the paper prospered and flourished, but then there was a period of sharp decline followed by amazing recovery under the new Indian management, who were fortunate in securing as Editor the enterprising journalist, Desmond Young. Much of the credit for renovating "The Pioneer" goes to him. He planned the overnight move from Allahabad to Lucknow, a distance of 140 miles, with machinery weighing 500 tons and a staff of 250, without missing a single issue. To him also goes the credit for planning a majestic new building for the paper in Lucknow.

"The Pioneer" today has a fine house, a competent staff, a great reputation and has also built up a Hindi daily, the "Swatantra Bharat" as a sister publication.

Enjoying an unrivalled reputation for initiative, fine writing, fair play and independence, "The Pioneer", celebrating its centenary this November, can confidentially look forward to another century of useful service as the chief chronicler of Uttar Pradesh.

S. N. Ghosh



The Editor, Mr. Surendra Nath Ghosh and his wife in the office flat "over the shop". Mr. Ghosh is the first Indian Editor of "The Pioneer"

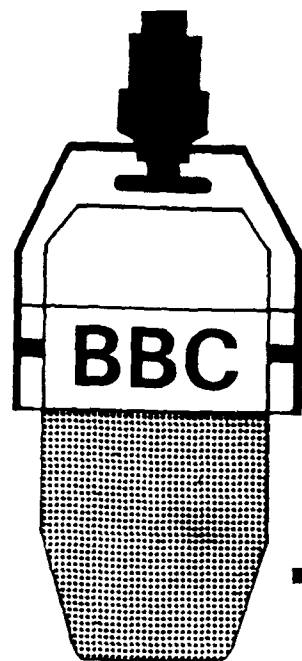


His Majesty The King of Nepal in Delhi. King Mahendra of Nepal and Queen Ratna invited to the President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, at the Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi, during Their Majesties' short visit there on route to Europe



Indian novelist comes home. Kishore Singh, the Indian novelist and Sikh historian (left), returns to India after a visit to Australia as a guest of the Australian Government. The picture was taken at a garden party held in conjunction with the Adelaide Festival of Arts by the Australia/Asia Association

How the **BBC** helps in



TRAINING COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTERS

NATION shall speak Peace unto Nation" is the motto of the BBC, and one of the most effective demonstrations of this is the BBC's close co-operation with Commonwealth broadcasting organisations.

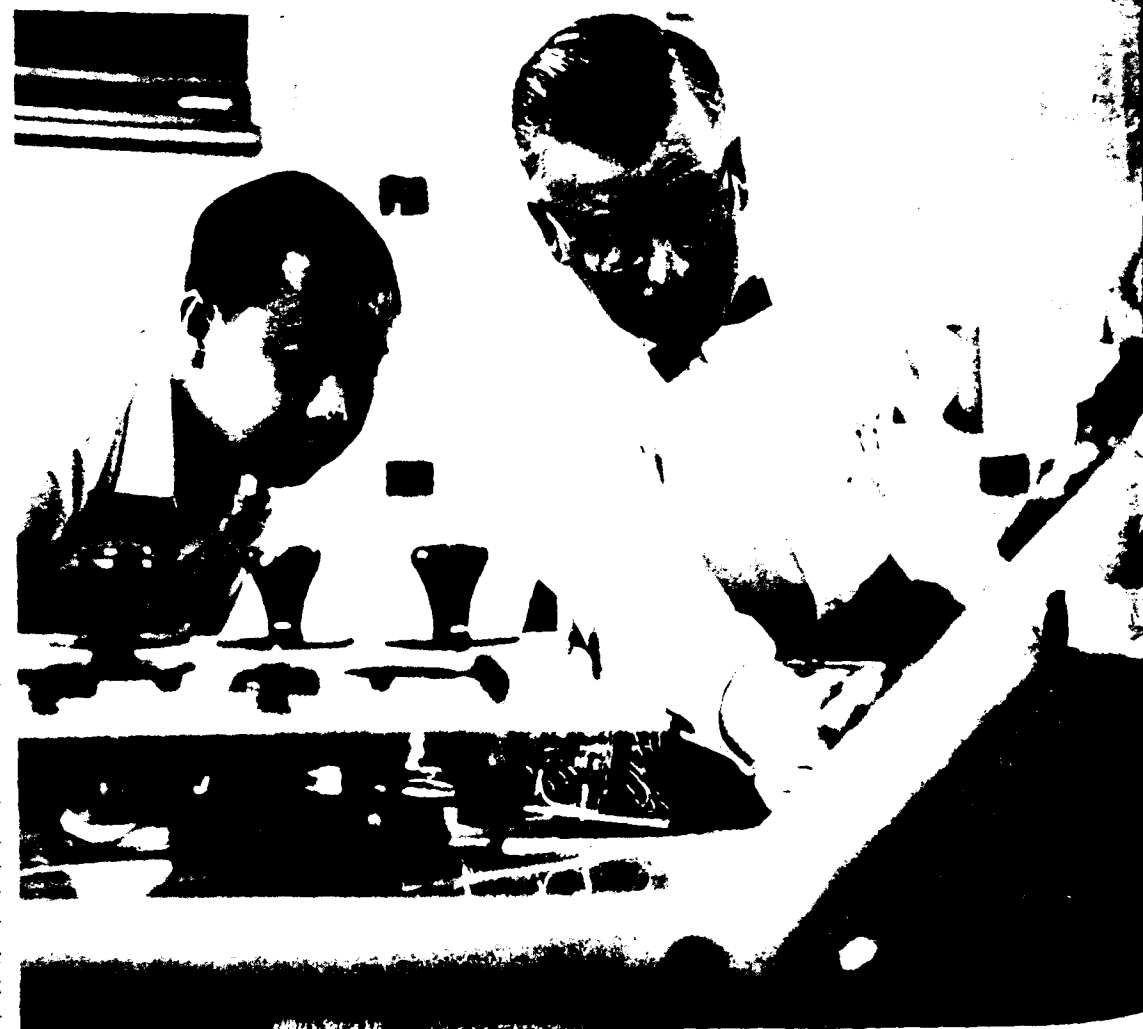
The BBC inaugurated the first regular public television service and the first training school for radio. With over forty years' experience, the BBC is in an unrivalled position to offer its services to broadcasting organisations in the Commonwealth.

These services include the secondment of BBC staff to direct or help in the running of such organisations; training facilities in Britain and overseas for Commonwealth broadcasters; and technical and administrative surveys.

During the 1950s many new radio stations were established in such countries as Tanganyika and Uganda, the Windward Islands, Gibraltar, Sarawak and Sabah (Malaysia), and in the Solomon and Gilbert and Ellice Islands in the Pacific. Many established broadcasting systems were able to expand, in countries like Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Malaya and Hong Kong. In the period 1952-62, BBC engineers went to fourteen countries to undertake technical surveys.

Within the same ten-year period, nearly 200 BBC engineers were seconded to a dozen African or Asian broadcasting organisations; and nearly 100 programme and or administrative staff went to over twenty Commonwealth countries. The average period was for two and a half years; and the posts filled ranged from Director-General and Chief Engineer to Technical Assistant and Gramophone Librarian. From 1947-62, BBC officials were seconded to the Colonial Office to advise Colonial Governments on broadcasting, and between 1952-55 a BBC engineer, also seconded to the Colonial Office, visited 30 countries in an advisory capacity.

At the beginning of this year the BBC had staff members on secondment to public service broadcasting organisations in eleven Commonwealth countries. The latest requests come from Malawi and Swaziland, and a BBC engineer and a Head of Programmes were flown to help Radio Malawi during the Independence Celebrations.



Commonwealth broadcasters attending an Overseas Course at the BBC Staff Training School in London, represent the national broadcasting systems of Aden, Gibraltar, Malaysia, Malta, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Uganda



Miss Irene Yuen Wing Ngai (Radio Hong Kong) visits a Welsh coal mine as part of her training



Studio "F" of the Zambia Broadcasting Corporation for which the BBC carried out a training course this year

Left: This BBC engineer has been seconded to Radio Malaysia under the Colombo Plan. His job is to design and supervise the construction of studio and control room equipment

One of the most important responsibilities of BBC staff on secondment is of course to ensure that the members of the national broadcasting organisations concerned are given the opportunity to succeed to the posts themselves. This, too, is the aim of the special Overseas Course held at the BBC Staff Training School in London.

Although there is nothing like the hard school of experience, both newcomers and experienced broadcasters can learn much about their craft through the BBC Training School. First set up in 1936, the School probably trains more people in a year than any other broadcasting organisation in the world. The special courses for overseas broadcasters began in 1951, with 12 students. Since then, over 500 people from 73 Commonwealth and foreign countries have been the guests of the BBC, many of whom now hold senior positions in the broadcasting world.

The students are all professional broadcasters, who are nominated by their own particular broadcasting organisations. Each of the three BBC Overseas Courses held every year lasts for ten weeks, after which trainees are attached to different BBC departments. The whole range of programme production is covered—news, reading and announcing, talks, interviews, drama, magazine and discussion programmes, light entertainment, educational broadcasts, record programmes, outside broadcasts and commentating. In addition to learning how to produce programmes, students learn something of the technical side of broadcasting—such as sound effects,

studio acoustics, microphones, shortwave radio and stereophony.

Each course is restricted to eight students, which means that every one gets as much benefit as possible from the training. It also means that a feeling of comradeship quickly develops which leads to close co-operation and a valuable exchange of ideas.

Training is not confined to the classroom. Expeditions are made to various parts of Britain, including visits to some of the BBC regional stations in Scotland, Wales and the North, West and Midlands areas of England. Apart from being an official visit to see how a BBC regional station is run, it is also an opportunity to see that part of the country. Then there is the weekend spent in a village, designed to give overseas guests an insight into country life as well as to provide material for a magazine programme. Lastly, there is the Final Production Exercise, which results in a feature programme; some of these student productions have been of such a high standard that they have been broadcast by the BBC.

The subjects of these programmes have included a Welsh coal mine, the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, a Cornish town, and a week's cruise on the River Thames. An inquiry into the fishing industry was made at Lowestoft, on the east coast.

In addition to these courses for overseas programme staff, there are special training facilities for engineers and technicians at the BBC Engineering Training Department, near the country town of Evesham, in the English Midlands.

Although the courses mentioned are for training in sound radio, many guest television producers from the Commonwealth have also been trained by the BBC, and it is hoped to extend these television courses.

These training courses in Britain are complemented by BBC courses held in overseas countries. The first of these was held in Nairobi in 1958 for seven East African broadcasters from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar.

Tape recording an interview with members of the public, part of a programme exercise for Miss Thoo Yoke Min (Radio Malaysia)



Since then courses have been held in Grenada for eleven Caribbean broadcasters from Jamaica, Trinidad, the Leeward and the Windward Islands; again in Kenya, and in Uganda and Tanganyika; and another course for Caribbean broadcasters, in Jamaica. Early this year courses were held in Malawi, Zambia and Bechuanaland. In these courses over 70 people have received training.

This sort of staff co-operation between the BBC and Commonwealth broadcasting organisations, however, is not just a one-way traffic. Many overseas broadcasters, at the request of their own organisations, go on a "working attachment" to the BBC. They stay for varying periods with the departments responsible for broadcasting to particular countries, taking an active part in the daily routine, and both they and their BBC colleagues find this a stimulating experience.

Another important aspect of BBC services is the programmes themselves. Any overseas broadcasting organisation is, of course, free to take a simultaneous relay of any BBC broadcast programme. This is a service much appreciated by re-broadcasters, particularly for the world-famous News Bulletins, of which there are 128 daily, broadcast in 37 languages by the BBC External Services. There is one BBC News Bulletin, for instance, that is broadcast simultaneously by more than 20 different stations.

In many cases BBC programmes in the External Services are specially designed for re-broadcasting in other countries, in close consultation with the organisations concerned. The North American and Pacific Service programmes, for example, are re-broadcast by Canada (including French Canada), American stations and networks, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. Other special services include the Caribbean and Colonial Services, which produce programmes for the West Indies, the Falkland Islands, Malta and Mauritius; the Topical Tapes Service provides a regular weekly service to subscribers that supplements shortwave transmissions; and the African Service, which broadcasts to West, East and Central Africa, also sends specially recorded programmes under the Radiotape Service to over 20 African stations. There is considerable re-broadcasting of BBC programmes in Asian countries.

Another way in which overseas broadcasting organisations can obtain BBC programmes is through the Sound Transcription Service, which last year offered nearly 1,000 programmes to subscribers. Particular attention is paid to the provision of programmes for new television services in the Commonwealth; and large numbers of programmes have been supplied to the new television services in Sierra Leone, Trinidad, Singapore, Kenya and Malta. These sound and television programmes are drawn from the full range of BBC broadcasts, including drama, light entertainment, documentaries, sports broadcasts and schools' programmes. □



1. Kandyan Dancer from Ceylon



2. Thai Ambassador in London



3. Pakistan Civil Service officials



4. Indian Air Traffic Control officers

SEEN IN BRITAIN

Visitors from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Thailand, looking, learning and entertaining...

1. KANDYAN DANCER FROM CEYLON, Leonel Leyanage, entertained a big audience with a solo performance during Commonwealth Day celebrations held at the Commonwealth Institute in London. He was one of a group, who together with a steel band from Trinidad, gave exhibition dances.

2. THAI SILK TIES can now be bought in London. The Thai Ambassador, His Serene Highness Prince Plerng Nobadol Rabibhadana, opened the first branch of the Thai Silk Tie Co. of Savile Row, at East Sheen. He is seen here with the Mayor of Barnes and Mr. Swinton of the Thai Silk Tie Co. (left), and his wife, the Princess Rabibhadana (right).

3. CIVIL SERVICE OFFICIALS FROM PAKISTAN spent four weeks in Britain as guests of the Commonwealth Relations Office and are photographed during their visit to Norwich being shown the City Sword by Mrs. Griffiths, Deputy Lord Mayor, and, right, the Mace Bearer.

4. INDIAN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS attended a training course in Air Traffic Control at a training centre in Southall, Middlesex. In the picture are Shir Mir Anwar (left) and Shri Duggal (right) with their instructor, Mr. Wilson.

5. THE PAKISTAN FASHION SHOW held at the Savoy Hotel in London was much appreciated by the large audience. Picture shows Momi Durrani modelling a costume from the Bahawalpur district.

6. NEW CENTRE FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS has been opened at Bradford in the north of England, providing recreational facilities for about 300. In the photograph Turaiyar Krishnamoorthy, a Colombo Plan student from Madras, India, is developing photographs in a dark room with Rajni Parekh of Bombay, a fellow student.

7. A NEW VIHARE at Chiswick, London, was opened by the London Buddhist Society last May. The Venerable Saddhatissa, head of the Society, is pictured with Vinita Bhikkhu in the Shrine Room.

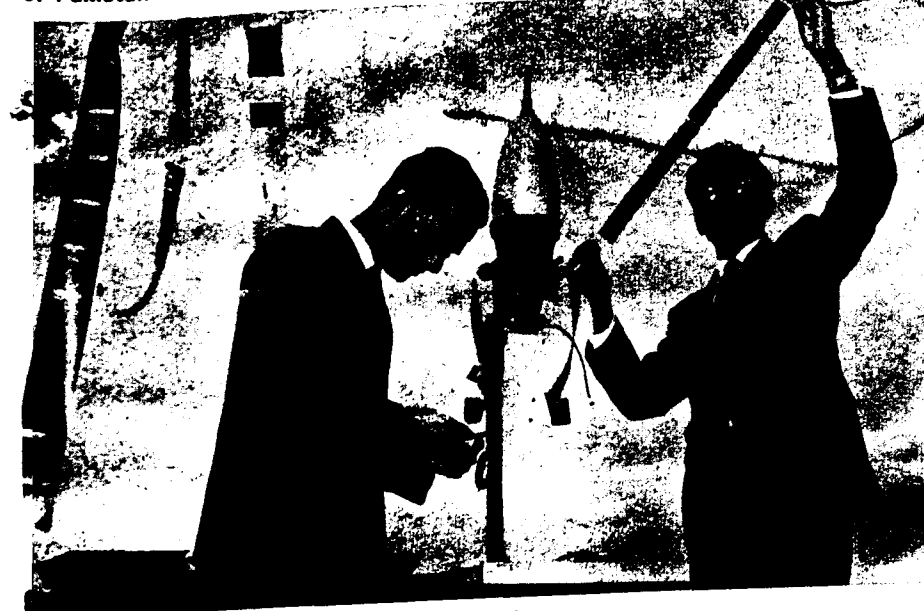
8. THAILAND'S DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, H. E. Nai Buchana Atthakor, came to Britain for discussions on British Aid to Thailand. He is shown here at a tea party given for him to meet Colombo Plan students from Thailand.

9. BEAUTY CONTEST WINNER, Soo Ming, is the pride of the Yorkshire milltown where she lives with her adoptive parents Mr. and Mrs. Wally Smith. She was adopted after her mother and father were killed in a plane crash in Singapore. After winning the beauty contest she was offered a job modelling children's fashions for a clothing firm.

10. MAURITIUS OPENS COMMISSION IN LONDON: Dr. Jivraj Mehta, High Commissioner for India in London (right), greets Mrs. Teelock at a reception given to mark the inauguration of the Mauritius Commission in London. The new Commissioner, Dr. Leckraz Teelock, is next to his wife, and the Prime Minister of Mauritius, the Hon. S. Ramgoolan, can be seen next to him.



5. Pakistan fashion show



6. Indian students at new centre in Bradford



7. London Buddhist Society's new Vihare



8. Thailand Minister talks to students



9. Soo Ming—beauty contest winner



10. Mauritius opens Commission in London



Delivering the goods

HANDLING 7,500 wagons a day comes easy to routing operators at the new Tees Marshalling Yard (above) at Newport, near Middlesbrough, in Yorkshire, one of three semi-automatic marshallling centres recently opened by British Railways, North-East Region.

Railwaymen call it a "hump" yard, from the raised section of track which enables wagons, unassisted by an engine, to coast under their own momentum into the sorting area. Here their speed is first reduced by an automatic wheel-grip retarder, then regu-



lated to meet requirements by a series of secondary retarders under the control of a yard operative.

The "Up" and "Down" yard areas each have a control tower (left) in charge of two operators in constant touch with shunting locomotive and yard personnel. Wall charts enable the operators to assess the current traffic position and plan its dispersal at the flick of a switch. By night the yard is illuminated from powerful floodlighting towers, enabling freight movement to go on uninterrupted throughout the 24-hour day.

INDIA



THROUGHOUT the centuries Indian dances and dancers have been famous. Many of the folk dances of India are not based on hard and fast rules but are inspired by movements associated with tasks such as sowing, harvesting and hunting. The simplest of everyday actions have been given a rhythmic pattern, and made beautiful. The location in which the dancers live is also reflected in the dancing. Thus the Nagas and the Gonds denote, in the watchful attitudes of their dancing, the unknown perils of the jungle; the dances of fishermen suggest the waves of the sea; and the folk dances of the people of the plains are peaceful and harmonious, in tune with their daily lives. Through their folk dances Indians express their joy, with spontaneous abandon.



Above: The Andaman and Nicobar islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal, hundreds of miles from the Indian mainland. But dancing is as popular here as elsewhere in India.

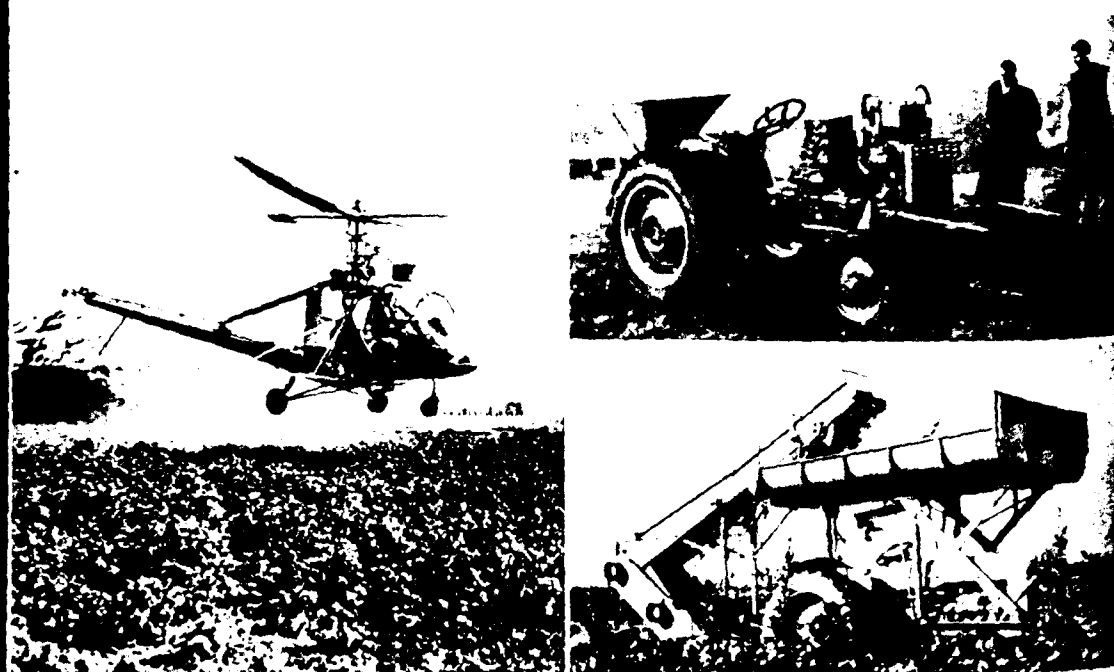
Above, right: In 1954 the Gaddi women of Himachal Pradesh won a National folk dance trophy. The lovely pastoral dances of this mountainous land show grace and matchless teamwork.

Right: The Bhangra, a simple community dance with vigorous and manly movements, is the most popular folk dance of the Punjab, and is associated with the wheat-growing season.

Below: A Naga folk dancer from the North-East of India, where several tribes each have their characteristic dance. The warlike Naga dance is common to all Nagas.



FARMING BY MACHINES



Far left: A helicopter sprays a potato field in eastern England with a fungicide as a protection against potato blight. Speed is vital in combating this disease

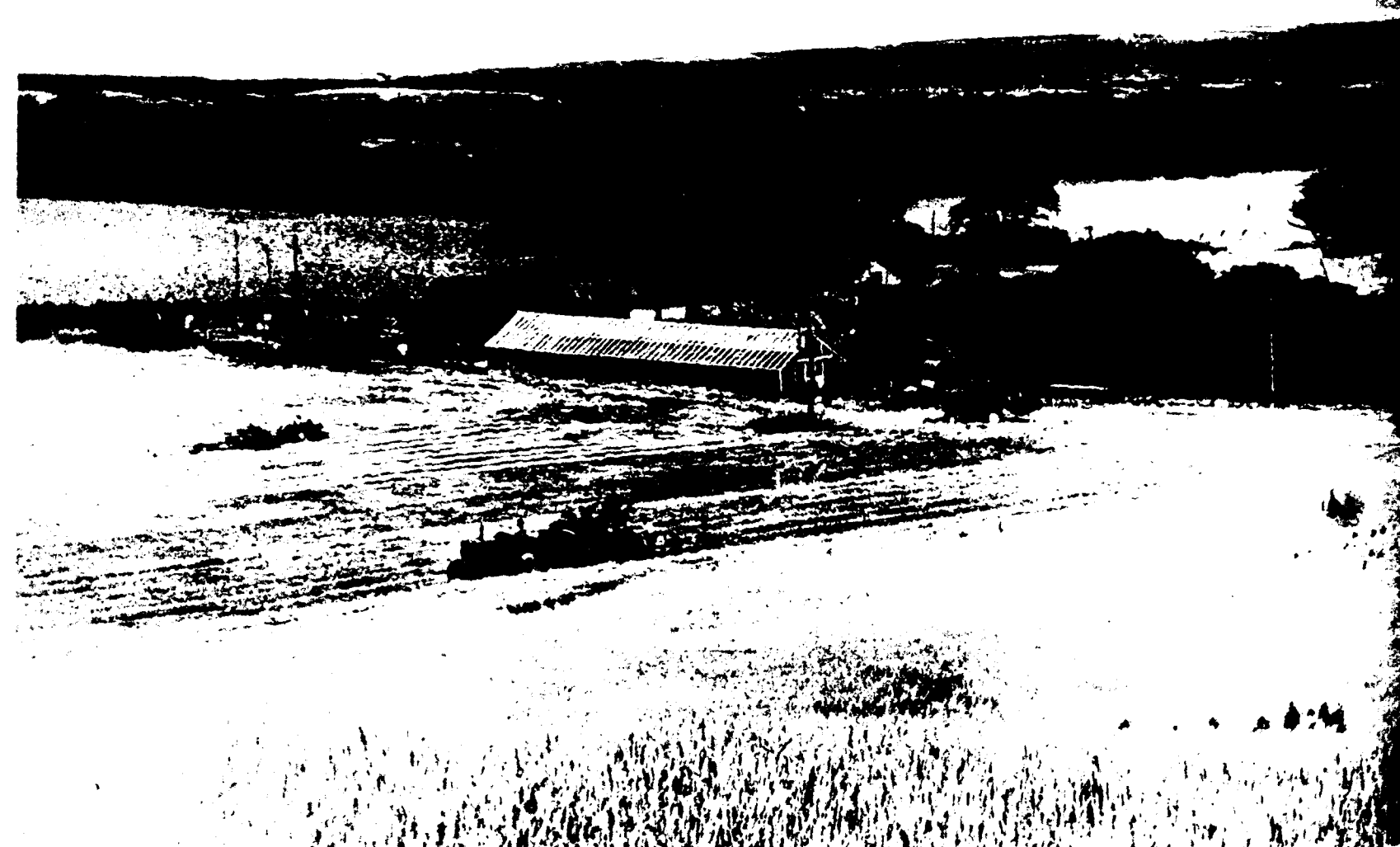
Top centre: This tractor has no one at the controls. It is directed by radio, possibly foreshadowing the day when one man may radio-control all the implements on his farm

Bottom centre: A strange but efficient machine for harvesting sugar beet. One row of beet is "topped" and another row is lifted, cleaned, and loaded into a tray that can hold two tons of beet

Left: A robust one-wheel-drive tractor suitable for use in developing countries, in action at the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering. It is steered by crank and steering tiller

By Mark Jenner

British farms are today among the most highly mechanised in the world



Harvest time on a British farm. In 1939 farm horses outnumbered tractors 13 to one. Today working horses are rare, and an army of more than 500,000 tractors and 60,000 combine harvesters does their work

Right: Calves feeding from an "automatic cow" which mixes its own milk and feeds it at body temperature, through a teat



BRAITAIN is an industrial country. Most of her 50 million citizens live in towns and cities, yet farming remains the biggest and one of the most important industries. A million people work on the land—four per cent of the working population. They produce more than half of the country's food. Their yearly output is worth £1,800 million, more than the total combined agricultural output of Australia and New Zealand.

Machinery has replaced muscle power; improved techniques have cut out many of the time-wasting chores; scientific control of disease, pests and weeds has ensured more fruitful harvests; improved breeding, by both private farmers and scientists, has increased the output of livestock.

Most important of the changes is that Britain today has a new generation of college or institute trained young farmers who have a wide knowledge of scientific farming and are eager to apply new techniques.

The second world war helped bring about these changes. In 1939 agriculture was harnessed to the war effort. Farming became a reserved occupation. By the end of the war nearly two-thirds of the country's food requirements were being met from home production, whereas in 1939 the figure had been one-third.

Today there are no longer "idle acres". Farm output is 86 per cent higher than it was in 1939, despite a steadily declining labour force which since 1947 has dropped by one-third. This transformation has involved a revolution in techniques, in management, and particularly in machinery use.

In 1939 farm horses outnumbered tractors by 13 to one. Now the horse has all but disappeared, replaced by more than 500,000 tractors—one to every 35 arable acres—one of the heaviest tractor densities in the world. The tractor has become the maid of all work on every farm—and is no longer used simply as a mechanical horse. By using "hydraulic lift" the driver can raise or lower heavy ploughs attached to the tractor without leaving his seat, or operate

implements to lift and carry loads. Another device is the power take-off, through which the tractor's engine can be harnessed to operate other machinery, either stationary or mobile.

The tractor, unlike specialised machines, is in use all the year round. In the sowing seasons, autumn and spring, it will be trailing ploughs, harrows, rollers and manure spreaders to cultivate the land ready for the seed drill which mechanically sows the seed.

When the corn is ready to harvest another machine comes into its own. It is called the combine harvester because it does two things in one operation—cuts the corn and threshes it.

The grass harvest for winter fodder—cut for hay or for conserved grass, called silage which is stored in silage pits—has also been mechanised.

Behind the grass mower comes an array of machinery to speed hay making—crushers, crimpers, tedders, swathe turners and other implements which mechanically fork, or bruise, or turn or fluff the swathe to facilitate drying by wind or sun.

For silage making a machine called a forage harvester either cuts the standing crop or picks up a swathe, chops it and delivers the chopped grass into a trailer running alongside.

Harvesting of root crops like potatoes and sugar beet is also increasingly being done by complicated machines.

So it can be seen that even in Britain's uncertain climate, bad weather need no longer be the disaster it once was, and shortage of workers, attracted by better pay and conditions to other industries, is largely compensated for.

The mechanical revolution has not stopped short at cultivating the land, sowing, and harvesting. It has transformed livestock farming, notably on the dairy holding. Before the war a cowman did well if he hand-milked 10 cows an hour. In today's cowshed high-speed milking machines draw off the milk from the cow into closed containers.

In the farm dairy the warm new milk is strained, cooled and run into churns. On an

increasing number of farms, however, churns are no longer used. Instead, the milk is piped from the cowshed—or milking parlour, which is replacing the cowshed—to a stainless steel refrigerated tank from which it is pumped to a road tanker.

Cattle feeding, too, is becoming mechanised and is part of the changes which are affecting beef production. Most beef nowadays comes from the dairy herds, the cows mated with bulls of the beef or dual-purpose breeds so that the offspring, bulls and heifer calves, can be fattened for beef.

An increasing amount of Britain's beef comes from younger animals, to give the housewife the small, tender joints which she prefers. Instead of grazing the fields the animals are fattened intensively—that is, they are kept enclosed and their feed is brought to them.

Special buildings and machinery are being used for this and a comparative newcomer on the scene is the air-tight tower silo in which grass and corn is stored. The farmer pushes a button and the feed is automatically ejected from the tower. Another button and it is taken to the feed trough, again automatically.

While the engineer has taken much of the hard manual work out of farming, the scientist has given the farmer other powerful tools to increase productivity. Chemical fertilisers have brought about spectacular increases in the growth and yield of plants and land once regarded as unsuitable for cropping has been brought into profitable production. Other chemicals are used to protect the plant from the diseases and pests which ceaselessly attack it and from the weeds which smother it.

An example is potato blight. Warm, damp weather conditions favour epidemics and today outbreaks can be forecast with reasonable accuracy. An early warning system gives the farmer time to take action and spray the crop with fungicide, which kills the blight fungus when it comes in contact with it. Speed of application is most important and here the light aeroplane or helicopter has provided a valuable means of rapidly spraying crops, particularly in wet conditions when land machines have difficulty in travelling over the soil.

There is another means of protecting plants, through raising plants which can resist the parasites which attack them. This is the job of another scientist, the plant breeder, and considerable progress has been made in producing potato varieties resistant to blight.

Plant breeders have also given the farmers more productive plants. In the last 10 years their work has boosted yields of barley and wheat by between 20 and 40 per cent. Wheat and barley yields of two tons an acre are common and there have been record yields of more than three tons an acre from both cereals.

Science has brought advancement, too, in the field of animal breeding, greatly assisted by the use of artificial insemination (A.I.). This applies particularly to the dairy industry. The Milk Marketing Board began to create A.I. cattle-breeding centres in 1944 and in 1959 was able to announce the breeding of 10 million cows by this method. In this way small farmers were able to use the services of high-priced pedigree bulls which they could never have afforded to buy. □

THE ROYAL SHOW

Right: Expert appraisal of Hereford cattle in a Show Ring. There were more than 4,000 entries in the livestock classes

Below, left: How do I look? Finely groomed horsemen prepare to take part in a colourful parade through the Grand Ring

Bottom, left: Among the spectators, the winner of a silver trophy. Livestock champions are decked in coloured rosettes

Below: Meticulously clipped Hampshire Down sheep line up for the judges. There were 29 sheep breeds in the Show



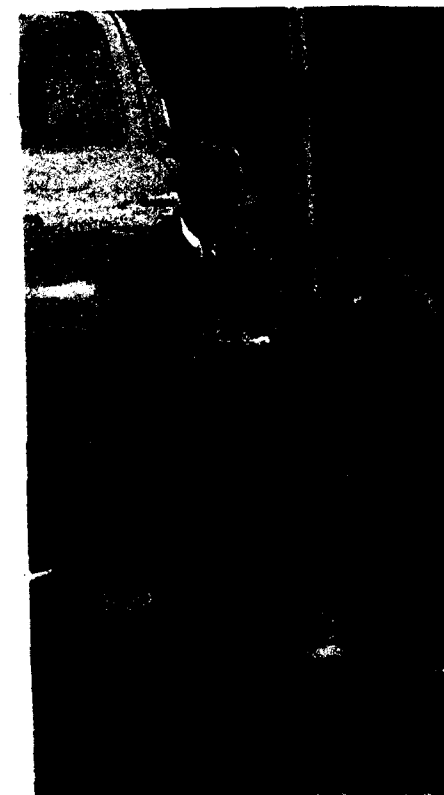
DURING four days in July, nearly 140,000 people, among them many representatives from 70 overseas countries, were at Stoneleigh at the heart of England to see one of the world's greatest agricultural shows, the Royal Show.

Agricultural shows have been a lively feature of the British country scene since the late 18th century. The Royal Show is only one, though the most famous, of about 700 county, regional and local shows staged each year from May to September. At Stoneleigh it has a permanent home in 150 rural acres not far from the great cities of the industrial Midlands.

There were many attractions at the 1964 show: displays of every conceivable item of interest to farmers, from a bull's nose-ring to crop-drying plant, parades of all kinds in a carnival atmosphere, massed tractor displays, etc. The main emphasis, however, was on business, and British farmers, after all, spend more than £900 million a year on agricultural goods and services. For them the Royal Show is an annual opportunity, among others, to see technical developments at close hand, visit over 600 trade stands, and meet friends and business acquaintances.

Overseas visitors were attracted by the pedigree cattle. They were also fascinated by the bewildering variety of mechanised farm equipment on show, unaware perhaps that agricultural equipment is Britain's fifth largest export industry.

Among the thousands of spectators there were many townfolk attracted by the rural flavour—urbanised Britons, many of whose parents or grandparents used to work on the land. Love for the country runs strongly in their blood, and as they watched the show jumping, admired the lumbering shire horses, or applauded a Canadian "cutting horse" display, they knew the deep inner content of people who feel perfectly at home in such surroundings.



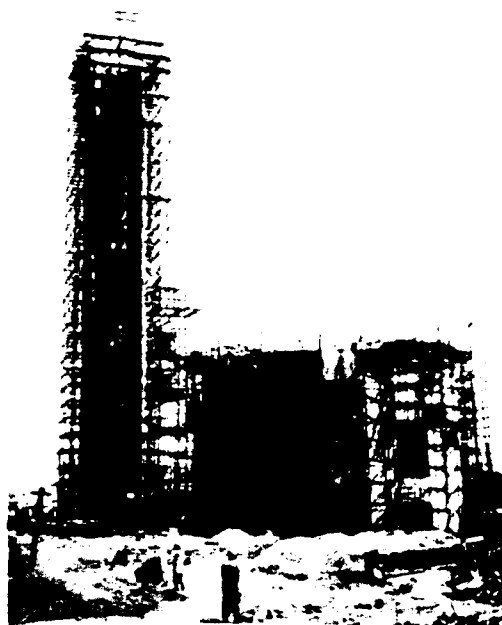
Above: Time to meet an old friend and talk business. British farmers spend £900 million a year on agricultural goods and services

Left: A corner of the acres of farm machinery on show. In 1963 British exports of farm equipment reached the record total of £157,000,000

PAKISTAN TODAY



President Ayub Khan (second right) examines the model of Karachi Nuclear Power Project in Karachi. Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. I. H. Usmani, is on the President's left.



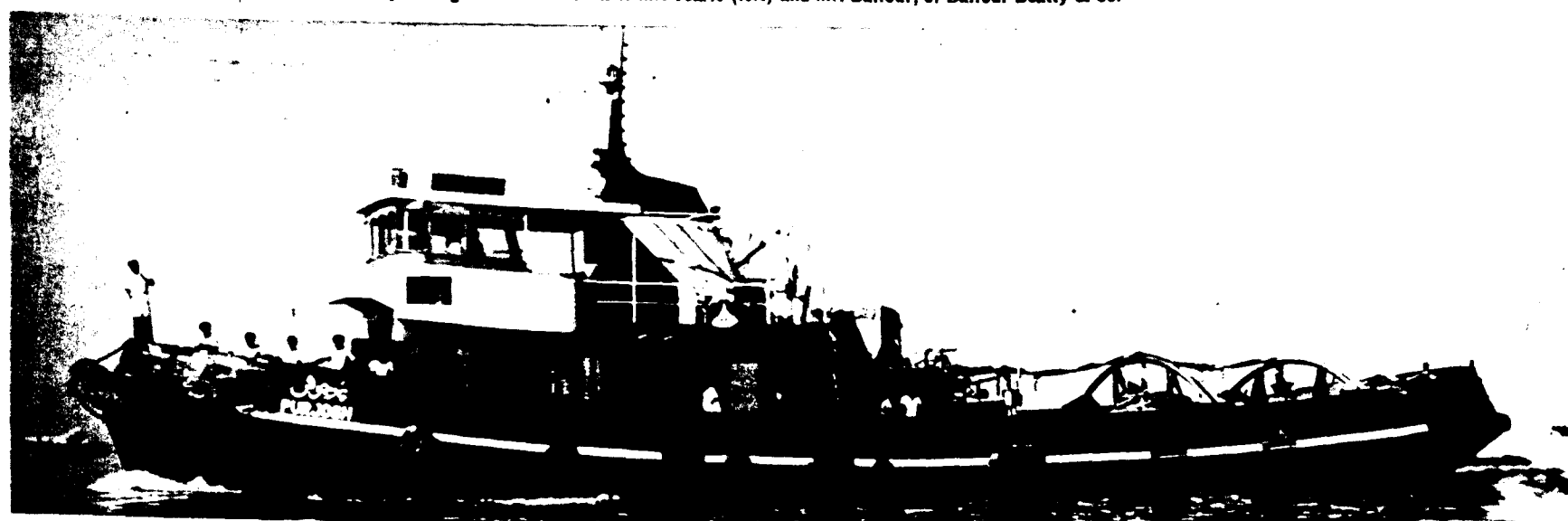
Building the highest civil structure in Pakistan: work in progress on the 212 ft. tower of the Pakistan Institute of Science and Technology at Islamabad.



Mr. Al-Mahmood, Central Industries Minister (right), watches a packing operation in the Packing Dept. of Glaxo Laboratories in Karachi. With him is Dr. R. H. Usmani, the factory manager.



Mr. Tearle, managing director of A.E.I. Overseas Ltd., headed a group of British businessmen on a fact-finding tour of Pakistan: they considered the prospects of industrial development and investment. Here, Mr. Currim (right), of Adamjee Jute Mills, talks to Mr. Tearle (left) and Mr. Balfour, of Balfour Beatty & Co.



The W.I.P.D.C. Karachi shipyard and engineering works has built about 50 vessels and carried out repairs on 1,600 others, including sea-going ships; plans are in hand to build the first 10,000-ton ship. Pictured here, a Karachi Port Trust harbour tug.

The industrial policy of Pakistan's Second Five-Year Plan is paying rich dividends: vigorous efforts have been made to attain self-sufficiency, and it is planned to treble the national income by 1985.

Today Pakistan exports a wide range of finished products, including cotton textiles, jute, leather and footwear, woollen textiles and newsprint.

During the first three years of the Plan, sugar production increased by 67 per cent, vegetable ghee by 133 per cent and cigarettes by 62 per cent. Cotton yarn production increased by 10 per cent, cotton cloth by 16 per cent, silk and rayon cloth by 18 per cent.

Jute manufactures increased by 19 per cent and twelve new mills with a total loomage of 2,000 are to be established in East Pakistan. Ten of these are being sponsored by East Pakistan parties and Britain is lending of Rs. 13 crore out of a total cost of Rs. 19 crore.

Agriculture remains the occupation of about 90 per cent of the population, with jute and cotton covering 10 per cent of the total cultivated area and providing 75 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Rice harvests increased in 1963/64 by over 2½ million tons to nearly 17 million tons, and the increase is attributed to favourable weather conditions, increased acreage and more intensive farming methods.

The government is tackling the problem of waterlogging and salinity in West Pakistan, where nearly 7 million acres are affected. The annual rate of increase in waterlogging and salinity is estimated at 100,000 acres.

To attract foreign capital, the government offers generous terms to foreign investors, including guarantees against expropriation, facilities for profit remittances and tax concessions.

Important highway projects are being assisted by the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank. One credit of about £7 million is for the construction of a 150-mile highway between Dacca and Chittagong and another is for about £6 million for a 90-mile road between Karachi and Hyderabad.



In Marker's factory at Quetta, a Pathan worker operates a foil-wrapping machine manufactured by Morgan Fairless Ltd., of Sheffield, England.

WORLD MONOPOLY

PAKISTAN has the only factory in the world producing natural ephedrine, the source of the drug which eases the suffering of the victims of asthma and other complaints: it is A. D. Marker and Sons Ltd., of Quetta.

Production began in 1941 under the inspiration of Sir Henry Holland, the British eye-surgeon. Three varieties of the ephedra herb grow wild in the Zhob and Loralai districts; cultivated under the supervision of the Pakistan Forestry Department, they are a source of considerable income to the tribesmen who inhabit the region.

The war held up development of Marker's factory producing ephedrine, but in 1951 Mr. Ronald Wright, an Englishman, joined the firm as chief chemist and, as a result, they have steadily and progressively extended their activities.

Starting with the object of producing the ephedrine alkaloid and its salts with a raw material intake of two tons a week, the plant today processes two and a quarter tons thirty-four times a month and, through export sales, makes a valuable contribution to Pakistan's foreign exchange.

Marker's activities also cover a much wider field: they finance productions which include alkaloids for the treatment of high blood-pressure, pharmaceutical galenicals, tablets, injectable solutions, tinctures and extracts, fine chemicals, liver extracts, as well as various proprietaries.

That the quality of the products fully comes up to international standards is proved by the fact that Markers have signed an agreement with the British firms of Evans Medical Ltd., and Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., to develop their manufacture of liver extracts.



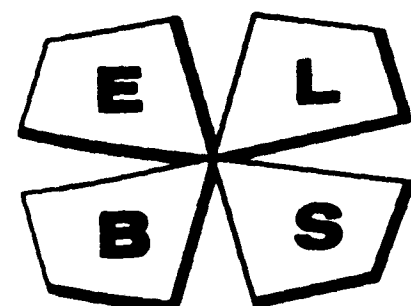
Above: The last stage in the complex process of book production: the E.L.B.S. edition of *Metals in the Service of Man* comes off the production line in the bindery



Right: At a bookshop in Hong Kong, students examine the general series of low-priced books

Below right: A meeting of the Advisory Committee which selects titles for the Low-priced Books Scheme. From left to right: Miss C. V. Wedgwood, Dr. Trevor Williams, Mr. Michael Hornby, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood and Mrs. R. Chilver

Below: President Radhakrishnan of India studies a low-priced textbook. With him are Mr. A. L. P. Norrington (Chairman of the Advisory Committee) and Mr. M. C. Chagla, India's Minister of Education



Satisfying a worldwide thirst for knowledge



The University bookshop at Ibadan, Nigeria: students look over low-priced textbooks

many of the books most needed by students in the developing countries are more expensive than these students can afford. So they have collaborated to make such books available at prices students *can* afford. These books are unabridged reprints of essential texts, which appear under the imprint of the English Language Book Society. The titles are selected by an independent committee of distinguished men and women, many of whom have a special knowledge of what is needed by the student in the developing countries. The books are sold at about a third of their original price.

Titles in Britain's Low-priced Books Scheme fall into two categories. First are textbooks, vital to students at university and technical college. More than 80 titles have already been published and there are many more in preparation. They cover a wide range of subjects: engineering and economics are prominent among those so far covered, but they include most scientific subjects, and an important medical list is in preparation. Law, history and business administration are other subjects included. Books in this section may be purchased in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Thailand, Burma, Afghanistan, Nepal, and most countries in West and East Africa; but not, at present, elsewhere in the world.

The second category, which so far includes some 60 titles, is of a more general nature and the books are much cheaper. Whereas the average price of the textbooks is about 12s., many of the general books are priced as low as 1s. 6d. These books are for the student of English language and literature, for the teacher and student-teacher, the student working without a teacher, or students of science and technology. They are divided into six series: Aids to English; The English Library; The Teacher's Bookshelf; Practical Books; Science Today; and The Modern World. Books in these series (many of them fully illustrated) may be purchased in many countries in Asia (including India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia and Hong Kong) but not, at present, elsewhere.

Readers who have any suggestions to make or would like to know more about Britain's Low-priced Books Scheme, can write to The English Language Book Society, Box 295, Wimpole Street, London, W.1. It must be emphasised, however, that the books cannot be purchased in Britain, nor in any country other than those for which the scheme has been devised and in which the need is greatest. □

A GOOD book, said the poet Milton, is the precious life-blood of a master spirit. Today, three hundred years later, the truth of this strikes one even more forcefully. A good book enshrines the thought and knowledge of the master spirit; it is also a primary source of the knowledge which has gone to produce the complex technological world of today—and on which the world of the future will be built. A good teacher can inspire and can instil a great deal of knowledge; but the world is short of good teachers, and, moreover, even the best teacher relies on the book to fill in the details of the picture he has outlined. Books are the basis of a child's education and the training of a man. And they are the indispensable tools of development and progress. Nowhere more so than in the emergent and developing nations of today.

Notwithstanding the great technical advances and speed of modern printing, vances are expensive to produce; consequently the prices at which they are sold are often beyond the means of those whose need for them is greatest.

The explanation lies in the complex nature of the book itself. Just consider what is involved in the making of a book. First, there is the paper—more likely than not it

will have been specially made for the particular book. The text must be set up in type and blocks (for illustrations) made. Then comes the actual printing on large sheets, perhaps thirty-two pages at a time; if there are colour pictures the sheets may have to be run through the machine four times or more. The book is then bound; the covers printed, the sheets collected and sorted into order, folded, and sewn together on machines that look exactly like ordinary sewing machines. Binding alone may involve up to twelve different processes. Then there are the people most intimately connected with the book who must also be rewarded for their work. They include the author of the book, the artist who illustrated it, another artist who may have designed its appearance, the publisher who made all the arrangements for its production, and finally the bookseller who offers it for sale.

Faced as they are with ever-rising production costs, British publishers nevertheless do succeed in publishing books at prices as low as, and in some cases lower, than those of any other country. What is more, they do this without any sacrifice in the quality of either printing or design or in the lasting properties of the book itself.

Even so, British publishers know that

The City of London

By Margot Naylor Financial Editor of The Observer

THE City of London is largely a mystery—and not only to people overseas. Most residents of Britain and, indeed, the vast majority of the 500,000 people who work inside the so-called Golden Square Mile, would be hard put to it to explain exactly what the City does.

In essence, however, it is simple. It is a place where the manufacture and the movement of goods is facilitated through the provision of services. Most of the services are financial—banking, insurance and the Stock Exchange. But they arise out of an even more basic service, that of merchanting.

There are no important factories in the City of London, if you exclude the printing presses of Fleet Street where millions of newspapers are turned out every day. The City originally became prominent because it was convenient, as a port and a town on the banks of an important river, for clusters of merchants to foregather there. Over 1,900 years ago the Roman historian, Tacitus, wrote about London as "a busy emporium for trade and traders". And when the medieval guilds developed the most important were merchants (such as drapers, fishmongers, merchant tailors, haberdashers and vintners) rather than makers of goods.

AT one stage the City was the centre of London's retail trade, and the marks of the past are still to be seen in the names of the streets and alleys such as Ironmonger Lane, Bread Street and Milk Street. It still remains a home for the great wholesale markets in commodities. Of these goods only a small proportion ever actually arrive in London. The bulk of the hundreds of millions of pounds' worth of grain, tea, rubber, copper, tin and other products that change hands in the City each year are exchanged on sample or on descriptive specification.

For the more important commodities formal markets exist where trading takes place at regular hours and according to rigid rules. With others, business is done direct between individual traders and brokers (or traders' agents). And for many commodities, the traffic in which does not justify a special commodity exchange of its own, dealing takes place in the London Commodity Exchange at Plantation House in Mincing Lane.

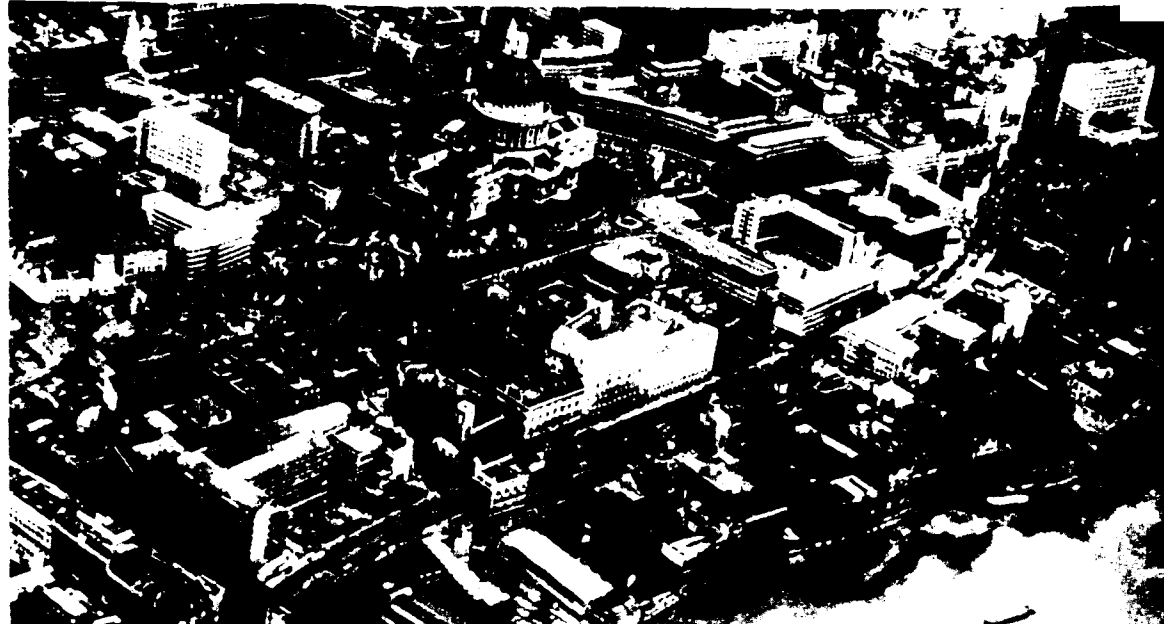
Mincing Lane is a narrow street running down to the River Thames, so that when trade with the Indies was developing in the 17th century it was natural for firms trading in tropical produce to have their offices near the ships moored in the Pool of London. Another example is the Baltic Exchange in St. Mary Axe, an alleyway that runs between Houndsditch and Leadenhall Street, but is reasonably close to the river.

In these streets, as in many others, trading in the 17th and 18th centuries used to take place in coffee houses. People met there for refreshment, the latest news—and business.

ONE such coffee house was the Virginia & Baltick, a popular meeting place for traders both with the Americas and the Baltic countries. The principal commodities sold by the latter were grain, oilseeds and tallow. Today these are still the most important items traded on the Baltic.

But the Baltic has another and even more important function. It is the greatest shipping market in the world. If a merchant wants a cargo taken from one part of the world to another it is on the Baltic Exchange that he will find the most suitable ship.

Facing St. Mary Axe is Lime Street, where



The City of London from the air showing how closely it is linked with the River Thames (right foreground) used by the merchant fleets of the world. In the City's "square mile" are to be found the markets, banks and exchanges which facilitate world trade



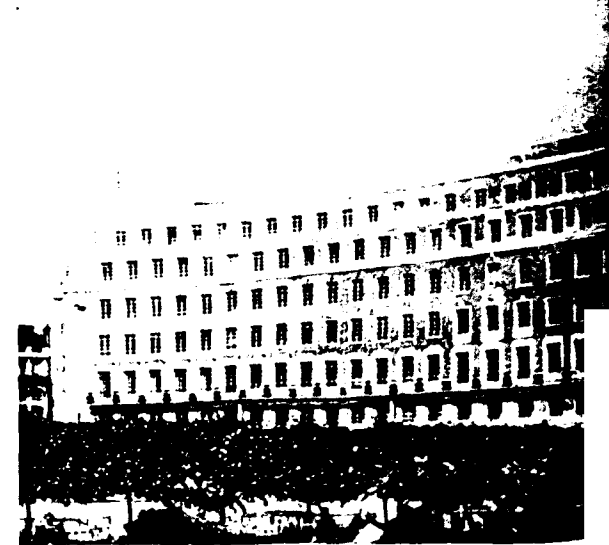
Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London, scene of civic functions, such as the great City banquets



Lloyd's, the pioneer in marine and aviation insurance. Premiums received by members are over £300 million a year



The Baltic Exchange, the world's greatest shipping market. Here the merchant will find the most suitable ship to carry his cargoes



The Bank of England, king-pin in the nation's economy, helps to regulate credit and influence the rate of economic expansion



Above top: The Stock Exchange. Above: Members quote prices and deal. Numbered boards are used to call members



the Corporation of Lloyd's has its headquarters and trading floor. The origins of this world-famous insurance institution date back to 1689 and a coffee shop belonging to an Edward Lloyd where merchants met to discuss shipping problems and to share the risks of transporting the goods of their friends across the oceans.

This brings us to the ancillary services which develop early in any merchanting system. To spread the risk of damage to cargo on the high seas it is essential to have a reliable network of insurers who will guarantee (or underwrite) payment for losses.

ALL the insurance sponsored by Lloyd's is carried by individual underwriters who are personally liable to an unlimited extent. The business done is enormous by any standards. The premiums received by all members of Lloyd's are over £300 million a year; and Lloyd's has agents all over the world to settle claims and supply information of all ship movements. Lloyd's was the pioneer in marine (and aviation) insurance; it is also active in motor vehicle and general insurance, but does not operate life assurance.

Lloyd's is quite independent of the great insurance companies, such as the Prudential, the Pearl and Legal & General, most of which have their head office in the City. These deal more with private individuals than do Lloyd's, and they are also engaged in life assurance.

The income collected by insurance companies each year is an important part of the nation's savings. It plays an equally important part in the nation's investment.

Most of the risks carried by the insurance companies are short-term—say, concerning a ship against damage for one voyage or a house against fire for one year—so that funds arising from premiums on such risks are inevitably invested on a short-term basis. The life assurance premium funds, on the other hand, are invested with a much longer term in view. A great deal of this money goes into long-dated government stocks (both in Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth) because these give a higher income than short-dated securities, and to an increasing extent insurance companies are investing their life funds in the ordinary shares of British industrial companies.

THE mechanism through which insurance companies invest is the Stock Exchange.

This is another example of how, although the City does not itself manufacture or move goods, it nevertheless provides important facilities which enable others to do so.

Without a market where entitlements to shares in industry and commerce could be freely exchanged for ready cash, investors would be reluctant to commit their savings to new projects. This ability to transfer securities easily is essential to the efficient working of a modern economy.

As an actual institution the Stock Exchange was founded in the 1770s when brokers in government bonds, who used to meet at a coffee house called Jonathan's resolved that the title "The Stock Exchange" should "be wrote over the door" of their meeting place.

The Stock Exchange provides a trading place in government debt, but even more important is the service it gives in arranging for the exchange of ordinary shares in industrial and commercial companies.

Its members are divided into two categories. There are the brokers, the investors' agents who carry out instructions to buy or sell a given security; and there are the jobbers who either have (or can get) or can dispose of the security in which an investor wants to deal.

Jobbers are a unique feature of the London market. They are principals, not agents, who deal on their own account and have no contact with the public. There can be several jobbers in every security, so that brokers can shop around to get the best possible price for investors.

The existence of jobbers makes it comparatively easy to deal even in little-known stocks. Here London has an advantage over other stock exchanges—and it needs it, because there are some 10,000 securities listed, almost seven times the number on Wall Street in New York.

Advising companies on the terms on which they should offer their shares to the public (through the Stock Exchange) is a speciality of some large brokers. Often a broker does part of the preliminary preparation, but the bulk of it is the function of one of the issuing houses.

ISSUING houses are the merchant banks. These have many other functions as well; and it is more of them, probably, that we think in connection with the City of London than of any other financial institution.

Many merchant banks began as pure merchants with overseas connections; others started as specialists in the financing of certain types of foreign trade. But, whatever their origins, one of their main functions has for long been the financing of international business. This led to intimate connections with certain countries and to the sponsoring of loans to overseas governments, both national and municipal. After the first world war this kind of business diminished, but it has recently been revived as a result of the virtual closure of New York as a supplier of international capital.

Apart from their role in helping funds to move across national boundaries the merchant banks are important as advisers to industry, not only when a new issue of shares or bonds is contemplated but also when a company plans to make a bid for another. It is on such occasions that the great merchant banks (such as Rothschild, Morgan Grenfell, Lazards, Barings and Schroders) come into the limelight.

Some of the traditional business of the merchant banks, notably in the finance of international trade, has been eaten into by the "ordinary" banks—those with whom the man in the street has a drawing account. The headquarters of the Big Five (Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, National Provincial and Westminster) are all in the City of London, close to Lombard Street and to the Bank of England.

The banking system takes in money from the public (private persons as well as the business community) and uses it as loans to the public and to invest in medium-dated government bonds and short-dated securities. Part of its assets are of course held in cash so as to meet any demand for withdrawals by its customers. The amount so held, and the proportion of assets held in short-dated securities, is controlled by the Bank of England. By this and other more technical means that control interest rates the Bank of England is able to regulate the total amount of credit available to the community, and hence to influence the rate of economic expansion. Its role is therefore an important one. Since 1946 when the Bank was nationalised the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been in a position to give it directions if he considers this to be necessary in the public interest.

The City is a romantic place. The romance comes from the City's physical and moral links with the past. The physical links can be seen in the narrow alleyways; old churches such as those built by Sir Christopher Wren three hundred years ago; and mulberry trees, within a hundred yards of the Stock Exchange, that were planted in the 16th century and whose fruit still drops on the pavement outside Drapers Hall.

Of a different order of romance is the tradition of trust that exists between individuals and institutions carrying on business in the City of London. The City is a village, slow to welcome newcomers and quick to pass on gossip about insiders and outsiders alike. The City is a club, whose members will help each other out in an emergency. Its most stringent rule is the Stock Exchange motto, "My Word is my Bond." □

READERS PICTURES



Mineral prospector stakes claim
in Quebec
George Goodwin, Lord Elgin Hotel,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

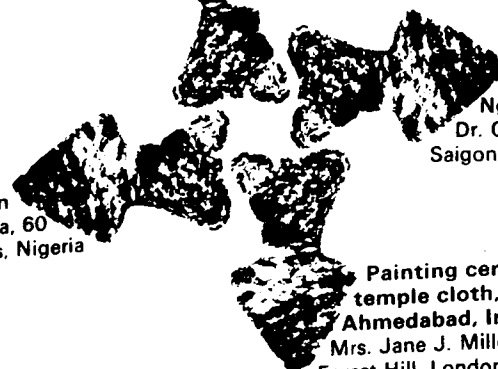
Fishing boat at rest
Azizur Rahman, 19, Stadium Arcade,
Dacca, 2, East Pakistan

Droving
J. D. Goss, 32 Glenlyon Drive,
Ashgrove, W.3, Brisbane, Australia



Tanganyika village
Samuel H. Shetui, c/o St. Francis
College, Pugu, P.O. Box 9090, Da
es Salaam, Tanganyika, East Africa

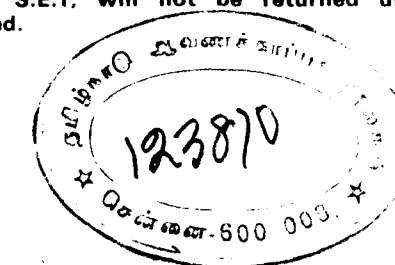
Rainy season
Fola Ajidagba, 60
Broad Street, Lagos, Nigeria



Painting ceremonial
temple cloth,
Ahmedabad, India
Mrs. Jane J. Miller, 78 Bampton Road,
Forest Hill, London, S.E.23



Readers are invited to send photographs which they must have taken themselves. Address and description of the picture should be marked on the back. A guinea will be paid for each photograph published. Photographs, which should be addressed to the Editor, COMMONWEALTH TODAY, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1, will not be returned unless requested.





A Chinese refugee farmer starts to make a garden watched by some of his children



Some of the pigs raised at Sunshine Island: they are the mainstay of the economy and find a ready market in Hong Kong



SUNSHINE



A refugee farmer examines pineapples grown in his garden. Most come to the island with nothing; they leave with a little money and a lot of hope for the future

Gus Borgeest, who is of German English-Portuguese parentage with his Chinese wife, Mona, and a little Chinese girl, Ruth, whom they have adopted. Their own daughter, Naomi, is now away at school in Hong Kong

ON 5th June, 1953, Gus Borgeest, a refugee from China, spent the last few dollars in his pocket hiring a sailing junk at Hong Kong waterfront. Into the hold he put everything he possessed: two tents, bedding, a sack of rice, cooking utensils and gardening tools. Then, with his Chinese wife and five-year-old daughter, he ordered the junk master to set a westerly course out of the harbour.

His destination was Chao Kung, a rock-strewn, uninhabited 200-acre island he had rented for HK\$180 (£11 5s.) a year. His ambition was to establish a settlement where Chinese refugee families could be rehabilitated, enabling them later to move to Hong Kong with homes and farms of their own.

Borgeest left behind him a good job in Hong Kong; ahead lay years of hard work in primitive conditions and a financial battle that has still to be won. But he and his wife, Mona, were doing something they had always longed to do.

The first thing he did was to re-christen the island Sunshine Island: a name deliberately chosen because he wanted to bring sunshine into dark lives.

CLEARING LAND

With the help of two refugee farmers, Borgeest began clearing land for a garden, in temperatures that soared to the high nineties with humidity to match. Mona, who can neither read nor write but speaks English and several Chinese dialects, did the cooking over an open fire on the beach and gathered sea food to vary their diet which consisted almost entirely of rice and fish.

Five-year-old Naomi set to work gathering

ISLAND

—where eight hundred men, women and children have found a new life and new hope for the future . . .

grass for fuel. Their only contact with the outside world was a fishing sampan which called twice a week with stores.

After twelve days a Chinese fisherman and his wife and daughter arrived in a boat and announced that they would like to try life on the island.

By the end of the first month a fair section of tillable land was opened up, there were some chickens, six geese and four she-goats. Everyone was working hard and cheerfully and they were planning to get some rabbits and add another family or two to the community.

But as Borgeest totalled his first month's accounts, hunched over a crate that served for a desk in his tent, the figures spelt out a grim message. In his Hong Kong bank he had left HK\$ 4,000 (£250): the money he had saved since he first arrived in China in 1951.

INTEREST-FREE LOAN

Now he found that already his savings were three-quarters gone. He managed to keep going by getting an interest-free loan from a friend, but in the months that followed the community's mounting expenses proved harder to conquer than the island itself. When they ordered a sack of rice they didn't know how they would find the money to pay for it.

Then Typhoon Tess swept over the island, severely damaging the huts they had built and ruining the gardens.

But by the end of the fifth month Sunshine Island earned its first revenue: HK\$ 15 (£8s. 9d.) from the sale of rabbits. Borgeest would have framed the notes, except that he needed them to buy food. He got two more personal loans and received a number of donations from

friends overseas; these more than anything else made him determined to carry on.

By the end of 1953 Borgeest's vegetable gardens were green and the goats, rabbits and geese were thriving; but now he struck a new and unexpected trouble. Many of the families who came to the island were quite unsuited to the life. Some expected to be given a house and land without any effort on their part, others objected to work.

TOTTERING ECONOMY

The turnover of families reached alarming proportions and posed a new threat to the island's tottering economy. Borgeest returned to Hong Kong and took a temporary job and sent every cent he saved to Sunshine Island, where Mona kept things going.

When Borgeest returned to the island in 1954 he asked welfare agencies in Hong Kong to select only suitable families and he also broadened the scope of his rehabilitation plans, agreeing to take not only farmers but people who could benefit by learning simple trades. No matter what their background, all workers were paid HK\$2 (2s. 6d.) a day and provided with food and accommodation. Borgeest could ill-afford the money, but realised that only men and women who were earning could get back their self-respect.

Towards the end of 1954 the United Church of Canada sent a donation of HK\$5,880 (£367 10s.) and shortly afterwards the Hong Kong Family Welfare Society began sponsoring families at the island, paying HK\$160 (£10) a month for each. Later, three other welfare organisations began sponsoring families. Borgeest made no profit out of this arrangement, but with a guaranteed supply of the right kind

of people and an income he could count on, he was able to push ahead with the island's development more confidently.

By the end of 1955 the first stone houses were complete—a tremendous improvement on the tents and grass huts. At the same time, Borgeest awarded himself his first salary—HK\$200 a month (£12 10s.). But experience has shown that he can rarely afford to pay himself and even when he does he frequently puts the money back to help balance the accounts.

Every year has seen a little more progress at Sunshine Island. Today there are 100 Chinese men, women and children rebuilding their lives under Borgeest's care. All workers are paid HK\$4 a day (5s.) and for the first time the little settlement looks as though it will really last. The 800 fruit trees and cash crops are thriving and the pigs—the mainstay of the island's economy—number 200 and are multiplying fast.

In 1961 Borgeest's work won international recognition when he was given the Magsaysay Award, Asia's equivalent of a Nobel Prize.

NEW HOPE

Over 800 men, women and children have found a new life and new hope for the future at Sunshine Island.

"Most", says Borgeest, "arrived completely destitute and stayed with us for six months or a year before leaving to strike out on their own. About half have become farmers and most of the others have gone into the building trade. They are making a good living and are eager to meet the future."

WILLIAM FISH

the pitch lake of Trinidad



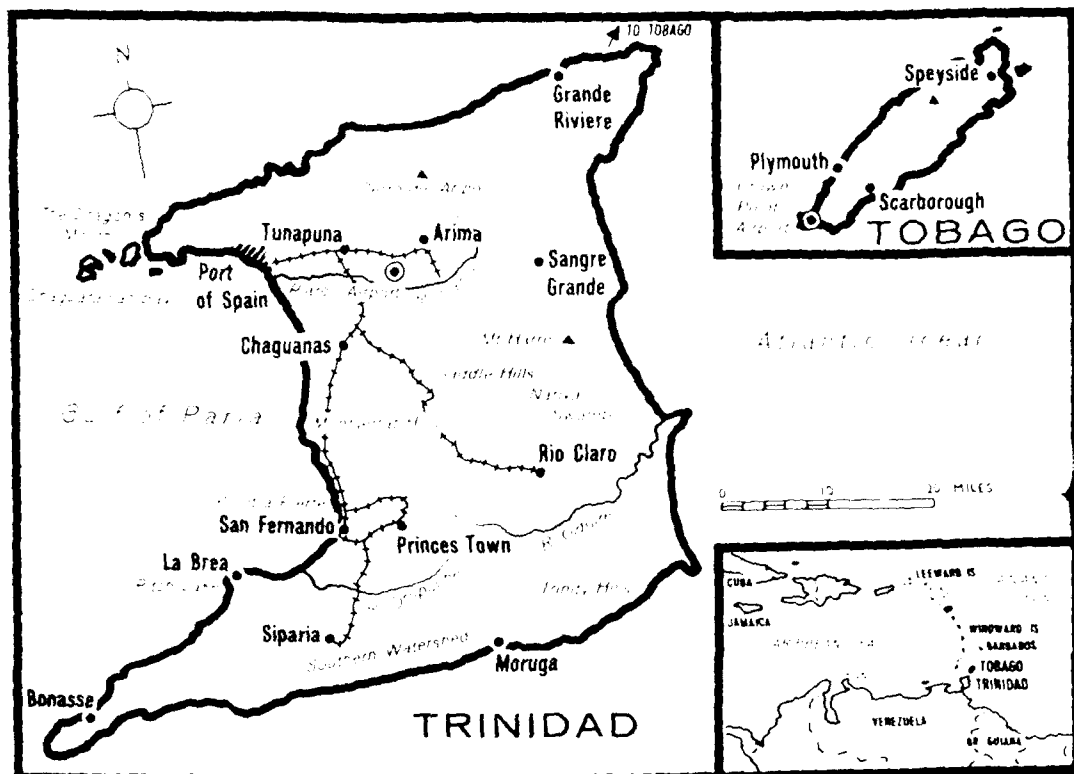
Geography Study
by
L. Dudley Stamp

For more than four hundred years the strange pitch lake of Trinidad has been known and the black substance, variously known as pitch, asphalt or bitumen, used for a variety of purposes. In the days when all ships were made of wood there was always difficulty in making and keeping them watertight. After a buffeting by a storm a vessel would frequently "spring a leak"—a crack might appear between the wooden sections and the vessel would need "caulking"—the crack must be filled in.

When the Amerindians first discovered the value of this natural pitch for caulking their boats we shall never know. Probably Christopher Columbus heard of this when he discovered Trinidad for the Europeans in 1496; certainly Sir Francis Drake used the pitch for repairs to his vessels.

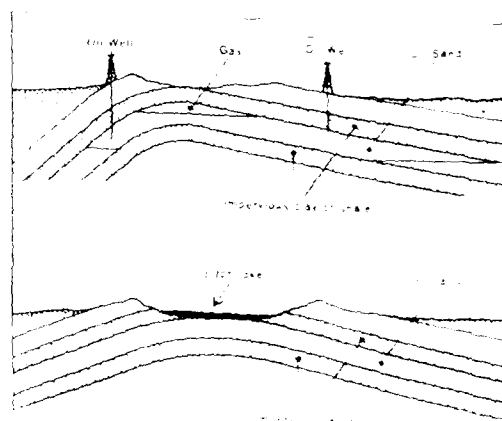
At ordinary temperatures prevailing in the tropics it is slightly plastic; it becomes liquid when heated and so could be run into the cracks, there to harden and make a perfect seal.

Lying in the south-western peninsula of Trinidad not far from the sea, the pitch lake itself is roughly circular and covers rather over a hundred acres. The pitch is constantly welling up near the centre, where it is almost liquid and may omit bubbles of gas. Toward the margins of the lake it is soft enough during the day when the temperature of the air is about 27 deg. C. or 30 deg. F., to show every footprint of a man walking across. I have driven a car across the lake, but it is wise not to stop: he wheels soon begin to sink into the black mass. The lake is a strange sight after rain, with pools of water over its shiny surface. It is dug out in blocks, but the trench so made one day will almost have disappeared the next.



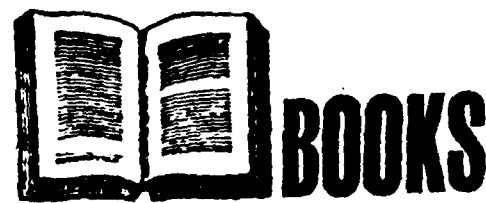
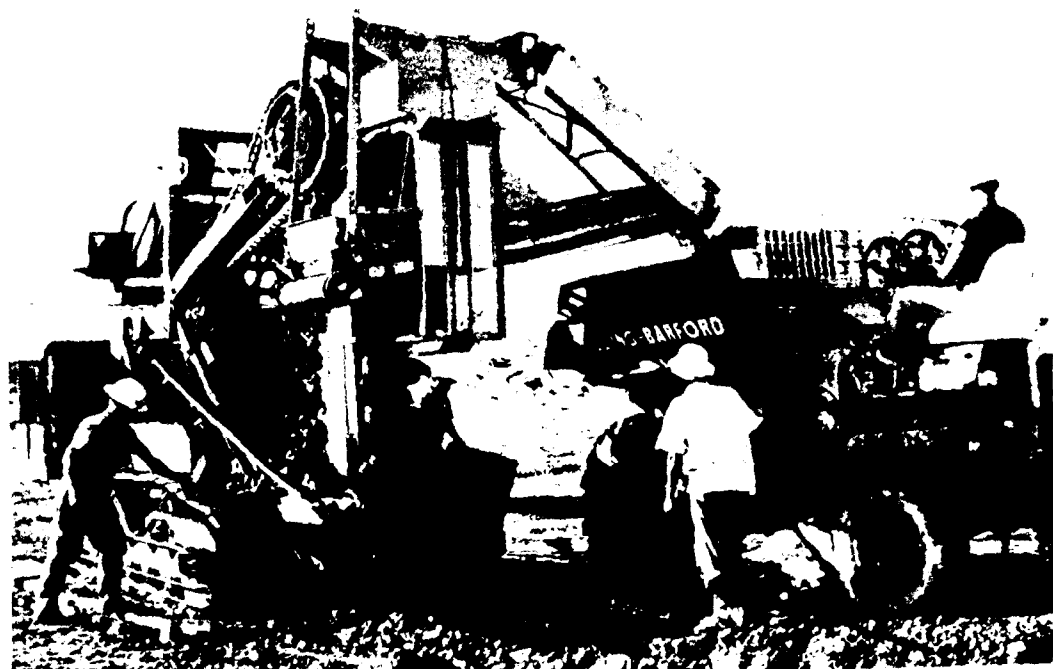
How does the pitch originate? In this southern belt of Trinidad there exists a number of oilfields. The sand containing the oil—the oil sand—is imprisoned between layers of shale or clay through which the oil cannot pass. If the upper layer is pierced by an oil well, the oil either gushes up to the surface or can be pumped up. What would happen if, in the course of ages, the upper sealing layer were penetrated naturally through the action of weathering and erosion? First the gas would escape, then oil seeping to the surface would slowly evaporate, leaving behind only the heavy, non-volatile constituents of the oil. This residue is the natural "pitch" of Trinidad, and the diagrams make clear its mode of occurrence.

For a long time the pitch lake has been worked commercially. After being dug out, the pitch is heated, impurities (such as sticks of wood, sometimes animals and birds which have been trapped) removed, and it is run into barrels for export. Its chief use today is in road-making—binding together the stones to make tar-macadam. The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company has agencies in many cities of the Commonwealth, including London, and the Company's lorries may be seen where road-building or repairing is in progress. In particular, Trinidad owes its fine roads largely to this home supply. Between 150,000 and 200,000 tons are still produced yearly. Exports alone were worth £682,500, according to provisional figures, in 1963.



Above: Top diagram shows a section through a typical oilfield. Lower drawing shows a diagrammatic section of the pitch lake

Right: Mechanical digger is used to extract asphalt from the pitch lake at La Brea. The digger has to be supported on planks to prevent it sinking into the viscous mass of the lake



A guide to Uganda

Uganda achieved its independence in 1962. In Uganda, prepared under the auspices of the Commonwealth Institute, the general reader can find a clear and concise account of this emergent nation in the new Africa and the contribution she is making to the Commonwealth.

The book describes the people of Uganda and their culture as well as the exciting differences of geography, economics and politics. Uganda, for instance, "lies astride the Equator in East Africa and yet because of her altitude enjoys an equable climate with little variation in temperature". Excellent photographs and maps illustrate the text.

Exploration records

The African Association was founded by a group of wealthy men in London in 1788 with the object of promoting the exploration of Africa, then still almost entirely unknown. It played a considerable role in opening up the continent, and among the explorers it sent out were Mungo Park, J. L. Burckhardt, and Frederick Hornemann. The Association was eventually merged with the Royal Geographical Society in 1831.

Records of the African Association is based on the published "Proceedings" of the Association; the letters and papers of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society; and the Minutes of the Association's meetings. It is edited and introduced by Robin Hallett, a writer on African history who has himself worked in Nigeria, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Gentle people

The Gentle People are the Amerindians of British Guiana, descendants of the Arawaka and Caribs who once stretched from the South American mainland to the West Indian islands. They are now scattered through the forest and savannah of the interior, completely isolated from the more sophisticated mixed society of the coastal strip.

The author, an Oxford undergraduate, first got to know them when, at the age of eighteen, he spent a year in one of their villages as a community development worker. He was back among the Amerindians again two years later, travelling throughout the

interior, studying their customs and personality. He describes them as he found them—open, friendly and hospitable, but more complex than they first appear; a people caught between tradition and novelty.

Is there any positive future for the Amerindians within their new context? This will depend, the author thinks, on whether they are known and accepted as the people they really are.

A study for planners

India's Export Trends and the Prospects for Self-sustained Growth, by Manmohan Singh, Professor of Economics at Punjab University, should be of interest not only to students of economic history but also to policy-makers seeking an insight into future developments.

Part One contains a comprehensive analysis of India's export trends from 1948 to 1960, and an attempt to isolate the causes, internal and external, of stagnation. Part Two examines the implication of these trends for prospects in 1970-71—the date by which India's planners expect the economy to become self-supporting. Part Three discusses such issues of policy as bilateralism and regional trade co-operation in South-East Asia.

Creating gardens

T. M. Greensill has spent many years in Nigeria and other tropical countries of West Africa as well as visiting other parts of the world. He is now regarded as an authority on tropical gardening.

In Gardening in the Tropics, he answers many of the problems encountered by himself and other gardeners in the tropics and deals with such subjects as: soils and plant nutrition; the vegetable garden; the flower garden; plants for house and verandah; fruit-growing; the propagation of garden plants; and insect pests and diseases. The book applies to tropical areas which have some rainfall in every month, or seasonal or monsoon rains. It is profusely illustrated with colour plates and black-and-white photographs—all taken by the author.

The Royal Flock

H. B. Carter is an Australian biologist with wide experience in the problems of sheep-breeding and wool production.

In His Majesty's Spanish Flock he tells the story of the Royal Flock of Spanish Merinos which was established at Windsor, Kew and Richmond as a result of the long association of George III with Sir Joseph Banks, his scientific adviser. It was from experience gained with this flock that the 19th century systems of sheep-breeding and marketing in Australia and New Zealand evolved. The book is illustrated with plates in colour and in black-and-white.

Life as a District Commissioner

Charles Chenevix Trench was sent to the Northern Frontier District of Kenya as District Commissioner Garissa District in 1950, and The Desert's Dusty Face is the humorously written story of his ten years' work and travel there.

For young readers

Getting to Know Hong Kong is an up-to-date report for young readers which recounts its colourful past, explores the present situation and looks into the future.

Charles R. Joy has spent many years working for international relief organisations, and in this book describes the social condition of the Colony, which is one of the most densely populated regions in the world.

A useful guide

An Atlas of World Affairs, by Andrew Boyd, attempts to "set down some of the complexities of this changing world in simple form" and consists of 70 maps by W. H. Bromage with accompanying explanatory text. It is intended as a quick guide to areas and situations, and the author himself points out that such simplification consists in knowing what to leave out.

In both text and maps, the aim has been to select what is relevant to the point at issue rather than fill in every detail. There are clearly drawn simplified maps showing such things as population distribution, and location of oil and other key minerals and major currency areas, as well as territorial changes.

This simplified general guide to world affairs should be useful as a means of keeping up to date with the constantly changing situation in different areas of the world.

QUICK GUIDE

Uganda, University of London Press, 1964, 6s. 6d.

Hallett, Robin, Ed. Records of the African Association, 1788-1831. Nelson, 70s.

Hanfrey, Colin. The Gentle People. Hutchinson & Co., 1964, 35s.

Singh, Manmohan. India's Export Trends and the Prospects for Self-sustained Growth. Oxford University Press, 1964, 45s.

Greensill, T. M. Gardening in the Tropics. Evans, 1964, 50s.

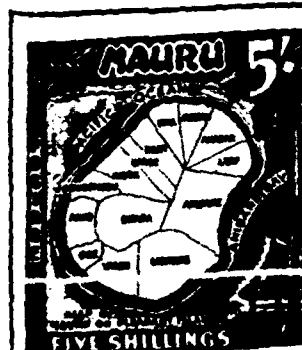
Carter, H. B. His Majesty's Spanish Flock. Angus & Robertson, 1964, 90s.

Trench, Charles Chenevix. The Desert's Dusty Face. Blackwood, 1964, 25s.

Joy, Charles R. Getting to Know Hong Kong. Muller, 1964, 10s. 6d.

Boyd, Andrew. An Atlas of World Affairs. Methuen, 1964, 8s. 6d.

Book reviews prepared with the co-operation of the National Book League.



STAMPS NAURU

The tiny Pacific island of Nauru, which lies almost on the Equator, 1,500 miles north-east of Australia, has been issuing its own stamps for nearly fifty years. Discovered in 1798 by the captain of an American whaling-ship, Nauru was later annexed by Germany and surrendered to Australian forces at the beginning of the first world war. In 1916 British stamps over-printed NAURU were issued for use at the island's post office and these were replaced eight years later by specially designed stamps showing a steamship off the coast of Nauru.

Since the second world war Nauru has been a United Nations trust territory administered jointly by Australia, Great Britain and New Zealand, although in practice it is Australia which plays the major role in the administration of the island. An attractive series of pictorial stamps was issued in 1954 and these show scenes in Nauru. The 5s. value has a map of the island and the 1d. stamp features Anibare Bay, on the east coast. The views of the palm-fringed beaches on these stamps show clearly that Nauru well deserves its title of "Pleasant Island".

New values have recently been added to this pictorial series. One, a 2s. 3d. stamp, shows the coral pinnacles which are dotted along the beach inside the reef surrounding the island. Further inland a coral cliff rises to a plateau bearing large deposits of the high grade phosphate which is the island's chief export and the source of its prosperity. Unfortunately the phosphate deposits, which have been worked since the days of the German occupation, are now becoming exhausted and the islanders will eventually be faced with the problem of finding another means of livelihood. Several islands off the Australian coast have been suggested as alternative sites for re-settlement.

Two other recent additions to the Nauruan pictorial series show tropical wild flowers, the capparid and, on the 3d. stamp value, the poison nut flower. This is white with green leaves against an orange-red background. The new stamps have been designed and printed in Australia.

C. W. HILL

PICTURESCOPE



The "grow more food" drive in Ceylon is being intensified: this picture shows workers busy at a vegetable plantation on one of the State farms. The government proposes to develop nearly half a million acres of partly irrigated and irrigable land with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund



On his arrival at Singapore, New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake, kissed the hand of a blushing schoolgirl, Janet Tay, in gratitude for her presentation of a bouquet of flowers to his wife - who looks on with amusement



Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders gave a much appreciated display of Scottish National dances to a distinguished audience in Marudi, Sarawak



The reception held by the Commissioner for India, Mr. S. J. Wilfred, at Lusaka, on India's Republic Day, was an important occasion for Dr. Kenneth Kaunda (right): it was his first public function after being appointed the first Prime Minister of newly independent Zambia

- "Grow more food" drive in Ceylon • Dr. Kaunda—Zambia's first Prime Minister • Brotherhood Week in London • The Governor-General of Trinidad and Tobago in India and Pakistan



As part of "Brotherhood Week" in London organised by the Council of Christians and Jews, three pretty Ceylonese girls gave a display of Kandyan folk dances during an evening of dance and mime. From left Chitrani Samarasinghe, a dancing student, Rosemarie Munnasinghe, typist at the Bank of Ceylon, and Laxmidevi Abeyaratne, student artist working at the Ceylon Tea Centre

Below: Four young men from Hong Kong were among the 45 graduates in dental surgery from the University of Sydney this year: from left, Chan Wing Cheung, Chan Shiu Sum, Poon Kwok Young and Wong Pak Yiu. Mr. Wong returned home to begin work as a government dental officer and the others are remaining in Australia to gain additional experience

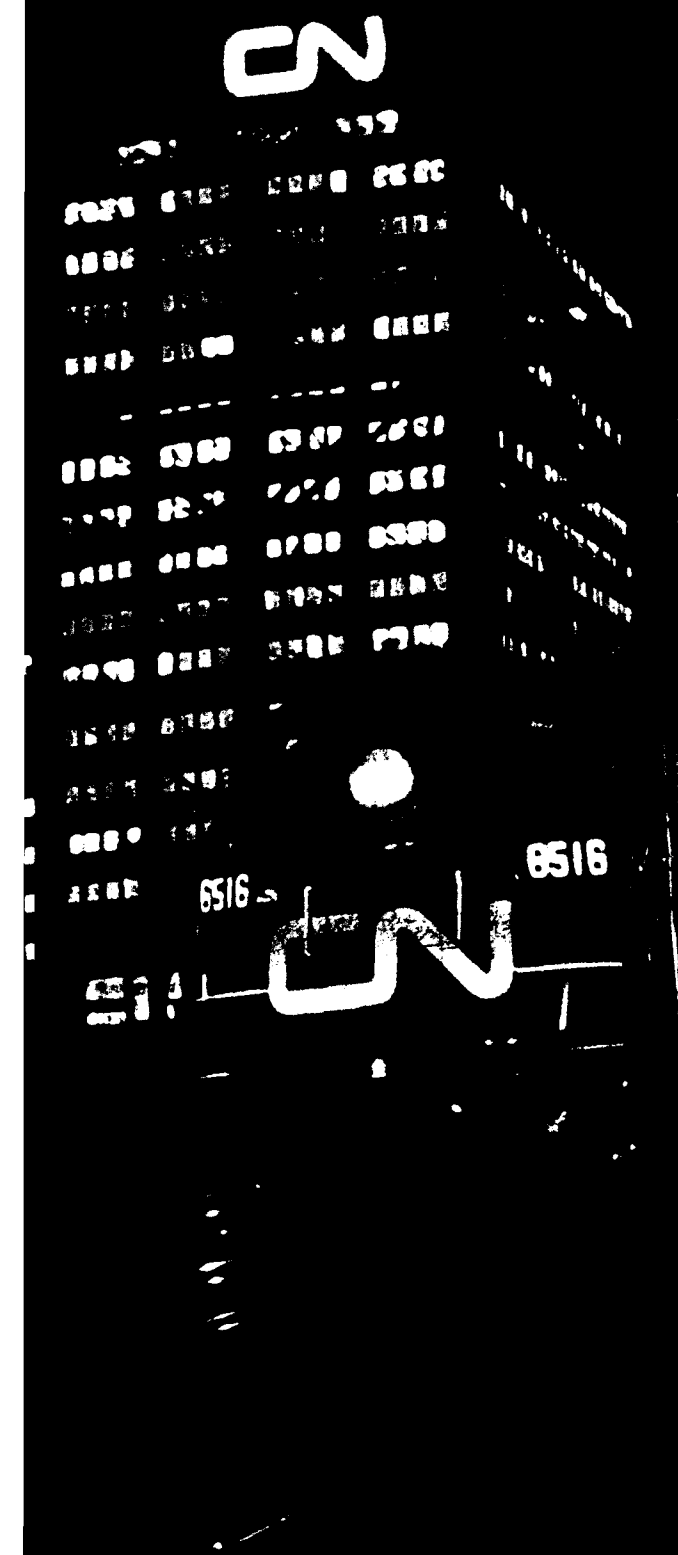


Mem Leang Pin Malakul, Minister of Education, cuts the ribbon to open the Shakespeare Exhibition in Bangkok; with him is Mr. Burrow, British Council Representative for Thailand (left)



The Governor-General of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Sir Solomon Hochoy, recently visited India and Pakistan accompanied by his wife, Lady Hochoy. Top picture shows him in Delhi talking to Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, and, above, in Pakistan talking to President Mohammad Ayub Khan.

COMMONWEALTH TODAY



THE QUEEN ELIZABETH • LE DAUVE ELIZABETH

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Viewpoint

AID FOR THE COMMONWEALTH

The pattern of the Commonwealth and the nature of the Commonwealth relationship are constantly changing. Yet the solid, practical basis of the association with its emphasis on help, grows stronger

"BRITAIN wants to give the greatest help of which she is capable to the developing countries, and it is a major purpose of national policy steadily to increase this aid," Mr. Robert Carr, then British Secretary for Technical Co-operation, told an international conference on industrialisation recently.

Since 1960 between £100 million to £140 million has gone each year in gifts and loans to the less-developed Commonwealth countries. In addition, British private investment overseas amounts to something like £300 million a year, largely in the Commonwealth.

Some of the newly independent Commonwealth countries have economies which are at an early stage of development, their financial resources are few and they lack a sufficient number of experienced people in the higher administrative, medical, educational and technical posts. This is why capital aid is so necessary; also technical assistance both in training local staff and in supplying experts from Britain.

MORE than 19,000 men and women were serving in the less-developed countries in 1963, recruited under the auspices of the Government. Many thousands more were recruited directly by the developing countries.

In addition there is the growing number of volunteers, mostly young people, who go abroad under specialised schemes. Most are engaged in teaching, but they also help in agriculture, industry and social welfare, and by 1965 the number is expected to rise to 1,400.

Under an Overseas Service Aid Scheme, devised in 1960 for dependent and newly independent Commonwealth countries, Britain recruits and pays part of the costs of about 12,000 Britons serving as skilled administrators and specialists maintaining and developing efficient public services.

Even small countries can afford the services of experts under this scheme which costs Britain £15 million a year.

Offers of increased educational aid to the developing countries of the Commonwealth were made by the Prime Ministers at their meeting in London last July. Among them was Britain's promise of an additional £25 million over the next five years for capital assistance for higher education.

MORE than 42,000 Commonwealth students are undergoing full-time courses at universities and technical colleges in Britain and, where necessary, special courses are devised to meet their needs.

Under the direction of the Department of Technical Co-operation, Britain's resources of experience and brainpower in specialised fields are surveyed, mobilised and expanded to provide an ever-increasing supply of experts, advisers and teachers to go out to the Commonwealth's developing countries on loan, secondment or contract.

In the past many British people spent a lifetime overseas. This is rare today. The demand is now for people, with skill and experience, to serve for a few years at a time.



Sir Alec Douglas-Home, former British Prime Minister, says goodbye to H. E. Nai Buchana Attahakor, Thailand's Deputy Minister of National Development, after talks at 10 Downing Street. Aid to Thailand was discussed: already Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, benefits from Britain's biggest technical assistance effort under the Colombo Plan to any country outside the Commonwealth



Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Mr. Duncan Sandys welcome the Prime Minister of the Malaysian Federation, Tunku Abdul Rahman, to Marlborough House in London



Under the title "Exercise Hercules" a three-day meeting of senior army officers from the Commonwealth was held at the Staff College, Camberley, England. Above, Gen. Chaudhuri, India's Chief of Army Staff (left), with Gen. Sir Richard Hull, Britain's Chief of General Staff. Below, Pakistan Army Chiefs, Lt.-Gen. Aftab Qadir and Major-Gen. Nasir Ahmed Khan with Gen. Sir Richard Hull



PEOPLE OF IMPORTANCE



The Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mrs. Bandaranaike, arrives at London Airport with her daughter Chandrika who is seventeen



Mr. Krishnamachari, India's Finance Minister, and Mrs. Gandhi, daughter of the late Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, are welcomed by Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Mr. Duncan Sandys



Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, talks to Mr. Krishnamachari, India's Finance Minister, and Dr. Mohla, the Indian High Commissioner, at Marlborough House



Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of Nigeria, entertains the President of Pakistan (left) to luncheon at the residence of the Nigerian High Commissioner in London



The Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman, surrounded by some of the Malaysian students studying in Britain, whom he met when he visited Malaysia Hall in London

COMMONWEALTH TODAY

ASIA EDITION

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FRONT COVER: Night scene at Central Station, Montreal, Canada

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At Ottawa the countries of the Commonwealth drew up plans for closing the "education gap"



"Let us all work together in this worthy and yet incomplete Commonwealth of Nations, at least in the educational sphere, so that we may in the long run establish universal brotherhood and understanding through the instrument of sound and proper education."

The most persistent theme of the discussions in committee was the need for the developing countries eventually to "become masters of their own educational progress", as it was put in the Conference report. In other words, while the developing countries still required considerable numbers of teachers from overseas to help in

A scheme to increase to 1,000 over the next

...for further training under the Commonwealth

The Conference also took a look at possible new fields of Commonwealth co-operation in, for instance, the use of mass media: television, radio, films, and audio-visual aids. The enlistment of such aids would, it was felt, in some degree help to combat the shortage of teachers. Britain's offer to undertake up to three pilot projects of limited extent in chosen areas and using all forms of teaching aids received a warm

To sum up, the Ottawa Conference produced several new ventures and showed that co-operation in the educational field was capable of growth and expansion, confirming what the President of the Conference, the Right Hon. Vincent Massey, had said at the inaugural

Mass media. Recognised as a potential revolutionary force in educational methods, Commonwealth interchange of information materials and skills should be encouraged and further research and experiment undertaken on a basis of Commonwealth collaboration. □

EAGER TO LEARN

Education is a number one priority in Asia



In West Pakistan: children of the tribesmen at an open-air school near Parachinar



A Rural University in India: Training in agriculture is one of the important activities of the Mouni Vidyapeeth (University) at Gargoti village in Maharashtra state. Established in 1952, it serves 93 villages and the institutions of the university range from pre-primary school to a postgraduate course for educational research. It also offers services such as medical aid, milk centres, expert agricultural advice, help in establishing co-operatives, training in trades and industries



Twenty-four Colombo Plan Trainees are among the 260 students at the Engineering School of the University of Auckland, New Zealand. Here, Mr. Callender, senior lecturer in civil engineering, with Colombo Plan students Mohamad Ali bin Yusoff from Malaysia (centre) and Ngo Trong Ninh from South Vietnam



A Field Survey Group to India was led by Jean Mitchell, a geography student at Oxford University, last summer. With Jean in this photograph are other members of the group: (from right) Penrose Smart, Susan Mischler and Melanie Anderson



Eighty Students from Fiji undertook courses in Brisbane, Australia, last year. Among the spending three years studying to be radio technicians are Mr. Mudaliar of Nasinu, Mr. Ramendra Singh of Suva, and Mr. Jalil Shah of Nadi, with an Australian girl student



Education in Hong Kong

The task of educating more than three-quarters of a million young people is being tackled in a revolutionary manner in Hong Kong. In 1963 the educational programme called for over £10 million for the completion of 90 new schools, extensions to existing buildings, and the formation of a new university. Altogether Hong Kong has over 2,000 primary and secondary schools and nearly half of all pupils receive a Government subsidy to help with fees. Picture above shows a primary class on the rooftop of a resettlement block. Resettlement estates house up to 80,000 people and many blocks are equipped with schools like this one

Miss Wallis Retires

After more than ten years in Sarawak, teaching domestic science and home economics in the Education and Agriculture Departments, Miss Wallis, a British schoolteacher, has retired. At a farewell party in her honour, Mr. Williams, Director of the Department of Agriculture, said, "There is no doubt she has done a great deal to ease the everyday work of women in this country, and made them realise their proper position in the community. She will be remembered for a long time by women of all races." The picture, right, shows Miss Wallis at a Longhouse in Sarawak





The new suspension bridge across the Firth of Forth is a symbol of a country's progress

SCOTLAND, nation within a nation, the hilly northern part of Britain, boasts more than the history and hospitality beloved of tourists. She has, among other things, an industrial heart which was beating strongly—shipbuilding, coalmining, jute manufacture—in 1890 when the first of the bridges on these pages was completed, carrying the railway north from Edinburgh.

In September the suspension bridge (seen in foreground of the picture above) was opened by Queen Elizabeth. It cost £18 million, contains 22,000 tons of structural steel, 30,000 miles of wire, and with its 3,300 ft. central span is the fourth longest bridge of its kind in the world. It replaces a ferry, speeding road traffic at a time when new industries are bringing variety and giving fresh impetus to Scotland's economy.

in Scottish manufacturing industry. Ten years ago steel girders sprouted in a field near Motherwell, in Lanarkshire—a field which now holds a £90 million steelworks incorporating a steel strip mill which has stimulated car porating a steel strip mill which has stimulated car manufacture (the popular Hillman Imp car is made in Scotland). More than 20 electronics firms are established in Scotland, which has the world's first factory for making electronic machine-tool controls. Electrical engineering, office machinery, synthetic fibres, petrochemicals, are doing well. And a £20 million pulp and paper mill is being built at Fort William in the Scottish Highlands, to supplement tourism as a major industry.

Traditional industries thrive on a smaller scale—thus Clyde-built ships are still famous, but world competition for orders is keen and fewer shipyard workers are employed in the coalmining output of 16.5 million tons in

1963-64 compares with 39 million tons 50 years ago; and jute, modernised since 1945 at a cost of £14 million, is holding its own but will never regain the peak production of 1850, when jute sacks were indispensable.

Other well-established industries, notably whisky, tweed and textiles, are making progress—spectacularly so in the case of whisky; and more than 70 per cent of the famous Harris tweed is exported.

The Scottish Industries Exhibition, opened by the Queen on 3rd September, 1964, reflected these developments, and did so in a city, Glasgow, which is a focal point of change. In 1966 another great bridge is due to be opened across the Firth of Tay, which will further improve communications with the North. Scotland, with her more than 5,000,000 people, is moving; in her great new bridges and on every side there is evidence to prove it. □



Mr. Govindan Nair (left) and Sir Paul Gore-Booth sign agreements for a £14½ million loan to the Government of India from the British Government

NEWS IN BRIEF

SEVEN new loan agreements were signed in Delhi by Mr. P. Govindan Nair, Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and the British High Commissioner, Sir Paul Gore-Booth. These loans total £14½ million and are part of the £30 million aid programme for India for 1964/65. Along with a further £5½ million loan, British aid contribution to India's third Five-Year Plan comes to £155 million. (See picture above.)

MACHINERY worth £500,000 is to be supplied by Prince-Smith & Stells of Yorkshire, England, to the State Trading Corporation of India. This is in addition to a recent agreement with the same group for the supply of cotton machinery to India.

CONTRACTS worth over £1 million have been awarded to BICC by the Indian Railways Board. The contracts, three in all, cover the supply and installation of 25 kV a.c. overhead equipment for 164 miles of track.

DURGAPUR steelworks is to have a £3,600,000 sinter plant to be built by companies of the Simon Engineering Ltd. group whose headquarters are at Cheadle Heath, Stockport, England. The order was placed by Hindustan Steel Ltd., and process and all detailed engineering will be the responsibility of Huntington Herberlein and Co., another British company.

FIFTY young British boys and girls took up assignments in India in 1964 under the Voluntary Service Overseas scheme. VSO sent nearly 800 volunteers abroad during the year and 200 of them were sponsored by companies and trusts. Sponsorship requires a minimum contribution of £300 for support of the voluntary worker during the year and many firms sponsor their ex-apprentices. This is a particularly valuable support as there is great demand for people with industrial skills.

AN INDIAN

By T. S. NAGARAJAN



Bikram Singh and two fellow farmers hold up a bullock cart so that a new wheel with a pneumatic tyre can be fitted

Below: The author, T. S. Nagarajan, travelled by this bullock cart to the farm at Chobla from the nearest bus halt

Opposite: The farmer's first need is water: Bikram Singh has installed a pump and shares the water with his neighbours. Chobla has moderate rains in the monsoon



IN THE last twelve years, India's food production has risen by 50 per cent. During the next seven years the Government wants it to increase by a further 50 per cent.

If this is to happen, more of India's 70 million farming families must become like Bikram Singh of Chobla.

ONLY TWO ACRES

Bikram Singh has only two acres of land but it feeds a family of six and is the showpiece of Chobla in the State of Uttar Pradesh. On it he grows three varieties of hybrid maize, four strains of wheat, sugarcane, mangoes, bananas, guavas, papayas and a dozen other kinds of fruit. He has a water pump and a machine to hull paddy and both are run on a 10 h.p. motor.

Bikram Singh is an ambassador of progress in a region where the farms are much as they were generations ago. At fifty he has the energy of half a dozen younger men. He is all the time on the move, looking for new ideas in farming and putting them into practice.

NEW IDEAS

This indeed is what Indian farmers need: new ideas and the enthusiasm to try them out.

While Bikram Singh provides the ideas, his two brothers, both in their thirties, supply the shoulder power. As in most Indian families, with each generation the farm has been divided. Bikram Singh's great-grandfather owned twenty acres. He had three sons who each inherited a little less than seven acres and Bikram Singh's father got a little more than two acres which now support three brothers and their families and the old father.

AGRICULTURAL DIPLOMA

First Bikram Singh took a diploma in agriculture and when he found there was little he could do on the family farm he went into Government service. Although he is still an office worker, he remains a farmer and spends all the time he can on the two acres.

These are split up in bits and pieces. The largest is an orchard with mango trees, a patch of sugarcane, a demonstration plot with new

FARMER'S SHOWPIECE

varieties of wheat, a water pump and a shed which houses the motor, hulling mill and air compressor.

The second chunk of land is a furlong away and grows wheat. The third bit is three furlongs away and grows animal fodder.

TRAINED MECHANIC

Bikram Singh himself lives at Ghaziabad, midway between Delhi and Chobla and he spends his time between the two. His brothers take good care of the farm, the younger being a trained mechanic.

It was a break in his office work that induced Bikram Singh to return to farming. Nine years ago the department he was working in was abolished and he received Rs. 2,000 as compensation. He borrowed a further Rs. 3,000 and bought machines to modernise the farm.

Finding he needed still more capital he took another clerical job and within two years the farm had a new look. The rice huller and flour mill were the only ones of their kind in the village and all the neighbours took their custom to him. The pump provided water to his neighbour's holdings as well as Bikram Singh's own land and they were glad to share the costs.

THREE LIVES

His neighbours regard Bikram Singh so highly they willingly try out his ideas. Thus he leads three lives: he is a farmer, a Government employee and a one-man extension agency.

"My interest is in finding out what is new and trying it out," he says. In 1961 he grew hybrid maize for the first time and obtained 25 maunds per acre instead of the average eight to nine.

In his orchard he has guava, papaya, sapodilla and amla trees, besides mango. "An orchard requires labour, but once you work hard, it gives assured returns. I sell mangoes and grafts. They bring in around Rs. 500 a year," he says. "But in a few years it will be 2,000."

Thus speaks a man who knows that with modern methods and scientific experiment even a little two-acre farm can be a showpiece.



Bikram Singh: a farmer on the look-out for new ideas

MALTA

NATION WITH A LONG HISTORY

ON Monday, 21st September, Malta, which comprises three Mediterranean islands steeped in sun and history, became one of three British dependencies—the others, Malawi and Zambia—to achieve independence in the latter half of 1964.

In 1802, two years after the Maltese people, with British help, had evicted the French, the Treaty of Amiens provided for the administration of Malta to revert to the traditional rulers of the islands, the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. But the Maltese people petitioned to be placed under British sovereignty and protection, and in 1814 this was confirmed by international agreement.

The Maltese islands are the remnants of a "land bridge" which linked Europe with Africa some 170,000 years ago. Prehistoric animals fleeing south with the coming of the Ice Age died in Malta, and their fossilised bones in the Ghar Dalam (Cave of Darkness), like the well-preserved temples of the Stone Age people, the magnificent palaces of the Knights of St. John, and the ornate churches that abound on the islands, are part of Malta's heritage.

Malta faces problems which independence alone will not solve. She has no natural resources, not even rivers or lakes, and she must provide for 330,000 people in 122 rocky square miles which, at more than 2,700 people to the square mile, makes her one of the most crowded countries on earth. These problems, however, are not new, and Malta is assured of the continued friendly interest, and practical assistance, of Britain and the Commonwealth.

When the British first went to Malta, most of the necessities of life such as grain, vegetables, oil and timber, had to be imported, and the only export—not a valuable one—was cotton twist. Britain's presence helped Malta, for the permanent garrison installed in the island fortress provided cash and work, and served to encourage trade. Malta was declared a free port, and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 encouraged more ships to call at the islands to refuel and trade.

The British presence has played a great part in the raising of Maltese living standards. British defence expenditure in Malta in recent years amounted to some £20 million a year, and with exports running at little over £4 million a year against an import bill of over £28 million, the Maltese economy leaned heavily on the British garrison and naval station. An assisted emigration scheme enabled more than 80,000 Maltese to find new homes, mostly in Britain, Canada and Australia,



The Duke of Edinburgh and the Prime Minister of Malta, Dr. Borg Olivier, watch an R.A.F. fly-past during the Malta independence celebrations, when the Duke represented The Queen. The British Government's independence gift to Malta was a silver table centrepiece in the form of a Maltese Cross on a George Cross.

between 1948 and 1962, but the Maltese are chiefly pinning their faith on industrial and tourist development.

Britain will continue to assist her old and trusted friends. The people of Malta stood by Britain in two world wars in this century, and after the conflict of 1939-1945, in which Malta suffered severely from air attacks, Britain gave £30 million towards the cost of reconstruction. In the coming ten years Britain will supply independent Malta with £50 million in gifts and loans, chiefly to help her further diversify her problem economy.

Diversification has already started. For many decades the British naval dockyard in Valletta was a vital source of employment for the Maltese; but in a jet and nuclear age, naval bases in land-locked seas lose much of their value. When the Royal Navy moved out, Britain provided £7.25 million so that the dockyard could be converted to civilian use. Today it is busy repairing merchant ships.

The civil harbour has been modernised and public services, such as telephones, electricity, water and power, have been expanded to meet the growing needs of new industries. Malta produces a wide range of goods including synthetic fibres, paint, detergents, textiles, spring mattresses, plastics and furniture. More industry is needed.

Complementing the industrial effort, special attention has been paid to the expansion of technical education in Malta. The Royal University of Malta is well known, and is the oldest university in the Commonwealth outside Britain. Malta also has a modern Polytechnic built with the aid of a grant of £450,000 from Britain—part of the £29.1 million provided by Britain under the revised five-year plan 1959-1964.

The Maltese people are of happy disposition and, despite their problems, lead a full life which, traditionally, is centred round the Church. Many dazzling "festas" are held in towns and villages—events which, apart from their religious significance, add lustre to the many other tourist attractions.

As she gains her independence, Malta is relatively prosperous. There are about 24,000 television sets in use, and 27,000 cars, trucks and buses fill the roads.

At a cross-roads of the world, Malta is fully in touch with developments in the modern world. Just as she cannot ignore them, so she cannot be ignored. Just as she has enjoyed a long and eventful a history, so she faces the future with the confidence born of experience. □



Churches are everywhere in Malta, on skylines, in valley vistas, or (as in this photograph) met suddenly, delightfully, in squares at the end of narrow streets. All have attractive facades and are beautifully decorated inside. They glow like amber under the Mediterranean sun.



Tourists with a view over cultivated countryside. Agriculture in Malta is a hard struggle, for the islands are rocky. Ships that called in mediaeval times brought soil in return for the hospitality of Maltese ports. There are few trees in Malta even today.

The bus terminal, and typical architecture, in Valletta. The capital of Malta is a mosaic of apricot-coloured palaces, winding streets, marble stairways, covered balconies, arched squares, houses of the Knights of St. John with coats of arms carved above the doors, churches and fountains.



One of Malta's new industrial estates. Britain's policy of encouraging diversity in Maltese industry is being continued by the Government of Dr. Borg Olivier. Malta produces a wide range of goods, from detergents to spring mattresses, but more industry is needed.



The Maltese people (these two fishermen are mending nets) are friendly and hospitable to visitors. In 1963 more than 30,000 tourists discovered this for themselves. Among Malta's attractions are the numerous beaches, abundant sunshine, varied architecture and prehistoric remains.



General Editor: Maltese Cross

MALTAS PAST

The Stone Age people who lived in Malta between 2000 and 1500 B.C. left many temples which, in the equable climate, are well preserved.

Between 1500 and 1000 B.C. the Phoenicians seafaring traders from the Eastern Mediterranean visited Malta. They were followed by Carthaginian colonists who introduced the earliest known form of the Maltese language.

Here are some subsequent dates in Maltese history.

2000 B.C. Carthage and Malta surrendered to the Romans.

A.D. 60 St. Paul was shipwrecked in Malta and during his three months' stay converted the people to Christianity. He is also credited with tiding the islands of poisonous snakes.

870 The Arabs began a 200 years' occupation of Malta. The Arabic which they introduced blended with the earlier Punic tongue, further developed the Maltese language.

1090 Roger the Norman, Count of Sicily, expelled the Arabs. Successively Normans, Angevins, Aragonese, Castilians ruled Malta, and enriched the language with Romance words.

1530 Charles I of Spain, who was also Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, gave the islands to the Order of St. John in exchange for the yearly gift of a falcon (bird of prey) to his Viceroy in Sicily. Note: The Order of St. John was founded in Jerusalem as a nursing brotherhood in the 11th century. It became a militant, aristocratic republic, owning land in different countries of Europe. Then came Charles's offer of a permanent home.

1565 The Knights of St. John defeated a Turkish army of 31,000 men. Then they built the fortified city of Valletta, the present capital of Malta, which is renowned for its palaces, baroque decoration and military architecture.

1798 Capture of Malta by the French who, two years later, were evicted with British aid.

1814 The Treaty of Paris recognised that Malta was now under British sovereignty and protection.

1942 Malta, after withstanding fierce air attacks in the second world war, was awarded the George Cross by King George VI as a witness to "heroism and devotion that will long be famous in history."

21st Sept. 1964 Malta achieved independence and became a sovereign member of the Commonwealth.

ENJOYING LIFE IN BRITAIN

People come from all parts of Asia; some to look and learn, others to stay and study and work . . .

1. **Malaysian welfare officers** take a look at Britain's latest sports centre at London's Crystal Palace. Here, above the international swimming pool, they talk to the Assistant Director of the Sports Centre, Mr. Bill Slater (right), former professional footballer.

2. **London Transport** changed its rules and regulations to allow Amar Singh, a Sikh railway guard, to wear his turban instead of the official railway cap. Picture shows Amar Singh in uniform, wearing a black turban and the London Passenger Transport badge.

3. **A Pakistani tea estate expert** learns the new techniques in farm mechanisation at the Massey-Ferguson School in Coventry. Mr. Sharafat Aly Khan, of the Shumshernugger Tea Estate in the Sylhet area of E. Pakistan, is being shown the latest type of disc harrow by one of the school instructors.

4. **Hong Kong editor**, Mr. Pang Woon-Yui, visits Harlow New Town, in Essex, during his visit to England. In the background of the picture are the modern Town Hall and Council Offices.

5. **Visitors from Ceylon** are shown china ready for firing at the Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Co. Mr. Perera is Personnel Manager of Brooke Bond Ceylon Ltd., and Mr. Choksy is Assistant Managing Director of Hentley Garments Ltd.

6. **The Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan**, Mr. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury, talks to Mr. Duncan Sandys, then Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. Speaking at a conference in Nottingham the High Commissioner for Pakistan said, "British justice and Britain's great sense of a mission for humanity have left the feeling among Pakistanis that their closest friends in Europe are the British people."

7. **Journalists from Fiji** visit the Ravenscraig Steel Works of Colvilles Ltd., Motherwell, in Scotland. From left: Mr. Field (Colonial Office), Luke Vuidreketi (Nai Lalakai), Mr. Hunter (Colvilles Ltd.), Mr. Ross (Scottish Information Office), Mr. Sharma (Jagriti), Sitiveni Yaqoni (Information Assistant, Suva).

8. **Telephone Executives from Thailand** examine the Electronic Telephone Exchange at Leighton Buzzard on their visit to Britain as guests of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., major suppliers of telephone equipment to Thailand. Second, left, is General Pachern Nimbutr, Director-General of the Telephone Organisation of Thailand.

9. **Three doctors from India** studying in different parts of the British Isles took time off from their studies for a sightseeing trip round London. They are pictured here on Westminster Bridge. From left: Dr. Kumud Singh, Dr. Jatiswar Singh and Dr. Jogendra Singh.



1. Malaysian welfare officers



2. Amar Singh, a Sikh railway guard



3. Pakistani tea estate expert



4. Hong Kong editor



5. Visitors from Ceylon



6. Pakistani parliamentarian



7. Journalists from Fiji



8. Thai telephone executives



9. Doctors from India

Airborne Ballet with the 'RED PELICANS'



Pilots of the Royal Air Force's famed jet aerobatic team, the 'Red Pelicans'

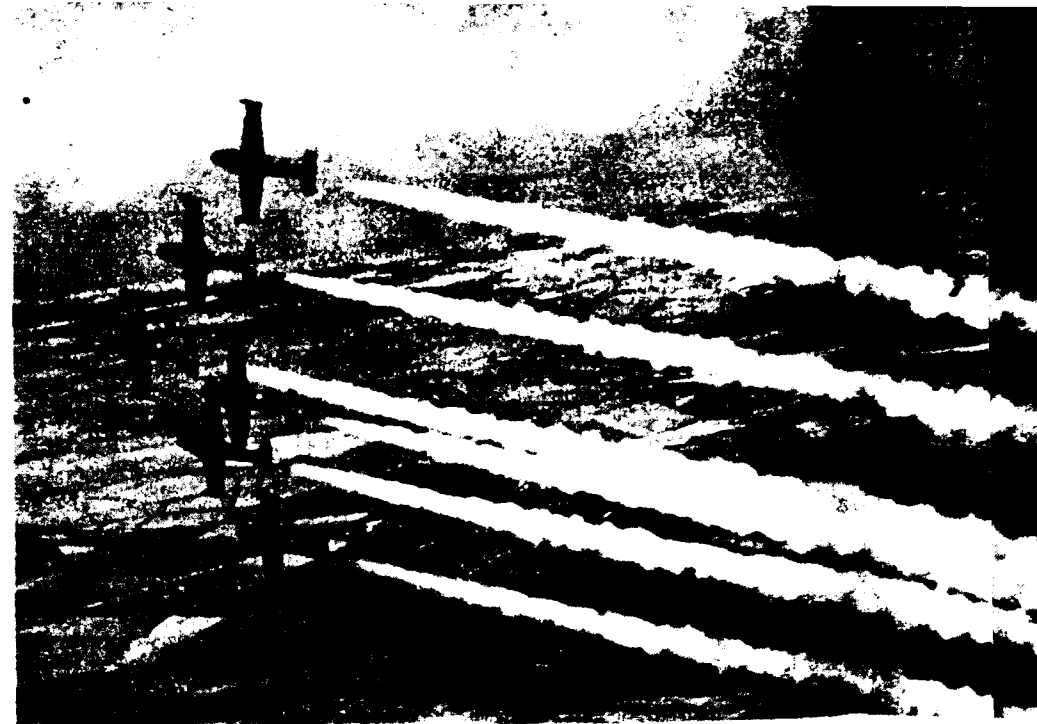
SIX fluorescent-painted aeroplanes streak across the sky in such close formation that it seems they must inevitably touch and crash. As Britain's premier aerobatic team, the 'Red Pelicans,' weave their breathtaking patterns in the sky, spectators gaze upwards and wonder—how is it done?

Flying in formation or formation aerobatics is not, of course, an end in itself. The modern pilot, especially the fighter pilot, must be proficient in the art of flying in formation, and formation aerobatics is a logical progression of his skill. He gains not only the enjoyment of aerobatics, but also the confidence and ability to fly his aircraft in any position and more nearly to the limits of his, and its, performance.

The leader, flying as smoothly as he can, begins an aerobatic manoeuvre and literally flies the whole team as one. Gradually the pilots accept that from take-off to landing they are in control of just a part of a large formation which is completely controlled by the leader in whom they must have complete faith. They must also have complete trust one with another. There is little margin for error.

The leader maintains a running radio commentary of his intentions (e.g., looping, rolling, etc.), executive orders (e.g., changes in formation, smoke operation), and contact with ground controllers. The whole team takes off, performs and lands under the most rigid air discipline.

Eventually basic manoeuvres are perfected and the leader must now apply them to a given datum on the ground—the crowd line. The criteria of a good show—did the public see everything easily, without straining their necks, looking into the sun or waiting impatiently during gaps in the performance? Above all, did the team present a show that flowed smoothly and safely—like an airborne ballet? This is precision formation aerobatics.



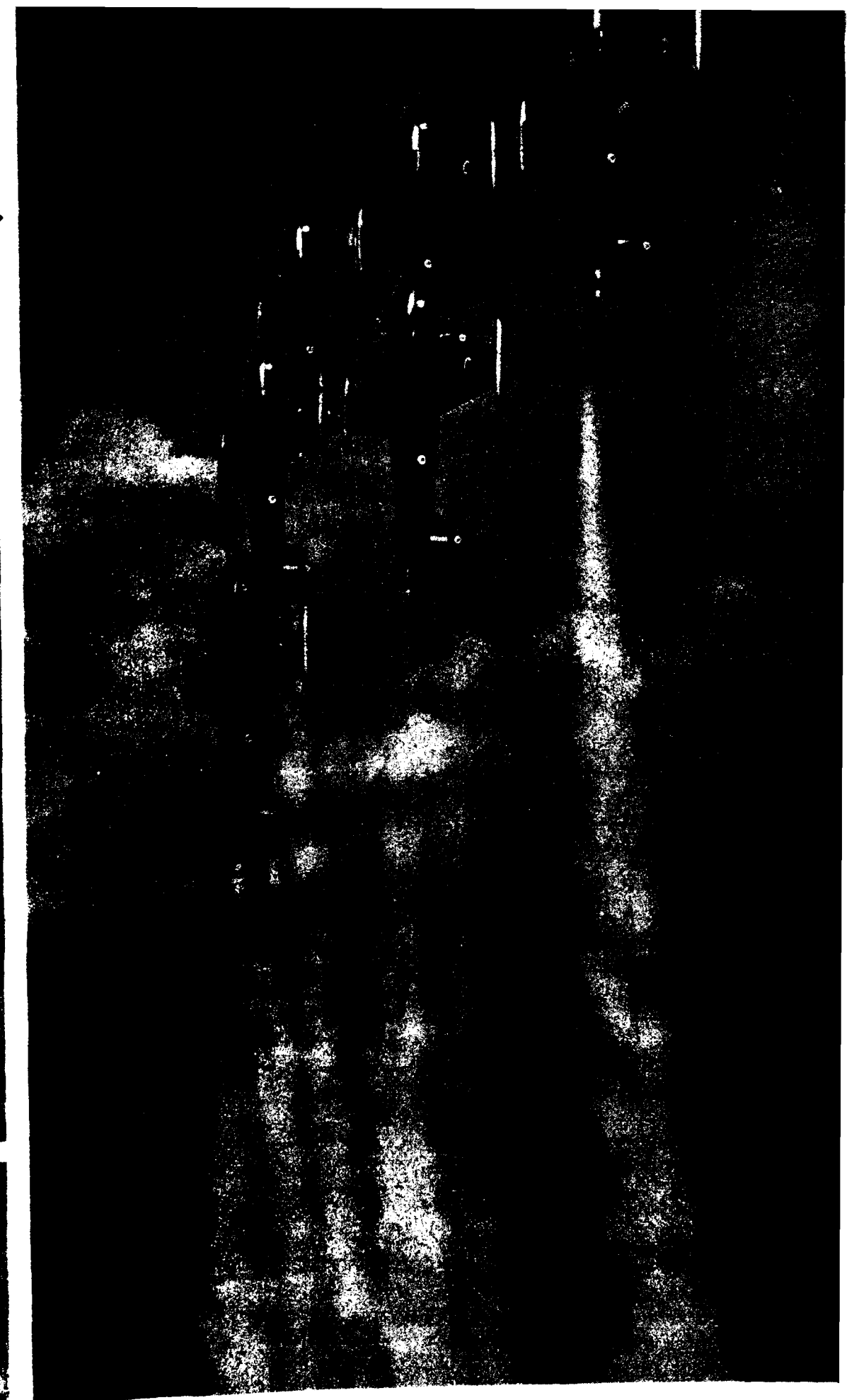
◀ Six all-red Jet Provosts fly in 'Arrow' formation, one of the classic manoeuvres of formation aerobatics. The team is drawn from staff instructors at the Royal Air Force Central Flying School at Little Rissington, Gloucestershire

▶ This formation is known as 'Delta' in which the aircraft fly in the shape of the Greek letter. Aerobatic training is lengthy and meticulous

A brilliant study of precise and rock-steady close-formation flying. Every pilot must be adept at flying in the three basic positions: echelon, line abreast and line astern. A pilot is normally either a right-hand or a left-hand man and would never expect to fly on the other side of the formation



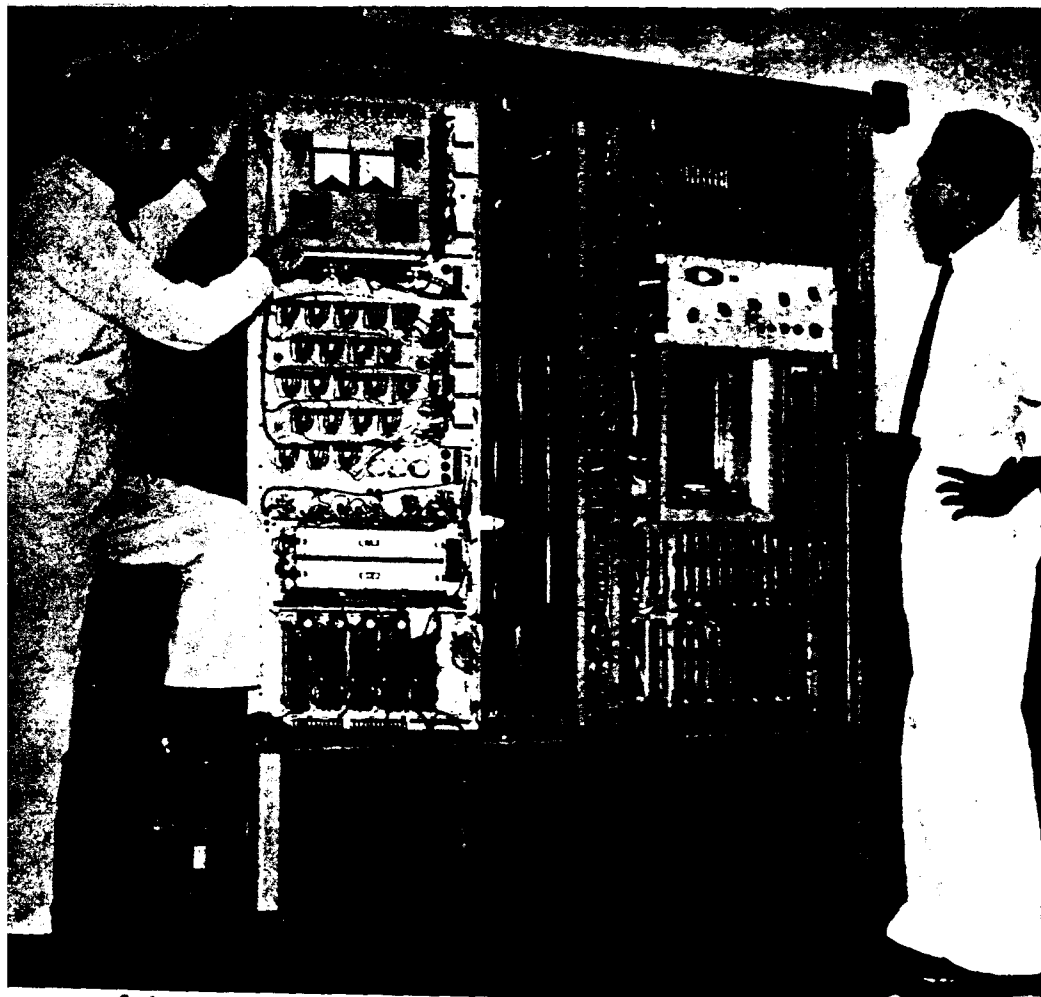
Trailing smoke, their display at an end, the 'Red Pelicans' touch down in formation. They are the latest in a long line of Royal Air Force aerobatic teams, following such famous names as the 'Tigers', the 'Blue Diamonds' and the legendary 'Black Arrows'.



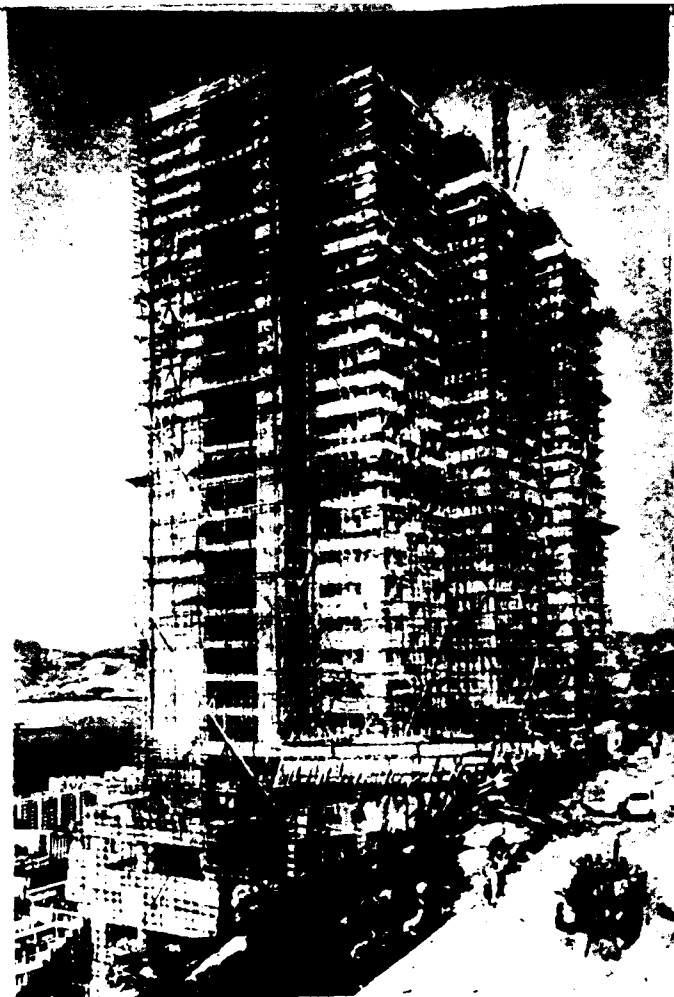
▶ Team leader prepares for take-off. It is a fact that the average pilot will sweat off three to four pounds of weight during a show



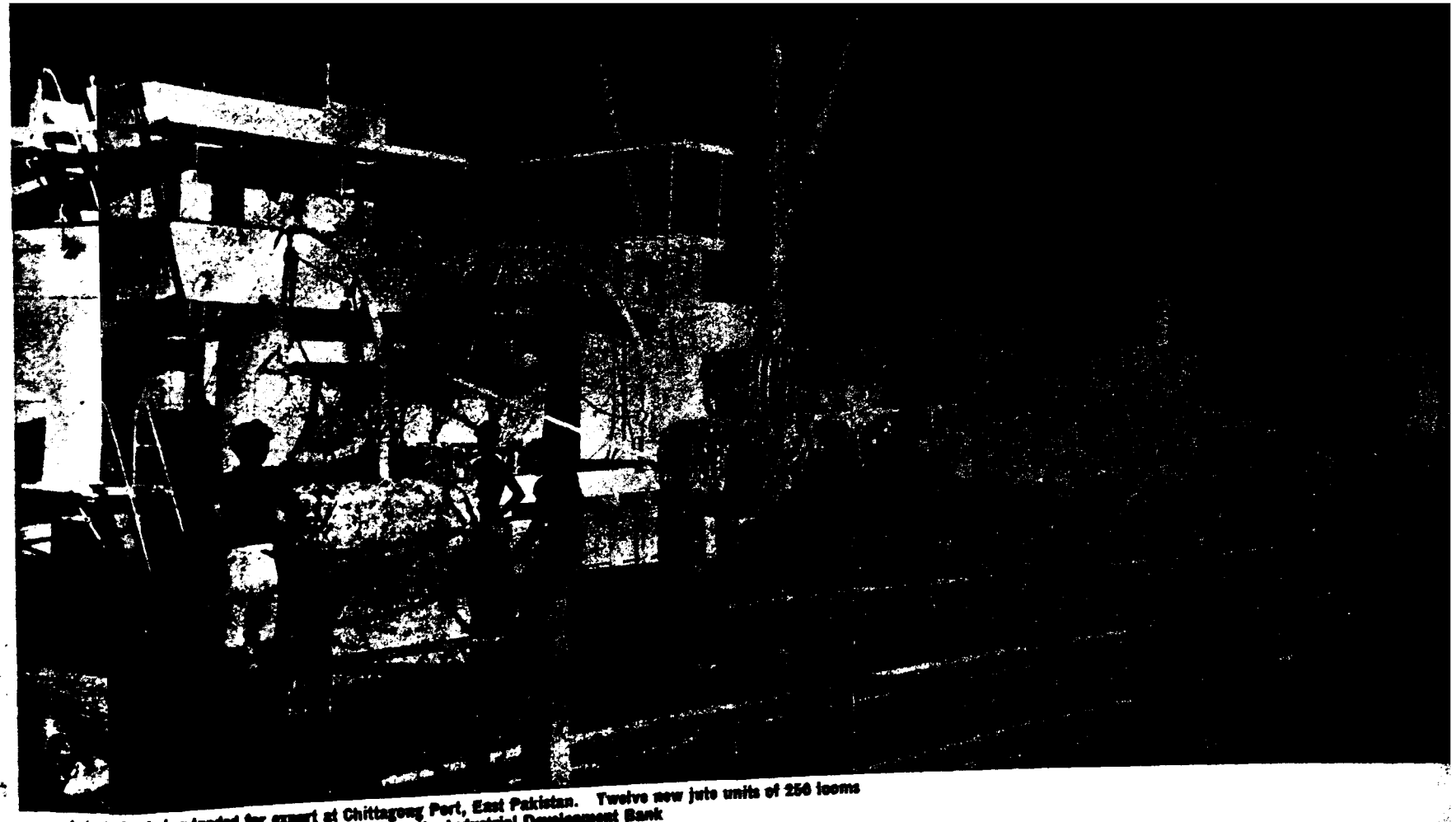
▶ "The only person who matters at an air show is the spectator." Every manoeuvre is designed to avoid spectators having to look directly towards the sun or through clouds which might obscure their view



Ceylon's first electronic computer, installed in the head office of Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., Ltd., in Colombo. Mr. Hayhurst, Deputy General Manager, discusses the working of the computer with Mr. Gunawardena (right)



In land hungry Hong Kong great ingenuity is used to find building sites. This block stands on a shelf built into the almost vertical hillside



Jute bales being loaded for export at Chittagong Port, East Pakistan. Twelve new jute units of 250 looms each are being set up with financial help from the Industrial Development Bank

EXPANSION PLANS AND PROJECTS

Hong Kong's ever-quickening building programme is an indication of the Colony's continuing prosperity. Each day in 1963, every day of the year, £100,000 was invested in private building projects. Government spending on capital projects was greater than ever before. Public Works expenditure rose to £27½ million; among the projects completed was a 5,000 million gallon reservoir and a 1,380-bed hospital, the biggest general hospital in the Commonwealth.

Tea production in Pakistan last year was a record 60 million lb. of crop. In the proposed tea extension programme under the current Five Year Plan, approximately 28,500 acres of land will be brought under tea cultivation.

Ceylon's economy is expanding and changing. In the past, 95 per cent of her export income was based on tea, rubber and coconut manufacturing industries. During the last two years nearly 300 large-scale projects and 700 small industries have been approved by the Develop-

ment Division of the Ministry of Industries. Exports now include batteries to Burma, biscuits to the Middle East and clothing to Britain.

Pakistan will meet 90 per cent of her domestic requirements of refined petroleum products within the next two years. Work has been speeded up on two more refineries; when complete they will produce fifteen lakh tons of refined petroleum products.

The Ashok Leyland factory near Madras in India, has large expansion schemes in hand. The Commonwealth Development Finance Co. is loaning £450,000 towards the cost of installing plant and machinery. Ashok Leyland aims to produce 5,000 seven-ton commercial vehicles and 1,500 industrial engines a year.

Thirty-eight new factories and projects are now in operation in Jurong, Singapore: they provide employment for over 7,000 and the number will increase during 1965 to 15,000 and 22,000

by the end of 1967. Less than three years ago Jurong was a jungle of mangrove swamps, hills and dilapidated rubber estates.

British companies' direct investment in India is estimated at about £256 million (net asset value). Total British private business investment in the sterling area is £1,964 million. These figures exclude investments in oil, insurance and banking.

Pakistan's national income registered an increase of about 11 per cent during the country's first Five Year Plan (1955-60). The second Plan (1960-65) is aimed at mobilising the maximum internal effort towards an upward trend in per capita production and income for achieving self-sustaining growth.

Malaysia will have one of the best telephone systems in the world with rapid and economical links, both internally and overseas, when the



British Ambassador, Mr. Adde, hands the Philippine Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Menden, a \$NZ5,000 cheque on behalf of the New Zealand people for relief of victims of the typhoon "Winnie"

new British equipment (worth £350,000) ordered from the Automatic Telephone and Electric Co., is installed:

The British Government is loaning Pakistan £6.28 million to finance the purchase of a new ship, jute machinery, equipment for railways, tea-making machinery, etc.

Malaysian Rubber Plantations belonging to Dunlop's have increased production by up to 80%. This is due to their major replanting scheme. Starting in 1948 and covering some 35,000 acres, nearly 4 million trees have been replaced and the total annual yield should reach the 30,000 ton level in two years.

Canada is contributing Rs. 19 million towards the cost of Ceylon's new airport project at Ratunayake: it involves lengthening and strengthening the present runway, building a terminal and control tower, and other facilities necessary to make it a first-class airport.



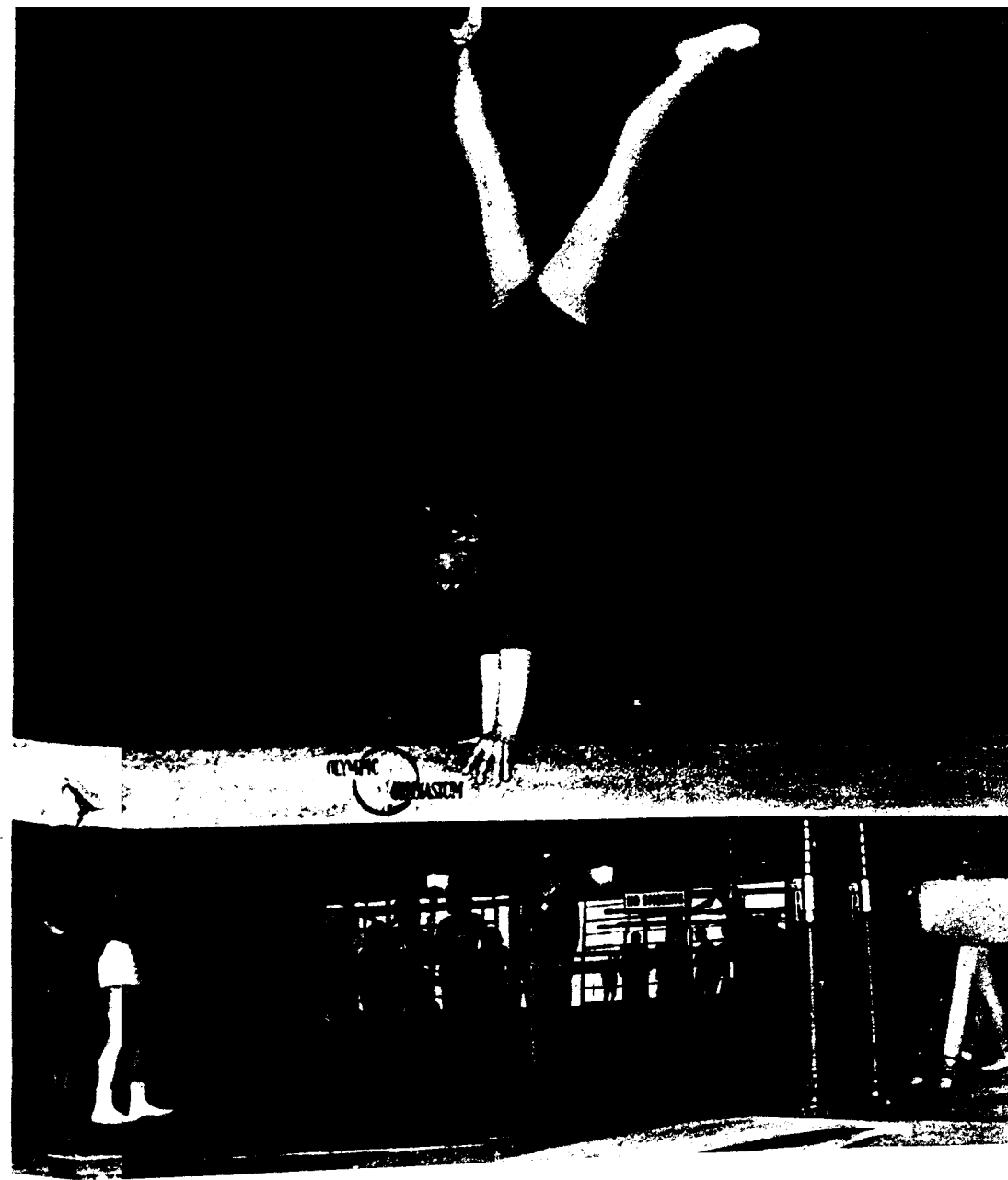
A technician inspects equipment at the Havelock Town Telephone Exchange, Colombo, part of the vast new telephone system supported by a \$2½ million loan from Britain



At the end of 1959 one Hong Kong company began assembling transistor radios. In 1963 sets worth \$4½ million were produced and production is still rising. Here, a Chinese girl at work in a transistor factory in Kowloon



One of the eight new jetties being built as part of the development schemes connected with the Jurong Industrial Estate project in Singapore

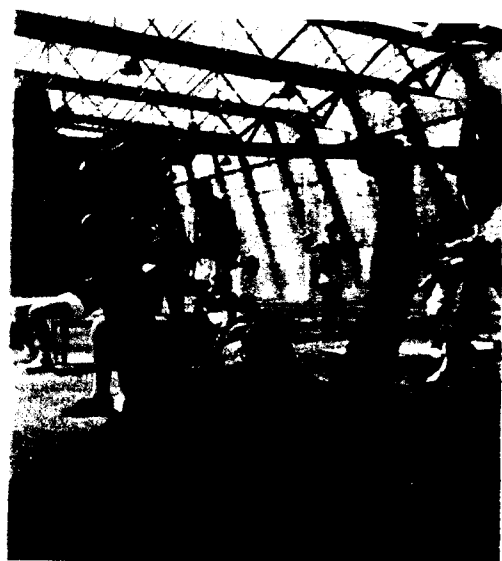


Britain's Palace of Sport

BANG went the electronic starter, and eight broad-shouldered young men plunged like arrows into the blue-green water of the Crystal Palace swimming pool, London. Cleaving a path with the energy and beautiful economy of the trained swimmer, they completed the 55-yard length of the pool, swirled underwater in a racing turn and began the return journey. As they did so the spectators saw that the swimmer in the second lane had forged ahead and was adding to his lead every second.

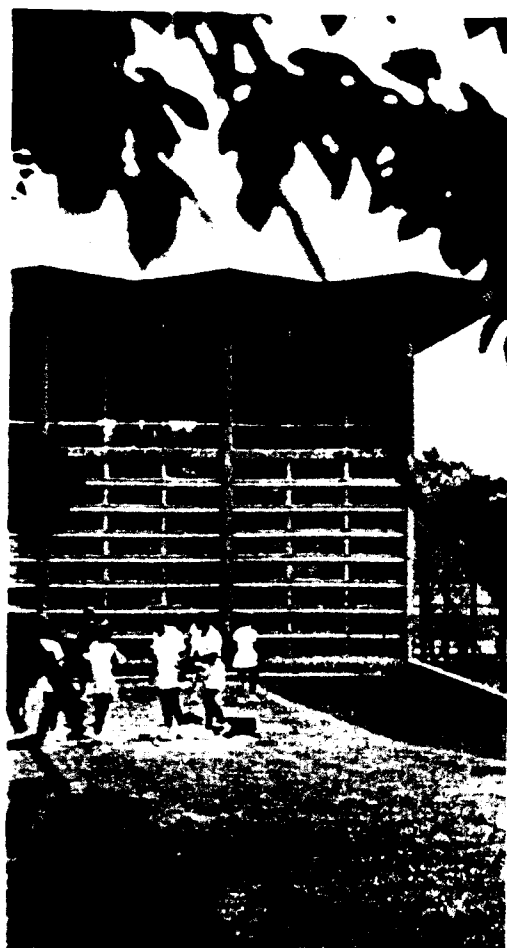
Bobby McGregor, aged 20, of Falkirk Otter swimming club, Scotland, completed the 110 yards freestyle race in 53.9 seconds, setting a new world record for the event. The other members of Britain's Olympic team, including high diver Brian Phelps who performs intricate dives from a board 10 metres high, also used the new facilities during their training.

The site called Crystal Palace, a bus ride from central London, has been a popular attraction since the glass "palace" that housed the Hyde Park exhibition of 1851 was re-erected in south London and opened by Queen Victoria. Many exhibitions were held there, and the Palace grounds became the first regular home of the Football Association Challenge Cup. In 1936 the Palace was destroyed by fire amid rivers of molten glass, and it wasn't until 1952 that the derelict site was taken in hand. A motor racing circuit and a park were opened. And now the £2,700,000 National Recreation Centre, financed by London County Council and officially opened by the Duke of Edinburgh on 13th July, 1964, provides British sportsmen and women with competition, training facilities and coaching equal to any in the world.



Young athletes build up their stamina lifting weights in one of the three training halls at Crystal Palace—halls used for events such as boxing, judo, fencing, table tennis, gymnastics

Top: Swimming lesson in the teaching pool. The racing pool, beyond, has electronic timing equipment and, like diving pool (background) has windows for underwater viewing and photography



Some of Britain's Olympic swimmers at Crystal Palace, before flying to Tokio for the 1964 Games. The team includes five past or present holders of world swimming records

Left: Between games, tennis players relax in the pleasant grounds, where 300 additional trees were planted. In the background is the sports hall



Twelve thousand people can watch athletics events on field and track. But Crystal Palace was not built primarily for spectators. It is for young people who wish to take an active part in sports



A pole vaulter receives instruction. In field events such as pole vaulting, throwing the discus or javelin, technique is more important than brute strength. Therefore expert coaching is essential

Top: Balance, muscular control, confidence: this young gymnast has all these

The Centre has three main features: a sports hall 284 feet long and 266 feet wide, with three pools and facilities for many sports from boxing to weightlifting; an outdoor stadium with accommodation for 12,000 spectators; and a hostel with rooms for 129 students attending courses. It is managed by the Central Council of Physical Recreation (CCPR), a national voluntary body on which over 200 organisations are represented, including those concerned with sport, outdoor activities, and youth service. Together with the governing bodies of various sports, voluntary youth organisations, the London County Council and other local education authorities, the CCPR arranges the manifold activities at the Centre.

There are courses for the training of coaches and leaders, courses for young people who wish to improve the standard of their performance, conferences for officials and coaches concerned with the development of a particular sport, competitive events, demonstrations and displays, and pre-match training sessions for British, Commonwealth and visiting foreign teams.

All countries are proud of their sportsmen and women, and wish them well. Britain, where so many sports were invented and given to the world, now has a worthy Recreation Centre. □

A PAKISTAN VILLAGE SCENE

IN a country where nine out of every ten people live in villages, the peasant is the backbone of society.

His day begins very early in the small hours of the morning while it is still dark. The menfolk pick their way down the dusty tracks, goading the herds of cattle in a leisurely procession towards the fields. The women get busy with the churning of milk, feeding and milking of their cows and buffaloes and with the daily chores of the household. The entire village is up and about soon after the spell of silence is broken by the Muezzin from the minaret of the village mosque. The trundle rolls merrily at the well from where the village maidens carry the water home in pitchers, while the children have their morning bath in the little bathrooms around it.

The clear and bright day dawns under a soft blue sky, and before the orange gleam of sunlight flames amongst the shady trees, the villagers are half-way through their daily routine of work.

HARVEST HAPPINESS

In summer the crops ripen in a matter of days and harvest time brings a wave of happiness all over the village. This is the time when visions of prosperity dreamed over a full year of expectancy materialize, when music flows out of every action and when marriages are celebrated with traditional grandeur and ceremony. Fairs, festivals and feasts all follow in quick succession during this period of opulence. On every occasion guests must be invited to a meal, and a great point is made of lavishing food and attention. Added

excitement is given by wrestling bouts, games of Kabaddi and endless purchases of odds and ends.

In the evening, after the day's work is done, the neighbours join around a Huqqa (smoking pipe) for a chat. The village story-teller recounts the heroic deeds and stirring battles of the ancient heroes. The affairs of the village are discussed in these sittings and quarrels settled in the Village Council consisting of members elected from amongst themselves, to look after the interest of the whole community.

BASIS OF DEMOCRACY

From this body their representatives are chosen for the Tehsil and District Councils for sharing greater responsibilities in the affairs of the country. In this way they can even be elected to the Divisional Councils and also to the Provincial Assemblies. These village folk have a deep grounding in the art of managing their own affairs through mutual discussions.

In Pakistani villages there are no cinemas and television sets for entertainment, but perhaps a better substitute is provided by the folk dances on marriage and festive occasions, when young girls join in circles, dancing around with billowing skirts and flowing scarves. The whole village shares in the excitement when the bridegroom is led along the narrow lanes on a flower-decked horse followed by a palanquin carrying the bride. The entire community shares in the celebration before going back to their daily routine, hoping for yet another beautiful harvest.

A. B. RAJPUT



Village girls going to the well for water



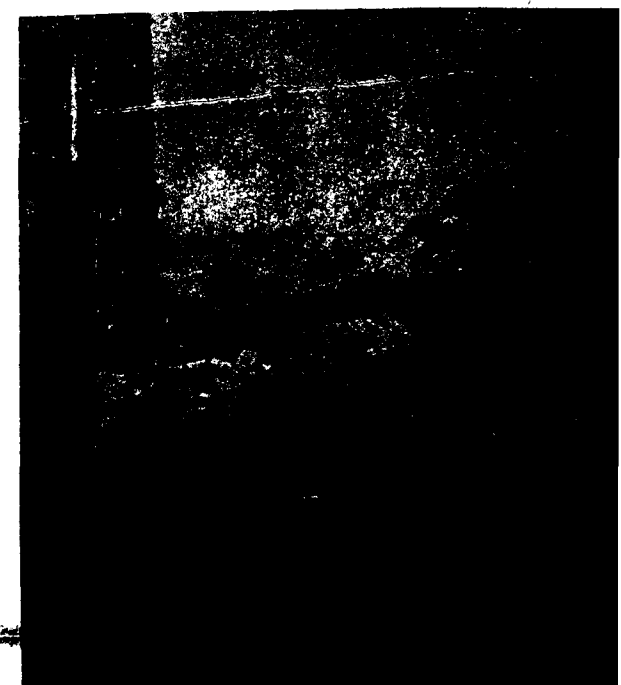
The housewife gets busy in the morning cooking meals and milking the cows and buffaloes



When the day's work is done the villagers gather around a Huqqa for a chat



Ploughing the paddyfields in an East Pakistani village



The ancient Persian wheel driven by a pair of bullocks is still a common sight in West Pakistani villages (above)

Villagers gather together to discuss the problems of the community (left)



Scene in a typical West Pakistani village: outside the mud walls is a large pond for watering the animals

READERS PICTURES

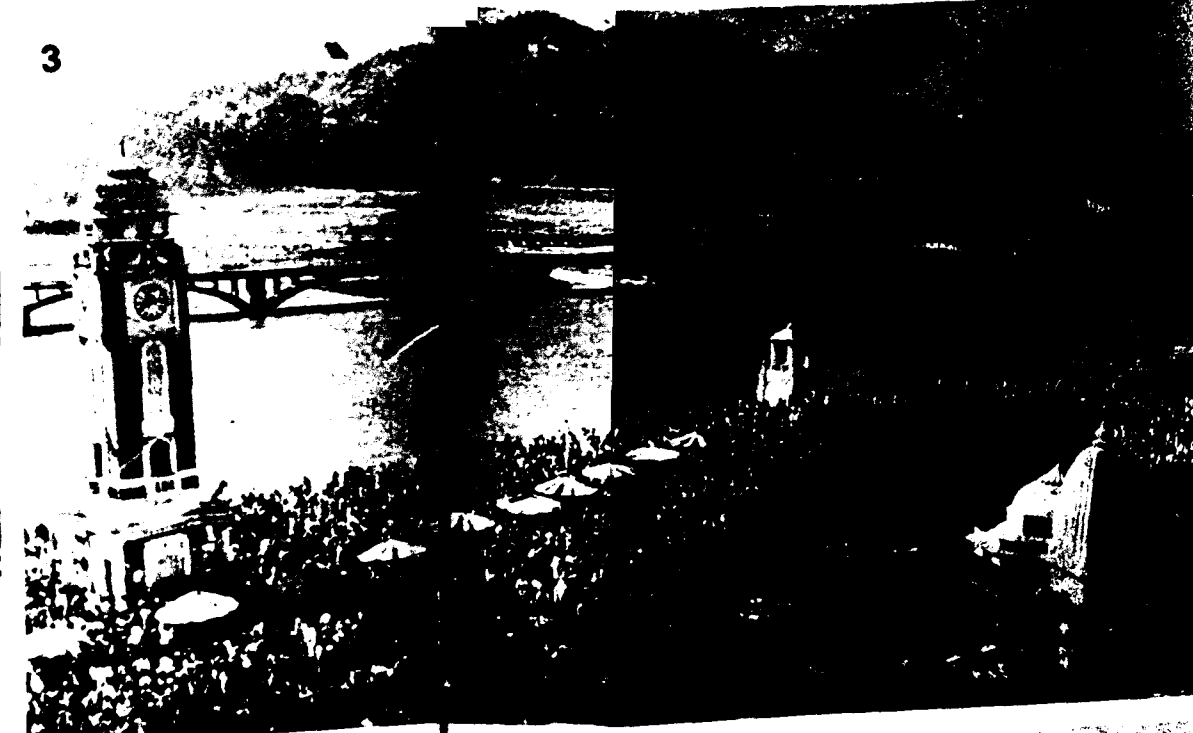
Readers are invited to send photographs which they must have taken themselves. Address and description of the picture should be marked on the back. A guinea will be paid for each photograph published. Photographs, which should be addressed to the Editor, COMMONWEALTH TODAY, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1, will not be returned unless requested.



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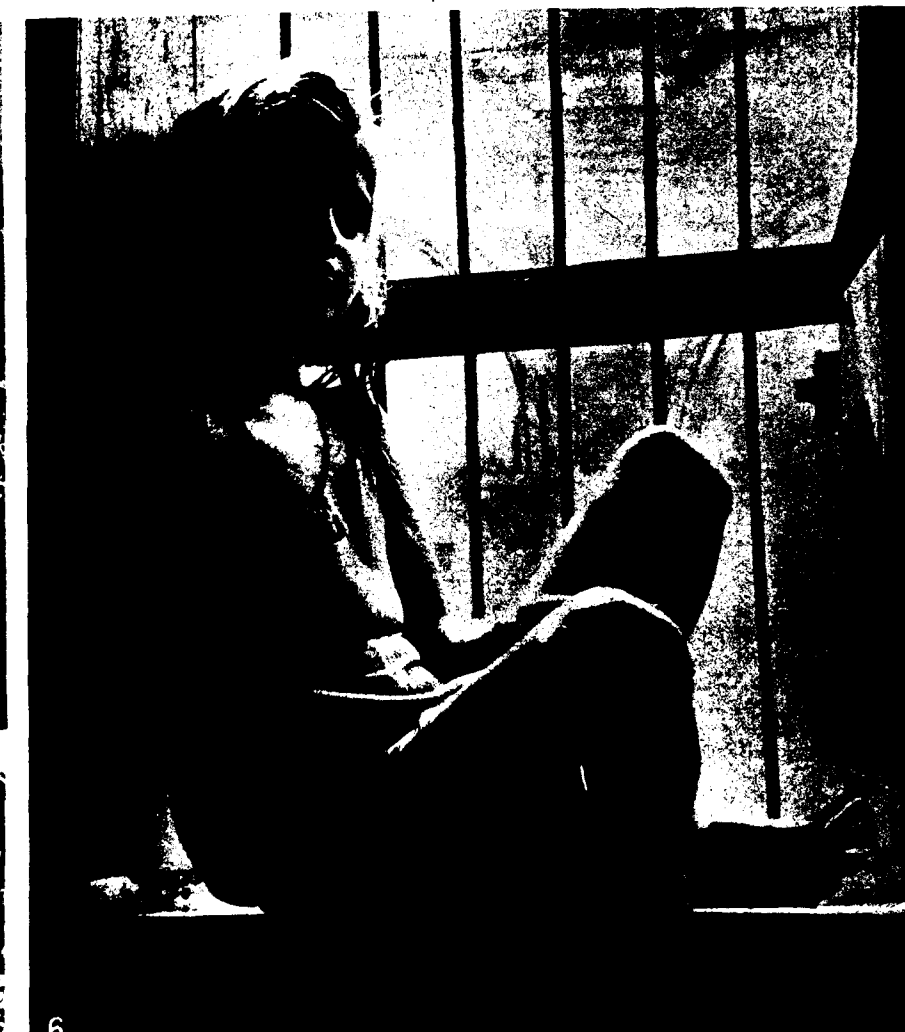
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1. New Zealand tree fern Mrs. Lesley Jackson, Mead Farm, Lacock, Wiltshire, England 2. Maize harvesting Percy Litete, Box 22, Zomba, Malawi
3. Bathing ghats at Hardwar, India D. Venugopal, 8/9 WEA, New Delhi, 5, India 4. Malayan vegetable farm Gordon Ooi, 5 La Salle Street,
Singapore, 15, Malaysia 5. Carnival time in Trinidad Abraham Ayack, Guayaquayare Road, Rio Claro, Trinidad, West Indies 6. Girl in window S. M. Israil,
217 Lalmojan Saha Street, Dacca, E. Pakistan 7. Fetching water Mq. Mg. Hla, Block 7, Site 93, Zigon Road, Maymyo, Burma

ROUND ABOUT MALAYSIA



The Recorder, commanded by Capt. E. J. M. Reilly, anchored off Tanjong Aru beach



Hauling in the heavy cable

LAYING THE SEACOM CABLE

The 3,349-ton cables ship Recorder, one of six cable repair ships owned by Cable and Wireless Ltd., was positioned head-on to the shore, about half a mile off Tanjong Aru beach, for the laying of the shore ends and earth cables for the Jesselton-Singapore and Jesselton-Hong Kong coaxial cables.

As the cable was paid off from the bows, inflated orange-coloured rubber buoys were attached at intervals to facilitate the hauling of the heavy cables ashore.

At first the cable was pulled in by manpower and a hundred local men were recruited especially for the work. As the weight increased the hauling was taken over by a P.W.D. low loader truck, which ran up and down the beach hauling in short sections of the cable.



Britain's former Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Duke of Devonshire (right), with the Resident, West Coast, Australian Roy McLean, talking to a Bajau horseman near Jesselton, Sabah. The Duke toured Malaysia before attending the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur



Fifteen British Voluntary Service Organisation volunteers photographed on their arrival at Kuala Lumpur to serve in Malaysia for a year. Seven of them are graduates and eight non-graduates. They have been posted to schools and colleges throughout the country



Mr. Corner (right), leader of the Royal Society Expedition to Mt. Kinabalu, examines a plant-collecting party along a jungle track



Lord Medway carefully examines a bird, assisted by a trainee field investigator, David Labang, from Sarawak

ROYAL SOCIETY EXPEDITION TO MOUNT KINABALU

A GROUP of British and Malaysian scientists spent five months in the rain forests on Mount Kinabalu, the highest mountain in S.E. Asia, studying its natural history and geology.

The scientists, led by Mr. E. J. H. Corner, Reader in Plant Taxonomy at Cambridge University, were members of an expedition organised by the Royal Society, Britain's leading scientific organisation.

Object of the expedition was to examine one section of the mountain, the 6,000-ft. Pinosak Plateau.

Mr. Corner concentrated on the fungi in the area and collected some 1,500 species, many of them new to science. Dr. Chew Wee Lek from the Botanical Gardens, Singapore, studied trees and plants; Mr. G. P. Askew, Lecturer on

Soil Science at the University of Newcastle, England, collected half a ton of soil samples for analysis; Lord Medway, Lecturer in Zoology at the University of Malaya, concentrated on birds and mammals; Professor Duncan Poore, Professor of Botany, also at the University of Malaya, studied the ecology of the oak forests.

"It was a joint Anglo-Malaysian effort," said Mr. Corner before leaving Sabah. "We received magnificent support from the Federal and State Governments as well as from individuals."

The area studied is covered with oak forests, and it is Mr. Corner's view that all oak forests from the Himalayas to Europe, North America and Japan have spread from this part of Sabah.



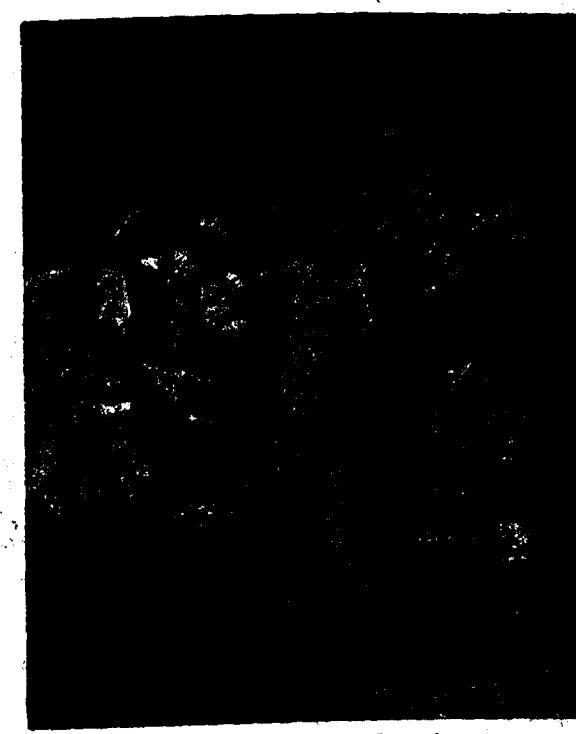
British and Malaysian members of the Royal Society Expedition at base camp 6,000 feet up Mt. Kinabalu



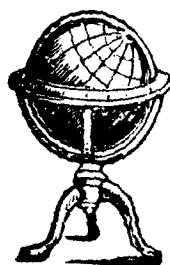
Chuan Thuan Yong is an artist who uses batik cloth for his work. The cloth is woven so that colour only takes in selected areas, a process that is used for dyeing dress fabrics. In April 1960, Mr. Chuan is holding an exhibition in London



The British High Commissioner, Lord Head (left), with Miss E. Krishna, a laboratory assistant at work in the research centre of the Metal Box Co. of Malaysia. Lord Head was making a tour of factories in Peninsular Malaysia, six miles from Kuala Lumpur



A traditional Malay harvest dance performed by the Sriwansa Troupe. This spectacular dance was one of the items in a variety show, "Panorama Singapore", held at the National Theatre



Geography Study by
L. Dudley Stamp

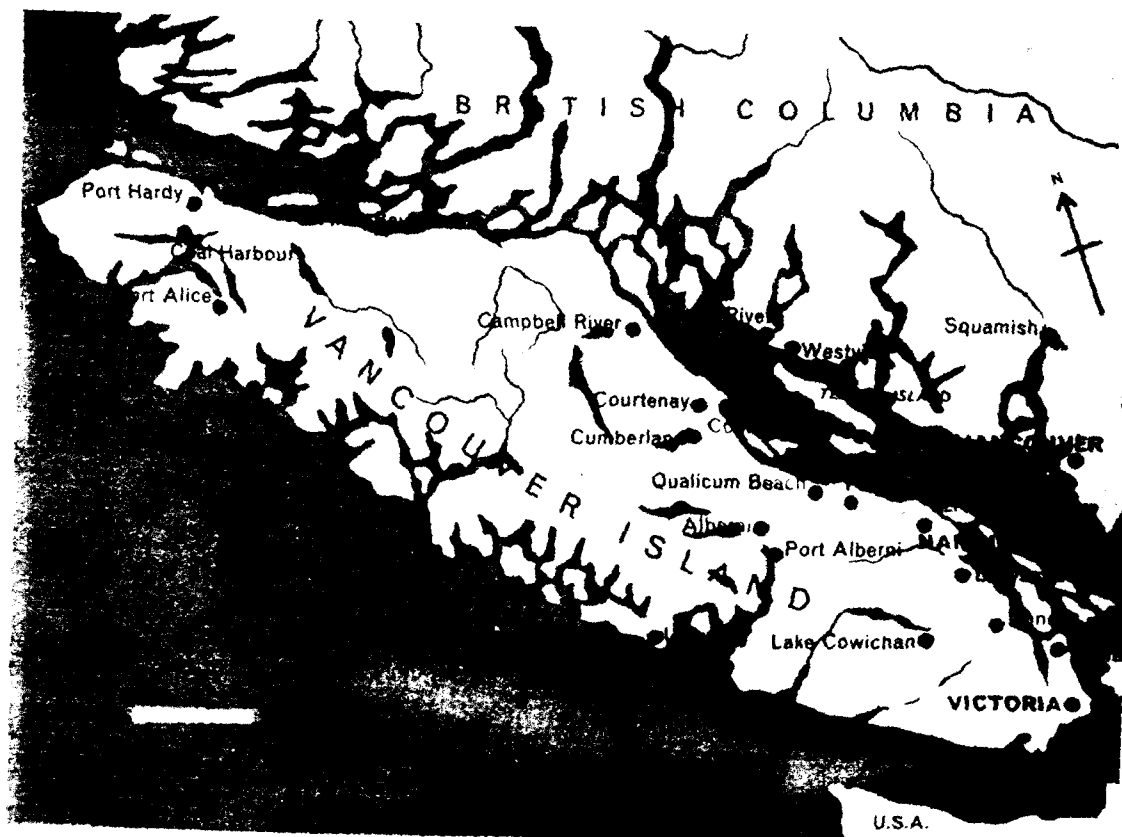
Nanaimo: The Hub of Vancouver Island

Canada is easily the largest country in the Commonwealth; with an area of over 3,850,000 square miles it is much larger than the whole Continent of Europe. Half of its ten provinces are larger than any country in Europe, and the Province of British Columbia alone has three times the area of the whole British Isles. It is not surprising, therefore, that Vancouver Island, which looks so small on a map of Canada, is in fact two-thirds the size of Scotland.

There are some interesting points of comparison between Scotland and Vancouver Island. Both have deeply fiorded western coasts bathed by drifts of warm water from across wide oceans. Consequently these western coasts are windy and wet in both cases; most of the settlement, cultivation and development are on the sheltered eastern sides where there are limited stretches of flat land in the lee of the mountainous heart. But whereas the people living on the east coast of Scotland cannot see the distant mountains of Norway across the wide North Sea, from the towns and villages on the eastern side of Vancouver Island, one looks across the Straits of Georgia to the snow-capped Coastal Ranges of the mainland.

The Spaniards were early explorers of these coastlands of western North America. From the open Pacific Ocean they sailed through the straits, now known as the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and found themselves in an extensive inland sea studded with islands, which lies between Vancouver Island and the mainland. Soon the great British explorers, Captain Cook and Captain Vancouver came to know and appreciate these sheltered waters.

Early in the settlement of the Canadian



West, coal was discovered on Vancouver Island. A great block of coal has been placed in the centre of the town of Nanaimo to remind its 16,000 people of the original reason for the establishment of their city and the date—1840—when coalmining began. Not a hundred yards away from that block of coal stands the small wooden bastion or fort, now a museum with many relics of local interest, from which the settlement could be protected. The coal, of good quality, was mined in shallow workings both north and south of the town; two or three miles north of the centre of Nanaimo it was shipped from a wooden quay in Departure Bay.

There is some doubt as to the origin of that name; perhaps it was the port of departure of the ships of Captain Cook. The wharf has long since disappeared and every year more gaps appear in the Douglas fir forests which surrounded the bay as new houses are built for the ever-expanding city.

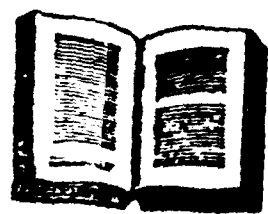
Guarding the entrance to Departure Bay is little Jesse Island—named after a long-forgotten mariner who helped the British Admiralty to chart the neighbouring seas—on which I built myself a summer cottage in 1948 and spent a dozen summer holidays. Now through the once quiet waters of the bay, the Black Ball ferry sweeps every hour or so with its load of motorists and their cars from the mainland. Nearby are the fine laboratories of the Canadian Government's Fisheries Research Station where a hundred scientists are constantly at work studying the habits and lives of the fish, of such great economic importance to the Province.

A few years ago Nanaimo adopted the slogan "The hub of Vancouver Island."

The fine "Island Highway" runs south to Victoria, north a long way up the coast and a good road was cut through the lovely forests—part known as Cathedral Grove—to Alberni at the head of a west coast fiord. Not only do these roads radiate from Nanaimo as the spokes from the hub of a wheel, but the street plan of Nanaimo, strangely enough, is on a similar pattern.

A little coal is still being won south of the town; a vast new pulp mill was erected and Nanaimo is only 36 miles almost due west from the great booming city of Vancouver on the mainland. The Princess of Nanaimo and other Princess steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway did the journey—six or more services a day carrying several hundred passengers—in about 2½ hours, and fleets of buses awaited them at a fine new terminal to take passengers and goods to all parts of the island.

But Nanaimo has experienced more than one change of fortune. The British Columbian Government has now developed a much shorter route for the ferry service—from a port south of Vancouver nearer the airport to a port on the island south of Nanaimo; another hub has been developed. But Nanaimo is too well established and its expansion will doubtless continue. Incidentally, it can perhaps boast the finest climate in all Canada—sheltered from the westerly winds so that it only has about 25 inches of rain in a year and that mostly in winter, a sunshine record of over 2,000 hours a year almost fifty per cent more than any place in Britain—a mild winter so that snow is almost rare and only in most exceptional years does ice appear on the shallow brackish parts of the coastal waters.



BOOKS

UNDERSTANDING WHY

The Economics of Developing Countries. by H. Myint (Hutchinson, 1964, 30s.). This is a good introduction to the theories behind the practical economic problems that face the developing countries. It is written with such clarity that the interested non-specialist will find it interesting and useful. The author, who is a Senior Lecturer at Oxford University, examines the arguments behind the leading economic development policies since 1945.

In the first part of his book he surveys the major economic changes which have been brought about by the opening of developing countries and concentrates his attention on countries without severe population pressures. He can thus highlight the problems which arise out of the growth of the money economy and the wage economy through the expansion of primary export production. The second part of the book examines the modern theories of "accelerating growth" and is mainly concerned with the problems of over-populated countries. In his final chapter, the author draws some broad conclusions. The book contains a useful short reading list and is well indexed.

BUILDING UP A LIBRARY SERVICE

A Tropical Library Service: The Story of Ghana's Libraries. by Evelyn J. A. Evans (Andre Deutsch, 1964, 30s.).

The story of the development of public and school library services in Ghana is an exciting one and the system established there has become a model for those concerned with similar work.

Such strides have been made that President Kwame Nkrumah is able to write in his foreword to the book that: "In independent Ghana today there exists a nationwide network of library facilities which ensure a constant flow of books of the right quality to all our people, wherever they may live."

The author, Miss Evans, is Director of Library Services in Ghana and has been on the Ghana Library Board since its formation in 1950. She first began to work in Ghana in the British Council Reading Room. She knows from experience every stage of establishing a tropical library service, from the early days of sending out mobile units, through the vital process of setting up a school for librarians, to the present administering of a national system.

Anyone interested in libraries will find the book absorbing reading, while for those connected in any way with libraries in tropical countries, it will be both a blueprint and an inspiration.

LOOKING AT ANIMALS

The Wild Life of India. by E. P. Gee (Collins, 1964, 30s.).

E. P. Gee is one of the best known authorities in India on wild life, and he called on his vast experience to produce this beautifully illustrated book.

The late Jawaharlal Nehru wrote the foreword, in which he pleaded for the establishment of as many sanctuaries as possible, and the preservation of what yet remains of India's wild life.

The book covers all the subcontinent and includes all the more important wild life reserves, the more interesting animals and all the endangered species.

All the photographs in the book are the work of the author who has won several awards for his photographs of animals and has also made a number of films on India's wild life.

AUSTRALIAN COLLECTION

Favourite Australian Stories. Editor: Colin Thiele (Rigby, 1964, 21s.).

This is a collection of short stories made by Colin Thiele, himself a noted short-story writer. It covers a wide range of well-known Australian authors.

The stories vary greatly in mood, showing up the many sides of the Australian character. They are terse, laconic, humorous and at times macabre, and together they provide satisfying enjoyment.

RAW MATERIALS

Sierra Leone Inheritance. by Christopher Fyfe (Oxford University Press, 1964, 35s.).

This collection of documents illustrating the country's history is intended to supplement Christopher Fyfe's "History of Sierra Leone" and "Short History of Sierra Leone".

The documents are prefaced by a short historical introduction and range from recorded traditions before the period of European contact, to the Prime Minister's speech on Independence Day in 1961. They provide the general reader with an informative and entertaining survey, and the student with a wealth of hitherto uncollected material. They come from such varied sources as travellers', traders' and missionaries' accounts, official reports, and extracts from books, pamphlets and newspapers. Nearly a third of them were composed by Africans. The final section of the book deals with the political background to independence.

FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The Practitioner. 5 Bentinck Street, London, W.1.

Subscription rates: 60s. 12 copies post free for one year. Single copies 5s. each (postage extra). Special subscription concession for students and first-year practitioners.

The Practitioner is one of Britain's most distinguished medical journals. Published every month, it has a circulation of 500,000. Its issue for August 1964 contains a symposium on "Tropical Medicine", of interest to all doctors practising in tropical areas as well as those in temperate regions.

For as the editorial states: "As modern methods of transport speed up the comings and goings of the inhabitants of all five continents, it is incumbent upon every practitioner to be aware of the world picture of medicine. This is what our symposium sets out to help to achieve."

Professor J. F. Brock, D.M., F.R.C.P., writes on "Malnutrition in the Tropics"; Professor A. W. Woodruff, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.C.P., Ed., D.T.M. & H., discusses "Anaemia in the Tropics". There are papers on "Tropical Paediatrics," by Professor R. G. Hendrickse, M.D., F.R.C.P.; "Dermatology in the Tropics and Subtropics," by James Marshall, M.D.; "Tropical Ophthalmology," by D. P. Choyce, M.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., and "Malignant Diseases in the Tropics," by Professor M. S. R. Hutt, M.D., M.R.C.P.

THE COMMONWEALTH IN BOOKS

A thousand books were displayed at Marlborough House, London, in an autumn exhibition of books on the Commonwealth organised by Britain's National Book League. The exhibition is now on tour in other British cities so that as many people as possible may visit it.

The aim of the exhibition is to interpret each part of the Commonwealth to the rest and to strengthen the links between member countries by encouraging deeper understanding of their different ways of life.

These aims have been triumphantly fulfilled in an exhibition of immense range. Among children's books are works of fiction, biography, geography and travel as well as textbooks. Adult books include works for experts on sociology, politics, economics, law, education, archaeology, and natural history. Books on art, poetry, drama, music and cookery can also be found as well as others on travel, biography and autobiography.

For those interested in literature, the fiction section includes representative works by authors from Africa, Australia, Canada, the Caribbean, India, Malaysia and New Zealand. An annotated list of books on display is available (price 5s.) from the National Book League, 7 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. This should prove of value to the librarian.

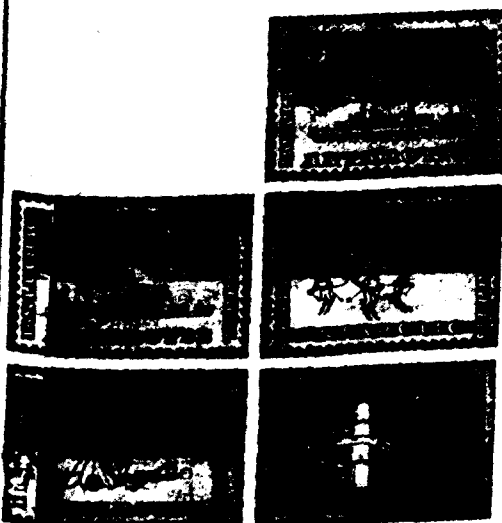


Nanaimo, with a population of approximately 16,000 is after Victoria, the second largest city on Vancouver Island



STAMPS

British Antarctic Territory



Stamp collectors have been able to add a new name to their album pages now that the British Antarctic Territory, which was established in 1962, has issued its first series of stamps. The Territory combines the former Falkland Islands dependencies of Graham Land, the South Orkneys and the South Shetlands, and its first stamps, designed by the London artist, Michael Goaman, show typical scenes in these snow-bound islands.

Most of the designs feature methods of transport used in Antarctica. For men on foot skis provide the most practical means of traversing the snowy wastes, and the 1d. stamp shows three skiers man-hauling a sledge to which a sail has been fitted as an additional aid.

A sledge drawn by a team of huskies forms the design of the 9d. stamp and some of these hardy dogs are depicted on the 2s. value. With a magnifying glass three of them can also be seen tethered near the tent in the camp scene on the 4d. stamp.

Ships which play an important part in the adminis-

tration of the British Antarctic Territory are featured on other values of the series. On the 6d. stamp is H.M.S. Protector, the Royal Navy's ice patrol ship whose varied duties have ranged from surveying little-known coasts to ringing wild birds so that their movements may be recorded by ornithologists and bringing back king penguins for the London Zoo. Two Royal Research ships, John Biscoe and Shackleton, both named after British explorers of the Antarctic, are shown on the 3d. and 10s. values.

Other stamps show some of the aircraft now used extensively in Antarctica. The De Havilland "Beaver" on the 2½d. value can operate on wheels, floats or skis, carrying up to six passengers or half a ton of freight. A sister aircraft, the De Havilland "Otter", on the 1s. stamp can do similar work.

The series, which has been printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., of New Malden, Surrey, England, ends with a £1 stamp showing an outline map of Antarctica.

C. W. HILL

PICTURESCOPE

Schoolboy cricket team in India • Hong Kong's Bun Festival • Britain's first Urdu newspaper
• Student conference in New Zealand • Wheat shipments diverted to Bombay



All hands on the job as a three-core 11 kV cable, manufactured by British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., is laid as part of a new ring main at Jesselton, Sabah. The cable was supplied for the Sabah Electricity Board, who carried out the installation



The London Schools Cricket Association will play a series of matches against teams in India and Ceylon during 1965. Here, the secretary, Mr. Harris, gives the team a pre-match talk



Students at Delhi University look at part of a display of low-priced English textbooks arranged by the British Council at the university



In response to India's request for emergency shipments of food, three ships carrying wheat from Australia to Britain were diverted to Bombay: between them they carried 38,000 tons of wheat. Here, wheat is being unloaded from the *Miss Chandris* in Alexandria Docks

...seen from the roof of New Zealand House,
shows, in foreground, church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and, in
background, St. Paul's Cathedral

